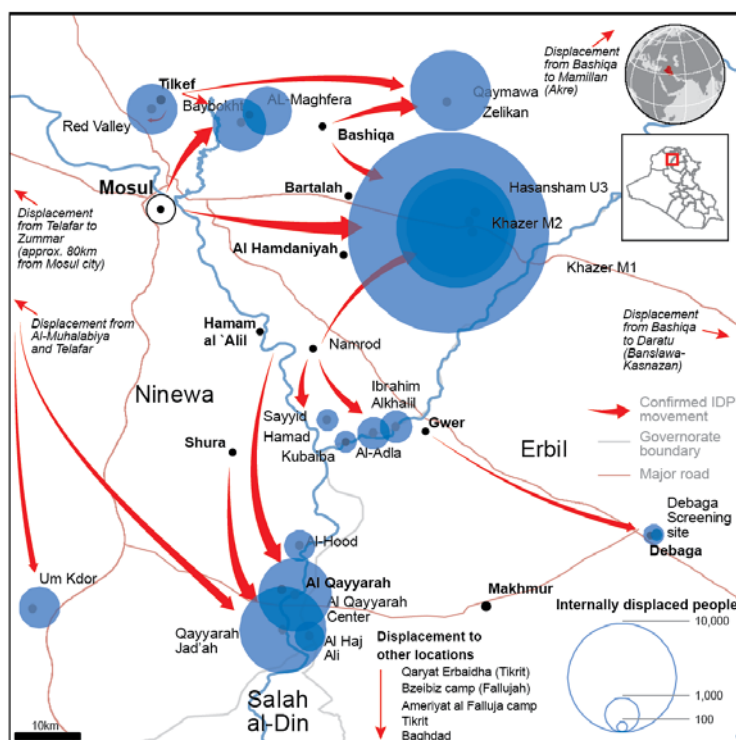




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 19 December.

## Highlights

- 90,100 displaced people, over 10,000 returnees, and hundreds of thousands of highly vulnerable residents in newly-retaken areas require assistance.
- As many as one million people are estimated to remain out of reach of humanitarian assistance in Mosul city. Of particular concern are reports of food and water shortages.
- Trauma injuries among civilians continue to be of significant concern, with 685 injuries reported in the reporting period, mainly from gunshots, mines, and indirect fire. This is a 30 per cent increase on last week, where 410 referrals were made.
- The Mosul emergency is a protection crisis. 154 unaccompanied girls and boys have been registered for follow up with social workers. Over 101,175 people have been reached with protection services since 17 October.



Map Sources: OCHA, CCCM, IOM DTM, Clusters  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 12 December, 2016

<p><b>339,000</b> People received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>266,000</b> People received food to last one month (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>214,000</b> People received household items, including winterization kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>74,000</b> Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>71,000</b> People currently displaced to camps, emergency sites and host communities</p>	<p><b>39,000</b> Spaces are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites</p>
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## Situation Overview

Nearly two months after military operations to retake Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) began, civilians continue to be significantly impacted by the fighting. Some 90,100 people are currently displaced as a result of the on-going Mosul operations, which began on 17 October 2016.

Of primary humanitarian concern is the severe shortage of drinking water faced by residents remaining in areas recently retaken from ISIL by Iraqi forces. Humanitarian partners are working to bring basic water supply infrastructure and services back online, including work to repair a damaged water treatment plant in Salamiya. Humanitarian partners are also surveying locations to drill boreholes in recently retaken areas to increase water output and distribution.

Food supplies have also been in short supply in recently retaken neighborhoods. Both the government and humanitarian partners have undertaken food distributions in camps. On 8 December, the UN carried out its first

large-scale distribution of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in recently retaken neighbourhoods in eastern Mosul city. Supplies on 27 trucks from WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA were delivered to 45,000 people, including many women and children. The supplies included ready-to-eat emergency food for one week, high energy biscuits, baby kits, bottled water, water purification tablets, hygiene kits, and dignity kits.

Emergency medical assistance is also in short supply, with a significant increase in recent weeks of civilians with trauma injuries as a result of the fighting, primarily from gunshot wounds and indirect fire. Trauma kits have been provided to Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities, and humanitarian partners are mobilizing to provide additional trauma care facilities in or near eastern parts of Mosul city. There is also a need for stabilization points and field hospitals to be established in or near Mosul city to provide secondary health care services (triage, trauma management and surgery) to reduce the burden on hospitals in Erbil.

