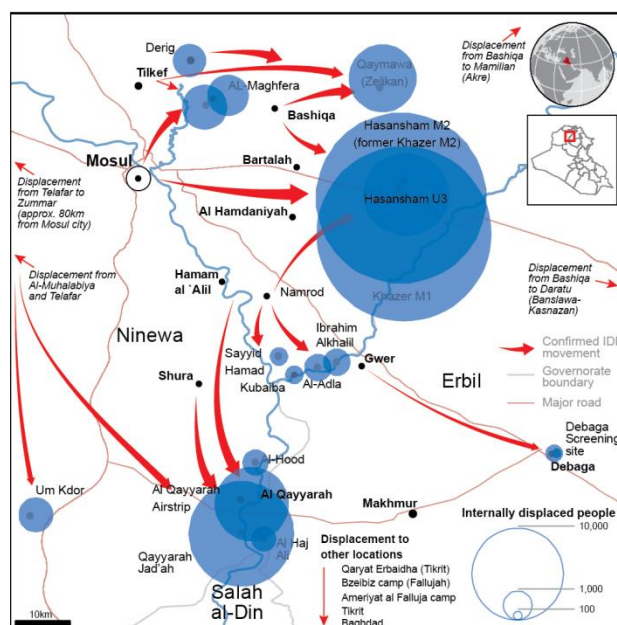




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 9 January.

## Highlights

- Military operations intensified on 29 December, causing over 9,000 people to flee the city in the space of four days. The average daily figure for displacement has increased by 50 per cent since military operations intensified.
- Civilian casualties have increased. Camps and emergency sites to the south and east of Mosul city are reaching their maximum capacity. Government and humanitarian actors are responding urgently to expand camp capacity.
- People inside Mosul are facing a dire humanitarian situation. Across the city stockpiled foods are dwindling while the price of staple foodstuffs spirals, and water boreholes in the east of Mosul are drying up or turning brackish from over-use.
- Distributions in eastern Mosul reached 30,000 people with ready-to-eat food, water and hygiene items.



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 3 January, 2017

|  |   |   |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| <b>125,568</b><br>People displaced by military operations to retake Mosul (since 17 October) | <b>385,901</b><br>People received food to last one month (since 17 October) | <b>333,000</b><br>People received household items including winterization kits (since 17 October) | <b>277,307</b><br>Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October) | <b>112,000</b><br>People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites | <b>7,524</b><br>Spaces are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|

## Situation Overview

Following the intensification of military operations in Mosul City on 29 December, the rate of displacement from Mosul has increased markedly, with over 9,000 people having fled the city in the space of four days. In comparison with the average daily rate of displacement in November, the intensification of military operations has caused a roughly 50 per cent increase in the number of people fleeing on a daily basis. Displacement has largely been to the south and east, where camps run by government and humanitarian partners are taking in the new arrivals and assistance is being provided.

Ongoing return movements have also been of note. To date, an estimated 14,000 people have returned to their homes in recently accessed areas including outlying areas of eastern Mosul, like Gogachly and al-Quds. Markets in these areas are reopening, and people are able to access humanitarian assistance, despite pockets of insecurity.

There are serious concerns on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in western Mosul city and the corridor to Tel Afar, since the military encircling has led almost no commercial goods entering. There is no humanitarian access to these ISIL controlled areas. Moreover, people displaced from eastern Mosul have reported rapidly rising food prices in the city over the last two months. When the last bridge across the Tigris collapsed following an airstrike on 27 December, people in eastern Mosul were cut off from supplies and services in the west of the city. As a result,

stockpiled foodstuffs will dwindle, negatively affecting food security amongst the civilian population. Reported food needs in eastern Mosul are likely to be similar in western Mosul, as families are forced to cope with this situation.

During the reporting period, a van parked inside the Ibn-Al-Athir hospital compound in eastern Mosul was hit in an airstrike, possibly causing civilian casualties. As military operations push deeper into heavily-populated urban areas, the humanitarian community is concerned that the utmost care is taken by parties to the conflict to protect civilians and avoid damage to civilian infrastructure like hospitals, schools and water treatment plants.

The civilian casualty rate around the front lines continues to be high. An additional 816 trauma injuries in the reporting period bring the number of civilians injured in the fighting since 5 December to 3,125. Health care providers are scaling up, but the gap still remains significant. In addition to the three trauma stabilization points currently providing trauma care and referral services, and a 50-bed field hospital is being established near Bartalah, 21 kilometres east of Mosul, and will be operational early in January.

