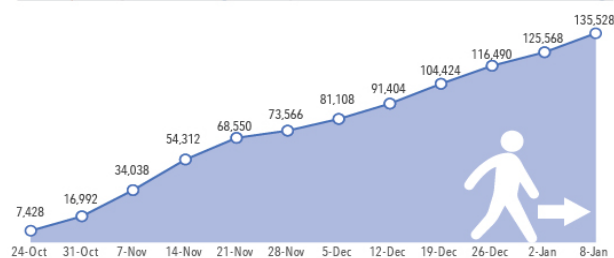
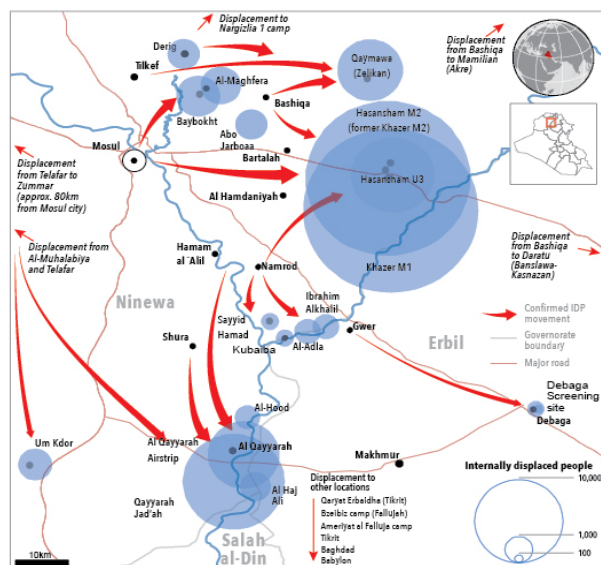




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 16 January 2017.

Highlights

- 135,500 people are currently displaced as a result of conflict in Mosul city that began on 17 October 2017, an increase of nearly 10,000 people in the last week. Some 15,700 returnees and hundreds of thousands of highly vulnerable residents in newly-accessible areas also require humanitarian assistance.
- Trauma casualties remain extremely high, particularly near frontline areas. In the last week, 683 people were referred from eastern Mosul city to hospitals in Erbil and Dahuk. In the previous week, some 817 trauma cases required referral to hospitals, with most of these injuries occurring just after fighting intensified at the end of December.
- On 8 January, an NGO opened a 50 bed field hospital in Bartalah yesterday, to provide triage, surgery and secondary care. This is the nearest hospital to frontline areas and will relieve some of the pressure placed on Erbil's emergency hospitals.
- This week distributions by humanitarian partners in eastern Mosul city reached 50,000 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 9 January, 2017

475,000 People received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)	419,000 People received food to last one month (since 17 October)	136,000 People currently displaced by fighting in Mosul city (since 17 October)	299,000 Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)	112,000 People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites	7,700 plots are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites
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Situation Overview

On 29 December, military operations in Mosul City intensified causing, over the following five days, a corresponding increase in the scale of newly displaced people in eastern Mosul city. On 2 January, some 4,000 people were displaced in one day from eastern Mosul city; one of the largest daily movements of people since the beginning of the crisis. Since 3 January, displacement numbers have returned to an average of approximately 1,000 people per day. Newly displaced people are largely moving to the south and east, where camps run by government and humanitarian partners are taking in the new arrivals and further humanitarian assistance is provided. People are also seeking shelter with friends and family members in neighborhoods further east of frontline areas, such as Gogchaly.

In areas further east of the front lines, significant changes have occurred over the last three weeks, with markets now becoming more active and better stocked. While there is notable damage to buildings from the recent conflict, many people are now present on the streets, with a sense of normality beginning to return. Vehicles in some areas are now moving freely. According to explosive experts, it is believed that the threat from unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in these areas is low, except possibly around key infrastructure such as water treatment and pumping stations.