The sudden onset of cold winter weather has compounded the impact on people affected by the conflict in Mosul city, particularly those who have been displaced from their homes. Protective shelter, heating and fuel, warm clothing and blankets are priority needs for many affected people. As over half of those displaced are children under 18, there is also a need to ensure that the Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) that have been established in the camps are winterized, to avoid the risk of a significant decline in attendance in the coming weeks.

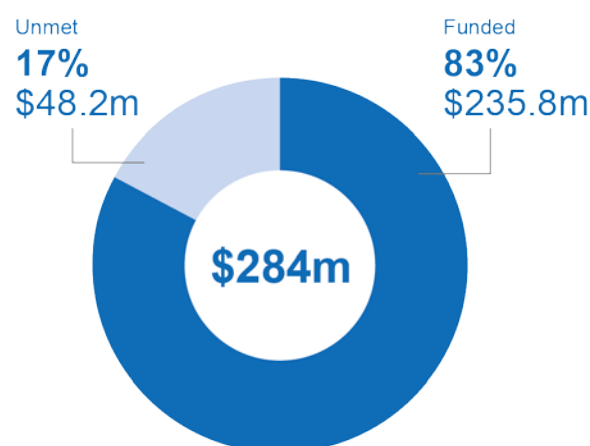
Another 9,000 people have been newly displaced in the last seven days. There is a fear that, should military operations in Mosul intensify, greater numbers of people may be subsequently displaced. In coordination with the Government's Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), humanitarian partners are working to establish new sites to receive newly displaced people.

Establishing and maintaining humanitarian access remains critical to ensuring the distribution of humanitarian aid close to the front lines, where it is needed most. Wherever possible, efforts are being made undertake access and security assessment missions followed by the rapid response of assistance. Vulnerable people are in urgent need of ongoing support and the humanitarian community continues to call on all parties to the conflict to ensure humanitarian access and allow aid deliveries to reach all people in need.

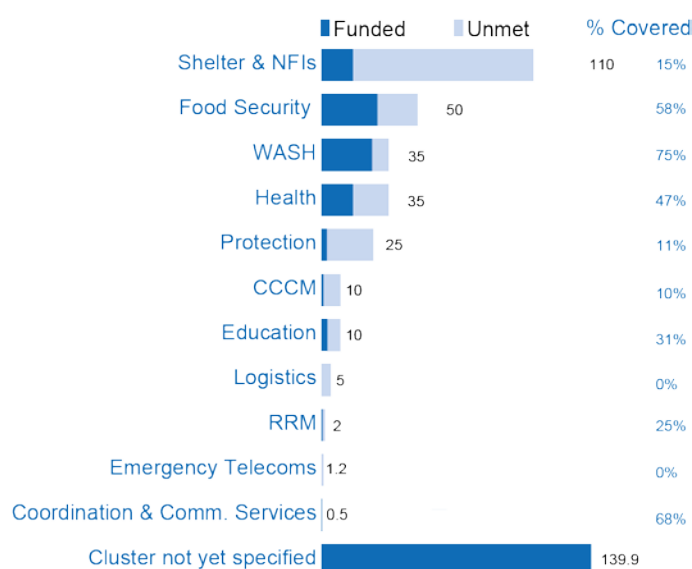
Since the beginning of the response, 35,759 family non-food item (NFI) kits have been distributed by the NFI/Emergency Shelter cluster in both camps and to vulnerable communities out of camps. With temperatures dipping below freezing overnight, 62 per cent of these families (22,315 families) also received additional winter top-up items including heaters, jerry cans for fuel and thermal mats. Between 7 and 8 December, MoMD delivered 680 blankets and 300 kerosene stoves in Hasansham and Qayyara Jad'ah camps. The MoMD also distributed more than 16,000 dry food rations as well as 15,000 ready to eat food rations out of camp in Hay Al-Qahira, Al-Zuhur, Al-Ekha', Hay Al-Entsar, Namrud villages and Al-Qadisiya, as well as in Qayyara Jad'ah and Khazer Camps.

