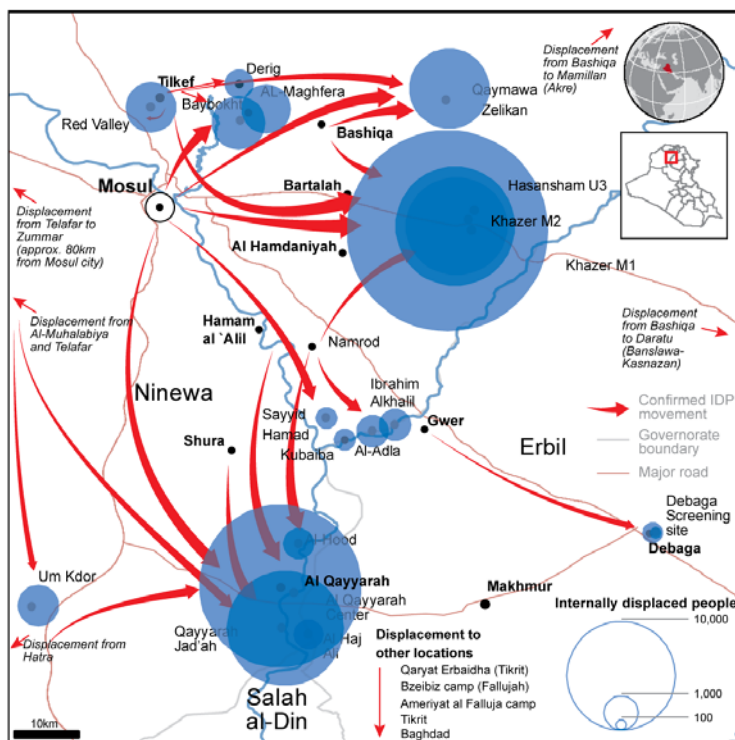




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 26 December.

Highlights

- 103,872 displaced people, nearly 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 661 injuries reported last week, mainly from gunshots, mines, and indirect fire, a similar number of referrals as last week.
- The Mosul emergency is a protection crisis. 263 girls and boys have been registered for follow up with social workers. Over 127,675 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 19 December, 2016

<p>356,000</p> <p>People received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>286,000</p> <p>People received food to last one month (since 17 October)</p>	<p>266,000</p> <p>People received household items, including winterization kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>92,000</p> <p>Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)</p>	<p>83,000</p> <p>People currently displaced to camps, emergency sites and host communities</p>	<p>41,000</p> <p>Spaces are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites</p>
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Situation Overview

Two months after Iraqi forces began operations to retake Mosul city from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) began, some 103,872 people are currently displaced as a result of the fighting.

There is no definitive estimate on the number of people that may still be living in ISIL-controlled areas and no humanitarian assessments can be undertaken. The humanitarian community is increasingly concerned about humanitarian conditions in western Mosul city, however, as basic household stocks in western Mosul city have not been replenished and are likely in short supply following clashes some three weeks ago that closed the city's supply routes.

The number of displaced people has increased by 12,468 in the last week. There is concern that, should military operations in Mosul intensify, greater numbers of people may be subsequently displaced. In newly retaken neighborhoods of Mosul city, in addition to a lack of basic services, sporadic indirect fire into homes and public

spaces is a deterring factor for some displaced people wanting to return to these areas.

Several UN access and assistance mission's to recently retaken areas of eastern Mosul city have been undertaken in the last week, and it is evident that many residents still lack access to clean drinking water. Many people in these areas are relying on newly dug wells and rainwater collection for their water supply. Humanitarian partners continue water trucking to 15 neighbourhoods in eastern Mosul city, delivering approximately 450,000 litres of water per day to approximately 45,000 people. It is clear that the scale of water delivery will need to increase to meet the needs of all affected people.

The shortage of food in recently retaken areas of Mosul city is also of concern. The Government's Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) has expressed particular concern over food security in eastern Mosul neighborhoods. Aid packages containing food, amongst other items, were earlier distributed by the UN to approximately 45,000 people in some areas of eastern Mosul city. Security permitting, further rapid aid distribution of multi-sectoral assistance is scheduled.

Trauma injuries, injuries that have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death, have increased significantly over the last three weeks. Most of these trauma injuries result from gunshot wounds and indirect fire in eastern parts of Mosul city. Ambulances transfer such cases from Mosul city to hospitals in Erbil, but there is an urgent need to increase emergency medical facilities closer to front line areas to provide triage and stabilization. Secondary health care services are also required closer to Mosul city to ease the burden on Erbil hospitals.