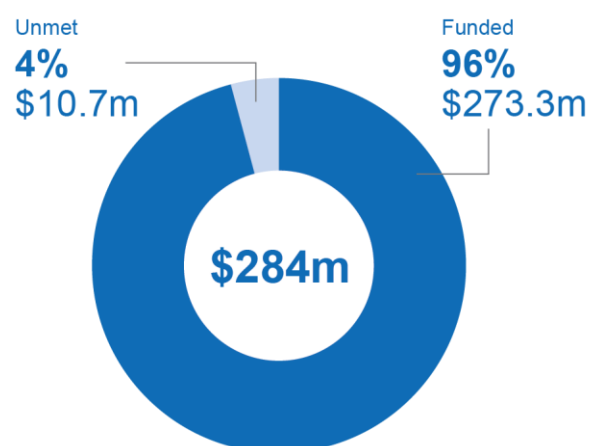
Distributions have been carried out in parts of eastern Mosul during the reporting period. On 27 and 28 December, 30,000 people received emergency response packages containing ready-to-eat food, water, and essential hygiene and household items. Further distributions are planned as soon as security restrictions permit.

As a consequence of the security incidents in eastern Mosul in the previous reporting period, access has been restricted for humanitarian actors. The first access assessment mission since 15 December will take place to Gogachly on 2 January, with further needs assessments in Zuhour and Qahira neighbourhoods scheduled.

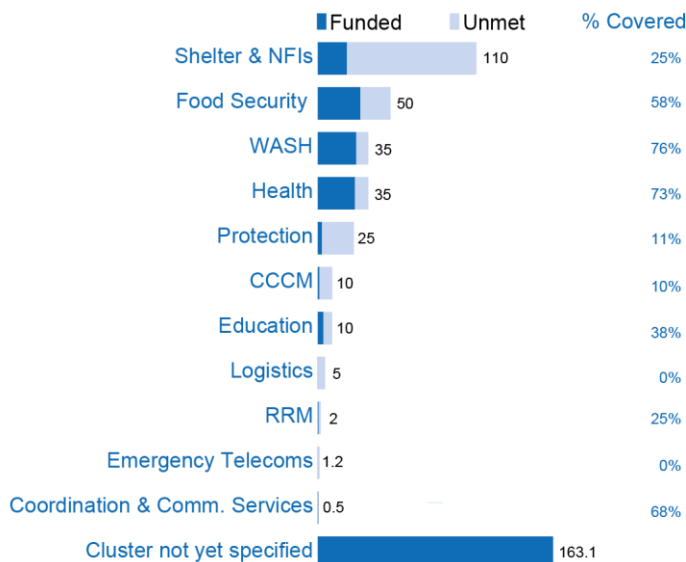
Humanitarian partners continue to deliver assistance wherever access allows. In the reporting period, 32,205 people were reached with ready-to-eat food in newly-accessed areas and 1,654 families received essential household items to cope with the winter weather, including carpets, blankets, stoves and heaters. Psychosocial support was provided to 2,002 children (831 girls and 1,171 boys). 403,761 people outside of camps and 109,244 inside camps are accessing full water, sanitation and hygiene services.

## Funding

### Mosul Flash Appeal

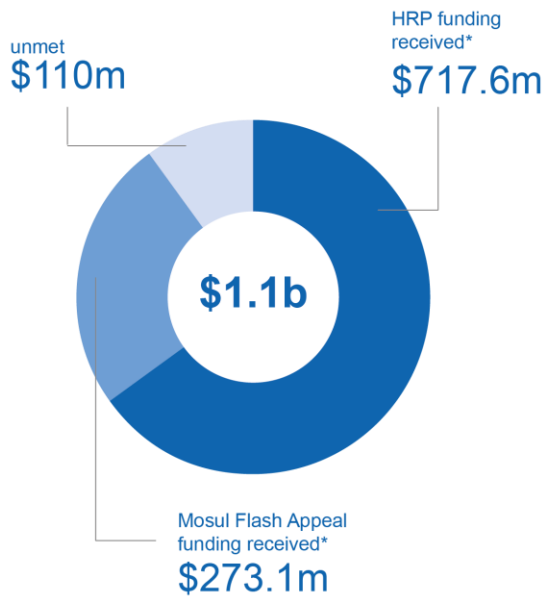


### Funding by sector (in million US\$)



As of 1 January, contributions for the Mosul Flash Appeal have grown to US\$273.3 million, representing 96 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 people who have been displaced and vulnerable residents. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has disbursed US\$18.4 million for health, maternal health and winterization activities. The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for all of Iraq has received 83 per cent of the US\$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 Humanitarains Response Plan 2016 and Mosul Flash Appeal

## \$861m

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

## \$284m

requested by the Mosul Flash Appeal

## \*\$113m

funding from the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund to both appeals

## 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 services.

#### Response:

- During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners distributed 2,760 emergency kits to 2,302 families (12,809 people). The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at the following camps: Jad'ah (6,172 people), Khazer (5,590 people), Qayyarah Airstrip (398 people), Qaymawa (306 people) and Debaga (343 people).
- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 191,620 people (including 101,559 children), of whom some 23,177 people have been reached in newly-accessible areas of eastern Mosul city.
- The RRM kits consist of a 12 kg immediate response food ration, 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. Partners cover almost all governorates across Iraq with identified lead and back-up responders.

