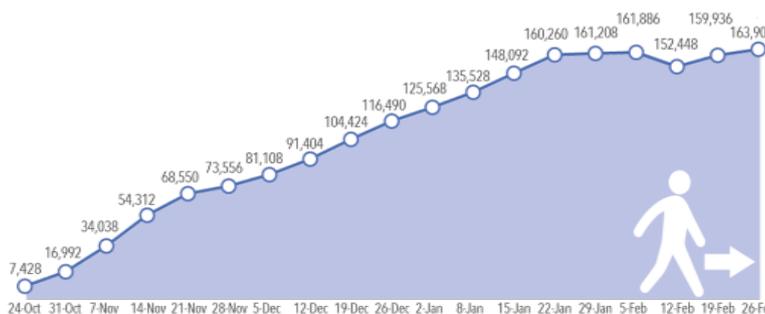
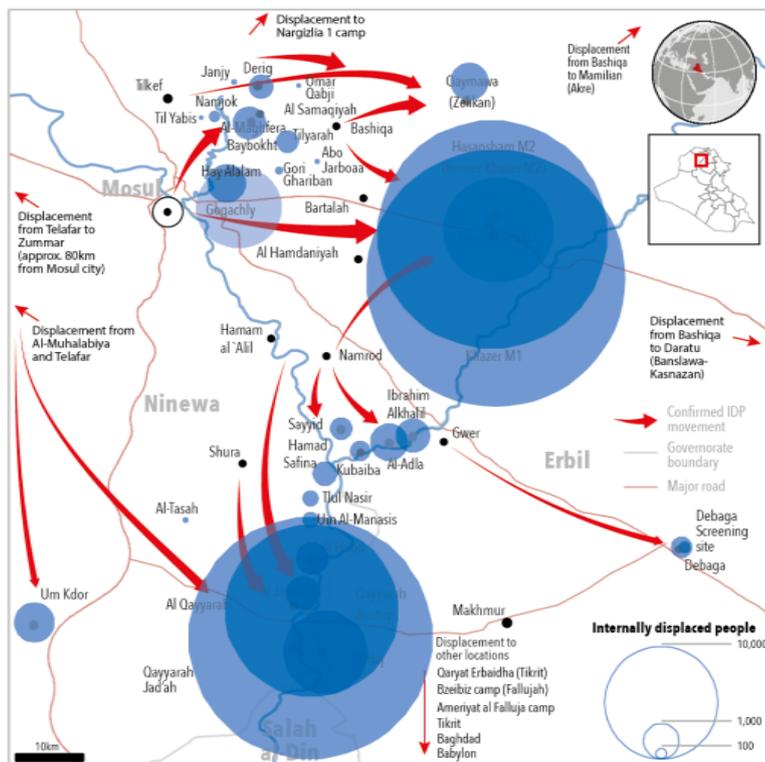




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 6 March 2017.

Highlights

- Since military operations in western Mosul began on 19 February, approximately 8,000 people have fled from western Mosul and its surrounding villages to locations south of Mosul city. People arriving at these locations are often exhausted and dehydrated. Emergency kits of food and water have been distributed to 8,800 people in camps and emergency sites, in addition to distributions to displaced people moving to these locations.
- Humanitarian partners are expanding site capacity in Hammam al Alii, Qayyarah and Hajj Ali, and supporting government efforts to expand displacement sites in Jad'ah and Al Salamiyah through site development.
- Initial trauma casualty rates from western Mosul are high, with over 75 civilians treated at trauma stabilization points near front line areas. From 17 October 2016 to 22 February 2017, over 1,776 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil's main hospitals to receive trauma care. Between 8 January and 22 February, the field surgical hospital in Bartalah treated 618 civilians for trauma injuries.
- Significant shortages of drinking water remain 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 reestablishment 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 26 February, 2017

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p>1,000,000</p> <p>People in and out of camps received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p> | <p>1,200,000</p> <p>People in and out of camps receiving WASH services (since 17 October)</p> | <p>509,000</p> <p>Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)</p> | <p>164,000</p> <p>People currently displaced by the Mosul crisis</p> | <p>138,000</p> <p>People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites</p> | <p>14,200</p> <p>plots currently available for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites</p> |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|

Situation Overview

Military operations in western Mosul were launched on 19 February. As the operation has entered more densely populated areas, such as Abu Saif village and Al Kuwait, Ma'mun, Al Tayaran and Wadi Hajar neighbourhoods, greater numbers of people have been displaced. Since the operation began, approximately 8,000 people have fled from western Mosul and its surrounding villages to locations south, primarily to Hammam al Alil town, Jad'ah camp and the Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites. People arriving at these locations are often exhausted and dehydrated. Emergency packages of food, water and hygiene supplies have been distributed to 8,800 people in camps and emergency sites, in addition to emergency packages distributed to displaced people moving to these locations.