## Funding

### Mosul Flash Appeal



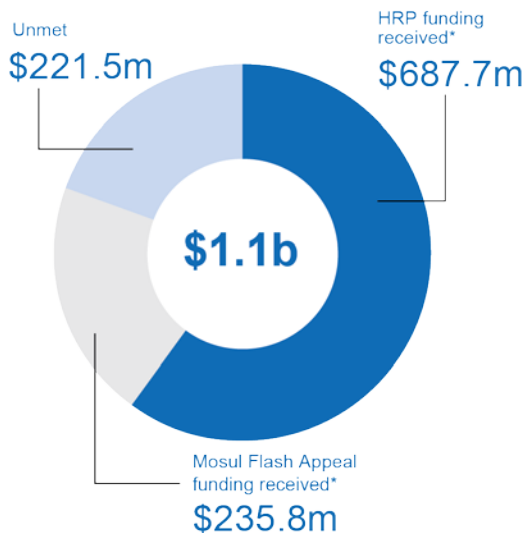
### Funding by sector (in million US\$)



As of 10 December, contributions for the Mosul Flash Appeal have grown to US\$235.8 million, representing 83 per cent of the required amount. With incoming contributions, partners continue to scale up preparedness efforts to

increase camp capacity, provide winterization support and to undertake initial humanitarian response activities. Partners are planning response activities for all people in humanitarian need, including both people who have been displaced and vulnerable residents. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is considering a request for \$22.5 million to rapidly respond to acute front-line, life-saving assistance. CERF funds are on standby to support additional assistance for maternal health, trauma care, winterization activities and access to emergency sites. In-kind contributions from the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism, including 20,000 blankets, 1,000 baby kits and 1,000 tents, are scheduled to arrive in the coming week to support winterization efforts. Overall funding requirements for Iraq in 2017, including the Mosul response, are currently under review and will be presented at the Top Donor Group for Iraq on 16 December. The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for all of Iraq has received 80 per cent of the \$861 million needed to provide life-saving assistance to 7.3 million vulnerable Iraqis.

#### Total Iraq funding 2016



## US\$1.1 billion

total requested by the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 and Mosul Flash Appeal

## \$861m

requested by the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016

## \$284m

requested by the Mosul Flash Appeal

## \*\$89.2m

funding from the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund to both appeals

## Humanitarian Response



### Rapid Response Mechanism

#### Needs:

- Displaced people in newly retaken areas, or on their way to displacement camps and emergency sites, require immediate access to basic services.

#### Response:

- During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) 3,593 kits were distributed to 3,105 families (17,880 people, including 8,761 children). The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at Khazer, Hasansham, Qayyara Airstrip and Qaymawa camps. More than 39 per cent of the 7,023 IDPs at the newly opened Qayyara Airstrip emergency site received kits.
- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed kits to 148,229 people (including 77,079 children), of whom some 23,177 people were reached in newly retaken areas of eastern Mosul city.

## 148,229

People reached  
with RRM  
(since 17 Oct)

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Security concerns continue to hinder access to people in need, particularly to people sheltering in residences close to front line areas.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Needs:

- 80 per cent of currently displaced people (approximately 71,000 people) have found shelter in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder of displaced people staying in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement continues to rise steadily. Hasansham U3, Khazer M1 and Qaymawa (Zelikan) camps are full. Government expansion areas are under construction in coordination with partners. The Qayyara Airstrip emergency site has now started to receive IDPs, where more than 7,000 people have been accommodated.

**39,820**

People can be accommodated today in camps and emergency sites.

### Response:

- The Government and humanitarian partners are developing an overview of joint camp capacity, with 39,828 individual spaces currently available for new arrivals.
- Several site-planning missions took place in the reporting period to identify new, additional sites.
- CCCM partners continue to support the preparation of emergency sites to ensure that the Shelter, WASH, Logistics, Health, Food Security, Protection and Education Clusters can provide assistance and services.
- The CCCM cluster, in coordination with the Protection Cluster, undertook a CCCM training for the camp management team in Qayyara Jad'ah camp. A training on the Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) tool was also held for CCCM partners.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- In camp settings, the establishment of support services needs to keep pace with the preparation of plots, to ensure that people have access to the full range of basic service facilities at the sites. In the case of sudden mass displacement, a significant number of plots could be made available, but without services.



## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs:

- People inside and outside camp settings are in need of non-food items (NFIs). Groups of people in need include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families and other vulnerable people remaining in their homes.
- Displaced families in and out of camps need appropriate and dignified shelter.
- With the arrival of winter, protective shelter, heating and fuel, warm clothing and blankets are priority needs.

