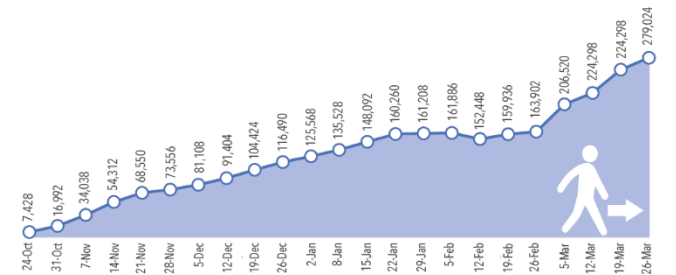
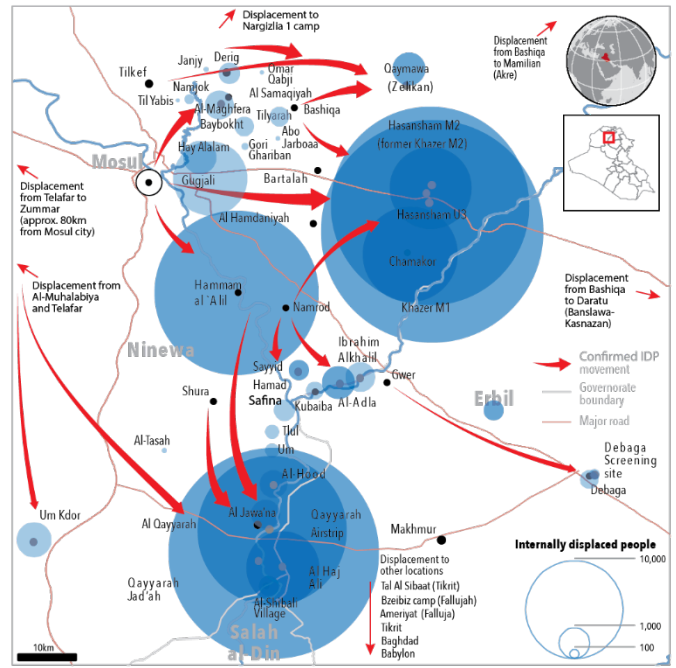




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 03 April 2017.

Highlights

- On 23 March, national and international media reported the death of a large number of civilians in the densely-populated neighborhood of Al Aghwat Al Jadidah in West Mosul. The cause and exact number of casualties have not yet been established.
- An estimated 220,000 people are currently displaced from West Mosul since 19 February 2017, according to figures received from the Government of Iraq.
- The cumulative number of IDPs from the beginning of the Mosul Operation on 17 October 2016 has exceeded 350,000 people. With an estimated 76,000 people having returned to their places of origin, more than 279,000 people (46,500 families) are currently in displacement, according to IOM's Data Tracking Matrix (DTM).
- Around 3,215 fully-serviced family tents are currently available for immediate use in zones East and North of Mosul City. Camp construction and site expansion are accelerating to meet needs.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, 782,469 people, including 430,358 children, from East and West Mosul have received rapid response mechanism (RRM) kits. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that they have been in need of RRM assistance more than once.



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 March, 2017

<p>1,138,700 People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)</p>	<p>669,800 People have received NFI kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>604,700 People have received medical consultations (since 17 October)</p>	<p>279,000 People currently displaced by the Mosul Operation</p>	<p>366,000 People have received protection assistance (since 17 October)</p>	<p>3,215 Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in camps and emergency sites</p>
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Situation Overview

As the fighting to retake Mosul intensifies, civilian lives are being increasingly put at extreme risk. On 23 March, national and international media reported the death of a large number of civilians in the densely-populated neighbourhood of West Mosul, Al Aghawat Al Jadidah. The cause and exact number of casualties have not yet been established.

According to DTM, the cumulative number of IDPs since the beginning of the Mosul Operation on 17 October 2016 has exceeded 350,000 people (58,000 families). However, with more than 76,000 people having returned to their places of origin, more than 279,000 people (46,500 families) are currently in displacement. According to figures received from the Government of Iraq, an estimated 220,000 people have been displaced from West Mosul alone since 19 February 2017.

Partners have also reported that returns to eastern Mosul City continue from Zones East and North, particularly from Nargizlia, Qaymawa, Hassansham, and Khazer Camps.