## 191,620

People reached with RRM (since 17 Oct)

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- Approximately 112,000 displaced people are sheltering in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Hasansham, Khazer and Qaymawa 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. Similarly, Nargizlia 2 is expected to be ready in mid-January. Nargizlia 1 camp has started to receive people with the first 517 individuals moving from Nargizlia Reception Centre. The remaining displaced people in zone 2 during the reporting period have moved into Qaymawa camp after space was made available by returns.

## 7,524

Spaces are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites

**Response:**

- 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 Cluster continued to advocate with humanitarian partners and local authorities to address the primary gaps identified in emergency sites and camps currently receiving displaced people.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- In camp settings, the establishment of a full range of basic support services is unable to keep pace with the preparation of plots, particularly in areas to the south of Mosul city.
- In Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, CCCM in collaboration with the Shelter and Wash Clusters continues working to address the impact of recent heavy rains at the site.

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

- People in and out of camp settings are in need of non-food items (NFI) and appropriate and dignified shelter. These include displaced families in makeshift shelters, those staying with host families or in temporary settlements and other vulnerable people remaining in their homes.
- To cope with winter conditions, protective shelter, heating and fuel, warm clothing and blankets are priority needs.

**333,000**

People reached with NFI since 17 October

**Response:**

- During the reporting period, 461 NFI kits were distributed, bringing the total number of NFI kits distributed since 17 October to 55,628, reaching more than 333,000 people.
- Since 17 October, 48 per cent of people receiving NFI kits also received additional winter top-up items, including clothing, heaters, jerry cans for fuel and thermal mats.
- Seasonal items such as shoes, carpets, blankets, quilts, stoves and heaters, were provided to more than 1,654 households this reporting period, bringing the total number of families reached with winterization items since 17 October to 65,733 (395,000 people).
- 3,400 tents were pitched, primarily by MoMD, bringing the total number of family tents pitched in camps and emergency sites to 31,399, providing shelter for some 188,000 people.
- 637 emergency shelter kits were distributed to provide short-term, emergency solutions to people in camps upon arrival, bringing the total number of emergency shelter kits distributed since 17 October to 4,321.
- Cluster activities were mainly focused on Hasansham, Qaymawa, Qayyarah, Nargizlia 1 and Al Alam camps in Zones 1, 2 and 4 during this reporting period.
- The cluster is providing support to the over 500 people who were displaced from the Tilkaif area to the newly opened Nargizlia 1 camp.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Providing support to host families, displaced people in temporary settlements and vulnerable people who have remained in their villages is a gap that the cluster is seeking to address. Identification of possible beneficiaries and specific needs is challenging.
- Coordination within the cluster and with other partners requires strengthening.

**Food Security****Needs:**

- Displaced families require ready-to-eat food upon arrival at screening sites and camps, and follow-up assistance in the form of a monthly food ration.
- Vulnerable people in newly accessed areas, including displaced people, resident and host communities, require ready-to-eat food as an immediate response once humanitarian access is possible, and further assistance in the form of dry food rations to complement government assistance.
- In newly accessible 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).

**385,901**

People reached with 30-day food rations since 17 October

**Response:**

- During the reporting period, partners distributed dry food rations to 9,582 families (49,399 people), including 21,260 people in camps (Khazer M1, Jad'ah 3, Hasansham M2 and Qayyarah Airstrip), and 28,139 vulnerable

people in Hay Al-Khadra'a district of Mosul city and 16 newly-accessible communities. Out-of-camp distributions were to mixed caseloads including people from nearby villages.

