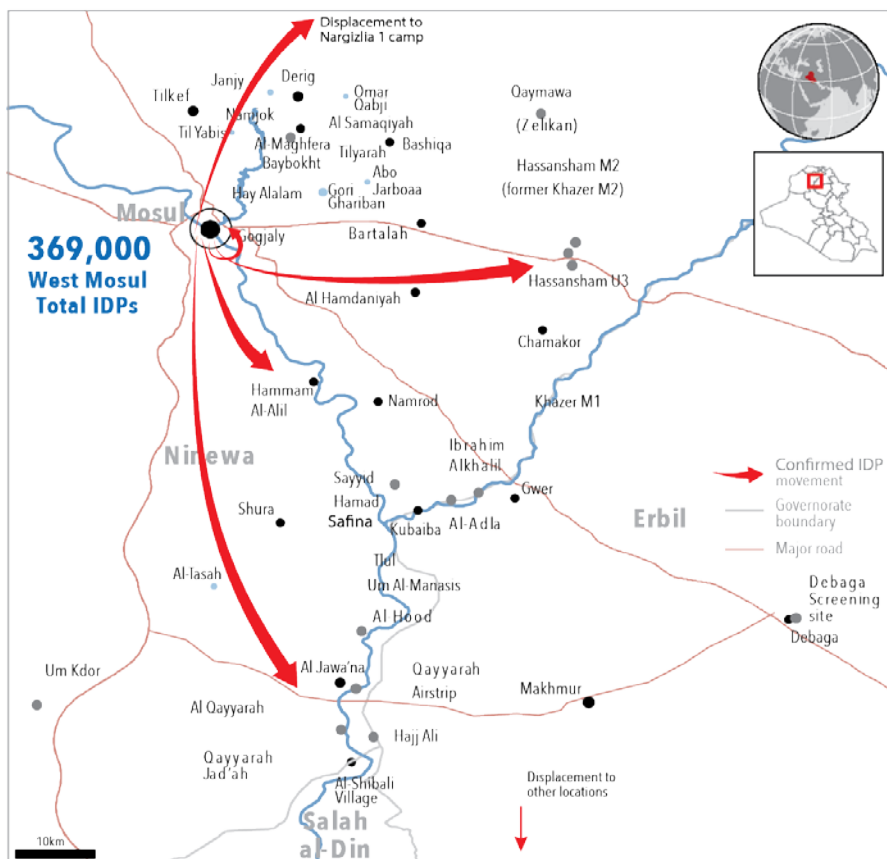




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 1 May 2017.

Highlights

- Bridge crossings at Qayyarah and Nimrud were closed for much of the week due to flooding along the Tigris River, disrupting humanitarian operations.
- This week, some aid services were also impacted by the temporary suspension of UN missions to western Mosul for four days due to security threats. This temporary suspension was lifted on 22 April.
- The cumulative number of IDPs since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October 2016 has reached 530,000 as of 23 April, according to the government, with 91,000 individuals having returned to eastern Mosul, as of 23 April.
- Some 439,000 people are currently living in displacement, according to the Government of Iraq, with 369,000 of those individuals displaced from west Mosul since 19 February.
- Camp construction continues to meet the needs of the humanitarian needs of people fleeing western Mosul. As of 23 April, 4,106 fully serviced plots were available for immediate use in nine priority locations, with another 4,182 plots in 10 other camps and sites near Mosul city and surrounding areas.



Map Sources: OCHA, CCCM Cluster
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

<p>2,100,513</p> <p>People potentially reached in and out of camps with emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>1,242,229</p> <p>People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)</p>	<p>744,300</p> <p>People have received medical consultations (since 17 October)</p>	<p>530,000</p> <p>People displaced by the Mosul Operation as of 16 April, according to the Government of Iraq</p>	<p>765,318</p> <p>People have received NFI kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>8,288</p> <p>Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites, as of 23 April</p>
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Situation Overview

Military operations in western Mosul city continue. The rate of displacement from Mosul continues to increase rapidly, with some 530,000 people displaced since 17 October 2016 according to government figures, as of 23 April. Iraqi authorities report that as of 23 April some 439,000 people are currently living in displacement, with 369,000 individuals displaced from west Mosul since military operations began there on 19 February. Over the last two weeks, a little more than half the displaced people have been sheltering in camps and emergency sites, with the remaining seeking shelter in out of camp sites and with host communities.