There is no humanitarian access to ISIL controlled areas of western Mosul city, and there are increasing humanitarian concerns for the wellbeing of civilians in these areas. For more than two months, most major trading routes into the western part of the city have essentially been sealed off, as Iraqi forces have advanced to the west cutting the major roads to Syria and retaking areas near the ISIL-held town of Tal Afar, about 60 km from Mosul city. This has, in effect, led to a siege-like situation wherein significantly fewer goods are available in western Mosul. The effect of this on civilians is not well understood, but anecdotal reports from people who have fled to eastern Mosul city and to camps outside of the city suggest that living conditions for some have become prohibitively expensive, with many household goods becoming scarce. People have reported not having sugar or tea for a month or two due to the cost. Bakeries are not functioning in many areas and residents are not allowed to use generators, even if they have fuel to power them. With only some parts of western Mosul receiving electricity, and even then only intermittently, winter conditions have also increased hardships for many people. As many fuel sources have been redirected to ISIL's military apparatus, and with increasingly high fuel costs, significant numbers of people are struggling to heat their homes. According to anecdotal reports, some people have resorted to cutting and burning their furniture to keep their families warm.

Trauma casualty rates around the front lines remain extremely high. An additional 683 trauma injuries in eastern Mosul city requiring referral to hospital in either Erbil or Dahuk occurred during the reporting period, primarily as a result of gunshot wounds and indirect fire. Health care providers have plans in place to increase secondary healthcare capacity and support current primary health facilities, but significant gaps in trauma stabilization remain. There are currently four trauma stabilization points currently providing trauma care and referral services near front line areas in east Mosul city. On 8 January, an NGO opened a 50-bed field hospital near Bartalah, 21 kilometres east of Mosul, becoming the closest field hospital to frontline areas of Mosul city.

Humanitarian partners delivered multi-sectoral assistance packages, containing one-week ready-to-eat food rations, water supplies, high energy biscuits for children, and sanitary items, to 16,800 people in the Bakr neighborhood, some 9,000 people in the Qadissiyah II neighborhood, and 24,000 people in the Quds neighborhood of eastern Mosul city. The UN also conducted an humanitarian access/security assessment mission to the Qahira, Qadasiya and Zuhour neighborhoods of eastern Mosul city to determine modalities for distributing further assistance in these areas.

Between 11 - 28 December, the Ministry of Trade (MoT) distributed food items through the Public Distribution System (PDS) to IDPs and residents in newly accessible areas, including over 1,700 boxes of cooking oil, 5,500 bags of sugar, 1,300 bags of rice, and 6,600 bags of flour. On 29 December, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement distributed food and relief items in IDP camps and newly accessible areas, including 2,160 food parcels, 256 ready-to-eat food rations, 1,160 jerry cans, 1,160 kitchen sets, 1,160 kerosene heaters, and 256 mats.

Funding

As of 8 January, contributions for the Mosul Flash Appeal have reached US\$273 million, representing over 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. 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 84 per cent of the US\$861 million needed to provide life-saving assistance to 7.3 million vulnerable Iraqis.

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.

214,843
People reached
with RRM kits
(since 17 Oct)

Response:

- During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners distributed 5,565 emergency kits to 4,289 families, benefitting 24,223 displaced people, including 12,838 children. The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at Qayarra and Jad'ah (13,768 people), Khazer (7,428 people), Nergizilia and Qaymawa (2,757 people) and Debaga (277 people) camps and emergency sites.
- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 214,843 people (including 113,867 children), of whom some 23,177 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.

Gaps and constraints:

- Over the past week, RRM partners have experienced challenges while crossing check points in Makhmur.

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

- More than 112,000 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 and Khazer camps are now full and overall capacity to accommodate displaced families in these locations is very limited. The expansion of these camps is currently underway. Jad'ah camp has also reached its temporary capacity, but a further extension is also being developed. Qayarra Airstrip emergency site is also temporarily full, with more than 2,300 families living in this site, while construction to increase its capacity continues. Parts of Haj Ali camp have also been completed with its full development expected within the month. Similarly, Nargizlia 2 camp is expected to be ready by the end of January.

