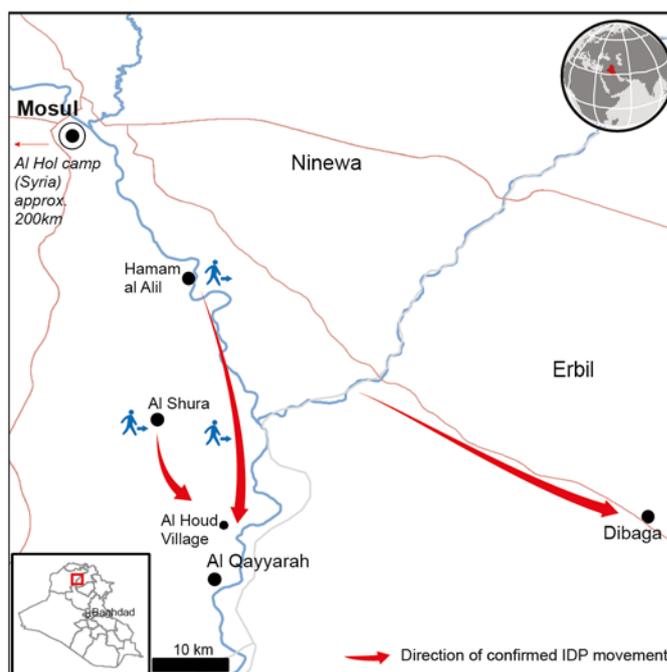




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 23 October.

Highlights

- 5,640 people have been displaced in the first three days following the commencement of operations to retake Mosul from ISIL. The number of vulnerable people moving to areas of safety is expected to rise as hostilities intensify closer to urban areas.
- In the first 72 hours of the response, 774 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits were distributed to 626 families (3,139 people), mostly women and children. Pre-positioning of RRM kits has ensured that bottled water, food rations and hygiene kits are immediately available to vulnerable families as they reach screening sites.
- The current available capacity at camps and emergency sites will accommodate more than 60,000 people. In addition, camps and emergency sites to the south and south-east of Mosul city are preparing to receive displaced persons, with the numbers of available places rising rapidly.
- Humanitarian partners hold grave concerns for more than 1.2 million people in Mosul city who are facing uncertainty as the conflict reaches the outskirts. Civilians are at severe risk of being caught in cross-fire, trapped between conflict lines, or used as human shields.



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 20 October, 2016

<p>5,640 People displaced since 17 October (as of 20 October)</p>	<p>200,000 Expected displacement in first weeks</p>	<p>1 million People could be displaced in a worst-case scenario</p>	<p>700,000 People may need accommodation in emergency shelters</p>	<p>1.2-1.5m People could be affected by the military operation</p>	<p>365,640 Individual shelter places are in planning or under construction</p>
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Situation Overview

The commencement on 17 October of the operation to retake Mosul city from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) marked an escalation of the Level 3 emergency in Iraq. There are grave concerns for the women and men, girls and boys caught up in what could become the single largest and most complex humanitarian crisis in the world in 2016.

Reports on the first three days of the operation indicate that military activities on the ground have taken place in less populated areas. Displacement is expected to rise as the hostilities intensify closer to and in densely populated areas. As of 19 October, the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM/DTM) had recorded 5,640 people moving in two directions, south and south-east of Mosul. The majority - 5,400 people - were displaced from Hamam Al Alil, Al Shura and Al Qayyarah to Al Houd and other parts of Al Qayyarah sub-province in the south-east of Mosul district in Ninewa Governorate. The second movement of 240 people took place from Gwer to Debaga in Erbil Governorate. In addition, the UN Refugee Agency reported that over 900 refugees crossed from Baaj in Ninewa Governorate into Syria and reached a camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) at Al Hol in Hassakeh.