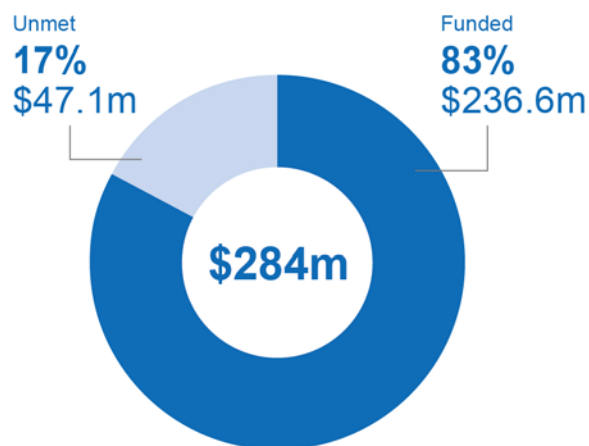
Heavy rains in the last week have compounded the hardship faced by both those remaining in retaken towns and neighborhoods, and those who have fled to camps. Flooding has occurred in some camps, with further drainage required to ensure that wastewater does not contaminate drinking water and potential waterborne diseases are controlled. Temperatures have also dropped in recent weeks, with snow falling in some areas. Protective shelter, heating and fuel, warm clothing and blankets are priority needs for many affected people. Winterization kits have been distributed to 22,875 families living in and out of camps.

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 to undertake access and security assessment missions into recently retaken areas, followed by the rapid response of assistance. 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, wherever they may be located.

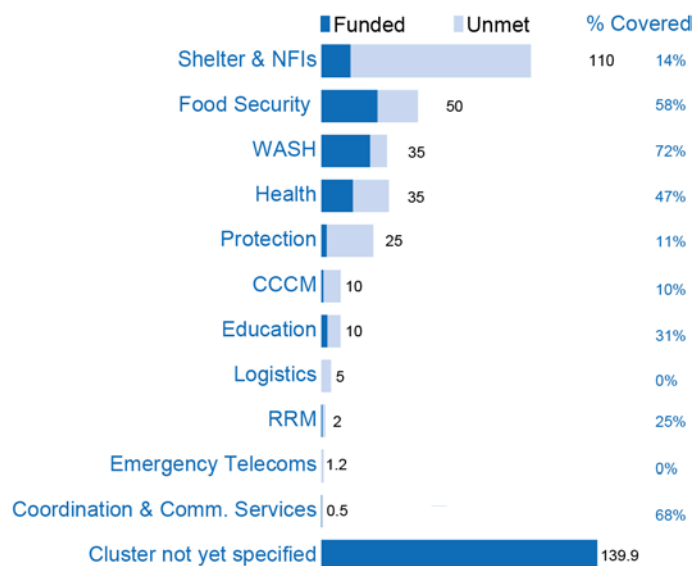
This week, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) distributed 3,000 dry food rations as well as 800 ready to eat food rations in neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city and in Tawachna Village and Nimrud villages. 1,000 tents were also distributed by MoMD to out of camp displaced people in Kirkuk district.

Funding

Mosul Flash Appeal

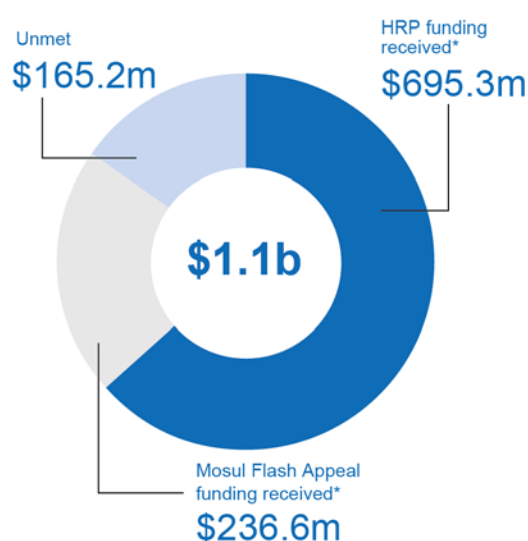


Funding by sector (in million US\$)