Emergency packages of food and water have been distributed to new arrivals at the Hammam al-Alil screening site, and water is also being distributed at muster points. Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 782,469 people, including 430,358 children.

The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoDM) reported the distribution of 15,800 dry food rations and 4,000 fast food kits: 10,000 dry food rations in Jad'ah Camp, 250 food rations in Hai Al-Masarf and Al-Zuhoor, 250 food rations in Nimrud, 5,000 Sulaimaniyah, 300 food rations in Erbil, and the 4,000 fast food kits in Dohuk, during this reporting period.

The continued influx of people fleeing western Mosul has led humanitarian partners to scale up capacity to meet the pressing needs of the affected people. As of the evening of 26 March, some 3,215 fully-serviced plots were available for immediate occupation in the North and East Zones of Mosul City. Additional camp construction and site expansion are planned, and the installation of water and sanitation services is accelerating across camps and emergency sites. A partner has started preparation for a new camp, Al-Salamiyah 2, ten kilometres south of the town of Hammam al-Alil for up to 60,000 IDPs and is expected to have an initial 5,000 plots. Once completed, the camp is planned to provide 10,000 plots.

Trauma casualty rates across Mosul remain high. Since the military operation in western Mosul began on 19 February, services of Trauma Stabilization Points for conflict-related injuries have become increasingly in demand. The total number of hospital referrals for trauma cases between 17 October 2016 and 26 March 2017 was 6,067 cases, including 1,543 cases from West Mosul alone since February.

During this reporting period, partners announced the completion of a joint project of opening a trauma section of the Athba Field Hospital, which is now ready to receive patients from West Mosul. The emergency obstetric section and delivery of equipment will also begin soon.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Displacements continued from West Mosul through the Hammam al-Alil screening site to Khazer, Hassansham, and Jad'ah Camps and the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site. Many newly-arriving families are also being hosted in East Mosul and by communities in Gogjaly. The families received food and water in light-RRM kits at the screening site and the full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, in the camps and at the emergency sites.

782,469

People reached with
RRM kits since 17
October

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 27,251 emergency kits to 153,626 people from 26,004 families, including 84,494 children. Some 103,494 people, who made up nearly 67 per cent of the people assisted, received the RRM kits at the Hammam al-Alil screening site and camp, followed by 16,690 people in Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, Hajj Ali and Jad'ah 4 Camp, 12,372 at Tel Kaysoum Check Point, 11,310 people at Al-Aqrab (Scorpion) Check Point, 4,962 people at Khazer, 3,238 people at Nargizlia Camp, 2,100 people at Al Moun, and 1,200 people at Sheikh Younis. The rest were assisted at Debaga Camp (24 people) and Abachi (50 people).
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 782,469 people, including 430,358 children. Due to multiple displacement, it is possible that some people have been in need of RRM assistance more than once.
- Each RRM kit is meant to be a week's supply per family and consists of 6.4 kilograms of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit, a dignity kit, 12 litres of potable water, and a water container.

- Since 19 February 2017, some 19,170 people have received multi-sector emergency packages (MSEP).

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report (NSTR)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Some 256,884 people (42,814 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement from West Mosul is still ongoing with a daily rate between 5,000 to 6,000 individuals going to camps. While the capacity in Zone West and East is at moment still very small, further construction is ongoing. CCCM partners are advocating for Zone North camp capacity to be used to its full potential.

3,215
Plots currently
available
for immediate use
in camps and
emergency sites

Response:

- CCCM partners have increased the number of assessments through the Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority (RRASP) tool in areas around Mosul City to identify priority needs in informal settlements. Last week, 44 RRASP were conducted.
- CCCM continues to recommend that all capacity in existing camps be first utilised for IDPs from West Mosul while further camp selection and construction continue.
- Construction in Hajj Ali, Al-Salamiyah, Hammam al-Alil and Hassansham U2 continues to create more capacity to accommodate people. It is expected that during next week, a considerable increase in capacity will be achieved if weather conditions allow.
- As the displacement in out-of-camp continues to increase, the CCCM partners have been able to identify and refer families living in informal settings to Cluster partners to respond to their needs.