7,774
plots available
now for new arrivals
in camps and
emergency sites

Response:

- Partners continue to support the preparation of emergency sites and camps to ensure that the Shelter, WASH, Logistics, Health, Food Security, Protection and Education Clusters can provide assistance and services. Chamankor camp has been finalized and is now open to receive displaced people.
- The CCCM Cluster continues to advocate with humanitarian partners and local authorities to address the primary gaps identified in emergency sites and camps currently receiving displaced people. CCCM partners have initiated a comprehensive site profiling exercise to map current living conditions across all active camps and emergency sites.

Gaps & Constraints:

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

**Shelter and Non-Food Items**

- People in and out of camp settings are in need of non-food items (NFI) and appropriate and dignified shelter. This includes 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. NFI kits have been distributed in camps and to vulnerable families out of camps. Complementary seasonal items such as shoes, carpets, supplementary blankets/quilts, stoves and heaters, have also been provided.
- In recent weeks, cluster activities have been primarily focused on providing NFIs and shelter materials in Hasansham, Qaymawa, Qayarra Airstrip, Nargizlia, and Haj Ali camps and emergency sites.



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).

418,611

People reached with
30-day food rations
since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, partners distributed dry food rations to 6,559 families (32,710 individuals), in Khazer, Jad'ah and Hasansham camps. 2,235 individuals also received dry food rations in the out-of-camp locations of Al Hawej, Begwania, Saya, Kobat Al Sam, Hommad Sharqi, Umm Al Mansis, Tal Al Shook. Some 8,015 individuals were also assisted in the east Mosul city neighborhoods of Shishan, Hay 90, Karkukly and Al Bakr.
- Cluster partners distributed 250 ready-to-eat food rations to vulnerable people in Dawanem.
- Cluster partners distributed hot meals to 6,092 displaced people in Khazer and Nargizlia 1 camps.
- People with livestock are not allowed to cross into Kurdish controlled areas from Ninewa governorate and some people are unwilling to relocate to camps without their assets. While live-saving food assistance is being provided, livelihood support (fodder and animal health services) is a concern. The cluster is undertaking livelihood programmes, including agricultural cash-for-work schemes and emergency livestock interventions, to assist affected people.
- The Ministry of Migration and Displacement distributed 2,000 dry food rations and 6,000 ready-to-eat food rations in eastern Mosul city neighborhoods of Al Quds, Qadisiyah II, and Al Methaq. It also distributed 100 dry food rations in Khazer camp.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited livestock support or animal health services are available in some newly retaken areas, leading to increased animal mortality. Declining herd size is also occurring due to lack of fodder, and grazing land.



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 parts of Mosul city to secondary hospitals.

299,244

People received health
consultations since 17
October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 21,937 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 4,141 consultations were for children under the age of 5 years.
- This week, 683 people were referred from Mosul city to hospitals in Erbil and Dahuk due to injuries and other medical emergencies.
- 3,425 reproductive health care consultations were reported with 269 cases referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 20 consultations were referred for mental health or psychosocial support.
- A total of 1,318 polio and measles vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15 years.
- Trauma stabilization points are currently operational in Gogchaly, Al Samah, Al Zahraa, Intisaar and the hospital in Hamdaniya. Hamaam Alil is a location currently being considered for an additional Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs).
- A 50 bed field hospital was opened in Bartalah on 8 January to provide secondary health care.
- Between 2-4 January, five surgical kits and four trauma kits were delivered to Erbil Emergency Hospital (1 surgical kit), West Erbil Emergency Hospital (1 surgical kit), Al Samah TSP (1 surgical kit), and the new field hospital in Bartalah (4 trauma kits and 2 surgical kits). Additional support for the field hospital in Bartalah also includes a caravan for the blood bank, a generator, a laboratory refrigerator, and referral and reporting forms.

