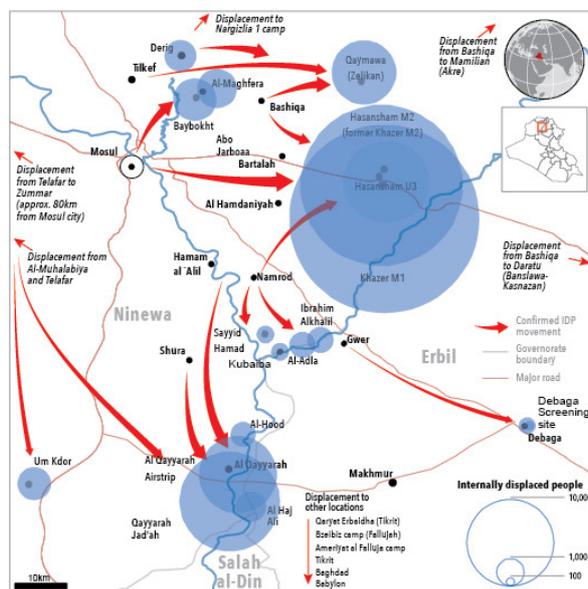




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 23 January 2017.

Highlights

- More than 148,000 people are currently displaced as a result of conflict in Mosul city that began on 17 October 2017, an increase of nearly 12,500 people in the last week. Some 16,500 returnees and hundreds of thousands of highly vulnerable residents in newly-accessible areas continue to require humanitarian assistance.
- Trauma causality rates remain high near frontline areas, with many trauma cases requiring referral from eastern Mosul city to Erbil city. From 17 October 2016 to 11 January 2017, over 1,500 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil's main hospitals to receive trauma care.
- Major efforts have been made to improve trauma care. A new 50-bed type II field surgical hospital was opened last week in Bartalah. Since it opened on 8 January, this field hospital has treated over 45 patients for trauma injuries within its first 96 hours of operation.
- This week multi-sectoral distributions by humanitarian partners in eastern Mosul city reached 69,000 people with ready-to-eat food, water and hygiene items.



Map Sources: OCHA, GCCM, 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 18 January, 2017

565,000 People in and out of camps received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)	633,000 People in and out of camps receiving WASH services (since 17 October)	148,000 People currently displaced by fighting in Mosul city (since 17 October)	330,000 Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)	137,000 People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites	6,600 plots are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites
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Situation Overview

Humanitarian partners are increasingly able to access more affected people in eastern Mosul city, as Iraqi Security Forces secure greater control over neighbourhoods in this area. From 9 to 15 January, partners of WFP and UNICEF undertook multi-sector distributions in eastern Mosul city's newly accessible neighbourhoods. These distributions, which reached approximately 69,000 people in total, included ready-to-eat food rations, water supplies and hygiene materials.

Between 9 January and 15 January, approximately 12,500 people were newly displaced, bringing the total number of people currently displaced by the Mosul crisis to just over 148,000 people. Newly displaced people are primarily moving from the neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city to emergency sites and camps run by government and

humanitarian partners, predominantly to the south and east, where they are provided further humanitarian assistance. People are also seeking shelter with friends and family members in neighbourhoods further east of frontline areas, such as Gogachly. Although now secured, many neighbourhoods are littered with building rubble and solid domestic waste. According to reports from people who have been displaced from eastern Mosul city, some people are waiting for this rubble and waste to be cleared and for basic services to be restored before they will return to their neighbourhood.

The Government has begun delivering food through the public distribution system. Coverage of people in need remains low in immediate frontline neighbourhoods where most immediate food needs are seen. Humanitarian agencies continue to augment this mechanism wherever possible. Markets are now functioning in many of the newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city. Water supplies remain inadequate, however. According to local authorities, some 70 per cent of the water network in eastern Mosul city is functioning, but this network is only working sporadically and only in some neighbourhoods. Water delivery will only become reliable and sustainable once the distribution network becomes fully operational. The repair of damaged pipes in eastern Mosul city has begun, but some of the water treatment and pumping stations servicing this area remain under ISIL control.

