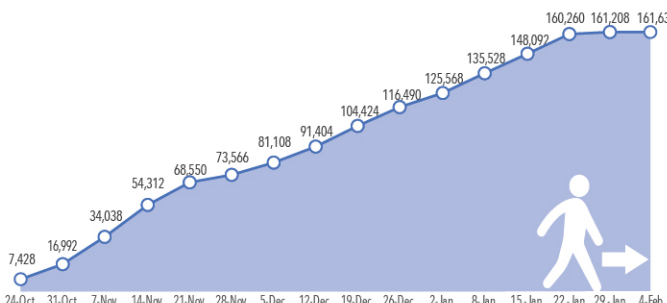
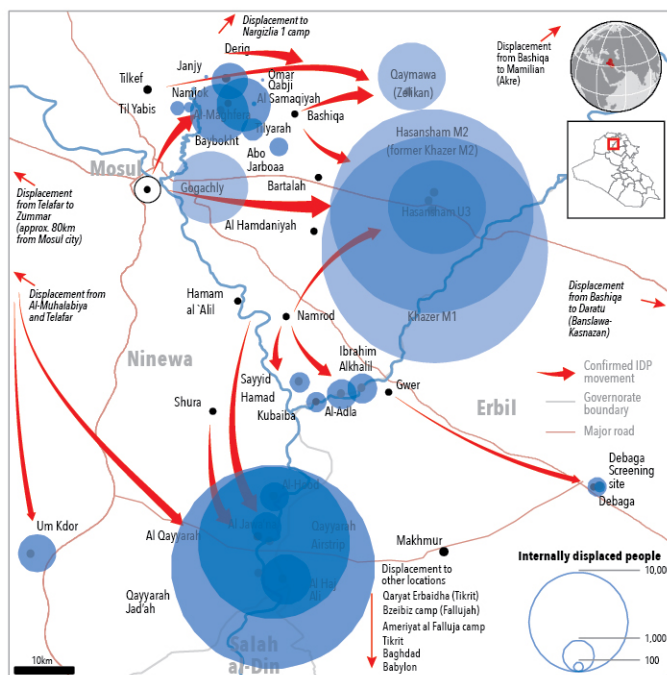




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 13 February.

Highlights

- As of 5 February 2017, approximately 162,000 people were living in displacement due to the Mosul emergency. Over 190,000 people have been cumulatively displaced, and 30,000 people have returned to their homes.
- Food, water and fuel are scarce in western Mosul, leading to negative coping mechanisms. It is highly likely that the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate as commercial supply routes remain cut off and stocks cannot be replenished.
- Humanitarian access continues to expand, and partners reached people in need in the towns of Tilkeif and Tal Abta for the first time.
- Almost 24,000 children are enrolled in informal educational programmes in tented schools in displacement sites.



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 6 February, 2017

<p>258,004 People receiving protection assistance (since 17 October)</p>	<p>990,521 People in and out of camps receiving full WASH support</p>	<p>498,738 People received household items including winterization kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>437,645 Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)</p>	<p>161,886 People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites</p>	<p>9,931 Spaces are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites</p>
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Situation Overview

Following a decrease in hostilities since the Iraqi Security Forces retook eastern Mosul, the rate of displacement has slowed, and has remained relatively unchanged since 1 February. As of 5 February, 161,886 people are living in displacement; roughly the same number as on 29 January. Some small displacement movements are occurring

out of northeastern neighbourhoods on the banks of the river as a result of indirect fire coming from the western bank, but return movements into the city from camps and emergency sites are currently more significant, with almost 4,800 people returning to their homes in eastern Mosul from Khazer and Hassansham camps between 27 January and 2 February.

While the humanitarian situation in eastern Mosul is improving, conditions in western Mosul continue to deteriorate, according to analysis undertaken in the second half of January. In eastern Mosul food security is compromised by low purchasing power rather than food availability: an unskilled labourer in eastern Mosul can purchase less than two thirds of the food he could purchase in Erbil.

