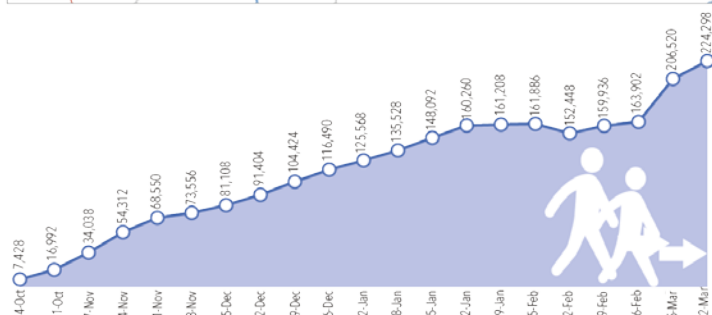
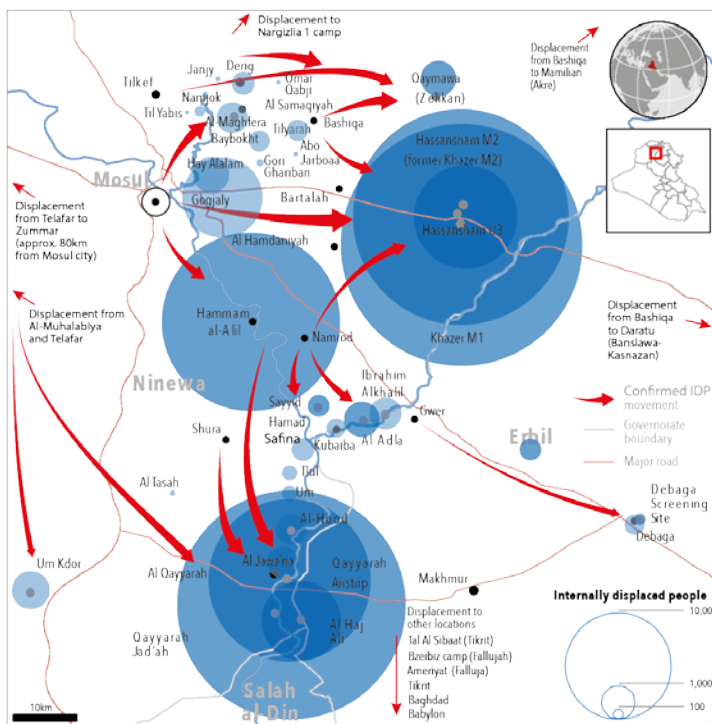




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 20 March 2017.

Highlights

- The week from 6 March to 12 March 2017 saw approximately 18,100 people displaced from western Mosul due to military operations. In total, approximately 69,000 people have been displaced from western Mosul into camps and emergency sites according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). According to the government figures, the total of West Mosul displaced stands at 92,035 people.
- Available camp capacity has kept pace with people being newly displaced from western Mosul. As of the evening of 12 March, 6,052 fully serviced plots were available for immediate occupation in camps north and east of Mosul city. Camp construction and site expansion, and the installation of water and sanitation services, is rapidly accelerating across camps and emergency sites.
- Trauma casualty rates in Mosul are high. Between 18 February and 8 March, at least 744 people have been treated for conflict-related injuries at Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs) near frontline areas of western Mosul city.
- Significant shortages of drinking water continue to be a major humanitarian concern in eastern Mosul city. Civilians in many neighbourhoods in the southern and western parts of western Mosul city also have no access to the public network and are potentially accessing untreated drinking water. The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network is a key priority.



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 5 March, 2017

<p>1,361,000</p> <p>People in and out of camps received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>1,300,000</p> <p>People in and out of camps receiving WASH services (since 17 October)</p>	<p>549,000</p> <p>Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)</p>	<p>224,000</p> <p>People currently displaced by the Mosul crisis</p>	<p>202,000</p> <p>People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites</p>	<p>6,000</p> <p>Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in camps and emergency sites</p>
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Situation Overview

The week from 6 March to 12 March 2017 saw approximately 18,100 people displaced from western Mosul due to military operations between the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which resumed in western Mosul on 19 February. Since the west Mosul operation began, as of 12 March approximately 69,000 people have been displaced into camps and emergency sites according to the DTM. According to the government figures, the total of West Mosul displaced stands at 92,035 people. IOM is undertaking efforts to better understand and address the discrepancy between UN and government figures. Emergency packages of food and water have been distributed to all arrivals at the Hammam al Alil security screening site, and water is also being distributed at muster points.