The humanitarian situation is desperate for an estimated 750,000 civilians who remain in western Mosul. Since November, western Mosul has been cut off from its supply routes, in particular the highway from Mosul into Syria. Remote assessments and reports from newly displaced people indicate the shortage of food, water, petroleum, medical supplies, and the unavailability of infant formula. Clean drinking water is also in very short supply in western Mosul, with only some neighbourhoods in the north and northeast of western Mosul city receiving water through the public network for several hours every few days. Prices of basic staple foods, such as sugar and potatoes, have reportedly more than doubled.

An estimated 250,000 people could flee the fighting in the west of the city. Given the narrow streets and high population density in western Mosul city, particularly in the Old Town area, civilians are at great risk of being caught in crossfire and other forms of insecurity, and infrastructure could sustain damage. Efforts are being made by humanitarian partners to accelerate and expand shelter capacity in Hammam al Alil, Qayyarah and Hajj Ali, and to support government efforts to expand displacement sites in Jad'ah and Al Salamiyah through site development. Humanitarian partners have prepositioned stocks to assist newly displaced people, including 41,700 tents, 49,000 kits of basic household items, and 77,000 emergency shelter kits, consisting of plastic sheeting, ropes, and pegs. Emergency response kits to cover the emergency food and water needs of 120,000 newly displaced people have been prepositioned in locations where they will likely be needed. Some 100,000 emergency response kits, to assist 600,000 people, are available in total.

Once the operating environment is conducive, humanitarian access missions will be conducted in newly retaken areas by OCHA, UN security and UN demining teams. These access missions will then inform the rapid distribution of emergency kits of water and food to people remaining in western Mosul. Once people arrive at camps and emergency sites, this assistance will be followed up with complementary humanitarian aid, such as one-month food rations, tents and basic household supplies.

According to IOM's displacement tracking matrix (DTM), since fighting began on 17 October 2016, more than 223,980 people have been displaced from the eastern sections of Mosul and surrounding areas, with 62,250 people having returned to their areas of origin, primarily to eastern Mosul city. On 26 February, 163,896 people were living in displacement. This is an increase of approximately 4,000 people in the last week, but does not include all of the people who have been displaced in the last two days from western Mosul. A DTM update including new displacements from western Mosul is expected to be released on 28 February.

Initial trauma casualty rates from western Mosul are high, with over 75 civilians treated at trauma stabilization points near front line areas. From 17 October 2016 to 22 February 2017, over 1,776 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil's main hospitals to receive trauma care. Between 8 January and 22 February, the 50-bed type II field surgical hospital in Bartalah treated 618 civilians for trauma injuries.

Significant shortages of drinking water remain a priority humanitarian concern in eastern Mosul city. UNICEF has procured and will soon install a new 1.6MW generator at the Al Sahroon water treatment plant (WTP) in eastern Mosul city, which was hit by indirect fire on 19 February rendering the plant inoperable. The Al Sahroon water treatment plant (WTP) was the only operating water treatment facility in eastern Mosul city, and provided piped water to 70,000 residents and tankered water to 12 neighbourhoods. 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.

According to the government's Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC), between 4 - 8 February the Ministry of Trade distributed 3,740 bags of sugar and 2,000 bags of rice through the public distribution system in newly accessible areas. Between 15 - 19 February, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoDM) distributed food and non-food items to IDPs in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, and Debaga camps, and the Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj-Ali emergency sites, including 4,000 dry food parcels, 1,100 emergency food parcels, and 6,400 blankets. Between 26 January and 2 February, the Ministry of Health and Environment vaccinated 17,395 children under-5 against polio and measles.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

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

Response:

- During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners distributed 4,460 emergency kits to 3,708 families, benefitting 18,395 displaced people, including 10,737 children. The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at the Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites, Jad'ah camp (10,819 individuals), and the Hammam Al Alil screening site (5,379 individuals). Of these, some 8,800 people who had been recently displaced from western Mosul received emergency kits. RRM kits were also distributed in Hamdaniya (1,047 people), Hasansham and Khazer camps (653 people), Al Shikhan (466 people) and Debaga camp (31 people).
- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 320,258 people (including 176,761 children), of whom 30,199 were reached in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have needed RRM assistance more than once.
- An RRM emergency kit consists of 12 kilograms 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, a dignity kit is also included.

320,258

People reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report (NSTR)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 138,315 people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- The mapping of camp management partners in Hammam Al Alil and Salamiyah is needed.