Twenty-four hours after the town of Al Houd was retaken, an OCHA-led interagency mission including UNICEF and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) reached Al Houd, north of Qayyarah, where 550 vulnerable families had sought shelter. In Al Houd, UNICEF delivered 3,000 sets of bottled water and 1,500 hygiene kits. As soon as initial reports of families arriving in Al Qayyarah were recorded, partners were on the ground to deliver immediate assistance via the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), assess urgent humanitarian needs and protection concerns.

As first line responders begin to gain access to rural areas retaken in the first days of the operation, the devastating impact of more than two years of control by ISIL is coming to light. The retreat of the armed group has left behind a lethal legacy of roadside bombs and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) which line major roads to the north of Al Qayyarah. In the rural areas south-east of Mosul, 19 oil wells have been set ablaze by retreating armed groups in the area south of Mosul, specifically around the town of Al Qayyarah. People arriving to Al Qayyarah seeking refuge face serious health risks. Burning crude oil produces a wide range of pollutants, including soot and gases. The subsequent effects on local populations' and the health of affected communities depend on the concentration of the pollutants inhaled, as well as the duration of exposure and proximity to the oil fires. Potential health effects of exposure entail skin irritation; runny nose; cough; shortness of breath; irritation of eyes, nose and throat; as well as aggravation of sinus and asthma conditions. In the same area around Al Qayyarah, industrial installations are reported to have been damaged, including a sulfur plant located 2.6km from the Tigris/Great Zab confluence. Similar to the burning of crude oil, the release of pollutants from burning industrial facilities harms breathing and may cause respiratory illnesses, in addition to damaging the local environment. The release of toxic substances from damaged industrial facilities remains a concern, as there are several such plants in the area around Mosul.

The UN and partners are preparing for a rapid rise in displacement as operations move into Mosul. A total of 10,014 plots are currently available for 60,084 people. A further 60,940 plots for 365,640 people are planned or under construction. Three camps – Qayyarah Jad'ah, Qayyarah Airstrip and Haj Ali - to the south and south-west of Mosul have been identified as priority sites for the first waves of displacement.

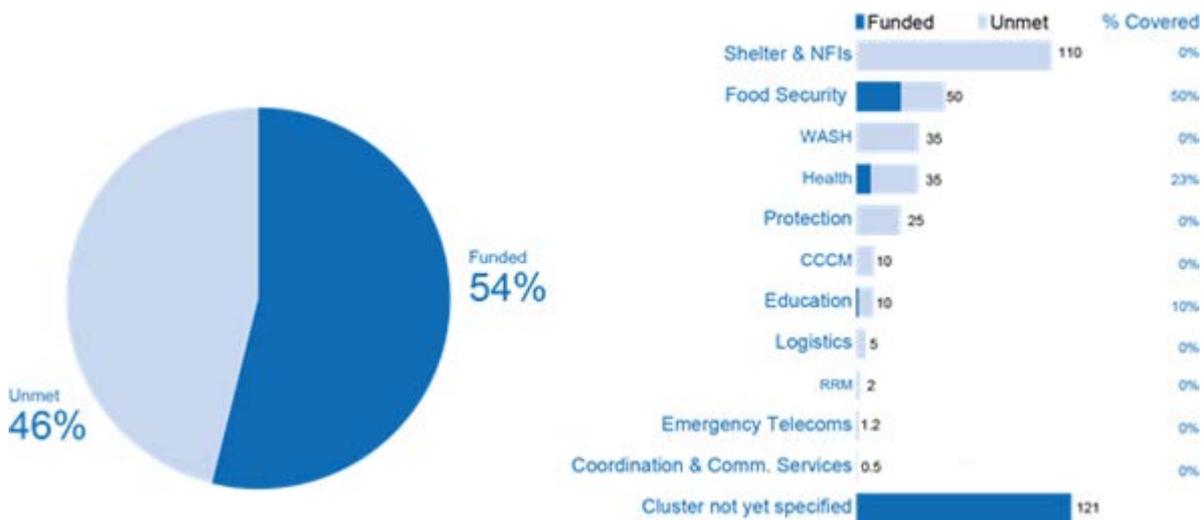
At the same time, humanitarian partners are deeply concerned about the intensification of fighting in urban areas, and its potential humanitarian consequences for the people of Mosul city living under the control of ISIL. Humanitarian actors expect that as many as 1.2 to 1.5 million people who are still in Mosul city could be affected. Civilians will be at extreme risk from cross-fire and snipers. Tens of thousands of people may be forcibly expelled, trapped between fighting lines, under siege or held as human shields. Chemical weapons may be used. Public facilities, thoroughfares and homes may be booby-trapped or contaminated by explosive hazards. Children, the elderly and disabled will be particularly vulnerable.