Trauma causality rates remain high near frontline areas. Major efforts have been made to improve trauma care. In recent weeks, trauma stabilization points near frontline areas have been reinforced and a new 50-bed level II field surgical hospital was opened last week in Bartalah. Since it opened on 8 January, this field hospital treated over 45 patients for war-related trauma injuries within its first 96 hours of operation. The close proximity of this field hospital to eastern Mosul city, some 8 kms east of Gogachly, has meant people are receiving triage and surgery significantly sooner during a very time critical period. Many trauma cases still require referral to Erbil city however. From 17 October 2016 to 11 January 2017, over 1,500 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil's main hospitals to receive trauma care.

There is no humanitarian access to ISIL controlled areas of western Mosul city and the corridor to Tal Afar and there are increasing humanitarian concerns for the wellbeing of civilians in these areas, where more than 750,000 civilians are thought to be living. For more than two months, major commercial supply routes have been cut. Key informants report that food prices are skyrocketing and there are credible indications that water and electricity supplies are intermittent. Shortages of basic and specialized medicines are also being reported. Humanitarian partners are preparing for different possible scenarios when fighting begins in the western sections of the city. The protection of civilians remains of critical importance, and all parties to the conflict have an obligation to ensure as few civilians are affected by the conflict as possible.

From 17 October to 10 January 2017, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) has delivered dry food rations to 157,600 families, and ready-to-eat food rations to 105,000 families. Some 31,200 tents have also been distributed to shelter displaced people. In addition, MoMD has distributed 65,400 health kits, 48,000 kitchen sets and 123,000 blankets.

Funding

Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding for the operation. Ninety-seven percent of the Mosul Flash Appeal, launched in July 2016, to prepare for the operation has been received. This has allowed partners to reach hundreds of thousands of people during the first stages of the campaign. In mid-December, partners launched an Advance Executive Summary of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq estimating that USD 930 million is needed to reach 5.8 million Iraqis. Of this, approximately USD 570 million is being sought for the Mosul operation.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

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

Response:

- During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners distributed 4,383 emergency kits to 4,226 families, benefitting 20,962 displaced people, including 11,529 children. The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at Qayarrah and Jad'ah (8,360 people), Khazer (7,406 people), Nargizlia and Baybukht (4,872 people) and Debaga (324 people) camps and emergency sites.
- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 235,805 people (including 129,693 children), of whom some 29,253 people have been reached in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city.
- An RRM kits consists of 12 kgs of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit to last a family a week, 12 litres of bottled drinking water and a water container. Where possible, the kits also include a dignity kit.

235,805

People reached with RRM kits (since 17 Oct)

Gaps and constraints:

- Over the past week, one of the RRM partners experienced some challenges in distributing in one of the retaken areas due to inadequate security arrangements at the distribution site.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management****Needs:**

- More than 136,971 displaced people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder of displaced people living in host communities and informal sites.
- Hasansham, Khazer, Qaymawa and Al-Alam camps are now full and overall capacity to accommodate displaced families in these locations is very limited. Jad'ah I-III camp has also reached its temporary capacity, but a further extension Jad'ah IV camp is being developed. Qayarrah Airstrip emergency site is also temporarily full with more than 2,300 families living in this site. Construction to increase capacity at the Qayarrah Airstrip emergency site has been rapidly progressing, as has construction of the Tikrit Olympic Stadium camp. Nargizlia 2 camp is expected to be ready by the end of January.