As of 18 December, contributions for the Mosul Flash Appeal have grown to US\$236.6 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) has approved dispersal of \$9.4 million for maternal health and winterization activities. A further \$9m is currently being considered for front-line, life-saving assistance. This week three flights carrying in-kind emergency assistance from the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism arrived in Erbil. These flights contained blankets, tents, maternity kits, mattresses, medical supplies, and 17 generators, including a 300KVA generator to power a hospital. Overall funding requirements for Iraq in 2017, including the Mosul response, were presented at the Top Donor Group for Iraq on 16 December. For 2017, initial estimates and planning figures suggest that approximately \$930m may be required to assist at least 5.8m people in need. The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for all of Iraq has received 81 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) partners distributed 3,954 emergency kits to 3,703 families (19,054 people). The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at the Qayarra Airstrip camp (6,580 people), Khazer camp (6,344 people), Jad'ah camp (5,139 people) and Debaga camp (157 people).
- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 167,283 people (including 88,660 children), of whom some 23,177 people were reached in newly retaken areas of eastern Mosul city.

167,283

People reached with RRM (since 17 Oct)

Gaps & Constraints:

- Nothing Significant To Report (NSTR)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Approximately 80 per cent of people currently displaced have found shelter in camps and emergency sites (approximately 83,000 people), with the remainder of displaced people staying in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement continues to rise steadily. Hasansham, Khazer and Qaymawa (formerly called Zelikan) camps are now full. The expansion of some of these camps is currently underway. Jad'ah camp has reached its temporary capacity, with a further 2,000 plots urgently being prepared.

41,592

People can be accommodated today in camps and emergency sites.

Response:

- A site-planning mission took place this week to identify a potential location for the establishment of a new site.
- 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 continued to advocate with both humanitarian partners and local authorities to address the primary gaps identified in emergency sites and camps currently receiving IDPs.

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 services. Due to significant rain, some parts of Qayarra Airstrip Camp have flooded slowing the construction of wash facilities. CCCM has arranged a joint mission with the WASH Cluster, Shelter Cluster and IOM to address critical issues at the site.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- People inside and outside camps are in need of non-food items (NFIs) and dignified shelter. These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families and other vulnerable people remaining in their homes.
- Protective shelter, heating and fuel, warm clothing and blankets are priority needs.

266,202

People reached with NFIs since 17 October

Response:

- Some 8,608 NFI kits were distributed this week. Since the beginning of the response, 44,367 family NFI kits have been distributed to vulnerable people in and out of camps.
- 650 winter top-up kits were also distributed this week. Since 17 October, approximately 52 per cent of families (22,875 households) have also received additional heaters, jerry cans for fuel and thermal mats.
- 8,982 families received additional seasonal items this week, such as shoes, carpets, stoves, heaters and extra blankets/duvets. In total, since 17 October, these items have reached more than 47,623 families.
- The total number of people reached with NFIs since 17 October is 266,202.
- 1,115 Tents were distributed this week, primarily by MoMD, with 1,000 of these tents distributed to out-of-camp displaced people in Kirkuk district. A total of 25,229 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.
- NFI distributions this week primarily took place in Hasansham, Debaga, Qaymara, Jad'ah and Al Alam camps.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners report difficulties in planning and prioritizing follow-up second line distributions, due to limited information on humanitarian needs.
- Support to host families is a response gap that the cluster is seeking to address; however, identification of possible beneficiaries and specific needs is challenging.
- Progress is being made to improve coordination within the cluster as well as between clusters and other stakeholders. Additional efforts are needed to further improve collaboration of humanitarian actors to provide a comprehensive and coherent response to different target groups and their specific needs.



Food Security

Needs:

- 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, as they often lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

295,349

People reached with
30-day food rations
since 17 October

Response:

- During the week, cluster partners distributed dry food rations to a total of 6,573 families (28,464 people), including 17,647 displaced people in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Qayyara Airstrip and Qaymaya camps, and to 10,817 vulnerable people in eight newly-retaken communities, covering mixed caseloads including people sheltering from other nearby villages.
- Cluster partners distributed 4,977 hot meals to displaced people in Khazer and Hasansham camps.
- MoMD distributed 3,000 dry food rations as well as 800 ready to eat food rations in areas of eastern Mosul city, and in Tawachna Village and Nimrud Villages.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Food Security Cluster continues to strengthen coordination among cluster partners and engagement with partners outside of the cluster system. Efforts are ongoing to ensure that resources are maximized and duplication of service delivery does not occur.
- Alongside immediate first-line emergency response, the cluster continues advocacy and planning to ensure support for the rehabilitation of livelihoods of affected people, including emergency livestock interventions.