Bridge crossings at Qayyarah and Nimrud were closed for much of the week due to flooding along the Tigris River. Although the bridges re-opened later in the week, disruption to humanitarian distributions and other activities occurred. This week, some humanitarian services were also impacted by the temporary suspension of UN missions to western Mosul for four days due to security threats. This temporary suspension was lifted on Saturday 22 April following the implementation of mitigating measures between Qayyarah and Hammam al Alii.

Food security partners report food assistance operations have returned to normal after a partial slow down due to the bridge closing. This week, at five screening sites in western Mosul, a total of 33,105 beneficiaries (6,621 families) received ready-to-eat food rations, while 65,885 individuals (13,177 families) received 30-day dry food Family Food Rations (FFRs) at a total of 11 locations in western Mosul. The Food Security Cluster and partners are currently conducting food security assessments in newly retaken areas in northern parts of west Mosul.

Camp construction continues to meet the needs of people fleeing western Mosul. As of 23 April, 4,106 fully serviced plots were available for immediate use in nine priority locations, with another 4,182 plots in 10 other camps and sites near Mosul city and surrounding areas. Some 273,531 people (45,154 families) are currently being sheltered in the 19 camps in close proximity to Mosul city, according to the CCCM cluster. In total, 308,258 people displaced from Mosul and its surrounding areas are being accommodated in all camps within the Mosul corridor.

Water continues to remain a significant humanitarian concern in Mosul city. In eastern Mosul water shortages persist, and humanitarian partners continue to truck 2.3 million litres of water per day. UNDP, in collaboration with government authorities, plans to support water provision through stabilisation initiatives in eastern Mosul city, allowing WASH partners to concentrate on water needs in newly accessible areas of western Mosul city. In western Mosul, many neighbourhoods also face chronic shortages of clean water, with many people drinking untreated water. The WASH Cluster is looking to rehabilitate water points in western Mosul city to use as filling stations for water trucking. Water trucking has already begun on a small scale, but significant increases in scale are required.

Providing comprehensive primary health care services to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority. On 22 April, health partners officially opened a new Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) in Hammam al Alii camp. In the coming days, OCHA will coordinate an inter-cluster mission to Badoush to identify a location for a field hospital which would aid in treating people fleeing westwards from ISIL-held parts of the city. The mission will also assess the locations for mustering points and conduct a WASH assessment of a water treatment plant.

Trauma care also remains a critical concern, especially near front line areas. Since 17 October last year, over 8,103 people have been referred to hospitals in Mosul and neighboring Governorates, with 678 cases reported from western Mosul alone between 9 to 22 April.

Media outlets have reported the alleged use of chemicals weapons in Mosul in the last week. WHO continues to provide support to the Directorate of Health to ensure that people who are displaying symptoms consistent with exposure to a toxic substance receive the treatment they require. WHO has made it a priority to replenish stocks of protective clothing used by medical personnel when managing cases where exposure to a toxic substance is suspected.

Humanitarian partners are preparing contingency plans for a number of different displacement scenarios in western Mosul, including for a possible mass outflow of 350,000-450,000 civilians, or a siege-like situation of the old city. 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 en route to screening facilities and camps require immediate basic assistance to help meet their humanitarian needs.