6,604

Plots available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites

Response:

- In the past week, Chamakor camp and the Haj Ali emergency site officially opened and began receiving displaced people. In Hammam al Alil, MoDM has already begun the construction of 4,000 plots.
- The CCCM Cluster has been working with the Shelter, WASH, Logistics, Health, Food Security, Protection and Education Clusters to ensure that all emergency sites and camps provide adequate basic services.
- In order to create further capacity, the cluster and its partners are focusing on the completion of Haj Ali camp and the expansion of Jad'ah camp.
- The CCCM Cluster continues to advocate with humanitarian partners and local authorities to address primary gaps identified in emergency sites and camps.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In camp settings, the establishment of a full range of basic support services is endeavouring to keep pace with the preparation of required plots, particularly in areas south of Mosul city.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items****Needs:**

- People inside and outside camp settings are in need of non-food items (NFIs). These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families and other vulnerable people remaining in their homes.
- Winter support such as protective shelter, heating and fuel, warm clothing and blankets are also priority needs.

382,524

People reached with NFI kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, 5,352 NFI kits were distributed in camps and 3,229 NFI kits were distributed to vulnerable families in out-of-camp settings. In addition, 4,444 families received winter top-up items in both camp and out-of-camp settings.
- Since the beginning of the response, a total of 63,754 NFI kits have been distributed, reaching more than 382,524 people. Some 84 per cent of people receiving NFI kits also received additional winter top-up items, including clothing, heaters, jerry cans for fuel and thermal mats.

- In the last week, complementary seasonal items, such as shoes, carpets, supplementary blankets and quilts, stoves, and heaters, were provided to more than 3,966 households. In total, 54,089 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items since 17 October 2016.
- A total of 29,159 family tents have so far been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 174,950 people.
- A total of 3,684 emergency shelter kits and 2,448 emergency sealing-off kits have been distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 37,000 people.
- The Shelter and NFI interventions over the week were mainly focused on Hasansham, Zelikan, Qayyarah and Haj Ali camps. Out-of-camps distributions were undertaken in the districts of Hamdaniya, Mosul, Makhmur and Tilkaif.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report



Food Security

Needs:

- Displaced families, and vulnerable people in newly accessible areas, require ready-to-eat food, followed by dry food rations. For displaced people this assistance is provided upon arrival at screening sites and camps.
- In newly accessible areas, families report limited employment opportunities and rising food prices as their main needs, as they often lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

33,000

Individuals reached with 30-day food rations from 9 - 15 January 2017

Response:

- During the reporting period, partners distributed dry food rations to 6,600 families (33,000 individuals) with 5,022 families (25,110 individuals) in 5 camps (Qayyarah airstrip, Jad'ah IV, Khazer, Hasansham while 1,578 families (7,890 individuals) also received dry food rations in the out-of-camp locations in Ibrahim Khalil, Nayifa and Mu'sah villages.
- Cluster partners distributed ready-to-eat rations to 9,764 families (48,820 Individuals) in Mosul City (Al-Olama'a, Qahira, Nahdha, Qadissiya 2, Zuhour, Methaq, Mualmeen, Al Zuhour neighbourhood, Qadissiyah and Al Shekhkiya neighbourhood).
- Cluster partners distributed hot meals to 1,160 individuals in Khazer camp.
- The Ministry of Migration and Displacement distributed 1,000 dry food rations in eastern Mosul city (reception center); 2,000 dry food rations in Qayyarah. MoMD also distributed 8,000 dry food rations and 5,000 ready-to-eat rations in Khazer camp.
- The cluster is undertaking livelihood programmes, including agricultural cash-for-work schemes and emergency livestock interventions, to assist affected people.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient livestock support or animal health services are available in some newly accessible areas, leading to increased animal mortality. Declining herd size is also occurring due to lack of fodder, and grazing land.
- Restrictions on the movement of livestock between Erbil and Ninewa governorates, and the lack of space in camps for livestock, have meant some people are unwilling to relocate to camps.



Health

Needs:

- More trauma stabilization points (TSPs) and field hospitals need to be established near Mosul city to provide secondary health services (triage, trauma management, and surgery).
- There is a need for more ambulances to refer critical cases from eastern parts of Mosul city and other locations in Ninewa governorate to secondary hospitals.
- Revitalization of primary health care services in accessible neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city is required.

329,704

People received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 22,192 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 4,241 consultations were for children under the age of 5 years.