Humanitarian partners have been preparing intensively for months to respond to the needs of people displaced by the anticipated Mosul operation. The Mosul crisis unfolds as humanitarian partners in Iraq are already struggling to provide aid to some 10 million people who are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance across the country, including 3.3 million internally displaced people, many for the second or third time. Displacement and return movements continue to be registered in other areas of Iraq, generating additional needs in a context of significant funding shortfalls. By year's end, depending on the scale and duration of the Mosul operation, as many 12 to 13 million Iraqis are expected to require humanitarian assistance.

Funding

In July 2016, humanitarian partners launched a Flash Appeal for US\$284 million to scale-up preparedness efforts ahead of the expected military campaign to retake Mosul. As of 20 October 2016, \$155 million has been received, only 54 per cent of the required amount, which significantly hampers the capacity of Clusters to procure and pre-position supplies and set up emergency settlements to meet the scope of expected needs. In early October, updated urgent requirements showed that \$367 million will be needed to finalize preparations and provide life-saving assistance to families during the first three months of their displacement. Although generous contributions have been made, most of this much-needed funding has only just started to arrive.

Funding for the Mosul Flash Appeal



Based on FTS data as of 20 October. Humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS: <https://ftsbeta.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Preparations for Mosul took place in a context of critical underfunding for the humanitarian operation in Iraq. To date, the \$861 annual appeal launched at the beginning of 2016 to cover the needs of 7.3 million highly vulnerable Iraqis has received \$505 million, just 58 per cent of the required amount. This funding shortfall is having a serious impact on the operation as a whole.

As of 20 October, contributions received for the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 and for the Mosul Flash Appeal include \$89.2 million from the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund.

Total Funding for Iraq Humanitarian Response



Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

- Rapid response mechanism (RRM) partners estimate that up to one million people may be in need of assistance in the aftermath of the start of the Mosul military operation.

Response:

- RRM's pre-positioned stocks were immediately available to displaced families arriving in Qayyarah between 17 and 19 October. RRM partners distributed 774 kits to 397 families (1,697) people in Qayyarah, the majority women and children.
- RRM partners have prepositioned 200,000 kits for 1.2 million people in key locations to support the Mosul response, including 4,000 kits prepositioned in Qayyarah and Haj Ali.

Gaps and constraints:

- Movement across the bridge in Qayyarah is limited, which hampers cargo transportation.
- New security procedures in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (KRI) for crossing check points into Ninewa Governorate are hampering the mobilization and prepositioning of stocks.
- The absence of adequate warehouse capacity in Qayyarah hinders the capacity of partners to store emergency stocks.

RRM kits ready for

1.2m
people



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster is working to ensure camp capacity for the 200,000 people expected to be displaced in the first weeks of the crisis, and to plan and construct additional space as the crisis unfolds. On 19 October, the CCCM cluster conducted a Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) mission was conducted on 19 October to the sites of recently displaced population. Findings will be consolidated by 20 October and will inform the ongoing response.

60,000
people

can be sheltered as of 19 October in IDP camps and emergency sites across the area - preparation of sites for a further 250,000 people is accelerating

Response:

- The CCCM cluster has been working with partners to support the readiness of camps and emergency shelters to receive displaced persons. As of 20 October, 10,014 plots were available for 60,084 people across all identified camps and emergency sites. An additional 60,940 plots for 365,640 people are in planning or under construction. The maximum potential capacity stands at 81,240 plots for 487,440 people, with the number increasing rapidly as new sites are identified.
- Three priority sites at Qayyarah Jad'ah, Qayyarah Airstrip and Haj Ali are the focus of intensive planning. Prepositioning of critical supplies for three priority sites across southern Ninewa has been done in parallel with ongoing preparations of the sites themselves.