1,098,603

People potentially reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Response:

- Families receive food and water in light-RRM kits at screening and muster sites, and a full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, in camps and emergency sites.
- During the week, RRM partners distributed 11,006 emergency kits to 10,460 families, benefitting 62,298 people, including 34,264 children. A total of 35,470 people, representing 57 per cent total distributions this week, received the RRM kits at the Hammam al Alil screening site and camp, followed by another 14,526 individuals who received RRM kits at the mustering points of Scorpion Junction, Baghdad Circle and Tel Kasyum. Another 8,383 people in Qayyarah (at Qayyarah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites), 783 people in Nargizlia and 1,548 individuals in Khazer and Hasansham M2 also received RRM kits.
- Since the start of the Mosul operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,098,603 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 308,258 people (57,976 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement from areas in western Mosul city is still ongoing; currently the capacity in the 9 priority locations is 4,106 plots, with another 4,182 plots available in 10 other camps and sites near Mosul city.
- Returns to eastern Mosul from camps north and east of Mosul city continue at a steady rate.
- There are also reports of secondary displacement from people who have returned to eastern Mosul and, finding a lack of basic services available, return back to the camps.

8,288

Plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites as of 23 April

Response:

- CCCM partners have continued undertaking missions in accessible areas of Mosul city using the Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool (RRASP) missions to identify priority needs in out-of-camp locations. Last week, some 22 RRASP assessments were conducted.
- The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) confirmed it will extend Jad'ah camp with an additional 4,000 plots.
- Due to returns, there are now over 2,284 plots available in camps to the east of Mosul city.
- The opening of Salamiyah camp has been postponed due to construction delays.
- The Health Cluster is undertaking an awareness campaign and putting in place a rapid referral and response mechanism to manage the increase in scabies cases reported in camps south of Mosul city.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Fire safety education is needed in camps, as increased fires in camps are being reported.
- CCCM is currently identifying a partner for shelter, WASH, protection and health services in Basateen Al Shouk camp.



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.

765,318

People reached
with NFI kits since
17 October

Response:

- During the week, 450 tents and 800 Emergency Shelter Kits have been distributed to people in need in out-of-camp settings in Qayyarah, Jad'ah and Hammam al Alil. In addition, 3,120 Basic NFI Kits and 3,120 Seasonal Top-up kits have been distributed to vulnerable families in the same areas, as well as areas around Bashiqa and Tilkaif.
- NFI distributions continued in all camps.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 127,553 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile NFI Kits and 97,204 basic NFI Kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 765,318 people. In addition, a total of 41,293 Winter Top-up Kits, including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching an estimated 223,666 people. More than 119,649 clothing kits have been distributed, while 92,865 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 55,989 family tents have been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 335,934 people, with 10,662 Emergency Shelter Kits and 11,793 Emergency Sealing-off Kits distributed, benefitting almost 134,730 people.
- As warmer temperatures are forecast, the cluster is encouraging donors to support plans for shading and additional summer items like cool boxes and jerry cans.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Transport to the west of the Tigris was difficult during the week due to a combination security concerns and the temporary closure of the bridges due to flooding.



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).

65,885

individuals reached with
thirty-day food rations
during the reporting
period

Response:

- During the reporting period, partners distributed 30-day dry family food rations (FFRs) to 65,885 beneficiaries (13,177 families) in 11 locations in western Mosul.
- Over the last week, food security partners reported a total of 33,105 beneficiaries (6,621 families) received ready-to-eat food rations at five screening sites and checkpoints, including 25 families (125 individuals) in Rubaydah, 185 families (925 individuals) Scorpion Junction, 254 families (1,270 individuals) in Tal Kaysum, 412 families (2,060 individuals) in Baghdad Circle, and 5,745 families (28,725 individuals) in Hammam al Alil.
- Food operations partially slowed last week due to the rising water levels along the Tigris last week, however towards the end of the week the Nimrud bridge reopened and distributions continued as planned.
- Muslim Aid is currently conducting food security assessments in newly retaken areas in northern parts of western Mosul, including in the Al Abar and Al Matahin neighbourhoods and Al-Sabunihah village, as well as in the villages of Tal al-Esfur and Shiwaita north of Badoush.
- All areas north of western Mosul city, and other locations not targeted by PDS, are expected to receive 30-day dry food rations (FFRs) this coming week.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.