Gaps and Constraints:

- High displacement rates and adverse weather conditions continued to create challenges in reaching camp construction targets. Increasing plot availability in the seventeen priority locations is expected to be delayed by another fifteen days. The infrastructure work and tent installation are the activities most affected by the weather conditions.
- Construction in Hammam al-Alil 2 and Hassansham U2 Camps has been delayed due to heavy rains. Efforts are being made to catch up with these unforeseen delays.
- Qayyarah Airstrip Camp is now full, with the remaining tents to be allocated to families living temporarily in rub halls.
- Al-Salamiyah Camp continues to require upgrading to its WASH facilities, fencing, and electricity to be able to meet minimum international standards.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Due to increased outflow from West Mosul, people inside and outside of camp settings continue to need NFI 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.

669,840
People reached with NFI
kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the week, 4,910 basic NFI kits or semi-kits, including winter items, were distributed.
- Some 110,400 litres of kerosene were distributed to vulnerable families in out-of-camp settings.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 86,402 families have been reached with complementary seasonal and other NFIs, including supplementary mattresses, blankets, tarpaulins, solar lanterns, kitchen kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans, quilts, plastic buckets, stoves and heaters.
- Out-of-camp distributions in newly accessible areas were undertaken around the Mosul neighborhood of Qawsiyat and in Hammam al-Alil.
- Since the beginning of the response, a total of 112,816 NFI kits, including 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 82,467 basic NFI kits, have been distributed, reaching more than 669,840 people. In addition, a total of 31,681 winter top-up kits, including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed to an estimated 190,000 people. More than 116,270 clothing kits have also been distributed.
- During this reporting period, some 1,260 tents were installed in Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali Camps.

- A total of 43,519 family tents have so far been assembled to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for nearly 261,000 people, with 8,262 emergency shelter kits and 9,288 emergency sealing-off kits distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 105,300 people.
- The Cluster is preparing for the summer response. The Technical Guidance on Climatisation and Seasonal Support was shared with partners, for consideration in their planning.
- Reporting Mosul responses into the new 'Activity Info' information management and reporting platform remains an impediment to reliable response measuring.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Due to the increased outflow from West Mosul, a challenging coordination environment, and stretched resources and capacities, accurately tracking the number and locations of IDPs and providing for the needs of the most vulnerable populations are becoming increasingly difficult.



Food Security

Needs:

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

42,095

Individuals reached with thirty-day food rations between 19 to 25 March 2017

Response:

- During the week, partners distributed dry food rations to 8,419 families (42,095 individuals): 1,000 families (5,000 individuals) in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, 1,312 families (6,560 individuals) in Chamakor, 1,483 families (7,415 individuals) in Hajj Ali Camp, 1,000 families (5,000 individuals) in the Hammam al-Alil emergency site, 962 families (4,810 individuals) in Hassansham M2 Camp, 44 families (220 individuals) in Hassansham U3, 548 families (2,740 individuals) in Jad'ah 2 Camp, 323 families (1,615 individuals) in Jad'ah 3 Camp, and 1,747 families (8,735 individuals) in Khazer M1.
- This week, partners reported distribution of ready-to-eat emergency food rations to 1,850 families (9,250 individuals). The distributions were given to 825 families (4,125 individuals) in Mamoun Quarter and 1,025 families (51,25 individuals) in Shuhada Quarter.

Gaps and constraints:

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



Health

Needs:

- Provision of primary health care services to the affected people in newly accessible areas remains the priority need.

604,738

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported 27,471 consultations during the reporting period, including 8,239 for children under the age of 5.
- This week, 2,907 reproductive healthcare consultations were reported and 350 emergency referrals were made, including 64 cases due to pregnancy- or delivery-related complications. Some 201 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were conducted.
- During this reporting period, a combined total of 4,230 polio and measles vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15.
- Two fully-furnished and equipped caravans for primary healthcare were donated by WHO to the Directorate of Health of Ninewa to support the Albu Saif mustering site.
- Fifteen fully-equipped ambulances were brought into the country by WHO, with support from the Logistics Cluster, to strengthen response to trauma and non-trauma medical emergencies in West Mosul.
- The Athba field trauma hospital, located near Al-Aqrab (Scorpion) Checkpoint, is operational and started receiving trauma patients on 25 March 2017.

Gaps and constraints:

- There is a shortage of fuel and ambulances to refer trauma cases out of Mosul City.

