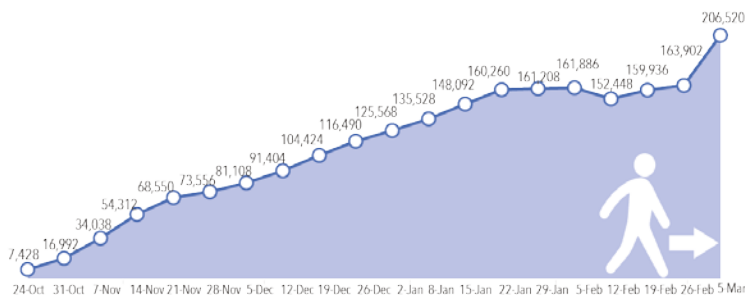
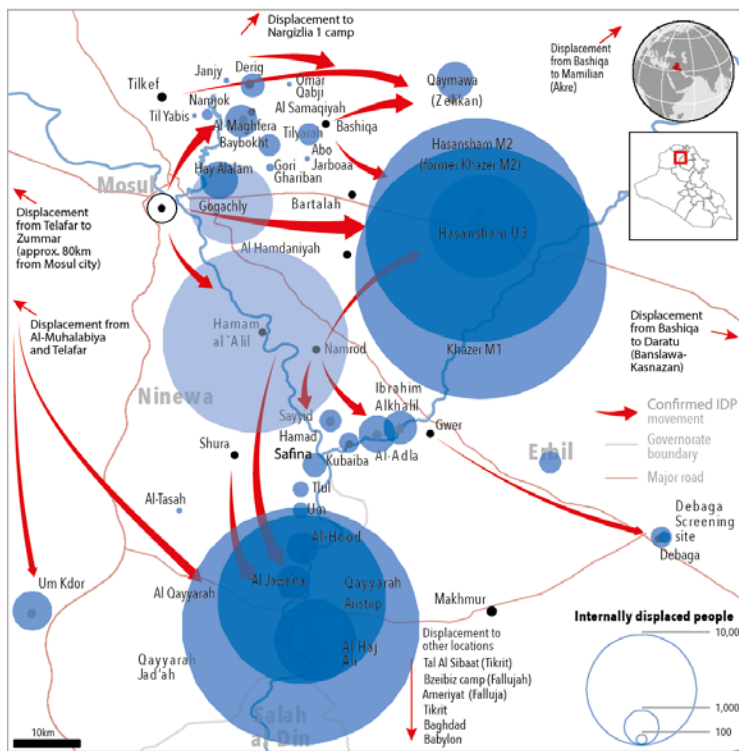




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 13 March 2017.

Highlights

- The week from 27 February to 5 March 2017 saw approximately 42,000 people displaced; the highest continuous displacement since the Mosul crisis began on 17 October 2016, with 13,350 people displaced on 3 March alone. The vast majority of displacements this week were due to military operations in west Mosul, which resumed on 19 February.
- Camp construction and site expansion, and the installation of water and sanitation services, is rapidly accelerating in camps south of Mosul city. All people displaced from western Mosul have been accommodated either with family members or in camps or emergency sites, where they receive a tented plot, basic household supplies, hygiene kits, and 30-day food rations. Over 11,400 camp plots are available east and north of Mosul city.
- Trauma casualty rates in Mosul are high. Since the military operation in western Mosul began on 19 February, over 500 people have been treated at Trauma Stabilization Points for conflict-related injuries. Fifteen people have been referred to Erbil's hospitals for treatment following the alleged use of chemical weapons in eastern Mosul city.
- Significant shortages of drinking water continue to be 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 accessing untreated drinking water. The re-establishment 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 5 March, 2017

1,168,000 People in and out of camps received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)	1,200,000 People in and out of camps receiving WASH services (since 17 October)	525,000 Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)	207,000 People currently displaced by the Mosul crisis	164,000 People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites	11,400 plots currently available for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites
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Situation Overview

The week from 27 February to 5 March 2017 saw approximately 42,000 people displaced; the highest continuous displacement since the Mosul crisis began on 17 October 2016, with 13,350 people displaced on 3 March alone. The vast majority of displacements this week were due to military operations between the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which resumed in western Mosul on 19 February. Since military operations in western Mosul began, as of 5 March approximately 45,710 people have been displaced, according to IOM.