Between 17 October 2016 and 11 March 2017, accumulatively 292,848 people have been displaced from Mosul, of whom 68,550 people have returned to their areas of origin, according to the DTM. As on 11 March, there are approximately 224,298 people living in displacement sites and camps as a result of the Mosul humanitarian crisis, the highest number of people living in displacement since hostilities began.

Displaced people from western Mosul have predominantly moved through muster points on the outskirts of the city in Abu Saif, Al Aqrab junction (also known as Scorpion Junction) and Tal Kaysum, to Hammam al Alil where security screening is undertaken. Families, however, after clearing the muster points also disperse to non-camp locations. Emergency food and water are distributed to all people passing through the screening site. Following screening, people have been relocated this week to emergency sites in Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip, to Jad'ah, Khazer and Hasansham camps, and to Chamakor camp, which has been opened this week especially to accommodate people from west Mosul. All people accommodated in camps or emergency sites have received a tented plot, basic household supplies, hygiene kits, and 30-day food rations. In the latter half of the week, at least 10,800 people were also transported to Gogachly and registered by the municipality, where they have been hosted by resident families or sheltered in empty buildings. Humanitarian partners will assess the humanitarian needs of people relocated to eastern Mosul city in the coming days.

Available camp capacity has kept pace with people being newly displaced from western Mosul. As of the evening of 12 March, 6,052 fully serviced plots were available for immediate occupation in camps north and east of Mosul city. Camp construction and site expansion, and the installation of water and sanitation services, is rapidly accelerating across camps and emergency sites.

Serious concerns remain for the protection of approximately 750,000-800,000 civilians who, prior to the conflict, were estimated to be living in the west of the city, where food, medicine, basic household commodities and fuel are running low. Given the narrow streets and high population density in western Mosul city, civilians are at great risk of being caught in crossfire, and infrastructure is likely to sustain damage.

Significant shortages of drinking water continue to be a major humanitarian concern in eastern Mosul city. Civilians in many neighbourhoods in the southern and western parts of western Mosul city also have no access to the public network and are potentially accessing untreated drinking water. The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network is a key priority.

Trauma casualty rates across Mosul are high. Since the military operation in western Mosul began on 19 February, over 744 people have been treated at Trauma Stabilization Points for conflict-related injuries.

According to the Government's Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC), between 20 February and 3 March, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) distributed food and non-food items to IDPs in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Madraj, Hajj Ali, Debaga and Hammam al Alil camps and emergency sites and in Rfeila, Jeren, and Al Hamza villages, as well as the screening sites in Hammam al Alil. This assistance includes 9,237 dry food parcels, 5,936 health kits, 2,680 kitchen sets, 7,637 ground mats, 4,396 kerosene heaters, and 3,500 water sets.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

- Displacements continued from western Mosul city to the Hammam al Alil screening site, and then onward to Khazer, Hasansham, and Jad'ah camps and to the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site. Many newly arriving families are also being transported to Chamakor camp, while others are being hosted by local communities in Gogachly. The families received food and water in light-RRM kits at the screening site and the full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, in the camps and at the emergency sites.

475,231

People reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 15,460 emergency kits to 105,823 persons from 17,927 families, including 58,203 children. Some 83,525 people, who made up nearly eighty per cent of the people assisted, received the RRM kits at the Hammam al Alil screening site and camp, followed by 6,566 people in Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site and 6,382 persons in Chamakor camp, as shown in the below table.

Distribution Location	People	Children
Hajj Ali site	4,464	2,455
Qayyarah Airstrip site	6,566	3,611
Jad'ah III and IV camps	1,620	891
Hammam al Alil site	83,526	45,939
Chamakor camp	6,382	3,510
Khazer 1 camp	1,992	1,096
Sadya1	26	14
Al Abayachi checkpoint	50	28
Nargizlia 1 camp	197	108
Tal Kaysum checkpoint	1,000	550
TOTAL	105,823	58,203

- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 475,231 people, including 261,377 children. Some 30,199 people have been reached in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul City. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have been in need of RRM assistance more than once.

- Each RRM kit, which is meant to be a week's supply per family, consists of 6.4 kilograms of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit, a dignity kit, 12 litres of potable water, and a water container.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report (NSTR)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 201,649 people (40,827 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Returns to eastern Mosul City continue from camps to the north and east of Mosul city, particularly from Nargizlia, Qaymawa, Hasansham, and Khazer camps.