**214,554**

People reached with NFIs since 17 October

### Response:

- Since the beginning of the response, 35,759 family NFI kits have been distributed both in camps and to vulnerable communities out of camps. With temperatures dipping below freezing overnight, 62 per cent of these families (22,315 households) also received additional winter top-up items including heaters, jerry cans for fuel and thermal mats.
- Complementary seasonal items such as shoes, carpets, supplementary blankets/quilts, stoves and heaters, were provided to 38,641 households. This brings the total number of people reached with NFIs since 17 October to 214,554.
- 11,341 winter clothing kits have been distributed to vulnerable families, mainly in camps.
- A total of 24,114 family tents have been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites. To provide short-term, emergency solutions to people in camps on arrival, 3,284 family emergency shelter kits have also been distributed. In addition, 1,600 emergency sealing off kits have been provided to families in out of camp settings to waterproof buildings damaged by conflict.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Support to host families is a response gap that the Cluster is seeking to address.
- The need for greater coordination with Shelter/NFI actors operating outside of the Cluster is ongoing and progress is being made.



## Food Security

**Needs:**

- Up to one million people from Mosul city and the surrounding areas could require food assistance in the coming months.
- Displaced families require ready-to-eat food assistance upon arrival at screening sites and camps, and follow-up assistance in the form of a monthly food ration.
- Vulnerable people in retaken areas, including displaced people, resident and host communities require ready-to-eat food as an immediate response once humanitarian access becomes possible, and further assistance in the form of dry food rations to complement government assistance.
- In newly-retaken areas, families report limited employment opportunities and rising food prices as their main concerns. They often lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

**266,885**

People reached with  
30-day food rations  
since 17 October

**Response:**

- During the reporting period, cluster partners distributed dry food rations to a total of 8,668 families (43,246 people), including 21,200 displaced people sheltered in four camps (Khazer M1, Khazer M2, Hasansham U3, and Qayyara Jad'ah camps) and 22,046 vulnerable people in 13 newly-retaken communities, covering mixed caseloads including people sheltered from other nearby villages.
- Cluster partners distributed 12,124 hot meals to displaced people in Khazer M1, Khazer M2, Hasansham U3 and Debaga camps.
- MoMD distributed more than 16,000 dry food rations as well as 15,000 ready to eat food rations out of camp in Hay Al-Qahira, Al-Zuhur, Al-Ekha', Hay Al-Entsar, Namrud villages and Al-Qadisiya, as well as in Qayyara Jad'ah and Khazer Camps.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The Food Security Cluster continues to strengthen coordination among partners providing food assistance in newly-accessible areas, including eastern Mosul city. Efforts are ongoing to ensure that resources are maximized to meet humanitarian needs on the ground.
- Alongside immediate first-line emergency response, further attention and planning efforts are needed to ensure adequate support for the rehabilitation of livelihoods of affected people.



## Health

**Needs:**

- To reduce the burden on Erbil hospitals, there is a need for further trauma stabilization points and field hospitals to be established in or near Mosul city to provide secondary health services (triage, trauma management and surgery).
- Strengthened coordination for the referral of casualties from Mosul city to hospitals is required.
- As some locations in Ninewa Governorate have only recently become accessible, there is a need to scale up health care services in these places. Greater access to health services in new camps, camps in which the population has recently grown, and in return areas is also required.

**74,250**

Medical consultations  
carried out since 17  
October

**Response:**

- Health partners have reported a total of 24,981 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 5,083 consultations were for children under the age of 5 years. Some 685 people were referred from Mosul to hospitals in Erbil due to injuries, the majority from gunshot wounds and indirect fire. 3,415 reproductive health care consultations were also reported and a total of 5,320 measles and polio vaccinations were administered.
- One mobile medical clinic has been deployed to Khazer 2 camp, and another to the Hassansham camp extension. A static PHC is expected to be established in Khazer 2 camp early next week.
- Two mobile medical clinics and ambulance services began operating at the Qayyara Airstrip site on 7 December to meet the health needs of new arrivals. A static PHC will be established later this week.
- A health facility has been established at the checkpoint between Mosul and Erbil, to facilitate the efficient transfer of critical patients from trauma stabilization points in Mosul city to referral hospitals in Erbil.
- Health partners delivered x-ray film, laboratory kits, reagents, and medications to the Zahraa primary health care center in east Mosul city to enhance the capacity of health services.
- To support obstetric services, a mobile delivery room was established in Gogachly on 10 December.