Between 17 October 2016 and 5 March 2017, accumulatively 270,780 people have been displaced across Mosul, of whom 64,260 people have returned to their areas of origin, according to IOM. Currently, there are approximately 206,520 people living in displacement as a result of the Mosul humanitarian crisis, the highest number of people living in displacement since hostilities began.

Displaced people from western Mosul have predominantly moved from neighbourhoods on the outskirts of the city to Hammam al Alil, where security screening is undertaken. Food and water are distributed to all people passing through the screening site. Following screening, people have been relocated to the new emergency site in Hammam al Alil, emergency sites in Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip, to Jad'ah, Khazer and Hasansham camps. Jad'ah camp and the Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites are now full. Camp construction and site expansion, and the installation of water and sanitation services, is rapidly accelerating in camps south of Mosul city. Almost all people displaced from western Mosul have been accommodated in camps or emergency sites, where they receive a tented plot, basic household supplies, hygiene kits, and 30-day food rations. A small number of newly displaced people have opted to live with friends and family members in the host community. As of 5 March, some 11,530 fully-serviced plots to accommodate approximately 70,000 people are available in areas to the east and north of Mosul city.

Serious concerns remain for the protection of approximately 750,000-800,000 civilians who, prior to the conflict, were estimated to be living in the west of the city, where food, medicine, basic household commodities and fuel are running low. Given the narrow streets and high population density in western Mosul city, civilians are at great risk of being caught in crossfire, and infrastructure is likely to sustain damage. 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 apparently receiving water through the public network for several hours every few days.

Significant shortages of drinking water also remain a priority humanitarian concern in eastern Mosul city. Humanitarian partners have been trucking 2,300m³ of water to approximately 28 neighbourhoods since late January, supplementing municipal water supplies. UNICEF will install this week a new generator at the Al Sahroon water treatment plant (WTP), which was hit by indirect fire on 19 February rendering the plant inoperable. The Al Sahroon WTP was supplying 70,000 residents with piped drinking water. The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network is a key priority.

Trauma casualty rates across Mosul are high. Since the military operation in western Mosul began on 19 February, over 500 people have been treated at Trauma Stabilization Points for conflict-related injuries. Some 15 people have also been referred from eastern Mosul city for treatment in Erbil's hospitals for injuries due to skin burns, blistering, and respiratory issues, allegedly due to the use of chemical weapons. The Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq has asked that immediate access is granted for the appropriate parties to investigate the circumstances of the alleged attack, which if confirmed would violate international law.

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

- All displaced families arriving at the Hammam Al Alil screening site received a light Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kit (food and water). Once people moved onward to Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah camps and the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, a full RRM kit (that also included hygiene and dignity kits) was distributed.

369,408

People reached with RRM kits since 17 October

- During the week, RRM partners distributed 10,400 emergency kits to 8,470 families, benefitting 49,150 displaced people, including 27,635 children. The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at the Hammam Al Alil screening site and camp (19,490 individuals), followed by Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites and Jad'ah camp (17,846 individuals), and Hasansham and Khazer camps (11,174 individuals), Al Shikhan (388 individuals) and Debaga (252 individuals).
- Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 369,408 people (including 204,265 children), of whom 30,199 were reached in eastern Mosul city. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have been in need of RRM assistance more than once.
- An RRM kit consists of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit and a dignity kit to last a family a week, 12 litres of bottled drinking water and a water container.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report (NSTR)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 163,964 people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. Displacement from areas in West Mosul increased significantly during the week, with camps south of Mosul city either nearing capacity or full.
- Returns to eastern Mosul city continue from camps north and east of Mosul city, particularly from Nargizlia, Qaymawa, Hasansham, and Khazer camps.

