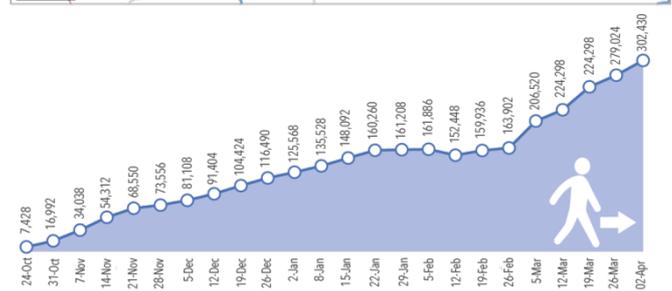
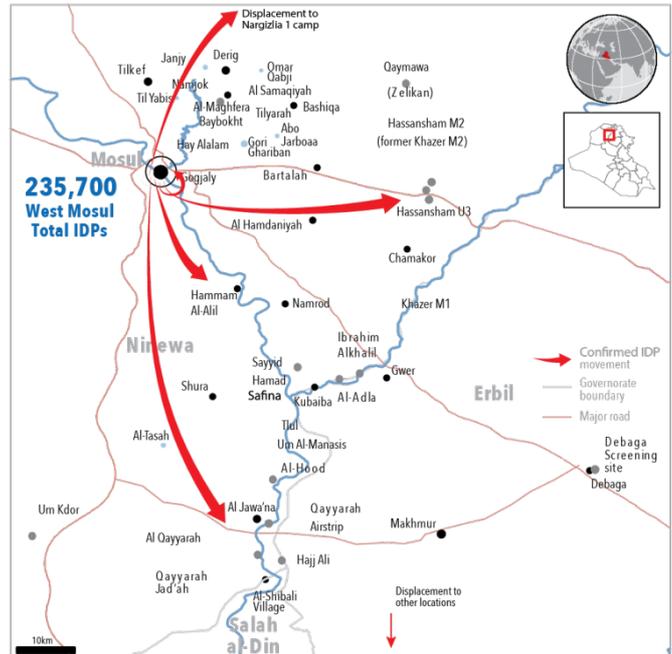




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 10 April 2017.

Highlights

- Since the start of the operation in western Mosul on 19 February, an estimated 235,700 displaced people have passed through the Hammam al-Alil screening site, according to figures received from the Government of Iraq.
- The cumulative number of IDPs since the beginning of the Mosul Operation on 17 October 2016 has exceeded 392,000 people. With an estimated 94,500 people having returned to their places of origin, around 300,000 people are currently in displacement, according to figures from the authorities. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimates the number of people currently displaced to be 302,400.
- Around 3,826 fully-serviced family tents are currently available for immediate use north and east of Mosul City. Camp construction and site expansion are accelerating to meet needs.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, 1,821,000 people affected by the crisis have received emergency response packages of ready-to-eat food rations, emergency water supplies, and hygiene and dignity kits. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have been in need of emergency assistance more than once.



Map Sources: OCHA, CCCM, IOM DTM, Clusters
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 2 April, 2017

<p>1,821,000</p> <p>People in and out of camps received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>1,171,700</p> <p>People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)</p>	<p>640,160</p> <p>People have received medical consultations (since 17 October)</p>	<p>302,400</p> <p>People currently displaced by the Mosul Operation</p>	<p>673,000</p> <p>People have received NFI kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>3,826</p> <p>Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in camps and emergency sites</p>
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Situation Overview

Since the start of the Mosul Operation on 17 October 2016, the Government of Iraq has reported that a total of 392,492 people from Mosul city and its surrounding areas have been displaced. An estimated 94,500 people have reportedly returned to their areas of origin as of 30 March 2017, leaving an estimated 300,000 people currently displaced.

According to IOM's DTM, a total of 367,878 people have been displaced since 17 October, of whom an estimated 80,000 people have returned to their area of origin. According to IOM's DTM, some 302,000 people are currently

displaced by the Mosul crisis, significantly reducing discrepancies between the government and DTM displacement figures.

Since the operation in western Mosul city began on 19 February 2017, the Government of Iraq reports that 235,694 people have been displaced from western Mosul City alone. As of the same date, IOM's DTM reports the West Mosul displacement figure to be 235,692 people (39,282 families) since 19 February.