- Between 17 October 2016 and 11 January 2017, over 1,500 wounded civilians were referred to Erbil's main emergency hospitals for the treatment of trauma injuries.
- This week, 3,175 reproductive health care consultations were reported, with 158 cases referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Thirteen consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were recorded.
- A total of 928 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15 years this week.
- TSPs are currently operational in Gogachly, Al Zahraa and in the Hamdaniya hospital.
- Muharabeen in eastern Mosul city and Hammam al Alil and are locations currently being considered for the development of additional TSPs.
- The 50-bed type II field hospital in Bartalah was officially launched on 12 January by a delegation from the Ministry of Health and the United Nations. The first case was treated in this field hospital on 8 January. Within 96 hours of opening, the field hospital had treated 45 people from eastern Mosul city with trauma injuries.
- Two trauma kits were donated to an NGO partner to support services at Al Zahraa primary health care centre.

Gaps & Constraints:

- More doctors and nurses with expertise in trauma treatment are required to support the high numbers of trauma cases received at TSPs and field hospitals.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- WASH services are required in Qayarrah Airstrip emergency site, where construction is ongoing in anticipation of IDP arrivals
- Jad'ah IV camp remains in need of WASH support, as more people are moved to this camp.
- WASH service provision in eastern Mosul city is critically needed, as more neighbourhoods become accessible.
- Latrines are required in the new Hamdaniya IDP reception centre.

633,320

People in and out of camps receiving WASH services

Response:

- 130,320 displaced people (21,720 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- Water trucking in Mosul is now reaching 70 water tanks of 5m³ each, providing public access to drinking water, with an average of 1,000m³ per day.
- Camp construction continues. 33,448 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across 12 camps and emergency sites and 423 plots in transit sites, to potentially serve 203,226 displaced people.
- 75 families were accommodated at the Haj Ali emergency site this week, where all people received WASH services.
- Reception centres continue to provide WASH services to IDPs. A new reception centre in Hamdaniya has been opened and all IDPs there are receiving drinking water. Plans are underway to support latrine provision.
- Emergency WASH support for Jad'ah IV camps is currently being provided and will be scaled up in the coming days, in coordination with MoMD.
- Rehabilitation of water treatment plants continues, with multiple projects currently under tender. Meanwhile, short term solutions in Salamiya, Hammam al Alil and Haj Ali have been implemented.

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding for continued emergency water trucking and well as longer term rehabilitation of water treatment plants is urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable potable water access.
- Water treatment and supply within eastern Mosul city is a critical gap, with multiple actors constrained by a lack of detailed information on the water supply system.
- Confirmation of immediate WASH support required for the expansion of the Qayarrah Airstrip emergency site is needed to the delivery of WASH services once it is opened.



Needs:

- A high need for psychosocial support for children and risk awareness of explosive hazards has been identified in eastern Mosul city.
- Key informants have said that a lack of household income has resulted in the inadequate provision of care for children.
- Overcrowding and lack of privacy for women and girls in camps and emergency sites has been highlighted as an increasing concern since more families are arriving in the established camps.
- Cash assistance and livelihood programming in the camps are needed.
- Lack of prioritized services for female headed households. There is a need to have a coordinated and gender sensitive plan during distribution of Food and Non-Food items.

132,795

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 132,795 people have been reached by protection partners.
- 21 Rapid Protection Assessments have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out-of-camp settings.
- Since 17 October, 8,435 families (44,839 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 8,533 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 2,536 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 401 children (183 girls and 218 boys) received psychosocial support, and 420 children (194 girls and 226 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 17,516 children (8,174 girls, 9,342 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 18,780 children (9,216 girls, 9,564 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- During the reporting period, 71 children (17 girls, 54 boys) have been referred to case workers, bringing the total to 892 children (378 girls and 514 boys) since 17 October. Some 19 unaccompanied and separated children (7 girls, 12 boys) were documented during the reporting period, bringing the total to 249 children (109 girls, 140 boys) since 17 October. A total of 109 unaccompanied and separated children (40 girls and 69 boys) have been referred to specialized social services since 17 October.
- The Mine Action sub-cluster has provided mine risk education to mitigate the danger posed by explosive hazards to 12,182 people since 17 October 2016. Clearance operations continue.
- During the reporting period, 2,077 women and girls and 52 men and boys were reached with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available GBV services. 258 women and girls received emergency psychosocial support and 176 service providers received capacity building on GBV related issues including mentoring.