According to the assessments, food is also available in the west although commercially available stocks are dwindling, and prices are almost double what they are in eastern Mosul, meaning that families in the west are consuming a decreasingly varied diet. Fresh produce is particularly scarce – especially fruit, vegetables and fish – and powdered milk, usually fed to babies under the age of 1, is almost completely unavailable. Lower income families are particularly badly hit. The lack of income opportunities is compromising people's ability to meet household food needs, and has led to negative coping strategies.

The reports list the lack of drinking water and lack of fuel as the most significant needs. Safe drinking water is available for one to one-and-a-half hours every two to three days in northern and eastern neighbourhoods of the western part of the city, but some neighbourhoods in the south and west have no access to safe drinking water at all. Where available, the price of kerosene has increased eightfold, and the price of gas is fourteen times higher than in June 2014. Kerosene is now affordable by only the wealthiest families. Moreover, the electricity supply has reportedly been cut off for a number of weeks. The lack of fuel has led to many families burning wood, furniture, plastic and household rubbish to keep warm.

Concern for the wellbeing of civilians trapped in western Mosul remains high amongst the humanitarian community. In anticipation of the military operations to retake the west, humanitarian partners are working closely with the Government to prepare for the humanitarian scenarios that are likely to ensue. Camps and emergency sites are being prepared to shelter people fleeing when military operations recommence.

Educational opportunities for children displaced from Mosul and in returnee communities in the east of the city continue to expand. Almost 24,000 children in displacement sites and camps are enrolled in informal education programmes in tented schools in displacement sites and camps. The Ninewa Directorate of Education has enrolled 100,000 children in their programmes, who will return to school as soon as schools can reopen, and 70 schools in east Mosul are re-registering children through the 'Back to School' campaign. Infrastructural damage sustained during the fighting and the presence of explosive remnants in school grounds are significant factors delaying the reopening of schools in eastern Mosul and newly-retaken areas.

Access continues to expand, and during the reporting period humanitarian partners have reached people in Tilkeif, 20 km northeast of Mosul, and Tal Abta, roughly 80 km to the west, for the first time. Multi-sectoral assistance was delivered to over 16,400 people (2,500 families) in Tal Abta, including water, hygiene and sanitation supplies, household items and winter clothes.

Funding

Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding for the operation. The Mosul Flash Appeal, launched in July 2016, was 97 per cent funded. This has allowed partners to reach hundreds of thousands of people during the first stages of the military operation. In mid-December, partners presented an Advance Executive Summary of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq, estimating that USD 930 million will be needed to reach 5.8 million Iraqis. Of this, approximately USD 570 million is being sought for the Mosul response. The fully-fledged 2017 HRP is in the process of being finalized.

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.

280,255
People reached
with RRM (since 17
Oct)

Response:

- During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners distributed 2,592 emergency kits to 2,077 families, benefitting 11,278 displaced people including 6,203 children. The majority of the kits were distributed to displaced families arriving in Qayyarah Airstrip, Jad'ah and Haji Ali (7,587 people), followed by Hamdaniyah (1,757 people), Hassansham and Khazer (987 people), Al Shikhan (609 people), Baghdad – Tarmiya (327 people) and Debaga camp (11 people).
- Since 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 280,255 people (including 154,124 children), of whom 30,199 are in newly-accessible areas of eastern Mosul city.
- An RRM kit consists of 12 kg of ready-to-eat 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:

- RRM partners continue to experience some challenges in distributing in one area due to inadequate security arrangements at the distribution site.

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

- More than 137,869 displaced people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder living in host communities and informal sites. The increase in returns to east Mosul has reduced the number of IDPs in camps east of Mosul, but accentuated the need for assistance of returnees.
- Qaymawa and Al Alam camps are now full and capacity to accommodate displaced families in these locations is limited. In Hassansham and Khazer camps there are plots available to accommodate new arrivals following return movements.

