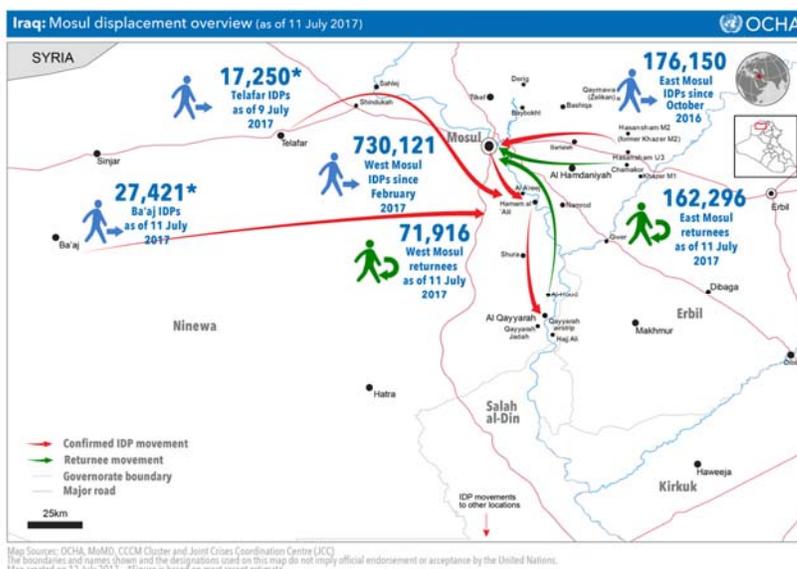




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation and, as the context rapidly evolves, information is subject to constant change, with figures and locations which may no longer be current at the time of issuance/reading. The next report will be issued between 25-27 July 2017.

Highlights

- On 9 July, Iraq's Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi declared an official end to the campaign to retake Mosul from the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The hostilities lasted nearly nine months, led to the displacement of almost one million people, large numbers of trauma cases and severe damage to houses and infrastructure.
- The level of trauma witnessed remains considerable: as of 4 July, 4,160 people had been treated at Trauma Stabilization Points near frontline areas of western Mosul since February.
- ISIL still control other areas of the country. A recent attack on Imam Gharbi village, south of Qayyarah, on the West Bank of the Tigris, led to 170 deaths and the disruption of life-saving assistance in eight camps.
- On 9 July, the Iraqi authorities opened Bartella camp near Bartella town, 21 km east of Mosul. Displaced families perceived to be affiliated with ISIL are transferred to the camp from Mosul's Old City. Humanitarian partners are following up on related protection concerns and inadequate service provision in the camp.



<p>1.9M</p> <p>people reached with Rapid Response Mechanism kits (since October 2016)</p>	<p>1.8M</p> <p>people reached with in and out-of-camp water, sanitation and hygiene support (since October 2016)</p>	<p>1.3M</p> <p>people received health consultations (since October 2016)</p>	<p>950,942</p> <p>people displaced, cumulatively, as of 11 July 2017, including Telafar (source: Government of Iraq)</p>	<p>0.9M</p> <p>people reached with non-food items kits (since October 2016)</p>
--	---	---	---	--

Situation Overview

The battle to regain Mosul from ISIL began in October 2016 and caused mass movement of people as they fled for safety. Damage inside the Old City is said to be incomparable to any other conflict in Iraq so far. Of the 54 residential neighbourhoods in western Mosul, 15 are heavily damaged, at least 23 are moderately damaged, and, in the last three weeks of June alone, almost 3,000 buildings were damaged or destroyed. On 9 July, the battle was declared formally over when Iraq's Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi visited Mosul.

The fight for the city – and Iraq more broadly – is however not yet over, and people continue to escape a battle that has seen them used as human shields or targeted by snipers as they attempted to flee. The fighting in Mosul intensified nearing the end as the cumulative number of people displaced by hostilities approaches the one million mark, surpassing the humanitarian community's initial planning figures. The rate however at which people fled west Mosul slowed – since 29 June 1,400-3,700 people per day fled. Current information is that there are still several pockets deep inside the Old City where firing continues and possibly hundreds of vulnerable civilians are trapped.

Assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites remain in place, with humanitarian partners providing immediate relief assistance – including shading, ready-to-eat meals, water, sanitation facilities, as well as medical and protection services. People continue to flee with almost no belongings, and humanitarian partners report moderate to high malnutrition rates and an increasing number of children in need of supplementary feeding once they reach safety. Some 3.3 million people in and out of camps benefitted from emergency response packages, with most families receiving multiple distributions as their displacement continues and with no access to life-saving essentials.

Iraqi Security Forces are likely to turn their focus to Telafar now that Mosul is under the control of the Government of Iraq. The numbers fleeing since 24 April have reached over 17,000 people and are expected to increase once conflict intensifies. Preparations to assist those fleeing are underway by humanitarian partners working in the area. Mustering points are being set up in Boya and Talrad, and the petrol station at Badoush was re-established as a mustering point. People leaving the town are taking two routes, one to the south towards Tal Jarabiyah and the other to the north towards Shindukah, although they will be redirected towards Badoush. Less than 20,000 people are estimated to be in Telafar town.

Meanwhile, on the evening of 4 July, ISIL forces attacked the village of Imam Gharbi, causing at least 170 casualties, some of them civilian. At the time of reporting, ISF seem to have retaken the village but the situation on the ground is not yet secure, with sporadic fighting and insecurity being reported. The provision of humanitarian services was suspended in Qayyarah airstrip emergency site, Haj Ali camp and all Jad'ah camps as a consequence of the attack, affecting over 80,000 displaced people at the sites. Six water trucks could not pass through the checkpoints, which meant less water availability for the residents at a time when temperatures are soaring.

Outside of camps and in Mosul city water issues remain critical. There is a shortfall in funding for water trucking – a cause of concern as people begin returning to the city and will continue to do so. As of 11 July, close to 72,000 people returned to west Mosul and over 162,000 returned to the east side of the city. But for the past month now, the daily provision of water into Mosul city has remained steady at some 6.5 million litres, with some 3.4 million litres delivered by truck to western Mosul and some 3.1 million litres to eastern Mosul.

Trauma services also continue. Since October 2016, and as of 4 July, close to 15,900 people from Mosul city were referred through the established trauma pathways – over 9,700 people, more than 61 per cent, came from western Mosul alone since February. Beyond physical injuries, the mental scarring from fighting means people will need to be psychologically treated and rehabilitated through long-term programs.

In more recent developments, a total of 918 individuals (153 families) were transferred to Bartella camp from Madan area in Mosul's Old City since 9 July. Initial assumptions were that all IDPs who were to be transferred to this camp had affiliations with ISIL – a notion which is now coming under scrutiny. There are serious concerns about the provision of basic humanitarian assistance. At least four deaths were confirmed and more are expected to be reported, indicating the need for a rapid up-scaling of aid provision. Of the four deaths, one child died from severe malnutrition, two others died as a result of injuries sustained when fleeing Mosul and one other person died due to a pre-existing kidney condition. While basic initial assistance is being provided, this is still not sufficient to meet basic humanitarian standards, especially regarding water provision. Sanitation and medical facilities are also minimal and only provided by a few national NGOs. While advocacy efforts continue to address questions as to the nature and purpose of this camp, humanitarian partners are working to provide protection presence at the camp while ensuring that all other services fall under the Iraqi authorities' responsibility.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs

- Families transiting through all mustering points and screening sites require light RRM kits which include food rations, hygiene kits and water. Once they reach camps and/or emergency sites families are issued with a full RRM kits including more litres of potable water and a water container.