Health

Needs:

- More ambulances are required to refer casualties from eastern parts of Mosul city to secondary hospitals.
- Health implementing agencies need to establish Trauma Stabilisation Points and field hospitals near Mosul city to provide secondary health services (triage, trauma management and surgery).

91,993

Medical consultations
carried out since 17
October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 17,743 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 2,953 consultations were for children under the age of 5 years. This week, 661 people were referred from Mosul city to hospitals in Erbil due to trauma injuries, the majority for gunshot wounds and injuries from indirect fire. 1,460 reproductive health care consultations were reported, along with 115 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support. A total of 1,084 polio vaccinations and 1,045 measles vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15 years.
- Two consultants specializing in trauma surgery conducted a seminar on trauma management during war in Azadi Teaching Hospital of Dahuk for 25 doctors.
- The Zahraa primary health care centre in eastern Mosul city was supported with two basic Emergency Health Kits, which contain basic medical supplies for up to 2,000 individuals.
- Trauma Stabilisation Points were provided with appropriate referral forms to help facilitate a smoother referral process for cases transferred to hospitals in Erbil
- An additional mobile medical clinic was handed over to the Directorate of Health of Ninewa to be used for health service delivery in the Tobzawa village area.
- Health implementing partners accessed Derij, Samaqyia, and Bybokht villages to provide mobile medical services. Mobile medical units remain on standby to deliver health services as and when locations in Tilkeif and Telafar districts become accessible.

Gaps/constraints:

- Efforts are being made to strengthen the supply chain of essential medication for chronic illnesses, as almost all health care facilities face shortages.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- More than 25 retaken neighborhoods in eastern Mosul city are suffering from a lack of drinking water due to damaged delivery pipes and malfunctioning pumping stations.
- The Qayarra Airstrip camp was affected by heavy rains during the week, raising concerns about possible flooding in cesspools as well as increased turbidity in the river, impacting water quality.
- A significant increase in the number of IDPs in the Qayarra Airstrip camp in the last week has increased the need to develop more sustainable water delivery infrastructure in the camp.

344,225

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

Response:

- 83,000 displaced people (13,850 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- Water trucking continues in 15 neighborhoods in eastern Mosul, delivering approximately 450,000 litres of water per day, to approximately 45,000 people. 50 water tanks have been installed in mosques, schools, Primary Health Centres and other public facilities to facilitate this distribution.
- 5 boreholes have been re-activated in eastern Mosul city in Khazan and Bazwaya, to allow filling of the water trucks.
- In the last week, 1,950 WASH-ready plots have been prepared in camps. Since 17 October, 23,886 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across 10 camps and emergency sites and 423 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 147,654 displaced people. This includes WASH facilities for all 3,750 plots currently occupied in Hasansham camp extension. WASH construction of Chamakor camp continues.
- WASH support at reception centres is ongoing, with construction of water and sanitation facilities in Kakherta reception centre, for people transiting to Amala camp.
- Haj Ali camp construction is ongoing for the initial 1,000 plots. In addition, 2 schools are being supported with WASH facilities in Haj Ali village.
- During the last week, emergency water points, prefabricated toilets and showers were constructed in Bybokht village, fully covering the WASH needs of the transit site (close to Tilkaif city).

Gaps and constraints:

- Supply of chlorine for water treatment plants has not been possible in some cases, particularly in Hammam Al Alil, due to security concerns. This significantly increases the risk of waterborne diseases in the town, as river water is being provided with no treatment or disinfection.
- Water supply in retaken villages is limited and there is a high risk of IED contamination in water facilities, such as pumping stations, boreholes and treatment plants.
- An extension of Jad'ah camp was opened during the week before WASH facilities were available. Initial emergency support has been provided to IDPs there, with negotiations with partners to address the lack of latrines, showers, and water distribution points are ongoing.



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.
- Explosive Hazards (EH), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) continue to pose a major risk in Mosul city and surrounding areas.
- There is a need to ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist vulnerable children, especially unaccompanied or separated children, and those children requiring tailored assistance.
- Restrictions of freedom of movement at displacement sites and villages of origin are of concern.
- Sexual violence directed against displaced people is of particular concern.
- There is a need to ensure order during distributions of assistance so that women and children are not excluded.
- There is a need to ensure camps have adequate lighting at night to increase safety.