9,931

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

Response:

- To increase the capacity to cater for people coming from western Mosul, the Ninewa Governorate is building two additional sites: As-Salamiyah (2,000 plots) and Bartella (3,000 plots). Work on Hammam Al-Alil is also ongoing. Coordination with local authorities and partners for the provision of services in those sites is ongoing.
- The extension of Jad'ah IV camp and Qayyarah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites is ongoing.
- The Cluster continues to engage with the local authorities to streamline coordination for camp planning, and advocate with humanitarian partners and local authorities to address priority gaps identified in emergency sites and camps.
- The Cluster is working on prepositioning for the new sites under construction to avoid duplication of activities and improve preparedness for the west Mosul response.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In the Jad'ah IV and Haj Ali sites, WASH is still one of the main gaps. The CCCM Cluster continues to undertake field visits to monitor the sites in order to advocate with the respective partners.

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

Winter support such as tent winterization, heating and cooking fuel, warm clothing and blankets are still priority needs.

498,738

People reached with NFI since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, 2,063 basic NFI kits and 166 winter top-up kits were distributed in camps; while in out-of-camp settings 1,771 basic NFI kits and 1,312 winter top-up kits were distributed to vulnerable families. Due to the recent drop in temperature, 40,965 clothing kits were also distributed in both camp and out-of-camp settings.
- Since 17 October, a total of 83,123 NFI kits (mobile & basic) have been distributed, reaching more than 498,738 people. In addition, a total 21,917 winter top-up kits including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching more than 131,502 people, while 102,333 clothing kits have also been distributed.
- Complementary seasonal items, such as supplementary blankets, quilts, stoves and heaters, were provided to more than 1,425 households based on need. In total, 70,014 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.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The main reported gap is cooking and heating fuels in some camps and in the newly-accessible areas.
- Access to eastern Mosul city suburbs is still limited for some partners due to their organizational security restrictions.
- Reporting activities remains challenging for a number of partners, while others are not sufficiently coordinating their interventions.



Food Security

Needs:

- In newly accessible areas, families report limited livelihood opportunities, and some people lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Response:

- During the reporting period, partners distributed dry food rations to 9,441 families (47,205 people): 4,803 families (24,015 people) in Hassansham M2, Hassansham U3, Khazer M1, Qayyarah Airstrip, Haj Ali and Jad'ah camps, and 4,638 families (23,190 people) in Kani Harami, Kazakhan, Tahreer, Malha Backar, Asadeea Shimali, Asadeea Shahir, Al-Ojaa, Begwania Sofila, Bashmaya, Howet, Farisya Sufla and Jadala Onok villages.
- Cluster partners distributed ready-to-eat rations to 5,062 families (22,982 people) in Sadeeq, Baladiat and 7 Nissan neighborhoods of eastern Mosul.
- The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) distributed 5,951 dry food rations in Hassansham camp, Erbil and Al-Khazir wa Hassansham. MoMD also distributed ready-to-eat rations to 94 people in Erbil.

47,205

People reached with 30-day food rations between 30 Jan and 4 February

Gaps & Constraints:

- 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 or unable to relocate to camps.



Health

Needs:

- Significantly more primary and secondary health services are needed in eastern Mosul city and surrounding areas.
- There is a shortage of ambulance services in eastern Mosul city to transport trauma patients and emergency medical cases.

Response:

- A total of 25,125 consultations have been given during the reporting period. Of these, 4,710 consultations were for children under 5 years.
- A total of 2,448 reproductive health care consultations were given. A total of 655 cases were referred, of which 129 were referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery.
- A total of 758 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15.
- Health service delivery at the Nargizlia reception centre continues through mobile medical teams. Of the 909 IDPs who arrived during the reporting period, 398 received consultation services, 76 of whom were children under 5.