11,430

Plots currently available for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites

Response:

- CCCM recommend that all capacity in existing camps is utilised, while further camp development and construction continues. CCCM are advocating newly displaced people from west Mosul also be transported to camps east and north of Mosul city, where there is greater camp capacity.
- Preparations have been made to open Chamakor camp, which has all services developed and 2,400 plots available.

Gaps and Constraints:

- In Hammam al Alil and Salamiyah camps, and in the Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites, WASH facilities need to be further installed to ensure full service delivery.



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.

597,000

People reached with NFI kits since 17 October

Response

- During the week 5,526 basic NFI kits and 469 winter top up were distributed in camps. In out-of-camp settings 2,205 basic NFI kits and 4,024 winter top-up kits were distributed to vulnerable families;
- Complementary seasonal items - supplementary mattresses, blankets, quilts, stoves and heaters, were also provided to more than 3,918 families. In total, 81,739 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items since 17 October 2016;
- The in-camp NFI distributions over the week were mainly focused on Hasansham, Hamam Al Alil, Jad'ah, Khazer and Nargizlia 1 camps, and the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site. Out-of-camp distributions were undertaken in neighbourhood and villages around Mosul City and districts, but also in the Qayyarah and Shora sub-districts.
- Since the beginning of the response, a total of 99,500 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 69,151 basic NFI kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 597,000 people. In addition, a total of 26,771 winter top-up kits including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching more than 160,626 people. More than 106,243 clothing kits have also been distributed;
- Approximately 1,152 tents were pitched in Chamakor camp; 1,160 emergency shelter kits were distributed in Qaymawa camp and Khorsebat neighbourhood; 780 Sealing-off Kits were distributed in neighbourhoods around Mosul and Tikrit cities.

- A total of 42,259 family tents have so far been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 253,554 people. Some 8,262 emergency shelter kits and 8,278 emergency sealing-off kits have been distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 99,240 people.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The coordination of the cluster response has become challenging as partners are not accurately and continuously updating their pipeline, prepositioned and stocks. Partner participation in the new information management and reporting platform should help address this issue.



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).

14,233

Individuals reached with 30-day food rations from 27 February – 5 March 2017

Response:

- During the week, partners distributed 30-day dry food rations to 14,233 people.
- 53,400 individuals were assisted with emergency response food rations in the last week.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



Health

Needs:

- As fighting in western Mosul has entered densely populated areas, trauma care services are in high demand.
- Human resources to support the high numbers of trauma cases seen in Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs) and field hospitals.

525,185

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 15,780 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 3,046 consultations were for children under 5 years.
- This week 1,390 reproductive health care consultations were reported. 213 emergency referrals were made, of which 14 cases were referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 99 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were conducted.
- A total of 755 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15 years this week.
- The last polio campaign in 2017 started on 5 March targeting 5,648,381 children under 5 years old. A total of 25,968 vaccinators and 1,999 team supervisors have been mobilized.
- WHO Mobile Medical Clinics (MMCs) - four in Hamdaniya and four in Qayyara districts – have been delivering essential health care services to IDPs and host community for 3 consecutive months.
- WHO support for the two trauma stabilization points in Gogachly and Karamless in Hamdaniya continues to ensure trauma care services for cases coming from east Mosul.
- WHO supported the Bartalah Field Hospital with a consignment of pharmaceuticals, including anaesthetics and analgesics, to cover the needs of approximately 300 trauma patients.

Gaps and constraints:

- There is inadequate capacity for post-operative care.
- Ambulances for the west Mosul operation are in short supply.
- There is a shortage of fuel affecting the movement of ambulances, making it harder to refer trauma cases out of Mosul city.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The Al-Sahroon water treatment plant was rendered inoperable by indirect fire. Humanitarian partners have committed to install a new generator within the week and have the plant operating again. Water shortages in eastern Mosul city are a major humanitarian issue.
- Availability of adequate, functional WASH facilities in schools in newly accessible areas is a significant need.

Response:

- Two partners began installing WASH facilities for 3,400 plots in Hajj Ali emergency site.
- WASH partners have expanding WASH facilities in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site for an additional 3,700 plots.
- 171,411 displaced people (28,568 families) are currently receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- Trucking of safe drinking water continues in 28 neighbourhoods of Eastern Mosul at an average of 2,300m³ being provided per day.
- Since 17 October, 41,961 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites and 56 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 255,150 displaced people.