Response

- RRM partners distributed 19,009 emergency kits to 19,288 families, reaching 90,749 people, of which 51,741 children. Distribution has decreased by 22 per cent in a comparable time frame.
- Some 44 per cent of newly displaced were reached at mustering points, while some 33 per cent at checkpoints and screening sites, including Hammam Al Alil screening site, reception centre and camp. The remainder 23 per cent of people were supported across camp locations.
- Since October 2016, partners distributed emergency kits to over 1,876,000 people, including over 1 million children. Most families received multiple distributions as their displacement continues with no access to life-saving essentials.

1,876,882

people reached with RRM kits since October 2016

Gaps and constraints

- Due to perceived security threats, a temporary disruption to RRM distribution occurred at Hammam al Alil screening site on 5 July. Distribution resumed the following day yet at a nearby location to reduce partners' exposure as a security measure.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs

- Monthly monitoring of camp living conditions continues through camp management structures. Recent trends indicate a need to address gaps in gender-based violence (GBV), water, sanitation and hygiene and improving communication with communities' services.
- The number of vulnerable cases coming from western Mosul and reaching Hammam al Alil screening site increased since 29 June, indicating a need for protection and health presence and services to be strengthened.

6,880

fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites as of 11 July 2017

Response

- As of 11 July, 6,880 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites: 2,420 plots at 11 priority sites to shelter 14,520 individuals and 4,460 plots at eight other sites to shelter 26,760 individuals.
- Construction of new sites continues ensuring availability of adequate camp capacity. Overall, 319,062 people currently live in 19 available emergency camps/sites with the remainder in host communities and government-sponsored facilities.
- An exit questionnaire was finalized and will be used by all camp managers to gather information on where IDPs move once leaving camps. The results of the questionnaire will be used to inform partners to assess and respond, including to the needs of host communities.

Gaps and constraints

- Concerns over limited water resources available in camps persist.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs

- People continue to require NFIs and adequate shelter. Soaring temperatures means “summerisation” remains urgent.

855,384

people reached with NFI kits since October 2016

Response

- In Mosul’s Al-Samah neighbourhood, 500 host households received cash or voucher for the repair of heavily damaged homes.
- As many as 4,916 NFI kits (mobile or basic) were distributed in As-Salamiyah 1 and 2 camps, reaching 29,496 people. In out-of-camp settings within Mosul, 380 NFI kits (mobile or basic) were distributed to 2,280 people in Mosul’s Hammam al Alil and Al-Sukkar and Al-Sadiq neighbourhoods.
- Over 7,200 families were assisted with NFI complementary seasonal support across the 19 emergency sites.
- Since October 2016, a total of 142,564 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile and 112,215 basic kits) were distributed, reaching 855,384 people. A total of 7,824 summer top-up kits reached nearly 47,000 people since mid-April, while 18,445 families were assisted with complementary summer seasonal items.
- A total of 12,693 emergency sealing-off kits were distributed since 17 October, benefitting over 155,000 people.

Gaps and Constraints

- Preliminary results of an inventory to basic social services in Ninewa IDP sites indicate gaps in provision of electricity, summer NFIs and lack of fuel for the generators. Considering the financial and logistical resources available, the cluster recommends communal-based solutions using passive cooling techniques.



Food Security

Needs

- Displaced families continue to require ready-to-eat food, followed by dry-food rations on arrival at camps. Cash, cash-for-work and income-generation activities are also required until conditions change.
- Animal feed and fodder is required for people with livestock in Tal Jarabiyah as remaining stocks will soon deplete.