- One additional Mobile Medical Clinic was handed over to the Department of Health of Ninewa, taking the total to five mobile clinics for Qayarra district. This mobile clinic is to cover health service provision in Qayarra district in areas where there are currently no services. These mobile clinics were provided with 10 basic emergency health kits, enough to support 10,000 individuals with medical supplies.
- Five inter-agency emergency health kit basic units were delivered to Al Qadisiyya primary healthcare centre in eastern Mosul city.
- A donation of 15 pallets of medicines has been given to the UN in Iraq by His Excellency Francois Hollande, the President of France. The supplies were received by WHO on behalf of the UN in Erbil.

Gaps & Constraints:

- 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:

- The need for WASH service provision is currently under discussion for proposed new camps in Bartalah, Salamiya and Hammam al Alil.
- Bartalah camp is progressing, but the WASH needs remain to be confirmed by Ninewa Governorate.

558,726

People in and out of camps receiving WASH services

Response:

- 117,909 displaced people (19,651 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- Water trucking in eastern Mosul city has been expanded to 33 neighborhoods, serving 50 water tanks at 5m³ each for public access to drinking water.
- Camp construction continues. So far, 30,517 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across 12 camps and emergency sites and 423 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 185,640 displaced people. This includes 54 families who have been accommodated in Hajj Ali camp during the week.
- Emergency WASH support for the extension of Jad'ah camp is currently being provided and will be scaled up in the coming days.
- Access for the delivery of chlorine to retaken communities has improved over the last week, with deliveries now ongoing in Hammam Al Alil.
- The rehabilitation of Haj Ali water treatment plant has been confirmed and the tender has been launched for full repair of the system.

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding for long term rehabilitation of water treatment plants is urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable potable water.
- Jad'ah camp has received approximately 550 families during the week, but there are currently no WASH services available in this site. Cluster partners have started addressing this gap.
- Confirmation of longer term support for WASH services in Jad'ah camp is urgently needed. Discussions are ongoing with partners to fill this capacity gap.



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 with perceived ISIL affiliations, are particularly vulnerable.
- Explosive Hazards (EH), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) continue to pose a major risk of death and injury to people in Mosul and surrounding areas, particularly around major infrastructure.
- Mechanisms to minimise family separation during displacement and screening process are needed.
- There is a need for adequate lighting in camps to increase safety and minimize risks of gender-based violence (GBV).

132,422

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 132,422 people have been reached by protection partners.
- 20 Rapid Protection Assessments have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out-of-camp settings.
- Since 17 October, 5,702 families (30,289 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 7,977 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 2,532 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 1,369 children (707 girls and 662 boys) received psychosocial support, and 1,392 children (647 girls and 745 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 17,115 children (7,991 girls, 9,124 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 18,360 children (9,022 girls, 9,338 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- During the reporting period, 511 children (231 girls, 280 boys) have been referred to case workers, bringing the total to 821 children (361 girls and 460 boys) since 17 October. Some 74 unaccompanied and separated children (36 girls, 38 boys) were documented during the reporting period, bringing the total to 230 children (102 girls, 128 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.
- During the reporting period 309 people (95 girls, 95 boys, 78 women, 41 men) received information on GBV and available services. Psychosocial support or crisis counselling was provided to 150 people (140 girls, 10 women).
- Mine Action sub-cluster partners have provided mines risk education to mitigate the danger posed by explosive hazards to 12,195 people since 17 October 2016. The threat impact assessment in the Sultan Abdullah area continued this week and two other ERW assessments were done in Bartallah town and Mosul's Zahura neighborhood.

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 an ongoing constraint in camps south of Mosul city.
- Protection partners are facing challenges passing multiple checkpoints in areas south of Mosul city.
- The limited number of Mine Action implementing partners is a constraint slowing the clearance of contaminated areas, as is the scale of IED threats in urban areas and the complexity of many of the IEDs.