**Needs:**

- The need for a comprehensive package of primary health care services, including disease surveillance/response and mental health and psychosocial services, as well as trauma management to affected population in newly accessible areas remains a priority.

744,300

People have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 31,462 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 6,581 consultations were for children under five.
- This week 5,740 reproductive health care consultations were reported. 428 emergency referrals were made, of which 88 cases were referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 87 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were conducted.
- WHO in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health has opened a fully equipped third field hospital in Hammam al Alil. The field hospital also has a maternity unit established by UNFPA. To facilitate its opening, WHO provided essential medicines, inter-agency health kits, and trauma and surgical kits sufficient for 33,000 people. Additionally, partners have supported the functioning of major PHCCs in newly-retaken areas of Mosul, including Shabkoun, Jawsaq, Mamoun and Mansour.
- Health and WASH clusters have developed and shared the joint "Acute Diarrheal Disease (including Cholera) Preparedness and Response Plan" in response to displacement-related vulnerability.

Gaps and constraints:

- Insufficient funding to provide adequate health services to affected individuals is a concern as many health projects will close by mid-year should no new financial resources be made available.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)****Needs:**

- Adequate availability of safe drinking water and solid waste management remains a significant need in all areas of Mosul city.

Response:

- Some 308,258 displaced people are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- In Salamiyah camp, partners have started working on retrofits to improve sanitation facilities.
- In Hammam al Alil 1 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 an additional 5,000 plots.
- In Jad'ah 4 camp, additional sanitation facilities have been provided and the coverage has now been enhanced.
- In Jad'ah 4, WASH cluster partners will begin improving WASH coverage and enhance specific WASH facilities for people with disabilities.
- Approximately 67,028 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 405,552 displaced people.

1,242,229

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

Gaps and constraints:

- 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.
- The quantity of available water trucking for east and west Mosul is restricted due to current production capacity. This is mainly due to damaged treatment units and filling stations, and a shortage of fuel to run water pumps.



Needs:

- There is a need to increase the capacity of partners working at mustering points, screening and transit sites to prevent family separation.
- There is a need to ensure enough ambulances, especially for women who require neonatal and delivery care, particularly in Khazer camp.
- Access to mental healthcare and legal services needs to be improved for IDPs in Qayarrah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites.
- In camps north of Mosul, people with disabilities lack access to assistive devices such as wheelchairs and other mobility aids.

582,020

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 582,020 people have been reached by protection partners.
- Since 17 October, 89,848 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 24,384 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 15,311 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- 42 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted in the Mosul corridor in camp and non-camp settings since October 17, 2016. RPAs were conducted in Gogachly, informal settlements in Hammam al Alil, Nargizlia camps and Jad'ah 5 camp, and identified issues related to restrictions on freedom of movement, confiscation of mobile phones, and lack of access to basic services inside camp and non-camp settings.
- During the reporting period, 7,133 children (3,262 girls and 3,871 boys) received psychosocial support, and 3,167 children (1,593 girls and 1,574 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 78,331 children (38,116 girls and 40,215 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 79,017 children (38,596 girls and 40,421 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- 133 unaccompanied and separated children (57 girls, 76 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 2,172 children (907 girls, 1,265 boys) since 17 October. Some 59 unaccompanied and separated children (21 girls, 38 boys) have been reunified with their families this week, bringing the total to 1,031 children (435 girls and 596 boys) since 17 October. 208 children (94 girls, 114 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing a total of 5,324 children (2,433 girls and 2,891 boys) since 17 October.
- GBV partners reached 10,404 people (3,669 women, 3,418 girls, 1,448 men and 1,869 boys) with information on Gender-based Violence (GBV), risk mitigation and available GBV services, as well as provided 2,562 people (1,716 women, 508 girls, 333 men and 5 boys) with psychosocial support. Nine male and 13 female staff working for GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response, and 489 women and 501 girls from the IDP communities participated in trainings on GBV prevention and/or referrals.
- Some 103 GBV dignity kits were distributed to women and girls with information on available GBV services.
- Mine action partners continued to deliver Mine Risk Education in all accessible areas around Mosul city, and have reached 60,742 people since 17 October. Clearance operations continued in areas north and east of Mosul city. During the last week, nine threat and impact assessments were conducted.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The arbitrary detention of children after the screening process remains as a significant concern for child protection actors, and requires advocacy to address.
- Many staff working in southern Ninewa, such as in Qayarrah Airstrip and Hajj Ali, are facing difficulties entering the Kurdish Region of Iraq, making the training and mentoring of GBV service providers more difficult.
- The lack of available referral services, such as health, legal and NFI, poses challenges in providing comprehensive care for GBV survivors.



