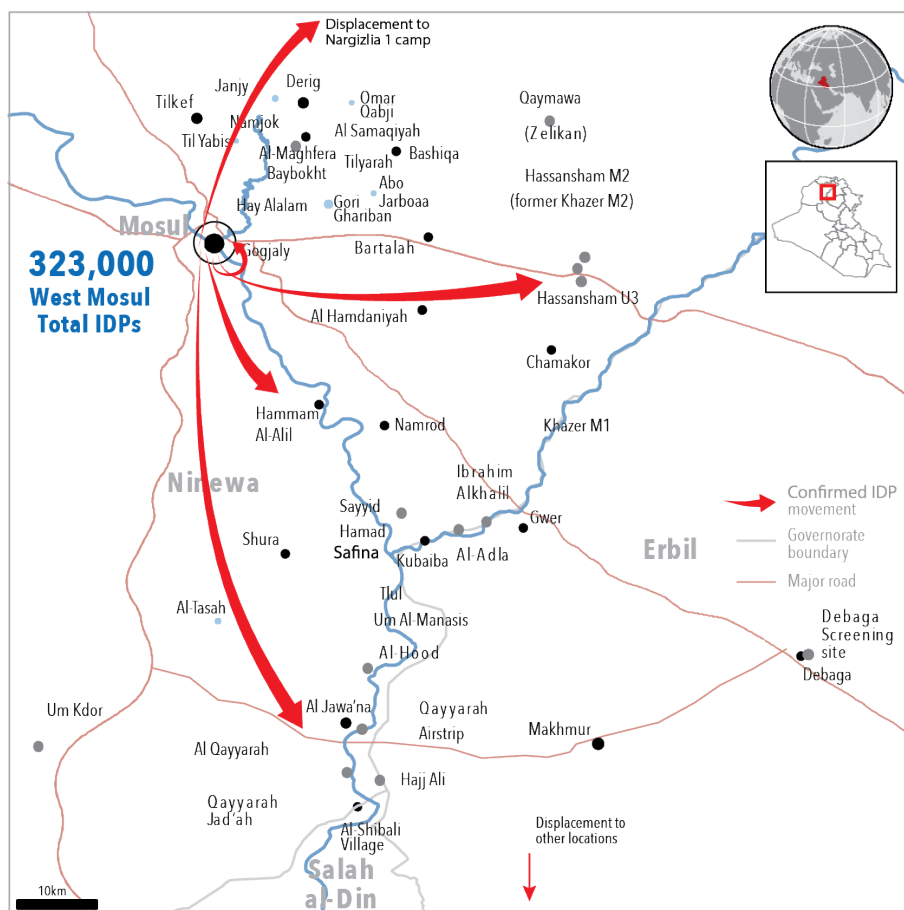




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 24 April 2017.

Highlights

- Military operations to retake Mosul reached the six-month mark this week on 16 April, with the Government of Iraq reporting that as of 16 April a total of 323,000 people were displaced from western Mosul.
- The cumulative number of IDPs since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October 2016 reached 484,000 people as of 16 April, according to the government. The government reports that 91,000 individuals have returned to eastern Mosul, and around 393,000 people are currently displaced as of 16 April.
- As of 10 April, humanitarian partners and the authorities have delivered three main types of food assistance in western Mosul city: 61,650 individuals have been assisted with ready-to-eat emergency rations in 14 neighborhoods; 64,000 individuals have been assisted with dry food rations in 11 neighborhoods; and 59,526 individuals have been assisted with Public Distribution System (PDS) rations in 8 neighbourhoods.



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 16 April, 2017

2,019,000

People potentially reached in and out of camps with emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)

1,223,000

People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)

715,000

People have received medical consultations (since 17 October)

484,000

People displaced by the Mosul Operation as of 16 April, according to the Government of Iraq

746,000

People have received NFI kits (since 17 October)

6,490

Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites, as of 15 April

Situation Overview

As military operations to retake Mosul, which began on 17 October 2017, reached the six-month mark this week, the Iraqi Government reported that a total of 484,000 people from Mosul have been displaced, as of 16 April 2017. By 16 April, some 323,000 people were displaced from western Mosul alone. Roughly 91,000 people have returned from eastern Mosul to their place of origin, leaving a current number of 393,000 displaced in Mosul city and its surrounding areas, as of 16 April 2017.