6,052

Plots currently available for immediate use in camps and emergency sites

Response:

- CCCM recommends that all capacity in existing camps is first utilized for IDPs from western Mosul whilst additional camp construction and expansion continues.
- Over the past week, 1,170 families were accommodated in Chamakor camp, which was opened at the beginning of the week.
- As the number of displaced people in out-of-camp settings has increased, CCCM partners are working together on conducting the rapid response assessment to identify informal settlements where IDPs require immediate assistance.

Gaps and Constraints:

- IDPs have continued moving to Qayyarah Airstrip, Hammam al Alil, and Hajj Ali emergency sites, despite shortages of WASH facilities.

- Salamiyah camp requires expanded WASH facilities, fencing and electricity to meet international standards.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- People inside and outside of camp settings continue to be in need of non-food items (NFIs) and adequate shelter. These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in or returning to their homes.

628,218

People reached with NFI kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the week 5,203 basic NFI kits were distributed in camps;
- In total, 81,739 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items - supplementary mattresses, blankets, quilts, stoves and heaters, since 17 October 2016;
- Camp NFI distributions over the week were primarily focused Hasansham U3 and M2 camps, Khazer M1 camp and Chamakor camp, Hammam al Alil camp, Nargizlia 1 camp and Nargizlia 2 camp.
- Since 17 October, a total of 104,703 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 74,174 basic NFI kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 628,218 people. In addition, a total of 26,771 winter top-up kits including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching more than 160,626 people. More than 106,243 clothing kits have also been distributed;
- The distribution of 745 sealing-off kits occurred in out of camp settings in neighbourhoods of Qayyarah town this week.
- A total of 42,259 family tents have so far been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 253,554 people, with 8,262 emergency shelter kits and 9,023 emergency sealing-off kits distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 103,710 people.
- The cluster is currently preparing for summer response distributions.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The coordination of the cluster response has become challenging as partners are not always accurately and continuously updating their distributions, pipeline, and prepositioned stocks. No updates on Mosul responses were recorded by partners in the new information management and reporting platform this week.



Food Security

Needs:

- Displaced and vulnerable families in newly accessible areas require ready-to-eat food and dry food rations upon arrival at screening sites and camps.
- In newly-accessible areas, families are reporting limited livelihood opportunities, and some people lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

49,560

Individuals reached with 30-day food rations from 5 March – 11 March 2017

Response:

- This week partners distributed dry food rations to 9,912 families (49,560 individuals): 1,069 families (5,345 individuals) in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, 1,750 families (9,800 individuals) in the Hammam al Alil emergency site, 1,233 families (6165 individuals) in Jad'ah IV camp, 2,684 families (13,420 individuals) in Khazer M1 camp, 951 families (4,755 individuals) in Hasansham M2 camp, 940 families (4,700 individuals) in Hasansham U3 camp, and 575 families (2,875 individuals) in Chamakor camp.
- Partners reported ready-to-eat emergency food rations were distributed to 2,176 families (10,880 individuals) during the week: 741 families (3,705 individuals) in Al-Khadraa Quarter, 660 families (3,300 individuals) in Ma'mun neighbourhood, and 775 families (3,875 individuals) in Tahreer.
- Partners reported distribution of cooked meals to 2,388 individuals: 1,799 individuals in Chamakor and 589 individuals in Hasansham M2 camp.

Gaps and constraints:

- Due to restrictions on the movement of livestock between Erbil and Ninewa Governorates and lack of space for livestock in camps, some displaced people are unwilling or unable to relocate to camps.

**Needs:**

- Provision of primary health care services is needed by affected people in newly accessible areas.
- Management of trauma cases is required, as the caseload is increasing significantly.

549,423

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported 24,238 consultations during the reporting period, including 5,013 for children under 5 years.
- This week, 3,841 reproductive health care consultations were reported and 1,058 emergency referrals were made, including 104 referrals due to complications related to pregnancy or delivery. Some 263 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were conducted.
- This week, a combined total of 1,312 polio and measles vaccinations were given to 712 girls and 600 boys under the age of 15.
- In collaboration with Iraqi health authorities and other health partners, WHO is coordinating response efforts to 15 cases of possible toxic chemical exposure from Mosul that have been treated in Erbil's West Emergency Hospital.
- On 4 February, as part of its trauma response plan, WHO established the Athba Field Hospital near the frontline areas of West Mosul to respond to the high caseload of trauma patients.
- Five Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) and two full Interagency Diarrhea Disease Kits (IDDK), sufficient for 7,000 people, were donated to the Directorate of Health in Ninewa.