127,675

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

Response:

- Overall, since 17 October, 127,675 individuals have been reached by protection partners.
- Three Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs), in Fadiliyah, Qayyara Airstrip camp, and Nawaran sub-district, were undertaken in the last week. 18 RPAs have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out of camp settings. The RPA in Fadiliyah found significant freedom of movement restrictions for most people living in area.
- Since 17 October, 4,089 households (22,374 individuals) were reached by protection monitoring teams; an additional 6,283 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 613 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 4,037 children (1,908 girls and 2,129 boys) received psychosocial support, and 4,358 children (2,098 girls and 2,260 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 13,744 children (6,453 girls, 7,291 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 15,684 children (7,749 girls, 7,935 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- 70 more unaccompanied and separated children (20 girls, 50 boys) were documented during the reporting period, bringing the total to 156 children (44 girls, 112 boys) since 17 October. During the reporting period, 79 children (42 girls, 37 boys) have been referred to case workers, bringing the total to 263 children (108 girls and 155 boys) since 17 October.
- During the reporting period, 3,873 individuals (1,075 girls, 1,295 women, 743 boys, 760 men) received information on gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and available GBV services. Psychosocial support or crisis counselling was provided to 619 individuals (189 girls, 333 women, 35 boys, 62 men), with 96 referrals for specialized care, including GBV case management.
- Mine Action sub-cluster partners have provided life-saving mine risk education to mitigate the danger posed by explosive hazards to 10,168 people since 17 October. This week five explosive hazard risk mitigation trainings were given to 70 staff from aid organizations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The lack of legal assistance to detained adult individuals has been identified as a significant gap.
- Ensuring the civilian character of certain displacement sites is a major constraint south of Mosul city.
- As the influx from Mosul continues, limited camp capacity may put IDPs, or certain groups of IDPs in emergency sites, at risk of forced or pre-mature returns.
- In Khazer camp, private spaces to conduct services for GBV survivors are limited.

**Education****Needs:**

- The total number of displaced school aged children in camps is 36,355, with 27,000 out of those displaced children not accessing any formal education.
- An unknown number of children in newly-retaken areas of East Mosul are in need of education, having missed state education for more than two years.

9,354

Boys and girls enrolled in temporary learning spaces

Response:

- A total of 17 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) are operating in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah and Qaymawa camps and emergency sites, enrolling 9,354 children (4,490 girls and 4,864 boys).
- 27 Education partners (NNGOs, INGOs and national governmental institutions) participated in a three day psychosocial support training of trainers in Dohuk. This was aimed at improving the quality of education in emergencies. The participants will now train teachers in the Temporary Learning Spaces.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The TLS tents in Jad'ah Camp have been badly affected by poor weather, with some tents collapsing. As new TLSs are established, partners are working ensure these sites also include winter items such as carpets and heaters.
- The capacity of partners to scale up assistance is limited in newly retaken areas, where children may have been out of school for more than two years.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- 16,653 m²

Response:

- Between 12 and 18 December, requests from nine different NGOs/UN agencies were received and processed for the storage of humanitarian cargo.
- During the week, three flights carrying 764m³ of EU Civil Protection Mechanism in-kind contributions (including shelter and non-food items, WASH and health equipment) arrived in Erbil. The Logistics Cluster, through WFP and in coordination with OCHA, is arranging for the customs clearance, receipt, storage, and dispatch of these items to humanitarian organizations.
- In response to requests, the Logistics Cluster will establish a common storage facility in Zummar. Three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) will provide 960m² of additional space for humanitarian organizations to use for Mosul operational response activities.
- The Logistics Cluster is supporting the International Organization of Migration (IOM) with the loan of eight MSUs for their humanitarian response.

4,100m³

of NFI cargo handled
on behalf of 10
organizations

Gaps and Constraints:

- There remains a need for additional storage space in and around Dohuk.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continues to offer refresher radio training to humanitarian staff as required to ensure their safety and security.
- The ETC has deployed equipment to the office of the NGO Mercy Hands in Qayarra town to provide security telecommunications (radio) services for humanitarian staff. These services cover Jad'ah, Qayarra Airstrip camp and Hajj Ali camps.
- Through Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF), the ETC also established internet services for humanitarian staff in the Mercy Hands office in Qayarra town, with a link established to the IOM office in Qayarra Airstrip camp.

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 1,351 telephone calls through its call center. Of these, 25 calls were shared with partners for follow up action. The majority of Mosul-related calls were related to food, electricity, NFIs, kerosene, clean water, and health assistance.
- IOM's Emergency Tracking continues to provide daily displacement information via its [Mosul portal](#).

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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