**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Due to the rapidly changing displacement situation, cluster partners often have difficulty rapidly scaling up at sites of new displacement to meet new health care needs.
- Improved coordination is required among health partners, including the Directorates of Health, UN agencies and medical NGOs to avoid the duplication of services in specific locations.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- Water supplies in recently retaken areas of Mosul city remain a critical issue. Water trucking to accessible areas continued through the week, and longer term rehabilitation of the network is planned.
- The Qayyara Airstrip and Jad'ah sites are currently able to provide sufficient water, but there may be need to scale up the sources as the population in the camps increase.

**338,850**

people in and out of camps have received WASH assistance and services

**Response:**

- 75,736 displaced people (12,623 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- Since the beginning of the response, water trucking to 17 non-camp locations has reached 63,552 people.
- The damaged electricity supply from Mosul Dam to Mosul city has been repaired, allowing water supply within ISIL controlled areas of Mosul city to resume.
- Emergency water trucking to recently re-taken communities in eastern Mosul city continued. A new water source is being developed in Salamiya to increase the volume of water available.
- In the last seven days, 2,150 WASH-ready plots have been prepared. This brings the total of WASH-ready plots prepared across 12 camps and emergency sites since 17 October to 21,936 plots and 282 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 131,615 displaced people. This includes WASH facilities for all 2,500 plots currently available in Khazer M2 camp.
- Construction of water and sanitation infrastructure in the first phase of Haj Ali Emergency Camp began on 7 December and is in progress.
- The Treatment Plant Working Group met to identify priority needs and gaps in water supply infrastructure. Initial quick fixes were identified as well as longer term needs, and partners are already supplying fuel for generators, chlorine and making minor repairs to maintain the basic supply of water, particularly around Qayyara and Haj Ali.
- Emergency WASH items were distributed to 7,000 families this week in two neighborhoods of eastern Mosul city.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Due to safety issues, the supply of chlorine to treatment plants has not been possible in some cases, particularly in Hammam Al Alil. This significantly increases the risk of water borne diseases in the town, as river water is being used with no treatment or disinfection.
- Water trucking continues in Qayarra Airstrip camp but a more sustainable water supply solution is needed

**Protection****Needs:**

- Displaced people in and out of camps and non-displaced vulnerable residents are in need of protection. Female-headed households, pregnant women, disabled persons, children, the elderly, and individuals at specific risk due to perceived ISIL affiliation, are particularly vulnerable.
- Protection monitors report that restrictions on the freedom of movement in some displacement sites are occurring.
- Girls and boys with special needs require tailored programming and assistance which is currently not available. Boys and girls in particular are in need of winterization items (clothes and blankets) and diapers.
- Many areas remain contaminated by mines and the explosive remnants of war.

**101,175**

Girls, boys, women and men reached with protection interventions and services since 17 October

**Response:**

- 15 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPA) have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out of camp settings.
- Since 17 October, 1,634 families were reached by protection monitoring teams. These teams identified 301 female headed households requiring specific support. An additional 4,353 people were provided with general psychosocial support, and 797 individual cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- Since 17 October, 9,707 children (4,545 girls, 5,162 boys) have received psychosocial support, with a further 11,326 children (5,651 girls, 5,675 boys) receiving psychological first aid.
- 39 unaccompanied and separated children (4 girls, 35 boys) have been registered for follow-up by case workers during the reporting period, bringing the total to 154 (37 girls, 117 boys) identified since 17 October.
- During the reporting period, 66 at risk girls and 118 at risk boys were referred for specialized mental health and psychological services.
- In the last week, 3,043 individuals (778 girls, 580 boys, 893 women, 792 men) received information on gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and available GBV services.
- The Mine Action Sub-Cluster provided emergency hazard risk awareness training to 82 NGO staff operating in Mosul. From 5-11 December, eight missions were undertaken to assess explosive contamination in newly-retaken areas both east and south of Mosul city.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited protection monitoring and the provision of protection services in newly-retaken areas of Mosul remains a gap.
- A lack of legal assistance to detained adult individuals has been identified as a significant gap in some areas.
- Security screening within emergency sites and camps is an ongoing concern in some locations, as Cluster partners seek to maintain the humanitarian and civilian nature of these sites.
- A lack of adequate lighting in emergency sites and camps has been emphasized by partners as a potential risk for boys and girls.