Gaps and constraints:

- There are insufficient human resources to support the high number of trauma cases seen in Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs) and field hospitals. More trauma specialists are needed.
- There is a shortage of fuel and ambulances to refer trauma cases out of Mosul City.
- There is a shortage of post-operative care in Ninawa Governorate.

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

- WASH cluster partners need to install WASH facilities for the 5,000 plots in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site. WASH facilities for 7,500 plots also need to be installed in the Hajj Ali emergency site.
- Eastern Mosul city requires a sustainable means of delivering safe drinking water and solid waste management.
- Availability of adequate, functional WASH facilities in schools in the re-taken areas has been raised as a significant need.
- People who have been recently displaced from Mosul need WASH facilities at security screening and transit points.

1,316,776

People in and out of camps who have received WASH services since 17 October 2016

Response:

- 190,653 displaced people (31,775 families) are receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- Since late January, WASH partners have been tankering 2,300m³ of drinking water to 28 neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city on a daily basis.
- Cluster partners are expanding the WASH facilities for 4,000 plots in the MoMD camp in Hamman al Alil and developing WASH facilities for 5,000 plots in UNHCR's Hammam al Alil camp.
- In total, 45,962 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 279,156 displaced people.
- Installation of a piped water network for the first 2,100 plots at the Hajj Ali emergency site has been completed.

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding for the rehabilitation of water treatment plants in eastern Mosul city is required.



Needs:

- There is a need to ensure that all civilians displaced from their homes are admitted, without undue hindrance, to areas of safety where they can access basic humanitarian services.
- Maintaining the civilian character of displacement sites is a major need in some camps south of Mosul city.
- There is a strong need to prevent family separation at screening / transit sites.

343,544

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 343,544 people have been reached by protection partners.
- 32 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since 17 October in and out of camps. In the last week, an RPA in Hammam al Alil camp was finalized and shared with key partners. The RPA found that armed actors move relatively freely in some camps, family separation is an increasing concern, child protection issues require greater advocacy, and many families lack access to basic services.
- Since 17 October, 20,681 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 13,197 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 2,168 children (939 girls and 1,229 boys) received psychosocial support, and 148 children (74 girls and 74 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 47,427 children (22,942 girls and 24,485 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 51,572 children (24,747 girls and 26,825 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- 66 unaccompanied and separated children (26 girls, 40 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 1,159 children (468 girls, 691 boys) since 17 October. 189 unaccompanied and separated children (127 girls, 62 boys) were reunited with their families this week, bringing the total to 676 reunited children (306 girls and 370 boys) since 17 October. 152 children (52 girls, 100 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing the total to 3,258 children (1,424 girls and 1,834 boys) since 17 October.
- During the week, 393 women, 380 girls, 91 boys and 17 men were reached with information on Gender-based violence (GBV), including risk mitigation and available GBV services. Four men, 19 women, 12 boys and 10 girls were referred to various specialized care, including GBV case management, in Nargizlia 1 camp. 142 girls and 168 women and girls received emergency psychosocial support, and 19 individuals received GBV related legal assistance. 650 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available GBV services. Services were provided through 10 women's centre and 6 GBV mobile teams.

Gaps and Constraints:

- A lack of sex segregated WASH facilities within some camps, and a lack of nighttime lighting, potentially places women and girls at risk of sexual violence.
- Greater capacity is required to ensure comprehensive case management of unaccompanied and separated children.



Needs:

- Among the people displaced by the Mosul emergency, 78,504 are school-age children, of whom 45,665 are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly, as newly displaced people continue to flee Western Mosul.

32,839

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

Response:

- During the reporting period, Education Cluster partners completed the establishment of new Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Hammam al Alil, benefiting 700 children. An additional 139 displaced children (48 per cent girls) newly received support from non-formal education programmes in Nargizlia 1, Khazer M1, Hasansham M2, Jad'ah camps, Hajj Ali, Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites and Tikrit city.
- Cumulatively, 32,839 displaced children (17,338 boys and 15,501 girls) are participating in education programs in TLSs in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Zelikan, Nargizlia 1, and Qaymawa camps, in Hajj Ali emergency site, in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam cities, and in the Qadisiyya neighbourhood of eastern Mosul city.