231,660

people reached with 30-day food rations or family food rations over the reporting period

Response

30-day dry food rations and/or family food rations distributed, as reported, by four partners over the reporting period.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Families</i>
<i>Jad'ah</i>	77,485	15,497
<i>Qayyarah airstrip</i>	50,645	10,129
<i>Haj Ali</i>	37,050	7,410
<i>Al Gadeeda</i>	35,800	7,160
<i>Hammam al Alil 2</i>	20,495	4,099
<i>As-Salamiyah 2</i>	4,250	850
<i>Hasansham M2</i>	4,125	225
<i>Hay al Rafee</i>	2,000	400
<i>Al Warshan</i>	1,750	350
<i>Al Matahin</i>	750	150
<i>As-Salamiyah 1</i>	185	37
<i>Hasansham U2</i>	125	25



Needs

- Prioritization of PHC services, including disease surveillance and response, mental health and psychosocial services, emergency referrals and trauma management in newly accessible areas.
- At Bartella camp, actors on the ground report that people arrive in a fragile state and with poor health conditions. Partners are liaising with authorities to obtain more data on mortality and morbidity.

1,276,080

people received health consultations since October 2016

Response

- Establishing PHC services in the extension of Haj Ali camp is underway. The extension will relieve the burden on the existing health centre in the older part of the camp. The cluster is also identifying partners to support PHC services for western Mosul.
- As many as 12,410 reproductive health care consultations were provided, including 494 emergency referrals – this is a decrease of 55 per cent in a comparable time frame. A decrease of 66 per cent was recorded in referrals for pregnancy and delivery-related complications, with 79 cases referred over the past fortnight. An increase of 139 per cent was instead recorded for mental health and/or psychosocial consultations, with 499 consultations provided since 29 June.
- Since October 2016, some 1,276,000 people received health consultations – 69,281 consultations were recorded over the past fortnight, including 19,203 for children under five.
- 2,916 routine vaccinations – 156 per cent greater than the period 12 to 28 June – were administered to children under the age of 15.

Gaps and constraints

- The hospital near Bartella is overwhelmed with insufficient capacity to cope with the large number of casualties.
- Poor maintenance of ambulances and a shortage of fuel constrain the adequate provision of referral services.
- Increasing reports are received regarding gaps in the provision of health services in Chamakor camp creating a push factor for IDPs to leave the camp. Ensuring 24/7 medical aid provision and ambulances is a priority.
- Overall, limited access to safe water for people and the risk of waterborne disease remains a concern.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Response

- Damaged water treatment plants and pumping stations in both eastern and western Mosul were mapped, while nine are under rehabilitation.
- Following the food poisoning incidents in the first half of June, WASH, health, food security and CCCM partners developed plan and messaging to guide food handling in camps. Stock inventory and mapping were also completed for cholera preparedness, and replenishment of chlorine supplies is underway.
- 319,062 displaced people received WASH services in both camp and transit sites. Since October 2016, over 1,763,000 people were reached with in and out-of-camp WASH support.
- A total of 85,658 plots have fully functional WASH infrastructure across all 19 emergency sites.

1,763,539

people reached with in and out-of-camp WASH support since October 2016

Gaps and constraints

- In Mosul city, rehabilitation of water treatment plants continues to be affected by access constraints and security concerns, and it is therefore difficult for partners to respect timelines for rehabilitation.
- WASH facilities supplies in newly accessible areas of Mosul are still inadequate.
- Power failures in water pumping machinery affect water provision and delivery capacity as well as challenges in accessing water treatment units. Insufficient funds prevent the repair of damaged facilities.

- Schools in eastern Mosul face shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities. Advocacy continues with authorities for the resumption of basic services.