## Education

#### Needs:

- Among people recently displaced by the Mosul emergency, some 31,556 are children out of school.
- An unknown number of children in newly-retaken areas of East Mosul are in need of education, having missed school entirely or having been educated under ISIL for more than two years.

**6,261**

Boys and girls enrolled in temporary learning spaces

#### Response:

- A total of 6,261 children displaced by recent fighting were enrolled in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah and Qaymawa camps during the reporting period.
- Some 52 female students in grades 7-9 were provided with students kits at Hassansham camp.
- A total of 50 educators (25 women and 25 men) were trained on Psychological First Aid by the Education Partners in Dahuk. The two-day training targeted Education in Emergency responders to improve the quality of educational activities provided.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- A further 22,817 displaced school-aged children in camps are currently not accessing any formal education activities.
- Funding gaps for education activities in and out of camp areas limits capacity to scale up assistance in newly retaken areas, where children may have been out of school for more than two years.
- TLSs need to be winterized more quickly, as the lack of adequate heat and insulation in some TLSs risks a significant decline in attendance.



## Logistics

### Common Storage Space Available:

- 16,653 m<sup>2</sup>

### Response:

- The One Stop Shop (OSS) for customs clearance is now open and has started processing requests from humanitarian organizations for clearances of incoming cargo to the Kurdistan Region. The Logistics Cluster is providing guidance to partners and will soon circulate operating procedures on how to use the OSS services.
- As of 08 December, 1,591mt (9,295 cbm) of NFI cargo was handled by the Logistics Cluster on behalf of 18 humanitarian organizations responding to the Mosul operation.
- The Logistics Cluster, in cooperation with EU Civil Protection Mechanism, continues to provide ongoing logistics support for three shipments of in-kind contributions from EU member states. The cluster is facilitating the customs clearance of the three flights due to arrive this week, as well as the secure transportation and storage of the cargo once it has arrived.

**9,295m<sup>3</sup>**

of NFI cargo handled  
on behalf of 18  
organizations

### Gaps and Constraints:

- A funding source is yet to be identified to cover the full estimated cost of US\$5.8 million for the repair of the Al Qayyara Bridge.



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) carried out a maintenance mission to Qayyarah with Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) to assist in the management of the communications equipment used in the office of the NGO Mercy Hands.
- The ETC continues to provide refresher radio training to humanitarians, especially those who are carrying out field missions to new camps. As the security situation is volatile, the ability to use radios and carry out radio checks is crucial.

**Daily**

Assistance to NGOs  
with humanitarian  
communications  
infrastructure

### Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



## Coordination and Common Services

### Response:

- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre has fielded 1,659 telephone calls through its call center. Of these, 32 calls were shared with partners for follow up action. The majority of calls from Mosul-related camps asked for water, clothes, health assistance, and help leaving the camp to find work.
- IOM's Emergency Tracking continues to provide daily displacement information via its [Mosul portal](#).
- The NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq's mobile field coordinators provide timely context and needs updates from the local level in Mosul, Hamdiniya and Shikhan subdistricts via existing coordination mechanisms.

**Daily**

Displacement tracking  
of the Mosul crisis

### Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



## General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) that includes the Government of Iraq, Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator meets regularly to manage strategic humanitarian issues. The HAT ensures overall coordination among all actors in the Mosul humanitarian response. An Emergency Cell comprised of the main cluster lead agencies involved in the Mosul response and chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator meets three times a week and as needed. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. The Joint Working Group, composed of the JCCC, MoMD and OCHA, meets once a week to ensure operational coordination for the Mosul humanitarian response. OCHA has set up the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil. The HOC strengthens coordination between clusters, zone coordinators and the Humanitarian Coordinator. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers.

### Background on the crisis

Wide-scale violence and armed conflict erupted in Iraq in January 2014. Initially concentrated in Anbar Governorate, with the cities of Ramadi and Falluja particularly affected, the violence and its impact quickly grew, displacing over 500,000 people by May. In June 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), together with other armed groups, attacked and seized control of the country's second largest city, Mosul, and large portions of northern Iraq, including areas of Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. This has led to ongoing armed conflict, massive internal displacement, serious and systematic violations of civilian protection and basic human rights, interrupted access to basic services, and severe strain on host communities. As a result, Iraq is now contending with one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world, with over 10 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Over 4 million Iraqis have been internally displaced by violence since January 2014. Of these, nearly 3.1 million people are currently displaced.

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