- Health workers' capacity to provide in-patient medical care within Ninawa Governorate remains low.
- Inadequate capacity of existing post-operative care is still an issue.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Through its partners, the Cluster has expedited the process of installing WASH facilities in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site extension. Installation of WASH facilities will be completed by next week for 3,700 plots, and the remaining may be completed by 10 April. Operations and management will be covered by UNICEF for the entire camp.
- The generator of the Al-Sahroon water treatment plant in eastern Mosul had been damaged. People are currently being provided water by Bazwaya boreholes through tankers.
- Though a number of areas in the newly accessible areas in eastern Mosul City are being provided with potable water through tankers, the supply of safe drinking water remains insufficient. Solid waste management is also a significant need in the areas.

1,138,753

People out of camps have been reached with full WASH support since 17 October

Response:

- Some 237,170 displaced people (39,528 families) are receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- Through a partner, the WASH Cluster is upgrading WASH facilities in Hammam al-Alil MoDM Camp for 4,000 plots. Water is being provided through tankering and complimented with bottled water due to issues related to the water treatment plant in the area.
- WASH Cluster partners have provided additional sanitation facilities in the Hammam al-Alil reception centre and are regularly operating/maintaining these facilities.
- In Al-Salamiyah MoDM Camp, partners are on standby for up-grading WASH facilities for 2,500 plots.
- In Hajj Ali, three partners are working to provide WASH facilities for the whole camp of 7,500 plots. Work will be completed by next week, slight delays due to bad weather conditions have been observed.
- The network of Hajj Ali's water treatment plant has been made functional to cover the needs of 2,100 plots. The network extension is ongoing to subsequently cover 2,400 plots.
- In Hammam al-Alil UNHCR Camp, a WASH Cluster partner is installing WASH facilities for 5,000 plots.
- Trucking of safe drinking water to recently accessible villages to the northeast of Mosul was initiated on 27 January. To date, approximately 11,467 people in 19 villages, including Tilkaif and Al-Hoquul have received a total quantity 837 m³. Identification of new deep boreholes is in process in East Mosul.
- Trucking of safe drinking water in eastern Mosul has now been augmented with an additional partner providing safe drinking water from Bazwaya boreholes due to damage to Al-Sahroon water treatment plant to 12 neighbourhoods of Mosul at a daily rate of 1,000 m³. Nearly 28 neighbourhoods now have access to safe drinking water, with an average of 2,300m³ being provided per day.
- As a temporary measure, partners began water-trucking for drinking purpose only to the most affected villages of Tilkaif, Talusquf and Qawsiyat from a deep well at Shalalat in East Mosul. The water quality was tested for both bacteriological and chemical parameters, and found to be acceptable. In addition to water trucking, UNICEF distributed aquatabs to the primary health centres to improve the quality of water from shallow wells.
- Around 53,313 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites and 564 plots in transit sites, to potentially serve 323,262 displaced people.
- Installation of a piped water network for the first 2,100 plots in Hajj Ali emergency site is 100 per cent complete, and is now operational for covering the drinking water requirements.
- New camp sites of Al-Salamiyah have been assessed and potential cluster partners are on standby for concerned authorities' go-ahead.

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding for rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable potable water access. A mapping of the coordinates, names and capacity of nine plants in East and West Mosul was updated with inputs from the Directorate of Water of Mosul, and discussions on assigning partners to support urgent rehabilitation works continue.
- Significant issues related to water and sanitation facilities in schools have been reported in eastern Mosul. The Cluster is seeking partners to ensure quick repairs to the facilities. Response for rehabilitation of WASH

facilities in schools has been coordinated with Education cluster and accordingly modalities for implementation will be agreed upon.

- Garbage collection and safe disposal are significant issues in eastern Mosul. The Cluster is in discussion to identify partners to undertake the responsibilities of solid waste management.
- Partners are facing issues in the Hajj Ali emergency site, the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site extension and Hammam al-Alil Camp due to ongoing rain, which has impacted the pace of work.