Continuing displacement from western Mosul has led humanitarian partners to scale up response activities to meet the needs of affected people. As of the evening of 2 April, some 3,826 fully-serviced plots were reportedly available for immediate occupation north and east of Mosul city. Additional camp construction and site expansion are planned, with the installation of water and sanitation services accelerating across camps and emergency sites to ensure camp capacity stays ahead of demand. Displacement from areas in western Mosul city is reportedly occurring at a rate of approximately 5,000 individuals per day, the majority of whom seek accommodation in camps.

Emergency packages of food and water continue to be distributed to newly arriving families at the Hammam al Alil screening site, with water also being distributed at muster points. Since the start of the Mosul Operation, 1,821,000 people affected by the Mosul crisis have received emergency response packages of ready-to-eat food rations, emergency water supplies, and hygiene and dignity kits. This includes approximately 519,890 people from western Mosul who have received RRM kits since 19 February 2017.

Trauma casualty rates across Mosul are high. Demand for Trauma Stabilization Points (TSP) for conflict-related injuries remains a humanitarian priority. As of 2 April, the total number of hospital referrals for trauma cases from Mosul since 17 October is 6,089 cases, including 1,565 cases from West Mosul alone since 19 February. In response to the health needs of the people of Mosul, partners have also scaled up their support to the Ninewa Governorate's Directorate of Health by providing three interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) and essential lifesaving medicines, sufficient for some 80,000 people. Moreover, fifteen fully-equipped ambulances have been dispatched to three hospitals: ten ambulances to the Athba Field Hospital, three to Hammam Al-Alil, and two to Al-Shefa Hospital in East Mosul.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

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

890,273

People reached with
RRM kits since 17
October

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 19,467 emergency kits to 107,804 people (or 18,373 families), including 59,292 children. A total of 56,124 people, representing 52 per cent of the total distributions, received the RRM kits at the Hammam al Alil screening site and camp, followed by Al-Aqrah muster point (also known as Scorpion Junction) (22,248 people), Qayyarah Airstrip, Hajj Ali sites and Jad'ah IV Camp (14,690 people), Tel Kaysum muster point (9,426 people), Nargizlia (2,835 people), and Khazer and Hasansham camps (2,286 people). Seventy-two people were assisted at Debaga Camp and 123 people were assisted in Abayichi.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 890,273 people, including 489,650 children. A total of 519,893 people have been reached in West Mosul since 19 February. As many people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that they have needed RRM assistance more than once.
- Each RRM kit, which is meant to cover a week's supply per family, consists of 6.4 kilograms of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit, a dignity kit, 12 liters of potable water, and a water container.

Gaps and constraints:

- Due to security concerns the partner at Hammam al Alil had to suspend operations for 48 hours.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 270,231 people (49,936 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement from areas in West Mosul is said to be ongoing with a daily rate of around 5,000 individuals going to camps.
- Returns to eastern Mosul City continue from areas east and north of Mosul city, particularly from Nargizlia, Qaymawa, Hasansham, and Khazer Camps.

3,826
Plots currently available for immediate use in camps and emergency sites

Response:

- CCCM partners have increased the number of Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool (RRASP) missions in areas around Mosul City to identify priority needs in informal settlements. Last week, some 12 RRASP assessments were conducted.
- CCCM continues to recommend that all capacity in existing camps be first utilized by IDPs displaced from West Mosul while further camp selection and construction continue.
- Construction in Hajj Ali, Salamiyah, Hammam al Alil and Hasansham U2 camps and sites continue to create more capacity to accommodate people. It is expected that during next week, a considerable increase in capacity will be achieved if weather conditions allow.
- As displacement in out-of-camp continues to increase, CCCM partners have been able to identify and refer families living in informal settings to cluster partners.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Qayyarah Airstrip camp is now full.
- Al-Salamiyah camp continues to require an upgrade to its WASH facilities, fencing and electricity to be able to meet minimum international standards.
- Jad'ah V camp also requires an upgrade to its WASH services.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Due to increased displacement from western Mosul city, people inside and outside of camp settings continue to need NFI and adequate shelter. These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in or returning to their homes.