- Following the start of formal education in the camp settings, around 3,000 children (around 50 per cent girls) in Khazer and 3,915 children (55 per cent girls) in Hasansham U3 and Hasansham M2 have so far been enrolled. Similar enrolments in the other completed learning spaces in Qaymawa are ongoing.
- In east Mosul city, over 4,000 teachers and 90,000 students have received teaching and learning supplies. Additionally, over 1.4 million textbooks have been delivered to 200 schools in eastern Mosul city, along with more than 3,000 desks and 1,000 whiteboards.
- New TLSs have been opened in Chamakor and Hammam al Alil camps this week, with registration of children, and hiring and training of facilitators still ongoing.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Insufficient education space allocated in the planned new camps for West Mosul displacement, including Salamiya and Hasansham U2.
- Mine Risk Education sessions are urgently needed inside the newly re-opened schools and in camp TLSs, especially Hammam al Alil, which is very close to land contaminated by unexploded ordnances (UXO).
- Continued support is needed from mine action partners to crosscheck UXO clearance in eastern Mosul and Qayyarah schools.
- The Directorate of Education (DoE) of Ninewa is still unable to pay its formal teachers to work in all the formal tented schools requested in the camps.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, some 40,664 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 8,282 metric tons, have been handled on behalf of 33 humanitarian organizations.
- A joint workshop was held on 7 March to present the improved procedures and results of the one-stop-shop (OSS) for customs clearance to encourage direct communication between the relevant actors. Around 50 people from the Logistics Cluster, the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) of the Kurdish Administration and participating organizations identified remaining bottlenecks and shared best practices.
- The Logistics Cluster has erected two Mobile Storage Units (MSU) in Debaga Camp, providing a further 480 m² of surface area in common storage space for the humanitarian community. Two further MSUs were erected in Hammam al Alil (480 m²) to support operations to the west and south of Mosul city.
- A partner NGO of the Logistics Cluster has officially taken over warehouse management in Gogachly (2,100 m²) and is now accepting humanitarian consignments.
- Nearly 26,075 m³ of space is available (38 per cent currently occupied).

2,329 m³

of NFI cargo handled
this week

Gaps and Constraints:

- As greater numbers of people are displaced from western Mosul city, more storage space is still needed in Hammam al Alil.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continues to support the humanitarian community in its response to the Mosul crisis by providing security telecommunications and internet connectivity services through an NGO office in Qayyarah Town and in the offices of humanitarian partners in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site.
- The ETC and its partner Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) carried out a mission to Qayyarah to improve internet connectivity in the location.

Daily

Assistance to NGOs
with humanitarian
communications
infrastructure

Gaps and Constraints

- Nothing significant to report



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- During this reporting period, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Center (IIC Call Centre) handled a total of 201 calls related to Mosul. Approximately 79 per cent of the calls were placed by men and 21 per cent by women. The top four categories of calls were made to inquire about food assistance (37 per cent of the calls), followed by questions about government-related services (17 per cent), cash assistance (15 per cent), and protection (12 per cent).
- As of 12 March, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 224,298 people are living in displacement as a result of hostilities in and around Mosul city, which began on 17 October 2016.
- From November 2016 to March 2017, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) Mobile Field Coordinators conducted 176 information-gathering missions to villages and towns immediately north, east, southeast and south of Mosul City with outreach to stakeholders in 202 locations within the same areas, including: Bashika (26), Talkaif (8), Tal Afar (6), Bartalah (6), Hamdaniya (18), Nimrud (30), Makhmoor (6), Al Shura (30), Qayyarah (20), Hatra (2), eastern Mosul City (7) and Hammam al Alil (15). Between 4-10 March, the Field Coordinators conducted 11 missions: 3 to Tel Afar, 1 to Dohuk, 4 to eastern Mosul City, 1 to Hammam al Alil and 2 to Qayyarah.

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 two 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 fortnightly to ensure operational coordination for the Mosul humanitarian response. OCHA has set up the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil. A HOC meeting with MoMD, JCMC, JCCC, cluster partners and zone coordinators is held weekly. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers.

For further information, please contact:

Damian Rance, rance@un.org

For more information, please visit www.reliefweb.int

To be added or deleted from the mailing list: <http://bit.ly/2dDYK3D>

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 whom, 3 million people are currently displaced.