Response:

- IOM will facilitate training for new camp management partners this week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In Jad'ah camp, and in the Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites, more WASH facilities are required before greater numbers of people can be adequately accommodated with full access to services.
- To meet international standards, WASH facilities in Hammam al Alil and Salamiyah camps need to be expanded.

14,263

Plots currently available for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites



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.

Response

- During the reporting period, 494 basic NFI kits were distributed in camps; while in out-of-camp settings 848 basic NFI kits were distributed to vulnerable families.
- Since the beginning of the response, a total of 91,769 NFI kits (including 30,219 mobile NFI kits and 61,550 basic NFI kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 550,614 people. In addition, a total of 23,903 winter top-up kits including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching more than 143,418 people. More than 106,243 clothing kits have also been distributed;

550,614

People reached with NFI kits since 17 October

- During the last week, complementary seasonal items - supplementary mattresses, blankets, quilts, stoves and heaters, were provided to more than 5,105 families. In total, 77,821 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items since 17 October 2016.
- The in-camp NFI distributions over the week focused primarily on Hasansham, Nargizlia, and Debaga camps. The out-of-camp distributions this week undertaken in four areas/villages in Hamdaniya district;
- Approximately 1,230 tents were installed in the Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites, and 2,925 Sealing-off Kits were distributed in out of camp settings in the Tikrit district.
- A total of 35,347 family tents have so far been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 212,082 people. Some 7,102 emergency shelter kits and 7,498 emergency sealing-off kits distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 87,600 people.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The coordination of the cluster response has become challenging as partners are not accurately and continuously updating their pipeline, repositioned items and stocks.



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 livelihood opportunities, and some people lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

48,480

Individuals reached with 30-day food rations from 20 - 26 February 2017

Response:

- During the week, partners distributed 30-day dry food rations to 48,480 people.
- 101,200 individuals were assisted with emergency response food rations in the last week.

Gaps and 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:

- As fighting in western Mosul enters densely populated areas, trauma care services are anticipated to be in high demand.
- There is an urgent need for blood services in trauma care facilities.

509,405

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- In the last week, a total of 23,601 consultations were undertaken by health partners. Of these, 4,982 consultations were for children under 5 years.
- This week, 1,605 reproductive health care consultations were reported. Some 365 emergency referrals were made, of which 59 cases were referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 274 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were also conducted.
- A total of 432 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15 years this week.
- WHO provided training and equipment to frontline respondents on management of chemical substance casualties in Qayyarah Hospital,
- WHO provided the Ninewa Directorate of Health with drugs to treat leishmaniasis. It also provided anaesthetics and painkillers to the field hospital in Bartalah.
- WHO supported an NGO in Mosul with five emergency health kits to cover the needs of 5,000 patients. It also provided an NGO in Dahuk with medical supplies to treat 10,000 patients.

Gaps and constraints:

- Significantly increased capacity for post-operative care is needed.
- Trauma stabilization points (TSPs) and field hospitals require more trauma specialists.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Availability of adequate, functional WASH facilities in schools in the re-taken areas has been raised as a significant need.
- The WASH cluster plans to undertake a rapid assessment in newly re-taken areas of western Mosul to understand current water requirements.
- WASH facilities for an additional 6,000 people is required to ensure all people sheltering in camps have adequate access to basic WASH services.

Response:

- 132,755 displaced people (22,125 families) are receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- The development of further WASH facilities to cover 4,000 plots has begun in the Qayarah Airstrip emergency site. The WASH Cluster is searching for a partner to construct facilities for the remaining 1,000 plots.
- Two partners have begun the installation of WASH facilities for 3,400 plots in Hajj Ali emergency site. The construction of WASH facilities for an additional 3,100 plots is expected to begin next week.
- The water network from the Hajj Ali water treatment plant (WTP) was completed and is now delivering water to 2,100 plots. The network will be extended to cover an additional 2,400 plots.
- In total, 42,525 WASH-ready plots, to potentially serve 255,150 displaced people, have been prepared in camps, emergency sites, and transit sites.
- The trucking of safe drinking water to 28 neighbourhoods in eastern Mosul city is ongoing, delivering an average of 2,300m³ per day.
- UNICEF has procured and will soon install a new 1.6MW generator for the Al Sahroon WTP in eastern Mosul city, which was hit by indirect fire on 19 February rendering the plant inoperable. The Al Sahroon WTP was the only operating water treatment facility in eastern Mosul city, and provided piped water to 70,000 residents and tankered water to 12 neighbourhoods.

1,177,998

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

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding to construct and maintain WASH facilities in the newly built Salamiyah camp and the extension of the Qayarah Airstrip emergency site is urgently required.



Protection

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 need to ensure explosive hazards are cleared as practicably as possible. A threat and impact assessment is required to establish the scale of explosive hazard contamination in eastern Mosul city and outlying districts. Due to the scale of potential explosive hazard contamination areas, a needs analysis is required on the use of mechanical clearance assets in Ninewa governorate.