673,040
People reached with NFI kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the week, 996 full basic NFI kits, including winter items, were distributed to vulnerable families in out-of-camp settings, and 150,600 liters of kerosene were distributed to vulnerable families in camp settings.
- Since 17 October 2016, some 86,900 families have been reached with complementary seasonal and other NFIs, including supplementary mattresses, blankets, tarpaulins, solar lanterns, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, jerry can, quilts, plastic buckets, stoves and heaters.
- Out-of-camp distributions in newly-retaken areas were undertaken in the Qawsiyat neighborhood of Mosul city.
- Since the beginning of the response, a total of 113,812 NFI kits, including 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 83,463 basic NFI kits, have been distributed, reaching more than 673,040 people. In addition, a total of 32,677 winter top-up kits including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching an estimated 193,200 people. More than 116,270 clothing kits have also been distributed.
- During this reporting period, some 7,040 tents were installed in in Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali camps, while 2,505 sealing-off kits were distributed in the Qayyarah District.
- A total of 50,559 family tents have so far been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 303,240 people, with 8,262 emergency shelter kits and 11,793 emergency sealing-off kits distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 120,330 people.
- As warmer temperatures are approaching, the cluster is encouraging agencies to implement plans for shading and additional summer items, such as cool boxes and jerry cans.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Against a backdrop of increased displacement from western Mosul and stretched resources and capacities, efforts need to be enhanced to accurately track the number and locations of IDPs and provide for the needs of the most vulnerable populations.



Food Security

Needs:

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

11,770

Individuals reached with thirty-day food rations between 26 March to 1 April 2017

Response:

- During the week, partners distributed dry food rations to 2,354 families (11,770 individuals): 88 families (440 individuals) in Chamakor camp, 650 families (3,950 people) in Hammam al Alil camp, 346 (1,730 people) in Hasansham M2 camp, 149 families (745 people) in Hasansham U3 camp, and 961 families (4,805 people) in Khazer M1 camp.
- This week, partners reported distributing cooked meals to 994 individuals in Hasansham.

Gaps and constraints:

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



Health

Needs:

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

640,167

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 35,429 consultations during the reporting period, including 11,261 consultations for children under the age of 5.
- This week, 3,409 reproductive health care consultations were reported, while 457 emergency referrals were made, of which 38 cases were of pregnancy or delivery related complications. Some 336 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were provided.
- A total of 27,739 polio and measles vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15 years this week.
- Fifteen fully-equipped ambulances were dispatched to three hospitals. Ten ambulances were given to Athba Field Hospital, three to Hammam al-Alil, and two to Al-Shefaa Hospital in East Mosul.
- The Ninawa Directorate of Health was also supported with three Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) and essential lifesaving medicines, sufficient for 80,000 people.

Gaps and constraints:

- Shortage 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 diarrhea.



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 in the areas.

1,171,717

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

Response:

- Some 260,089 displaced people (43,348 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- In As-Salamiyah MoMD camp, partners are on standby for the upgrade of WASH facilities for 2,500 plots.
- 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 due to issues related to the Hammam al Alil water treatment plant.
- In Hammam al-Alil UNHCR camp, WASH facilities are being installed for 5,000 plots.

- Partners have provided additional sanitation facilities in the Hammam al Alil reception centre and are regularly maintaining these facilities.
- A cluster partners has expedited the installation of WASH facilities in the Qayyarah Airstrip extension. Installation of all WASH facilities is expected to be completed by 10 April.
- Around 64,131 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 388,170 displaced people.
- IDPs had been provided bottled drinking water in Hammam al Alil camp. A water treatment unit has now been installed to meet the needs of all people in Hammam al Alil camp.

Gaps and constraints:

- New camp sites in Salamiyah have been assessed and potential cluster partners are on stand by for concerned authorities to permit the development of WASH facilities.
- Funding for rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable potable water access.
- Significant issues related to water and sanitation facilities in schools have been reported in eastern Mosul. The cluster is seeking partners to ensure quick repairs to the facilities.
- Garbage collection and safe disposal of waste are significant issues in eastern Mosul city. The cluster is identifying partners to undertake solid waste management.
- Partners are facing flooding issues in the Hajj Ali emergency site, the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site extension and Hammam al-Alil Camp due to ongoing rain, which has slowed the development of WASH services.