437,645

People received health consultations since 17 October

Gaps & Constraints:

- More trauma specialists are needed to staff trauma stabilization points and field hospitals, as the number of field hospitals is set to increase.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

990,521

People in and out of

Needs:

- Sufficient supply of safe drinking water and solid waste management remain significant needs in eastern Mosul city.
- The availability of adequate, functional WASH facilities in schools in retaken areas has been raised as a significant need. Partners are being urgently sought to support quick fixes to water and sanitation facilities to support school reopening.

camps receiving
WASH services**Response:**

- 135,984 displaced people (22,664 families) are receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- An additional partner is now trucking safe drinking water from Al-Sahroon water treatment plant to 12 neighborhoods of eastern Mosul at a daily rate of 1,000 m³. 28 neighborhoods now have public access to safe drinking water, with a total of 2,300m³ being trucked per day.
- Since 27 January, 16 villages in newly-retaken areas northeast of Mosul (approximately 10,257 people) have received a total quantity of 837 m³ water through trucking (an average of 13.6 litres per person per day). Key areas covered include Tilkeif, which was reached on 5 February with water trucking for the first time since the area was retaken.
- Emergency NFI distributions to 93,300 individuals (15,500 families) in eastern Mosul were conducted during the reporting week.
- Camp construction continues. WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites and 44,945 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 273,054 displaced people.
- Installation of a piped water network for the first 2,100 plots in Haj Ali is 100% complete, and will be operational in three days after network testing. Two partners will initiate works to install WASH facilities for 3,400 plots in the coming week.
- In anticipation of new arrivals, work to extend Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site continues. A partner has been identified and will initiate installation of WASH facilities for 3,000 plots in the coming week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding for the rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains urgently needed to allow sustainable access to potable water.

**Needs:**

- Reports of forced marriage are rising within many displacement camps.

Response:

- Since 17 October, 258,004 people have been reached by protection partners.
- 25 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out-of-camp settings. In the reporting period, two RPAs were carried out in Haj Ali and Shahama camps. Key issues highlighted in the reports include: freedom of movement, risks to safety and dignity, access to basic services (health services in particular in Haj Ali), and the protection needs of vulnerable people perceived to be affiliated with ISIL. Maintaining the humanitarian character of camps is also a priority.
- Since 17 October, 9,272 families (48,700 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 16,391 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 8,565 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 9,240 children (4,296 girls and 4,944 boys) received psychosocial support, and 9,586 children (4,592 girls and 4,994 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 26,502 children (12,236 girls and 14,266 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 31,873 children (15,259 girls and 16,614 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- During the reporting period, 47 children (8 girls, 39 boys) have been referred for case management services, bringing the total to 317 children (103 girls and 214 boys) since 17 October. Some 109 unaccompanied and separated children (20 girls, 89 boys) were documented during the reporting period, bringing the total to 725 children (244 girls, 481 boys) since 17 October. A total of 2,083 children (918 girls and 1,165 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services since 17 October.
- Mine action partners are conducting clearance operations in Sinjar, Telafar, Bashiqa, Hamdaniya, and Gwer and mine risk education (MRE) in Debaga, Hamdaniya, Bashiqa, Telafar, Sinjar, Qayyarah, Hammam al Alil and Shoara. Since 17 October, 60,122 people have benefitted from MRE sessions. Humanitarian partners continue to report the presence of ERW and mine action partners are responding, including undertaking the technical survey and emergency clearance of explosive hazards in eastern Mosul and recently-retaken areas of Ninewa.

258,004People have received
protection assistance
since 17 October

- During the reporting period, 3,040 people (861 girls, 813 women, 780 boys, 586 men) received information on gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and available GBV services. Psychosocial support or crisis counselling was provided to 82 people (24 girls, 55 women, 3 men).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Movements are restricted for some implementing partners due to contamination by improvised explosive devices in urban areas.
- Due to overcrowding at distribution points, some women avoid accessing these areas and miss out on goods and services.
- Lack of electricity in Jad'ah 2 and Jad'ah 3 camps, including around the latrines, is causing safety risks for women and girls.
- Adequate capacity building plans need to be developed and implemented for offering referral systems and quality psychosocial services for vulnerable children, to ensure adequate alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children.