Camp construction continues to meet the humanitarian needs of people fleeing western Mosul. On 12 April, UNHCR opened Hammam al Alil 2 camp with a total of 2,500 fully serviced plots available. As of 16 April, 1,644 of these plots were occupied, according to camp coordination partners. Camp coordination partners reported that some 285,903 people (56,506 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. As of 16 April, 2,867 fully serviced plots were available for immediate use in nine priority locations, with another 3,623 plots in other 10 camps and sites near Mosul city.

Though a number of neighbourhoods in the newly retaken areas in eastern Mosul city are being provided with clean drinking water through tankering, adequate supplies of safe drinking water and solid waste management remain a critical concern, particularly in hard to reach areas in western Mosul. Some 351,600 displaced people (58,600 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites as of 16 April. The work on additional sanitation facilities at Qayyarah Airstrip extension was completed this week, which will improve WASH coverage in the camp. In Hammam al Alil MoDM camp, partners are upgrading WASH facilities for 4,000 plots and UNICEF will be providing a water treatment unit to reduce dependence on bottled water. The WASH cluster is currently mapping available water sources in western Mosul and evaluating the level of rehabilitation that may be required to ensure water sources can be used as filling points for water tankering. Limited access to safe water for people inside western Mosul city remains cause for concern due to the potential risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases, such as acute watery diarrhoea.

Providing primary health care services, including mental health services and trauma management, to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority. This week, UNFPA announced the opening of the maternity wing of Adhba field hospital, which will serve as the main referral point for static and mobile reproductive health facilities in western Mosul. The field maternity wing will provide life-saving services to women with reproductive emergencies, as well as comprehensive reproductive healthcare and obstetric services. The new maternity wing, which is integrated with the trauma wing operated by WHO, has twenty beds and an operating theatre for emergencies. In the last week alone, 6,057 reproductive health care consultations were reported, while 819 emergency referrals were made, of which 181 cases were for complications during pregnancy or delivery.

At screening sites, food security partners this week provided ready to eat rations to 17,077 families (85,376 individuals). Inside western Mosul city, displaced families arriving at or temporarily residing in the newly re-taken areas are provided with ready-to-eat immediate rations, whereas resident or returning populations are provided with dry food rations and PDS support, where available. As of 10 April, humanitarian partners and authorities have delivered three main types of food assistance in western Mosul city: 61,650 individuals have been assisted with ready-to-eat emergency rations in 14 neighborhoods; 64,000 individuals have been assisted with dry food rations in 11 neighborhoods; and 59,526 individuals have been assisted with PDS rations in 8 neighbourhoods. Efforts to expand the PDS in western Mosul city are ongoing, but this is complicated by the fact that around 40 per cent of its food agents have been displaced.

This week, rising water levels along the Tigris were reported to have rendered the bridge crossings at Qayyarah and Nimrud impassable, impeding access to camps for several days. With the opening of an additional camp this week, UNHCR put a plan in place to erect 3,000 additional tents in open spaces on the west bank, with NRC overseeing the process. Food stocks were available for two to three days and medical partners assured that stocks and staff were sufficient in various locations for the duration. A boat was made available for medical emergency referrals.

From the 11 to 13 April, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) distributed 9,500 hot meals and bottles of water to families passing through the Aqrab checkpoint, in addition to 400 ready-to-eat meals. IRCS has also distributed some 14,500 hot meals and bottles of water in Hammam al Alil 1 camp.

The government's Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) reported that, for the first quarter of this year, it facilitated the movement of 2,788 trucks and six cargo planes of relief items for international and national organizations and ministries, including the transportation of 964 vehicles with humanitarian workers and demining staff.

Humanitarian partners are developing contingency plans to scale up assessment and response activities, should a mass outflow of civilians from ISIL-held areas in western Mosul city occur. Operational implications and resource requirements are being scoped out to assist this preparation.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Newly displaced families from western Mosul city passing through the Hammam al Alil screening site required, and received, food and water in light-RRM kits. A full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, was distributed in the camps and at emergency sites.