300,416

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 300,416 people have been reached by protection partners.
- 29 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since 17 October in and out of camps. In the last week, the first RPA was conducted in eastern Mosul city. Results will soon be shared.
- Since 17 October, 9,908 families (50,052 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 19,640 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 11,435 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 8,585 children (4,546 girls and 4,039 boys) received psychosocial support, and 7,774 children (3,928 girls and 3,846 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 45,218 children (22,022 girls and 23,196 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 46,808 children (22,574 girls and 24,234 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- 54 unaccompanied and separated children (29 girls, 25 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 874 children (303 girls, 571 boys) since 17 October. 57 unaccompanied and separated children

(25 girls, 32 boys) have been reunified with their families, bringing the total to 448 children (160 girls and 288 boys) since 17 October. A total of 3,003 children (1,337 girls and 1,666 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services since 17 October.

- During the week, 1,785 women and girls and 767 men and boys were reached with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available GBV services, and some 89 referrals for various specialized care including GBV case management took place. 391 women and girls and 11 men and boys received emergency psychosocial support, and 31 individuals received GBV related legal assistance. 232 service providers received capacity building on GBV related issues. 1,992 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available GBV services.
- Mine Action sub-cluster partners continue clearance operations. Eleven schools were assessed and cleared, and a technical survey of a confirmed ammunition store was carried out in eastern Mosul city. Life-saving Mine Risk Education (MRE) has been provided to 55,262 people since 17 October.

Gaps & Constraints:

- A lack of legal assistance for adults detained in northwest Ninewa is still a significant gap.
- A lack of sex segregated WASH facilities within some camps without night time lighting places women and girls at risk of sexual violence.



Education

Needs:

- Among people recently displaced by the Mosul emergency, 56,605 are school age children (35% of the population coming from eastern Mosul city). Of these, 26,985 are currently not accessing any form of education.

29,621

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

Response:

- In the past week, 1,160 (607 boys and 533 girls) displaced children newly received support for non-formal education programs in Nargizlia 1, Khazer, Hasansham, Daquq, Jad'ah camps, the Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites, and in Tikrit city.
- Cumulatively, 29,621 displaced children (15,714 boys and 13,907 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Zelikan, Nargizlia 1, and Qaymawa camps, in the Hajj Ali emergency site, and in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns. A TLS has also been established in the Qadisiyya neighbourhood of eastern Mosul city.
- In coordination with Ninewa Directorate of Education (DoE), schools in eastern Mosul city have been assigned to education partners to commence school rehabilitation, teaching, psychosocial support and mine risk education activities.
- Out-of-camp response activities are increasing, particularly in schools in the towns of Qayyarah and Hamman Al Alil.
- Some 3,000 children have been enrolled in formal education in Khazer camp, and 3,915 children (55% girls) are enrolled in Hasansham camp.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Continued support is needed from Mine Action partners to cross-check the clearance of explosive hazards in schools in eastern Mosul city.
- A shortage of textbooks is hampering education in schools in Qayyarah town. The Ninewa DoE has been unable to allocate enough teachers to work in all the formal schools established in camps.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- 23,831 m³ available (45% currently occupied).

3,748 m³

of NFI cargo handled this week

Response:

- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation, a total of 35,492 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 7,227 mt, has been handled on behalf of 30 humanitarian organisations.
- A common storage facility of 560 m² capacity has been set up in Hammam al Alil camp for humanitarian partners responding in western Mosul. Additional common storage space is being secured in Gogachly to support humanitarian operations in eastern Mosul city.
- The Logistics Cluster is establishing a common storage in Debaga and Khazer camps, where an NGO partner for warehouse management has been identified.

- Support to the extension of current IDP camps capacity continues; so far over 7,500 family tents have been transported from Erbil to Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites.

Gaps and Constraints

- NSTR



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continues to provide security telecommunications and internet connectivity services to humanitarian partners in the Mercy Hands office in Qayyarah town and in the IOM and DRC offices in Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site.
- The ETC is loaning a generator to the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) to support their activities at an IDP registration site in the Qayyarah area.
- The ETC is supporting the World Health Organisation (WHO) with internet connectivity at a new field hospital.

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure

Gaps and Constraints

- Nothing significant to report.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre has handled 230 Mosul-related calls in the last week. Approximately 77 per cent of the calls were made by men, with the majority of calls related food assistance (41 per cent of calls), and cash assistance. Water shortages across eastern Mosul city were also reported in high volume.
- As of 26 February, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 163,896 people are living in displacement as a result of hostilities in and around Mosul city, which 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 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.

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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.