Needs

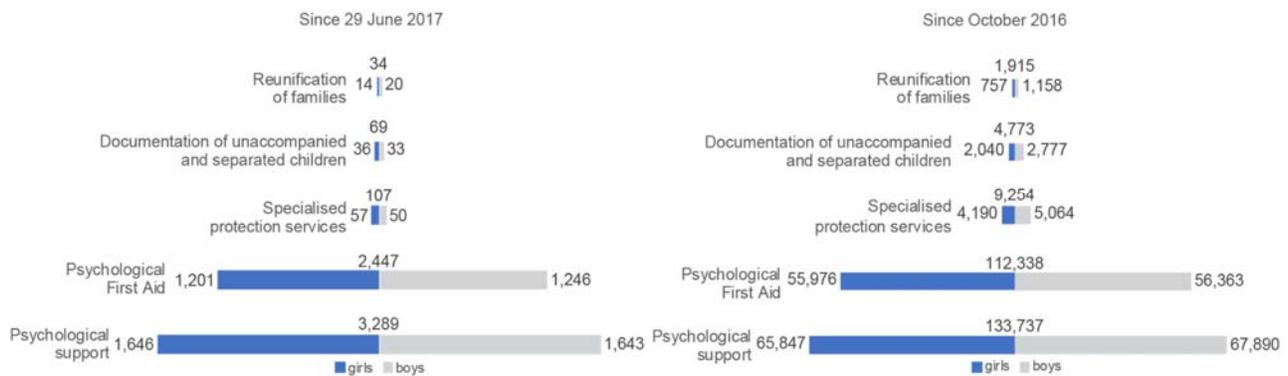
- Partners are working to provide protection presence at Bartella camp while ensuring that all other services fall under the Iraqi authorities' responsibility.
- Mental health and psychosocial support services remain minimal in all camps, especially in Ja'dah. Women with mental disabilities remain the most exposed category.
- Needs remain around the required scale-up of child protection response in camps, both eastern and western Mosul and in other out-of-camp locations.
- Mine Risk Education and clearance continue to remain an ongoing need, specifically for western Mosul.

744,121

people received protection assistance since October 2016

Response

- Since October 2016, protection partners reached 744,121 people, including 125,258 people reached by protection monitoring teams. Psychosocial support reached an additional 33,335 people and 21,033 cases were referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.



- GBV partners reached 10,145 people with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available services – this type of information is pivotal as GBV partners continue to report on sexual harassment incidents at water points and women-dedicated spaces. Partners provided psychosocial support to 1,479 people (822 women and 395 girls, 160 men and 102 boys).
- Mine action partners continue to assess, clear and deliver mine-risk education in all accessible areas of Mosul – a total of 86,097 people were sensitized on the topic since October 2016. Threat-impact assessments were recently conducted in neighbourhoods in both eastern and western Mosul. According to recorded information, 312,279 sqm have been cleared within the entire Ninewa governorate in June 2017.



Needs

- Among recently displaced there are 289,670 school-age children, of whom 197,337 have no access any form of education.

550,633

boys and girls supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings since October 2016

Response

- In western Mosul, over 100 schools were assessed for feasibility and the Ninewa Department of Education (DoE) reopened 59 schools – partners supported with teaching supplies and learning materials.

- Rehabilitation of closed and damaged schools is now taking place as part of an agreement the Ninewa DoE and partners. Partners can now write the necessary “Bill of Quantities” if DoE’s engineers were part of joint assessments. This will speed up the “Back to Learning” campaign in Mosul city planned for September.
- Over 12,000 teachers in Mosul city received their salaries allowing schools where possible to reopen and normalise life for children who are deeply traumatised, enabling their recovery.
- Cumulatively, 92,333 displaced children (48,259 boys and 44,074 girls) participate in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in camps – 20,936 children were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLSs since 28 June.
- Since October 2016, 550,633 boys and girls were supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings.

Gaps and Constraints

- Issues on varying rules for partners to gain authorisations/permissions to enter, assess and implement emergency education response in schools emanated from the Federal Ministry of Education (MoE). Clarity is being sought from the MoE on processes to ensure a timely response.
- The recent insecurity in and around Qayyarah affected a number of already rehabilitated and functioning schools. Mine Action partners need to reassess these schools for explosive hazards.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available

- Of 25,540 m² of common storage space, 16,379 m² is available for use by humanitarian partners in 17 locations country-wide.
- A new warehouse in Sumel, close to Dahuk city, is fully operational. The common storage total capacity in Dahuk now equals 2,760 m².