1,036,305

People potentially reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 14,406 emergency kits, benefitting 78,749 people.
- Since the start of the Mosul operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,036,305 people. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have been in need of RRM assistance more than once
- Each RRM kit, which is meant to cover one week's supplies per family, 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.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing Significant to report.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 285,903 people (56,506 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement from western Mosul city continues at a daily rate of between 5,000 to 6,000 individuals per day, with the majority of people going to camps.
- The capacity in camps and emergency sites east and west of Mosul city has increased in the past week with the opening of an additional camp by UNHCR.
- People, having left the camps, are now reportedly being displaced a second time and returning back to camps in the north and east of Mosul City at a steady rate due to a lack of basic services in their areas of origin.

6,490

Plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites as of 16 April

Response:

- CCCM partners have been undertaking Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool (RRASP) missions in accessible areas of Mosul city to identify priority needs in out-of-camp locations. This week, some 22 RRASP assessments were conducted.
- On 12 April, UNHCR opened Hammam Al Alil 2 camp; as of 16 April 1,644 plots are occupied.
- As a result of returns, there are now over 2,474 plots available in the camps east of Mosul.
- Jad'ah V camp has nearly reached its full capacity. A WASH partner has been identified and required WASH upgrades are expected to be completed in this camp by the end of the month.
- Hajj Ali has nearly reached capacity, with only 611 plots available out of total of 7,500.
- All sector partners in Salamiyah camp have been identified; ACTED has begun weekly camp coordination meetings to provide information and identify gaps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Fire safety is becoming a growing concern, with increased reports of fires in camps.
- Jad'ah V camps requires its WASH facilities to be upgraded.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Due to ongoing displacement from western Mosul city, people inside and outside of camps continue to need 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.

746,412

People reached
with NFI kits since
17 October

Response:

- During the week, 1,300 full basic NFI kits and 3,379 Clothing kits were distributed in camps, while 3,325 basic NFI kits were distributed to vulnerable families in out-of-camp settings. In-camp NFI distributions over the week were mainly focused on Hammam Al Alil, Hajj Ali and Qayyarah camps.
- Out-of-camp distributions in newly re-taken areas were undertaken in Mosul neighbourhoods, in the Qayyarah and Hammam al Alil areas, and also in Sumaqliya, Gofarns, Kharbat Shamam and Buwawi Villages.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 124,402 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 94,053 basic NFI kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 746,412 people. In addition, a total of 38,142 winter top-up kits consisting of heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans, have been distributed, reaching an estimated 204,760 people. More than 119,649 clothing kits also have been distributed.
- Since 17 October 2016, some 92,865 families have been reached with complementary seasonal and other NFIs, including mattresses, blankets, tarpaulins, solar lanterns, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, jerry can, quilts, plastic buckets, stoves and heaters.
- During the reporting period, 1,600 tents were distributed to beneficiaries in Hammam al Alil camp. In out-of-camp settings 1,250 tents have been installed in the Qayyarah and Hammam al Alil areas, with 800 emergency shelter kits also distributed in the same locations.
- A total of 55,539 family tents have been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 333,234 people, with 9,862 emergency shelter kits and 11,793 emergency sealing-off kits distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 129,930 people.
- As temperatures are increasing, the cluster is encouraging agencies to implement plans for shading and additional summer items, such as cool boxes and jerry cans.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



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).

26,520

Individuals reached with
thirty-day food rations
between 9 April to 16
April 2017

Response:

- During the reporting period, partners distributed dry food rations to 26,520 individuals.
- In western Mosul city over the last week, food security partners reported that 17,500 individuals were assisted with ready to eat food rations in eight neighborhoods.
- At screening sites, food security partners provided ready to eat food rations to 17,077 families (85,376 individuals); 350 families (1,750 individuals) in Baghdad circle, 12,432 families (62,160 individuals) in Hammam Al Alil, 12 families (51 individuals) in Rubaydhad, 2,789 families (13,945 individuals) in Scorpion check point and 1,494 families (7,470 individuals) in Tel Kaysoum.
- In camps, food security partners provided dry food rations to 9,647 families (53,494 individuals): 2,681 families (15,598 individuals) in Qayyarah Airstrip camp, 3,040 families (17,848 individuals) in Hajj Ali camp, 1,582 families (8,183 individuals) in Hammam Al Alil camps, 17 families (85 individuals) in Hasansham U3 camp, 418 families (2,090 individuals) in Jad'ah 5 camp, 450 families (2,250 individuals) in Khazer M1, 81 families (406 individuals) in Nargizlia camp and 1,378 families (7,034 individuals) in Jad'ah camp.