Needs:

- Maintaining the civilian character of displacement sites is a major need in some camps south of Mosul City.
- Families have been under distress due to conditions that have impacted their dignity and sense of safety. There is also a need to scale up provision of Psychological First Aid. Psychosocial support for families needs to be scaled up particularly in Hammam al-Alil Camp.
- Scaling up of services for extremely-vulnerable individuals, especially older persons, needs to be carried out as soon as possible in the camps receiving IDPs from West Mosul.
- There is a strong need to prevent family separation at screening/transit sites and to preserve family unity during movements. Actions for preventing family separation need to be strengthened.
- A high number of new born babies need birth certification and vaccination.
- There is continuous need for Mine Risk Education, explosive hazards assessments and clearance in the newly accessible areas.

366,068

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, some 366,064 people have been reached by protection partners.
- Since 17 October, around 13,168 families (67,077 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 21,450 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 13,722 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams to receive specialized assistance.
- During this reporting period, 4,409 children (2,373 girls and 2,036 boys) received psychosocial support, and 1,636 children (805 girls and 831 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 52,131 children (25,408 girls and 26,651 boys) have received psychosocial support. An additional 53,500 children (25,729 girls and 27,771 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- Fifty-five unaccompanied and separated children (23 girls and 32 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 1,282 children (520 girls and 762 boys) since 17 October.
- Eleven unaccompanied and separated children (3 girls and 8 boys) have been reunified with their families, bringing the total to 704 children (314 girls and 390 boys) since 17 October.
- Some 215 children (140 girls and 75 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing a total of 3,546 children (1,600 girls and 1,946 boys) since 17 October.
- During the week, 537 women, 414 girls and 95 men were reached with information on gender-based violence (GBV), risk mitigation and available GBV services. Services are provided through 7 women's centres and 39 GBV mobile teams. Ninety girls and 142 women received psychosocial support or crisis counselling from GBV prevention and response actors. Around 113 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available GBV services. Some 192 girls and 237 women community members were trained on GBV prevention and/or referrals. Six safety audits were conducted to identify site-level GBV risks and advocate for a better protection environment for women and girls
- Mine Action partners continue to deliver Mine Risk Education in Zones North, East and West, having reached 58,041 people since 17 October and provided clearances within Zones North and East. During the last week, 11 threat and impact assessments of 11 schools were conducted in Qayyarah District. Additional assessments were conducted within East Mosul, where a few unexploded ordnances (UXO) were removed and handed over to the Iraqi Forces to be disposed.

Gaps and Constraints:

- A gap in funding is impacting some actors to scale up response.
- The number of IDPs transferred to screening sites is large and difficult to manage due to continuous arrivals from West Mosul. Challenges in the organization of transportation of IDPs from the Hammam al-Alil screening site to other camps are leading to increased protection risks for vulnerable individuals, including further family separation.
- Health centres are lacking female clinicians, services for people with disabilities and higher level psychological/psychiatric care.

- Capacity of responders, especially case managers of unaccompanied and separated children, is stretched.
- Presence of accredited Mine Risk Education and clearance partners remains limited within Zone West.

Education

Needs:

- Among the people displaced, 97,658 are school-age children, of whom 35 per cent are from East Mosul and 60,261 are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly as newly displaced people continue to flee western Mosul.

37,397

Boys and girls enrolled in temporary learning spaces

Response:

- Cumulatively, some 37,397 displaced children, including 19,215 boys and 18,182 girls, are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Hammam al-Alil, Khazer, Hassansham, Jad'ah, Zelikan, Hajj Ali, Nargizlia 1 and 2, Chamakor and Qaymawa Camps; in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam Towns and in the Qadisiyya neighbourhood of East Mosul.
- With IDPs who have been arriving in Nargizlia 2 Camp since last week, two partners have started their emergency education response, with additional mobile teams ready to deploy.
- Additional camp space has been allocated for another TLS in Hassansham M2, due to the increasing number of school-aged children. A partner is setting up this space to support the out-of-school children.
- New TLS opened in Chamakor and Hammam al-Alil Camps this week. Registration of children and hiring and training of facilitators are ongoing.
- Education partners have been assigned to all the new West Mosul camps that are expected to be opened in the coming week, including Zelikan, Hassansham U2 and Al-Salamiyah Camps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- A partner is still unable to start implementing emergency education interventions in Hammam al-Alil Camp.
- The Cluster is concerned that schools may be chosen by the authorities as shelter due to limited camp capacity, which would deprive many children from their right to education – especially those who have already missed out on their education for the last two years.
- As only government-accredited Mine Action agencies are authorized to deliver Mine Risk Education sessions, Education Cluster partners are struggling to find ways to get life-saving mine risk messages across to students and teachers. The Mine Action sub-cluster continues to receive requests to find a solution to these restrictions. Assessments have found risks of UXO and contamination in and around schools to be high.
- The Directorate of Education of Ninewa is still unable to pay its teachers in all the formal tented schools in camps.

Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Across thirteen different logistics hubs, 30,489 m³ of common storage space is available to be used by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

44,270 m³

of emergency supplies handled since 17 October

Response:

- Over the last week, the Cluster received 187 m³ of humanitarian commodities and handed out 910 m³ of items to partner organizations from its common storage facilities. Since the beginning of the Mosul offensive, a total of 44,270 m³ of emergency supplies have been handled in support to thirty-three humanitarian organizations across the different logistics hubs.
- Additional storage capacity is being set up in Zummar, Hammam al-Alil UNHCR site, Khazer Camp and, soon, in Nargizlia and Zelikan Camps to address the needs and gaps of humanitarian organizations.
- In coordination with other Clusters and relevant authorities, the Logistics Cluster continues to provide storage and distributions capacity in transit sites and for response in out-of-camp locations.

Gaps and Constraints:

- NSTR.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The ETC carried out a joint needs assessment mission to Hassansham Camp with its partner, Télécommunications sans frontières (TSF), to determine the telecommunications and Internet connectivity needs in the camp.
- The ETC upgraded the back-up power solution at the Mercy Hands office in Qayyarah Town, ensuring more stable information technology (IT) services for humanitarian.

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure

Gaps and Constraints

- NSTR.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The cumulative number of IDPs from the beginning of the Mosul Operation on 17 October 2016 has exceeded 350,000 people. With an estimated 76,000 people having returned to their places of origin, more than 279,000 people are currently in displacement, according to DTM.
- During this reporting period, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 138 calls related to Mosul. Approximately 80 per cent of the calls were placed by men and 20 per cent by women. The top four categories of calls were made to inquire about food assistance (23 per cent of the calls), followed by questions about cash assistance (22 per cent), government-related services (15 per cent), and health (13 per cent). From the total number of calls placed, 65 per cent originated from current IDPs, 23 per cent from returnees, and 12 per cent from host community members.
- From November 2016 to March 2017, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) Mobile Field Coordinators have conducted 184 information-gathering missions to villages and towns immediately north, east, southeast and south of Mosul City with outreach to stakeholders in 206 locations within the same areas, including: Bashika (26), Tilkaif (8), Talafar (7), Bartellah (6), Hamdaniyah (18), Nimrud (30), Makhmoor/Ninewah (6), Al Shura (30), Qayyarah (20), Hatra (2), East Mosul City (10) and Hammam al-Alil (18). Reports regarding humanitarian, protection and access have been channelled in real-time via existing coordination mechanisms and bilateral briefings provided to NGOs. NCCI has identified and engaged more than 187 local stakeholders composed of diverse actors from civil administration to local armed actors.
- Within the weeks of 11-17 March and 18-24 March 2017, Field Coordinators conducted eight missions: 1 to Sinjar/Talafar (Hardan), 2 to northern Mosul City (Bisan and Rashidiya), 1 to Qawsiyat, 3 to Hammam al-Alil (1 to the Al Aqrab mustering point), and 1 to East Mosul City. In these areas, the Field Coordinators met with 40 stakeholders: 16 actors from civil administration bodies, 2 UN Agencies, 4 INGOs, 3 LNGOs, 6 community leaders, and 9 armed actors. NCCI presented NGO perspectives, including short debriefs from the field visits at 4 humanitarian operation centre (HOC) meetings, 4 Zone Coordination Meetings, and 2 Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) Operational Working Group meetings.

Daily

Tracking of displacement from Mosul since 17 October

Gaps and constraints:

- NSTR.

General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) that includes the Government of Iraq, the 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 or as needed. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. OCHA has set up the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil. 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 Fallujah 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 and most volatile humanitarian crises in the world, with 11 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Over 3 million Iraqis are currently displaced in 3,700 locations across the country.

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Disclaimer: This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation. The context is evolving and the above information is subject to constant change.