Education

Needs:

- Among people recently affected by the Mosul emergency, 117,081 are school-age children (35 per cent of the population), of whom 65,671 children are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly as newly displaced people continue to flee western Mosul.

Response:

- Over the last week, 3,590 children (47 per cent girls) newly participated in the non-formal education activities in available Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS).
- Cumulatively, 51,410 displaced Mosul children (26,386 boys and 25,024 girls) are participating in education programs in TLSs in Mosul camps, including Hammam al Alil, Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Qayyarah Airstrip, Hajj Ali, Nargizlia, Chamakor, Qaymawa, Salah Al Din, and in eastern Mosul city.
- 75,600 children (48 per cent girls) have been supported to return to school following the completion of 84 rehabilitated schools in eastern Mosul city and Qayyarah. These children have also been provided with learning materials.
- 1,889 children were enrolled in catch-up classes in Alam, Tikrit. The catch-up sessions are aimed helping the children that missed part of the school year.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Two keys partners who are ready and willing to respond have not yet received their general NGO registration from Baghdad.

127,010

Boys and girls supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Across thirteen different logistics hubs, the Logistics Cluster has 16,360 m² of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

Response:

- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 37,651 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 6,841 metric tons, has been received, stored and transported by the Logistics Cluster on behalf of 34 humanitarian organizations.
- As of 23 April, the Logistics Cluster is storing 10,246 m³, the equivalent of 1,389 metric tons, of relief commodities on behalf different humanitarian actors.
- The newly established common storage hub in Zummar has started receiving relief commodities from partner organizations. The cluster is working with a number of NGOs to finalize the agreement for the establishment of further common storage facilities in Nargizlia 1, Zelikan, Salamiyah and Basateen al Shouk camps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- High water levels on the Tigris River affected access to some parts of Ninewa over the last week.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster has prepared telecommunications suite to provide internet connectivity and radio communication services for humanitarian partners in the new humanitarian hub in Athba.

Gaps and Constraints

- Activities were impacted at the beginning of the week by the closure of the bridges across the Tigris River due to flooding.

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure

Cash assistance

Needs:

- Newly displaced people from western Mosul city, as well as vulnerable people in eastern Mosul city, have been targeted for emergency multi-sector cash transfers to help them access basic services where markets are present and the security environment is conducive.
- The transfer value is based on the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket calculated by the Cash Working Group (CWG), with inputs from the clusters, amounting to US\$ 400.
- In newly accessible areas, families report limited employment opportunities and rising food and basic commodity prices as their main concerns.

41,190

People reached with multi-purpose (one-off and multi months) transfers since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, CWG partners conducted vulnerability assessments for 433 households in the Intisar neighbourhood, 279 households in Al Karama, and 600 households in Al Rashidiya.
- Cash distributions were undertaken in Intisar and Al Karama to 299 eligible households (1,794 individuals). Distributions to more households are ongoing and expected to continue over the coming weeks.
- The CWG coordinates distributions to ensure that resources are maximized and duplication does not occur.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.

Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The Iraq IDP information centre has received 227 calls from Ninewa during the reporting period. Most of these calls were requesting cash, food and legal assistance. Many callers complained about camp management services and the lack of government assistance. The majority of Mosul calls were about shortage of clean water and health services, as well as some requests for legal assistance.

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 in coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

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.