1,177,998

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

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding for rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains urgently needed.
- Significant issues related to water and sanitation facilities in schools have been reported in newly retaken areas of eastern Mosul. The WASH Cluster is seeking partners address these gaps.
- Garbage collection and safe disposal of waste is a significant issue in eastern Mosul city. WASH cluster is seeking partners implement solid waste management.



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 significant need in some camps south of Mosul city.
- There is a need for assessment and clearance of explosive hazards in newly accessible areas, and for mine risk education.

330,947

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 330,947 people have been reached by protection partners.
- 31 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since 17 October in and out of camps. In the last week, RPA reports from eastern Mosul city and Sharafaddin in Sinjar district were finalized and shared with key partners. An RPA in Bawiza was also conducted. Both RPA reports identified extremely vulnerable individuals, child protection concerns, legal protection issues, limited access to basic services, and occasions where civilians are affected by other forms of insecurity.
- Since 17 October, 11,813 families (60,837 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 19,690 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 12,841 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 4,616 children (2,099 girls and 2,517 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 45,218 children (22,022 girls and 23,196 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 51,424 children (24,673 girls and 26,751 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- 219 unaccompanied and separated children (139 girls, 80 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 1,093 children (442 girls, 651 boys) since 17 October. 39 unaccompanied and separated children (19 girls, 20 boys) have been reunified with their families, bringing the total to 487 children (179 girls and 308 boys) since 17 October. 103 children (35 girls and 68 boys) have been referred to specialized services during the reporting period, and a total of 3,106 children (1,372 girls and 1,734 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services since 17 October.

- During the week, 395 women and girls were reached with information on Gender-based Violence (GBV), risk mitigation and available GBV services, and some 60 referrals for various specialized care including GBV case management took place. 438 women and girls received emergency psychosocial support, and 20 individuals received GBV related legal assistance. 2,104 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available GBV services.
- Mine Action sub-cluster partners continue clearance operations. During the last week threat and impact assessments of educational centers within Makhmour district and of an electricity distribution facility in western Mosul were conducted together with level one clearance of health centers and hospitals within Eastern Mosul neighborhoods and a technical survey of an IDP camp location within Hammam al Alii. Explosive hazard advisory support was provided to UN agencies conducting access and needs response missions. Life-saving Mine Risk Education (MRE) has been provided to 56,240 people since 17 October.

Gaps and 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.
- Limited presence of accredited Mine Risk Education and clearance partners in western Mosul.

Education

Needs:

- Among people displaced into camps by the Mosul emergency, 67,139 are school age children (with 35 per cent of the population coming from eastern Mosul city). Of these, 35,139 are currently not accessing any form of education.

32,000

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

Response:

- In the past week, 2,379 (1,169 boys and 1,210 girls) displaced children newly received support for non-formal education programs in Nargazlia 1, Khazer, Hasansham, and Jad'ah camps, Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites, and Tikrit city.
- Cumulatively, 32,000 displaced children (16,883 boys and 15,117 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Zelian, Nargazali 1, and Qaymawa camps, in the Hajj Ali emergency site, and in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns. TLSs are also functioning in the Qadisiyya neighbourhood of eastern Mosul city.
- 2,300 children (49 per cent girls) were provided with student kits in Hasansham and Khazer camps. These kits were distributed to enhance the quality of learning in both formal and non-formal centres.
- 33 teachers (12 females) were trained in Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) in Hasansham camp. The training helped teachers to explore creative ways to assist children (either individually or in the classroom) to reduce stress, foster resilience and coping, build supportive relationships and possibly prevent short and long term psychological issues.
- Following the start of formal education in the camp settings, 3,000 children have enrolled in Khazer camp and 3,915 children (55 per cent girls) have so far enrolled in Hasansham camp. Similar enrolments in Qaymawa are underway.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Shortages of learning materials in the camps, including textbooks, continue to affect the quality of learning in the camps. Children are sharing the available textbooks.
- Continued support is needed from Mine Action partners to cross-check the explosive hazard clearance in eastern Mosul schools.