- Cluster partners distributed 32,205 ready-to-eat food rations to people in districts of eastern Mosul (Al-Bakr, Al-Kadhra and Al-Ikha), and in Tall Teba, Begwania, Hamam Al Alil, Al Salamaya, Ibrahim Al Khalil, Al Kinhis, Al Khdher, Albosatliyah and Khiriz.
- Cluster partners distributed 700 hot meals to displaced people in Hasansham M2 camp.
- MoMD distributed 5,250 dry food rations and 8,250 ready-to-eat food rations in eastern Mosul (Al-Qadisiyah 1, Al-Qadisiyah 2, Hay Al-Morur, Hay Al-Falah, Hamdania and Hay Al-Mshraq), Twibah village and Khazer M1 camp.
- Coordination efforts are ongoing to ensure that resources are maximized and duplication of service delivery does not occur.
- The cluster is undertaking advocacy and planning to ensure support for the rehabilitation of livelihoods, including the rehabilitation of the agricultural infrastructure through cash-for-work schemes and emergency livestock interventions.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



## Health

#### Needs:

- Trauma stabilization points 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 and southwestern parts of Mosul city to secondary hospitals.

**277,307**

People received health consultations since 17 October

#### Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 35,313 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 8,719 consultations were for children under the age of 5 years.
- This week, 816 people were referred from Mosul city and IDP camps to hospitals in Erbil due to injuries.
- 3,792 reproductive health care consultations were reported with 234 cases reported as referred for complications during pregnancy or delivery.
- 53 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support.
- A total of 1,411 polio vaccinations and 1,407 measles vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15 years. A special measles, rubella and polio vaccination campaign in key governorates, including Ninewa, ended on 29 December 2016, and post campaign monitoring will start in early January 2017.
- The Minister of Health of the Government of Iraq and the Minister of Health of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq met in Erbil and visited health facilities in Erbil responding to the Mosul crisis and IDP camps in Ninewa. The primary health care clinic in Hasansham camp was officially inaugurated by the Minister of Health of the Government of Iraq.
- Five inter-agency emergency health kit basic units were delivered to Al Qadisiyya PHCC in Mosul on 27 December 2016 by the Deputy Governor of Ninewa.
- The health response team in Shekhan responded to the displacements from Tilkaif to the Nargizlia screening centre between 29 and 30 December, with emergency vaccination services, primary health services including reproductive health and communicable disease surveillance.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a gap in medical staffing for surgical units and field hospitals.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- The need for WASH service provision is currently under discussion for proposed new camps in Bartalah, Salamiya and Hammam al Alil.
- WASH needs within Mosul city remain acute. Families are increasingly using shallow wells, and there are reports of wells running dry or turning brackish as a result of over-abstraction.

**513,005**

People in and out of camps receiving WASH services

#### Response:

- 109,244 displaced people (18,207 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.



- Water trucking in Mosul has been expanded to 33 neighbourhoods, with 50 water tanks at 5m<sup>3</sup> each providing drinking water for public access. This water is being provided from the boreholes and filling points in Bartalah.
- Camp construction continues. 26,494 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across 11 camps and emergency sites and 423 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 161,502 displaced people. WASH construction in Chamakor and Haj Ali camps is complete.
- WASH support to reception centres continues, with regular water supply, sanitation maintenance and solid waste management being supplied to people in transit.
- Improvements to water supply in Qayyarah Airstrip and Jad'ah camps are underway, with a new treatment unit planned to produce potable water for both camps currently under tender. Temporary water quality improvements are in progress, with LMS units being installed in both Jad'ah and Qayyarah Airstrip sites to provide safe drinking water.
- Chlorine deliveries into Hammam al Alil were possible during the week, and water is now being provided with basic disinfection.
- Emergency WASH support for Jad'ah phase 3 has been provided and is currently being scaled up.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Restrictions on humanitarian access are limiting the supply of water and distribution of chlorine in newly-accessible villages.
- There is a high risk of IEDs in water facilities such as pumping stations, boreholes and treatment plants in recently-accessible areas.
- Funding for the long-term rehabilitation of water treatment plants is urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable access to potable water.



#### 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 such as improvised explosive devices (IEDs) continue to pose a major risk in Mosul city and surrounding areas.
- There is a need to ensure that mechanisms to address the trend of family separation during displacement and screening processes are repeatedly reported by rapid protection assessments (RPAs).
- There is a need to ensure camps have adequate electrical supply to ensure service provision, increase safety and minimize risks of gender-based violence (GBV).
- In some camps, the quality of drinking water is of a great concern.