210 MT

of humanitarian cargo received over the reporting period

Response

- Since October 2016, a total of 8,901 MT (44,879 m³) of relief commodities were stored, and 1,586 MT (7,038 m³) transported on behalf of 40 humanitarian organizations – 210 MT of humanitarian cargo was received during the reporting period.
- The cluster is currently storing 2,490 MT (11,466 m³) of relief commodities on behalf of 27 humanitarian partners, and the cluster is taking stock of specific operational needs in case increase storage capacity is requested.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response

- Radio services are provided in Qayyarah Ja’dah camps 1 to 6.
- The cluster installed security telecommunications equipment in the overnight facility at the International Humanitarian Partnership’s (IHP) Athbah field hospital compound. This allows partners staying at the hub to use VHF radios boosting safety and security.

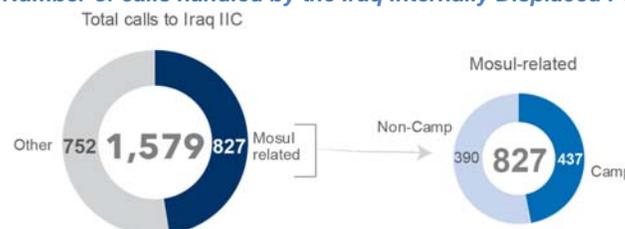
Gaps and Constraints

- A mission to look at the installation of equipment to provide Internet connectivity services for humanitarians in Qayyarah Jad’ah camps 1 to 6 was delayed due to security issues in the area.



Coordination and Common Services

Number of calls handled by the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre (IIC).



- In all cases, the majority of callers were male (over 80 per cent) and of an age comprised between 26-35 – all of them were IDPs. From non-camp locations, returnees (20 per cent of cases) and the host community (8 per cent) also called the Centre.
- Of the female callers, 5 per cent were heads of households and called mainly from camps.
- For both in-camp and out-of-camp calls, callers had, in most cases, questions (69 to 72 per cent of cases), while the remainder placed follow-up calls and raised complaints.
- In terms of complaints, the top concerns raised, whether in or out-of-camp, revolved around cash (23 per cent of calls), CCCM and related issues (20 per cent) and food security (13 per cent).
- Regarding cash, callers indicated the need of cash for health, food and rent – these priorities were consistently ranked in this order of importance both in and outside of camps.
- With regard to CCCM, the major concern had to do with poor electricity within the camps – one third of CCCM-related calls raised this issue. Also, limited access to water over weekends was raised.
- As for food security, callers continued to report food vouchers were not sufficient to cover their needs – this was highlighted in 35 per cent of all food security-related calls.
- In the second half of June, 94 per cent of all callers agreed to share their information with the Centre – this is an increase of 27 per cent when compared to the first half of June when some 74 per cent of callers agreed to do the same.

General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) including the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) meets regularly to manage strategic humanitarian issues. The HAT ensures overall coordination among all actors for the Mosul humanitarian response. An Emergency Cell, comprised of the main cluster-lead agencies involved in the Mosul response, is chaired by the HC and meets twice 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.

Background on the crisis

Wide-scale violence and armed conflict erupted in Iraq in January 2014. Initially concentrated in the 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 the same year. In June 2014, 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 the 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, and 3 million Iraqis currently displaced in 3,577 locations across the country. Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding: as of 11 July, the 2017 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, has received US\$440 million, amounting to a funding coverage of some 44 per cent. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. The top-three donors remain the Government of the United States of America (US\$107.5 million), the Government of Germany (US\$84.6 million) and the European Commission (US\$58.8 million).

For further information, please contact Enrica Giacobbe: giacobbe@un.org

Also, please visit: www.reliefweb.int

To be added or deleted from the mailing list, please visit: <http://bit.ly/2dDYK3D>

Disclaimer: This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation. Also, and as the context rapidly evolves, the above information is subject to constant change, with figures and locations which may no longer be current at the time of issuance/reading.