Logistics

Common Storage Space Available

- 23,831 m³ available (45 per cent currently occupied)

1,571 m³

of NFI cargo handled this week

Response

- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation, a total of 38,305 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 7,886 mt, has been handled on behalf of 33 humanitarian organisations.
- The Logistics Cluster is finalizing arrangements for an emergency airlift of 15 ambulances to Erbil in support of WHO and other health organisations operating in the Ninewa Governorate and around the city of Mosul.

- The Hammam al Alil common storage facility has been established. An additional three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) will be erected to provide a further 720 m² to support humanitarian operations in the south and west of Mosul.
- The Logistics Cluster has secured a further 1,000 m² for common storage in Tikrit, in response to an increase in requested services.
- The Logistics Cluster conducted a road assessment between Erbil, Arbid and Hammam al Alil. Most roads were found to be in useable condition and new tracks were recorded in the database.

Gaps and Constraints

- Coordination with relevant partners remains a priority to streamline preparedness efforts and response capacity in areas such as west Mosul, which remains a highly volatile security environment.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continues to support the humanitarian community responding to the Mosul crisis by providing security telecommunications and internet connectivity services at the Mercy Hands office in Qayyarah town and in the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) offices in Qayyarah Airstrip camp.
- The ETC and Télécoms Sans Frontières explored local Internet Service Provider solutions to continue providing connectivity services to humanitarian partners in Qayyarah in the long term, as a satellite kit from TSF is currently being used.
- The ETC is liaising with the WHO to create a quick deployment IT network plan of WHO's planned field hospital in Athbah.

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 152 Mosul-related calls in the last week. Approximately 66 per cent of the calls were made by men and 34 per cent made by women. The majority of calls came from Mosul city, and 23 per cent of callers described themselves as returnees. Some 39 per cent of calls were related to food assistance and 27 per cent of calls related to cash assistance. Water shortages across eastern Mosul city were also reported in high volume, particularly among callers from Mosul city.
- As of 5 March, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 206,520 people are living in displacement as a result of hostilities in and around Mosul city, which began on 17 October 2016.
- From November 2016 to March 2017, mobile field coordinators from the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) have conducted 165 information-gathering missions to villages and towns immediately north, east, southeast and south of Mosul city with outreach to stakeholders in 194 locations within the same areas, including: Bashika (26), Tilkaif (8), Tel Afar (4), Bartalah (6), Hamdaniya (18), Nimrud (30), Makhmoor/Ninewa (6), Al Shura (30), Qayyarah (18), Hatra (2), and Hammam Al Alil (14). Reports regarding humanitarian, protection and access have been channeled in real-time via existing coordination mechanisms and bilateral briefings provided to NGOs. NCCI has identified and engaged more than 150 local stakeholders composed of diverse actors from civil administration to local armed actors. Within the week of 26 February - 2 March 2017, NCCI field coordinators conducted 14 humanitarian assistance missions – four to Tel Afar district in the west, three to east Mosul city, three to Hammam Al Alil in the south and three to Al Shirkat in the south of Ninewa.

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.

For further information, please contact:

Damian Rance, rance@un.org

For more information, please visit www.reliefweb.int

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Background on the crisis

Wide-scale violence and armed conflict erupted in Iraq in January 2014. Initially concentrated in Anbar Governorate, with the cities of Ramadi and Falluja particularly affected, the violence and its impact quickly grew, displacing over 500,000 people by May. In June 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), together with other armed groups, attacked and seized control of the country's second largest city, Mosul, and large portions of northern Iraq, including areas of Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. This has led to ongoing armed conflict, massive internal displacement, serious and systematic violations of civilian protection and basic human rights, interrupted access to basic services, and severe strain on host communities. As a result, Iraq is now contending with one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world, with over 10 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Over 4 million Iraqis have been internally displaced by violence since January 2014. Of whom, 3 million people are currently displaced.