- During the reporting period, partners also provided cooked meals to 7,849 individuals in four Mosul IDP camps; 1,715 individuals in Hasansham M2, 1,649 individuals in Hasansham U3, 2,295 individuals in Chamakor and 2,190 individuals in Khazer camps.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report



Health

Needs:

- Provision of comprehensive primary health care services, including mental health, and psychosocial services, as well as trauma management, to the affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority.

715,002

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 33,626 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 7,713 consultations were for children under the age of five.
- This week 6,057 reproductive health care consultations were reported, while 819 emergency referrals were made, of which 181 cases were for complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 209 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were provided.
- A total of 994 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15 years this week.
- Cluster partners, with support of the Ninewa Directorate of Health (DOH), WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA have begun delivering services Public Health Centres (PHCs) in newly-retaken neighborhoods in western Mosul city.

Gaps and constraints:

- Insufficient funding is a concern, potentially affecting the duration of some projects.
- Shortages of fuel and limited access to safe water for people inside western Mosul city remains a concern due to the potential risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases, such as acute watery diarrhoea.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Though a number of areas in the newly retaken areas in eastern Mosul city are being provided with clean drinking water through tankering, sufficient supply of safe drinking water and solid waste management remain a significant need.
- An increasing number of neighbourhoods in western Mosul city are becoming accessible, but access to functioning water sources in western Mosul remains a challenge.

Response:

- Some 351,600 displaced people (58,600 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- In Salamiyah MoMD camp, partners have started working on retrofits to improve the originally installed sanitation facilities with 1,850 plots currently available on site.
- In Hammam al Alil MoDM camp, a partner is upgrading WASH facilities for 4,000 plots. Water is being provided through tankering and complemented with bottled water until the Hammam al Alil water treatment plant is fully operational.
- In Hammam al Alil 2 camp, WASH facilities are being installed for 5,000 plots
- Work on additional sanitation facilities at the Qayyarah Airstrip camp extension was completed this week.
- Approximately 65,733 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 397,782 displaced people.
- A working group has been formed to review and coordinate water trucking in western Mosul city.

1,222,729

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

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding shortages for the rehabilitation of water treatment plants remain of concern.

- Shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools have been reported in eastern Mosul.
- Garbage collection and safe disposal of waste are significant issues in eastern Mosul city; the cluster is identifying partners to undertake solid waste management.



Needs:

- Maintaining the civilian character of displacement sites remains a priority.
- Scaling up of services for extremely vulnerable individuals, particularly elderly people, needs to be carried out as soon as possible in the camps receiving IDPs from western Mosul city.
- There is a need to improve the capacity of partners to provide quality case management services and support to emergency family care arrangement for unaccompanied children.
- There is a continuous need for Mine Risk Education, explosive hazards assessments and clearance in the newly retaken areas.

483,094

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 483,094 people have been reached by protection partners.
- Since 17 October, 87,793 people were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 23,352 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 14,965 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- Thirty-five RPAs related to the Mosul emergency have been conducted since 17 October: one was conducted during this reporting period in Ninewa Governorate in Jad'ah V camp.
- During the reporting period, some 2,777 children (1,401 girls and 1,376 boys) received psychosocial support, and 1,943 children (991 girls and 952 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 71,198 children (34,854 girls and 36,344 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 75,850 children (37,003 girls and 38,847 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- Some 103 unaccompanied and separated children (48 girls, 55 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 2,039 children (850 girls, 1,189 boys) since 17 October. A further 74 unaccompanied and separated children (37 girls, 37 boys) have been reunited with their families, bringing the total to 972 children (414 girls and 558 boys) since 17 October. 352 children (178 girls, 174 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing a total of 5,116 children (2,339 girls and 2,777 boys) since 17 October.
- Mine action partners continue to deliver Mine Risk Education (MRE), with 59,312 people reached since 17 October. During the last week, threat and impact assessments of three sewage systems and one PHC were conducted in eastern Mosul city.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Challenges in the organization of transportation of IDPs from Hammam Al Alil screening site to other camps has led 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.
- The presence of accredited MRE and clearance partners remains limited in western Mosul.
- Arbitrary detention of children after the screening process remains a significant concern.