Education

Needs:

- Urgent clearance of explosive hazards needs to be undertaken in newly-accessible areas where schools are being reopened by Ninewa Directorate of Education (DoE). 28 schools in Qayyarah and 7 schools in East Mosul have been referred to UNMAS Technical Teams for further clearance of UXOs. Mine Risk Education is also essential.
- Minor repairs and rehabilitations of schools in eastern Mosul are needed to ensure that schools are safe for re-opening.
- 56,660 school age children have been displaced by the Mosul military operations. Of these, 39,122 are currently not accessing any form of education.

23,799

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

Response:

- During the reporting period, 6,499 children (3,448 boys and 3,051 girls) received materials for non-formal education programmes in Khazer M1, Hassansham M2, Daquq, Haji Ali, Qayyarah Airstrip, Jad'ah and Tikrit. A total of 23,799 children (12,184 Boys and 11,615 Girls) are participating in education programmes in temporary learning spaces in Khazer, Hassansham, Jad'ah, Zelikan, Haj Ali, and Qaymawa camps, in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns and in the Qadisiyya neighborhood of eastern Mosul city.
- Ninewa DoE has agreed for formal learning to start in camp settings, and six formal school tents are being opened in Hassansham M2, U3 and Khazer, and 12 formal schools are operating in Qaymawa.
- Over 70 schools in east Mosul have been supported with teaching and learning supplies, alongside the registration of students in the 'Back to School' campaign, reaching over 53,000 children.
- 15 partner staff, including 8 DoE representatives, were trained to use the Kobo assessment tool in Dahuk.
- 1,834 children were provided with students' kits in Hassansham U3 and Khazer M1.
- Rapid education in emergencies assessments are ongoing across newly-retaken areas, including 120 schools in east Mosul and 141 schools in Qayyarah.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The shortage of water and electricity and presence of UXOs in eastern Mosul is stalling the re-opening of schools.
- Non-payment of teachers' salaries in newly-retaken areas is hindering the re-opening of the schools.
- There is a shortage of school textbooks.



Logistics

Response:

- In the reporting period, a total of 27,308 m³ of NFI, equivalent to 5,548 mt, has been handled on behalf of 29 humanitarian organizations.
- A further 600 family tents were delivered to Qayyarah Airstrip on behalf of MoMD, bringing the total transported to 3,200 since 17 October.
- The Logistics Cluster is finalizing agreements with NGO partners to establish a common storage facility in Gogachli (1,750 m²), to assist organizations responding in east Mosul and to erect MSUs for common storage in Hammam al Alil, for the response in west Mosul.

4,279m²

NFI cargo handled in the reporting period

- The Logistics Cluster continues to work with CMCoord and the CCCM Cluster to identify additional prepositioning sites for the west Mosul response.

Gaps and constraints:

- The only prepositioning site identified to date for the west Mosul response is Hammam al Alil.



Emergency Telecommunications

- Nothing significant to report.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The Iraq Internal Displaced Persons Information Centre has handled 429 Mosul-related calls in the last week. Approximately 80 per cent of the calls were made by men, and the majority of calls (69 per cent) were made by displaced people, with 22 per cent identifying as returnees. The main concerns were over the presence of unexploded ordnance, confiscated identification documents and tensions between displaced people in camps and camp security.
- As of 5 February, IOM's Displacement tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 161,886 people are living in displacement as a result of hostilities in Mosul city and surrounds that began on 17 October 2016.

Gaps and constraints:

- NSTR.

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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Daily
 Tracking of
 displacement from
 Mosul since 17
 October