Education
Needs:

- Among people recently displaced by the Mosul emergency, some 47,435 are school age children. Of these, 35,045 are currently not accessing any form of education.
- Children in newly accessible areas are in need of education, having missed school entirely or having been educated under ISIL for more than two years.

12,330
Boys and girls enrolled
in 25 temporary
learning spaces

Response:

- This week, 960 (468 Girls and 492 Boys) displaced children enrolled in non-formal education programs in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, and Qaymawa camps.
- In total, 12,330 displaced children (6,037 girls and 6,353 boys) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, and Qaymawa camps, and in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit, Alam towns and the Qadisiya neighborhood of eastern Mosul city.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners have had difficulty accessing the Qayarra area south of Mosul city, affecting the continuity of education activities in this area.
- In Khazer camp, the installation of tents to increase Learning Spaces was delayed due to unfavorable weather conditions, postponing the commencement of enrolment in TLSs.

**Logistics****Common Storage Space Available:**

- 22,279 m³ available, of which 10,826 m³ (49 per cent) is currently occupied.

Response:

- Between 17 October 2016 and 8 January 2017, a total of 14,847 m³ of NFIs,

601.4m³
NFI cargo handled in
the reporting period

equivalent to 2,091 mt, has been handled on behalf of 21 humanitarian organisations.

- A total of nine flights carrying 256 mt of EU Civil Protection Mechanism in-kind contributions (including shelter and non-food items, WASH and health equipment) has now arrived in Erbil, with one more flight still due to arrive. The Logistics Cluster, through WFP, is arranging for the customs clearance, receipt, storage, and dispatch of the items to humanitarian organizations through relevant clusters.
- The Logistics Cluster is formalizing agreements with two NGO partners to set up three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) in Zummar and three in Khazer/Hasansham, which will provide an extra 1,600 m2 of common storage for the humanitarian community.

Gaps and Constraints

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



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) installed VHF and HF radios in four WFP vehicles to ensure the safety and security of personnel in the Mosul response.
- ETC continues to provide refresher radio training to humanitarians, especially those who are carrying out field missions to new IDP camps.
- The ETC together with Télécoms Sans Frontière continues to provide internet connectivity and security telecommunications services to the Mercy Hands and IOM offices in Qayarra. Radio telecommunications services cover Jad'ah, Qayarra Airstrip and Hajj Ali camps and emergency sites.

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure

Gaps and constraints:

- Delays in receiving official approval to install security telecommunications equipment has slowed implementation.



Cash assistance

Needs:

- Newly displaced people and vulnerable residents in newly retaken areas are targeted for one-off emergency cash transfer to support their access to basic services when markets are present and the security environment is conducive.
- The transfer value is based on the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket calculated by the Cash Working Group (CWG), with inputs from the clusters, and currently amounting to USD 400.00.
- In newly accessible areas, families report limited employment opportunities and rising food and basic commodity prices as their main concerns.

2,400

People reached with one-off emergency cash transfers since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, CWG partners conducted vulnerability assessments in 4,500 households in the Qayarra sub-district.
- CWG partners concluded a market assessment in Hammam Al Alil, and launched a market assessment in Gogchaly, to be concluded this week.
- Coordination efforts are ongoing to ensure that resources are maximized and duplication of service delivery does not occur.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) mobile field coordination teams have provided reports to the humanitarian community in real-time on population movements and urgent humanitarian and protection needs from field locations. During the last week, these locations have included Hamam Al-Alil, Bashiqa, Bartella, Karemlash, Namroud, Gweyr, Bardarash, Alqosh, Qayyarah, Shura and Shirqat. Efforts to profile communities have started, with the aim of mapping the needs of displaced, returnee and host communities in villages.
- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre has handled 197 telephone calls through its call center. Of these, six calls were shared with partners for follow up action. The majority of Mosul-related calls concerned food, NFIs (kerosene, blankets and cloths) and healthcare.
- As of 8 January 2017, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 135,528 people (22,980 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.