Needs:

- Among people displaced, 114,601 are school-age children of whom 66,781 are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly as newly displaced people continue to flee western Mosul.

47,820

Boys and girls enrolled in temporary learning spaces

Response:

- Cumulatively, 47,820 displaced Mosul children (24,040 boys and 23,780 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in the Mosul camps, including Hammam al Alil, Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Qayyarah Airstrip, Hajj Ali, Nargizlia, Chamakor, Qaymawa, Salah Al Din camps and in eastern Mosul city.

- The Education Cluster trained six new staff working at the IDP Information Centre. Training focused on education in emergencies (EiE) issues in Iraq, education services that are available for IDPs, and main education messages for the operators to pass onto IDPs.
- Ten education agencies were trained as master trainers of “Psychosocial Support (PSS) for children.” These 10 agencies will roll out this PSS training to the rest of the Education Cluster partners in the coming weeks.
- Over 300 schools in eastern Mosul city have been re-opened through minor rehabilitation works from education partners and the Ninewa Directorate of Education (DoE), supporting over 300,000 children to re-start learning.
- Engineers are working with Qayyarah DoE to design and expand their formal tented school activities in Jad’ah 4 and 5 camps.
- Over 4,000 teachers in eastern Mosul city have successfully received their security clearance from National Security, with their salaries now being processed for backdated payment.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The MoE requires all education agencies operating in Ninewah or supporting any IDP children to be registered. Some key education partners are ready to provide education services in the camps of Mosul but lack registration with the federal government.
- There is concern that schools may be used by the authorities to shelter displaced people due to potentially limited camp capacity, which would deprive many children from their right to education.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Across thirteen different logistics hubs the Logistics Cluster has 16,176 m² of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

3,075 m³
of humanitarian cargo
received this week

Response:

- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation, a total of 36,776 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 6,502 metric tons, has been received by the Logistics Cluster on behalf of 34 humanitarian organisations.
- The Logistics Cluster is coordinating with other partners to explore gaps in storage space in newly re-taken areas and hard to reach locations to facilitate emergency response and daily distributions of aid.

Gaps and Constraints:

- High water levels on the Tigris River are affecting access to some parts of Ninewa.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) has installed a reliable back-up power solution at the Mercy Hands office in Qayyarah. This will ensure that communications services are not interrupted for humanitarian partners in this area.

Daily
Assistance to NGOs
with humanitarian
communications
infrastructure

Gaps and Constraints

- Nothing significant to report



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- During the week, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled 454 (72 per cent) from Ninewah, with 184 of these calls from Mosul city (29 per cent). The top four inquiry categories were requesting legal assistance and information on documentation (41 calls); Shelter and NFIs, including requests for housing (35 calls); camp coordination and management, with issues about water, electricity and corruption; and food security (35 calls) with complaints that the vouchers do not cover needs. Calls were also received on issues of health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and emergency livelihoods.

- From November 2016 to April 2017, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) Mobile Field Coordinators have conducted 199 information-gathering missions to villages and towns immediately north, east, southeast and south of Mosul city, with outreach to stakeholders in 213 locations, including: Bashika (27), Telkeif (11), Tal Afar (7), Bartalah (6), Hamdaniyah (18), Nimrud (30), Makhmoor/Ninewa (6), Al Shura (30), Qayyarah (22), Hatra (2), eastern Mosul city (12) and Hammam al Alil (18). Reports on humanitarian needs, 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 200 local stakeholders.
- From 8-14 April 2017, Field Coordinators conducted five missions: one to Qayyarah, and four to the newly retaken areas in and around Mosul City (including Baghdad Circle and Airport in Mosul City and Alam Luk, Sakaniya Complex, Sheikh Mohammad, Kawaja Kahlel and Al Jamaliya in North of Mosul), and engaged with 54 stakeholders in those areas (28 actors from civil administration bodies, 3 UN Agencies, 5 INGOs, 2 LNGOs, 11 community leaders, and 7 armed actors). NCCI presented NGO perspectives, including short debriefs from the field visits, at two Zone Coordination Meetings, and one Operational Working Group meeting.

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, 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. 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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For more information, please visit www.reliefweb.int
To be added or deleted from the mailing list: <http://bit.ly/2dDYK3D>

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.