**70,196**

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

#### Response:

- Since 17 October, 70,196 people have been reached by protection partners.
- 19 RPAs have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out-of-camp settings.
- Since 17 October, 5,326 families (28,454 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 3,788 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 628 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 2,002 children (831 girls and 1,171 boys) received psychosocial support, and 1,284 children (626 girls and 658 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 15,746 children (7,284 girls, 8,462 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 16,968 children (8,375 girls, 8,593 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- During the reporting period, 2,542 people (539 girls, 1,010 women, 461 boys, 532 men) received information on GBV risk mitigation and available services. Psychosocial support or crisis counselling was provided to 217 individuals (170 girls, 2 boys, 40 women, 5 men), with 26 referrals (15 women, 6 girls and 5 men) for specialized care, including GBV case management.
- Mine action sub-cluster partners have provided mines risk education to mitigate the danger posed by explosive hazards to 11,870 people since 17 October. This week a threat impact assessment was undertaken in the Sultan Abdullah axis as the area is reportedly highly contaminated with both IEDs and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The assessment will continue over the next reporting period.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- A lack of legal assistance for detained adults has been identified as a significant gap.
- Ensuring the civilian character of certain displacement sites is a major constraint south of Mosul city.

- As displacement from Mosul continues, limited camp capacity may put displaced people in emergency sites at risk of forced or premature returns.
- Rapidly changing security situations and humanitarian access limit the expansion of child protection actors in newly-accessible areas of eastern Mosul.
- A lack of adequate activities for adolescent girls and boys has been identified as a significant gap.
- Restrictions of movement in newly-retaken areas east and south of Mosul due to the volatile security situation and compounded by a lack of accredited partners in Zone 4 are major constraints to clearing UXO and IEDs from contaminated areas.

## Education

### Needs:

- 31,976 of a total 43,346 displaced children in camps have no access to formal education.
- Children in newly-accessible areas of eastern Mosul are in need of education, having missed state education for more than two years.

# 11,370

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

### Response:

- A 12-classroom temporary learning space (TLS) for formal education has been established at Hasansham U-3 camp. The TLS will be handed over to the Ninewa Department of Education. Currently, 1,500 children are enrolled in the non-formal TLS in the camp.
- An 8-classroom TLS for non-formal education has been established at Khazer 2 camp. So far 900 students (432 girls, 468 boys) have enrolled in the TLS and are studying Arabic, English, science and mathematics.
- A total of 11,370 displaced children (5,458 girls, 5,912 boys) are enrolled in the 25 TLSs in Khazer, Hasansham, Qayyarah and Jad'ah camps and in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Al Alam.
- 40 Parent Teacher Association members (20 men and 20 women) were trained in schools in Al Alam and Tikrit. The training was aimed at improving the PTA's capacity to support school management.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding gaps for education activities in out-of-camp areas continue to limit capacity to scale up assistance in newly-retaken areas, where children may have been out of school for more than two years.



## Logistics

### Response:

- A total of 14,246 m<sup>3</sup> of NFIs, equivalent to 2,037 MT, has been handled on behalf of 21 humanitarian organizations.
- A total of six flights carrying 180 MT of EU Civil Protection Mechanism in-kind contributions (including shelter and non-food items, WASH and health equipment) have now arrived in Erbil, with three more still due to arrive. The Logistics Cluster, through WFP and in coordination with OCHA, is arranging for the customs clearance, receipt, storage, and dispatch of the items to humanitarian organizations through relevant clusters.
- The cluster is finalizing an agreement with an NGO partner to install three mobile storage units (MSUs) for common storage purposes in Khazer and Debaga camps, providing a further 800 m<sup>2</sup> of prepositioning capacity for the humanitarian community.

# 1,257m<sup>2</sup>

NFI cargo handled in the reporting period

### Gaps and constraints:

Partners have reported that the cost of renting warehouses in Dahuk is high and there is substantial competition among the humanitarian community for the assets. There are also additional storage needs in and around the new emergency camps of Nargizlia and Qaymawa.



## Emergency Telecommunications

- Nothing significant to report.

# \$600,000

Funding gap



## Coordination and Common Services

### Response:

- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre has fielded 618 telephone calls through its call centre. 11 cases were referred to partners for follow up action. The majority of Mosul-related calls related to food, NFI (kerosene, blankets and clothes), water, health care and protection.
- The Displacement Tracking Mechanism emergency tracking for Mosul reported 125,568 people (20,928 families) having fled as of 2 January since 17 October 2016.
- NCCI mobile field coordination teams provided reports to the humanitarian community in real time on population movements and urgent humanitarian and protection needs from field locations, including the hard-to-access areas, Hamam Al-Alil, Bashiqa, Bartalah, Karemlash, Namroud, Gweyr, Bardarash, Alqosh, Qayyarah, Shura and Shirqat.

**Daily**  
Tracking of  
displacement from  
Mosul since 17  
October

### Gaps and constraints:

- Humanitarian actors are facing increased access constraints in reaching people in need, both inside Mosul city and in locations of displacement.

## 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, 3.3 million people are currently displaced.

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