Needs:

- Maintaining the civilian character of displacement sites is a major need in the camps south of Mosul City.
- Protection partners are needed to scale up protection monitoring and service delivery in out-of-camp locations, particularly on the displacement routes south of west Mosul.
- Lack of sex-disaggregated toilets and locks on the toilet doors in some camps are causing protection risks for women.
- Families have been in distress due to conditions that have impacted their dignity and sense of safety. There is also a need to scale up provision of Psychological First Aid in many camp locations.
- Rapid Protection Assessments (RPA) in Hammam al-Alil informal settlements identified a lack of access to basic services, child protection concerns, risks to physical safety and dignity, humanitarian distributions by armed actors, and returns to western Mosul city as key protection issues. The RPA in Gogachly highlighted the urgency of addressing a lack of transportation and family separation.
- There is a need to speed up the establishment of an information management system for case management, especially to address the needs of unaccompanied children
- Child detention after screening procedures is a concern identified by partners.
- There is a need for Mine Risk Education, explosive hazards assessments, and explosive hazard clearance in newly accessible areas.

374,029

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 374,029 people have been reached by protection partners.
- Since 17 October, 11,865 families (59,147 people) were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 21,450 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 13,722 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- Thirty-four RPAs related to the Mosul emergency have been conducted since 17 October: 3 were conducted in this reporting week in Hammam al Alil, Gogachly, and Nargizlia 2 IDP camp.
- During the reporting period, some 2,532 children (1,332 girls and 1,200 boys) received psychosocial support, and 3,325 children (1,632 girls and 1,693 boys) received psychological first aid.
- Since 17 October, 54,663 children (26,812 girls and 27,851 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 56,825 children (27,361 girls and 29,464 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- Some 81 unaccompanied and separated children (27 girls and 54 boys) were documented this week, bringing the total to 1,363 children (547 girls and 816 boys) since 17 October. Around 134 unaccompanied and separated children (39 girls and 95 boys) have been reunited with their families, bringing the total to 830 children (351 girls and 479 boys) since 17 October. Some 319 children (142 girls and 177 boys) with

protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing the total to 3,865 children (1,742 girls and 2,123 boys) since 17 October.

- Protection partners and camp management are providing information to IDPs arriving at the Hammam al-Alil screening site about travel options and conditions in locations to which transportation is being organized.
- Some 2,108 women and girls were reached with information on gender-based violence (GBV), risk mitigation, and available GBV services. Around 343 women and girls received emergency psychosocial support, and 593 women and girl community members were trained on GBV prevention and/or referrals. Moreover, 244 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available GBV services in nine women's centres and 49 GBV mobile teams. Around 10 GBV safety audits were conducted.
- Mine Action partners continue to deliver Mine Risk Education, reaching 58,041 people since 17 October. Clearance activities are ongoing in areas to the north and east of Mosul city. During the last week, threat and impact assessments were conducted in eastern Mosul city and in the Qayyarah District (5 schools).

Gaps and Constraints:

- Presence of military actors, including militias, in some camps is hampering the provision of assistance and protection services. Distributions of assistance by religious groups with engagement of military actors cause a range of protection risks for IDPs.
- Funding gaps are preventing some actors from scaling up response activities.
- The number of the IDPs transiting through screening sites is large and difficult to manage. Challenges in organizing the transport of IDPs from the Hammam al Alil screening site to other camps has lead to increased protection risks for vulnerable individuals, including further family separation.
- Presence of accredited Mine Risk Education and clearance partners remains limited in western Mosul.

Education

Needs:

- Among the people displaced, 105,851 are school-age children and 51,114 are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly as newly displaced people continue to flee western Mosul.

54,737

Boys and girls enrolled in temporary learning spaces

Response:

- Cumulatively, some 54,737 displaced children (28,154 boys and 26,583) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Hammam al Alil, Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Zelikan, Hajj Ali, Nargizlia 1 and 2, Chamakor and Qaymawa Camps, in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns, and in the Qadisiyya neighbourhood of eastern Mosul city.
- The Ministry of Education (MoE) has developed a 're-schooling' psychosocial support curriculum for teachers and education partners to support children who have been exposed to the ISIL curriculum.
- With IDPs now arriving in Nargizlia 2 Camp, two partners have started their emergency education response, with additional mobile teams ready to deploy.
- New TLSs opened in Chamakor and Hammam al Alil camps this week. Registration of children and the hiring of facilitators are ongoing.
- Education partners have been assigned to all new western Mosul camps expected to be opened in the coming week.
- Additional camp space has been allocated for another TLS in Hasansham M2 due to increasing caseloads of school-aged children. A partner is in the process of setting up this new learning space to support out-of-school children.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Education services have faced some disruption in Hammam al Alil Camp due to camp management issues affecting implementing partner access.
- Teachers have been on strike in eastern Mosul due unpaid salaries. The security screening of teachers is leading to further delays.
- The MoE requires all education agencies operating in Ninewa 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 limited camp capacity, which would deprive many children from their right to education.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Across thirteen different logistics hubs, 22,973 m² of common storage space is available to be used by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

46,833 m³
of emergency supplies
handled since 17
October

Response:

- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation, a total of 46,833 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 8,681 metric tons, has been handled on behalf of 34 humanitarian organisations.
- Three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) have been erected in the UNHCR site in Hammam al Alil, providing a further 880 m² of storage for the humanitarian community. Four MSUs are already operational in the MODM site in Hammam al Alil, providing another 1,020 m² of common storage.
- Two MSUs have been erected in Zummar (480 m²) and will be ready to receive cargo this week. The logistics hub in Owainat has been closed and the remaining stock will be sent to Zummar.
- The Logistics Cluster and WFP conducted a joint emergency preparedness mission to the Mosul Dam on 30 March to update existing information on key structural threats and to meet with construction consultants. The assessment report will be shared with all partners once made available.

Gaps and Constraints:

- NSTR.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The cluster is planning further needs assessment missions to Qayyarah and Al Alam camps to identify needs on the ground.
- The ETC presented its plan to provide internet connectivity services to three NGOs in Hammam al Alil. Internet connectivity will also be extended to affected communities as part of the ETC Services for Communities.

Daily
Assistance to NGOs
with humanitarian
communications
infrastructure

Gaps and Constraints

- NSTR.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- During this reporting period, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 206 calls related to Mosul. Approximately 80 per cent of the calls were placed by men and 20 per cent by women. The top four categories of calls were inquiries about cash assistance (26 per cent), food security issues (20 per cent), government services (17 per cent), and health (11 per cent). Of the total number of calls placed, 60 per cent originated from current IDPs, 27 per cent from returnees, 12 per cent from host community members, and 1 per cent from NGOs.
- From November 2016 to the end of March 2017, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) Mobile Field Coordinators have conducted 189 information-gathering missions to villages and towns immediately north, east, southeast and south of Mosul City with outreach to stakeholders in 209 locations within the same areas, including: Bashika (27), Telkeif (9), Tal Afar (7), Bartallah (6), Hamdaniyah (18), Nimrud (30), Makhmoor/Ninewah (6), Al Shura (30), Qayyarah (20), Hatra (2), East Mosul (11) and Hammam al-Alil (18). Reports regarding humanitarian, protection and access have been channelled in real-time via existing coordination mechanisms and bilateral briefings provided to NGOs. NCCI has identified and engaged more than 193 local stakeholders composed of diverse actors from civil administration to local armed actors.
- Within the period of 25-31 March 2017, Field Coordinators conducted 5 missions: 1 to Bashika (Bareema), 1 to Nargizlia, 1 to East Mosul (Al Sumer), 1 to Telkeif, and 1 to the South of Mosul City (Abu Saif, Al Athba, and Bakhira villages). The Field Coordinators met with 53 stakeholders in those areas: 14 actors from civil administration bodies, 7 UN Agencies, 8 INGOs, 3 LNGOs, 5 community leaders, and 16 armed actors. NCCI

Daily
Tracking of
displacement from
Mosul since 17
October

presented NGO perspectives, including short debriefs from the field visits, at 1 HOC Meeting, 2 Zone Coordination Meetings, and 1 Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) Operational Working Group meeting.

Gaps and constraints:

- NSTR

General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) that includes the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator meets regularly to manage strategic humanitarian issues. The HAT ensures overall coordination among all actors in the Mosul humanitarian response. An Emergency Cell comprised of the main cluster lead agencies involved in the Mosul response and chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator meets two times a week or as needed. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. OCHA has set up the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers.

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

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.