Gaps and constraints:

- Ensuring the civilian character of displacement sites is an ongoing constraint in certain camps and emergency sites.
- Return procedures need to be clarified with federal and regional authorities.
- The scope and scale of IED threats in urban area remains high and many of the devices used are complex.



Needs:

- Among people recently displaced by the Mosul emergency, some 50,774 are school age children. Of these, 37,573 are currently not accessing any form of education activities.
- Children in newly-retaken areas of eastern Mosul city are in need of education, having missed school entirely or having been educated under ISIL for more than two years.

13,200

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

Response:

- This week, 1,711 displaced children (715 girls and 996 boys) enrolled in non-formal education programs in the Qayarah Airstrip emergency site and Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah and Qaymawa camps.
- In total, 13,201 displaced children (6,881 boys and 6,320 girls) are participating in education programmes in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, and Qaymawa camps, and in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns and the Qadisiyya neighborhood of eastern Mosul city.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners report continued difficulties accessing the Qayarrah area south of Mosul city, affecting the continuity of education activities in this area.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- 22,279 m³ available, of which 54 per cent is currently occupied.

2,281m³

NFI cargo handled this week

Response:

- Between 17 October and 15 January, a total of 17,418 m³ of NFIs, equivalent to 2,555 mt, has been handled on behalf of 22 humanitarian organisations.
- Ten flights carrying 304 mt of EU Civil Protection Mechanism in-kind contributions (including shelter and non-food items, WASH and health equipment) have now arrived in Erbil. The Logistics Cluster, through WFP, has arranged for the customs clearance, receipt, storage, and dispatch of the items to humanitarian organizations through relevant clusters.
- The Logistics Cluster conducted field missions to Gogachly and Hammam al Alil to assess potential storage facilities and logistics bases in these areas. These are both likely to be key locations for logistics and prepositioning hubs, as humanitarian efforts move further into Mosul city. A Gogachly hub would aim to support eastern Mosul city, while a hub in Hammam al Alil would be a key location for the response into western Mosul city.

Gaps and Constraints

- A partner is yet to be identified to manage the potential common storage facility in Hammam al Alil.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) has provided three generators to humanitarian partners and is finalizing plans to transport them to Jad'ah camp and Qayarrah Airstrip emergency site to power communications equipment at this location.
- The ETC continues to provide refresher radio training to humanitarians, especially those who are carrying out field missions to new IDP camps and emergency sites. As the security situation is fluid, the ability to use radios and carry out radio checks is crucial.
- The ETC, together with Télécoms Sans Frontières, continues to provide internet connectivity and security telecommunications (radio) services in the Mercy Hands and IOM offices in Qayarrah. Radio services cover Jad'ah camp and Qayyarah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites.

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure

Gaps and constraints:

- Delays in receiving official approvals to install security telecommunications equipment have slowed implementation.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre has handled 190 telephone calls related to the Mosul crisis through its call centre in the last week. Of the 25 calls about shelter, all were requesting for winterization items such as blankets. There were 18 calls requesting cash, but more specifically 39 per cent of these calls were for shelter or rent assistance. Some 33 per cent of calls were requesting assistance to address medical needs and 28 percent requested food assistance or help registering to receive food.
- As of 15 January 2017, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 148,092 people (24,682 families) are living in displacement as a result of hostilities in and around Mosul city that began on 17 October 2016.

Daily

Tracking of displacement from Mosul since 17 October

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.

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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, 3.3 million people are currently displaced.