Gaps and constraints:

- CCCM is now finalizing the identification of focal points for camp management. CCCM also aims to strengthen the capacity of partners and counterparts in camp management, where needed.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- The cluster is initially targeting the 200,000 displaced persons expected to require emergency shelter solutions in the first weeks after the launch of the Mosul operation. This will result in a heavy demand for shelter and NFI assistance.

59,000

tents are ready to provide shelter needs for 358,000 people

Response:

- Within 24 hours of the arrival of IDPs at Al Qayyarah, 350 basic NFI kits for families were distributed. More than 40 cluster partners stand ready to respond to urgent needs as they arise.
- Stocks are already pre-positioned near expected areas of displacement, and a strong pipeline is established to rapidly scale up to meet the expected needs.
- Current stocks of tents stand at 59,800, with a strong commitment from the Ministry of Displacement and Migration to provide the majority of these tent stocks. A further 18,310 tents are in the pipeline. In addition, 600 Emergency Shelter Kits are in stock and another 83,255 on their way.
- Other shelter solutions available now in stock include 300 sealing-off kits, with a further 49,400 in the pipeline.
- The shelter cluster has pre-positioned 35,803 family NFI kits in Erbil, Baghdad and Dohuk, with 123,846 more kits in the pipeline. With winter on its way, 36,000 family winterization kits are ready to be distributed, and 25,527 are in the pipeline.

Gaps and constraints:

- The shelter cluster has significantly strengthened its membership in the past months. Further advocacy and outreach is required to ensure organizations are engaged through the cluster coordination mechanisms to identify needs, avoid gaps and, most importantly, mitigate duplication.
- Severe underfunding continues to significantly affect the capacity of the Cluster to prepare and pre-position stocks and provide assistance to the population in need, especially once the number of people displaced passes 200,000.



Protection

Needs:

- The Protection Cluster launched a Rapid Protection Assessment (RPA) on 19 October in Al Qayyarah. Initial findings identified serious protection concerns for families who fled Al Houd, including numerous civilians wounded as the wave of conflict passed. Family separation and concerns over recruitment of men and boys into armed groups were flagged. The full RPA findings will be delivered on 20 October.

66

Mobile protection teams on standby

Response:

- The Protection Cluster has placed 66 mobile teams on standby and will deploy them as and where needed. The Displacement Tracking Matrix and other information gathered from Protection Cluster partners will inform wider planning, including the launch of further Rapid Protection Assessments (RPA).

Gaps and constraints:

- Capacity of protection partners is a constraint in some areas, given the potential geographic scale and complexity of the required response. The protection cluster is working to further strengthen the capacity of those partners, including through provision of training, and has developed a guidance document outlining the role of the mobile teams. The protection cluster has also produced standard operating procedures to guide all clusters on minimum protection requirements at screening sites.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The expected displacement will mean a heavy demand for WASH assistance. IDPs will require water, sanitation, and hygiene solutions as they arrive in designated camps for Mosul IDPs, or if they gather in informal settlements.
- Families remaining in their homes are also likely to be in need of WASH assistance, even if they are not displaced from their homes.

113,000

Basic Family Hygiene Kits currently in stock

Response:

- In Al Houd, UNICEF through partners delivered 3,000 sets of bottled water and 1,500 hygiene kits to 9,000 people.
- Delivery of four tons of Chlorine gas from the Directorate of Water in Baghdad for municipal supply in Al Qayyarah for the water treatment plant in Shirqat, was facilitated by UNICEF.
- Rapid site assessments of new displacements around Al Qayyarah are taking place to inform the response.
- Oxfam delivered 100 kg of Chlorine powder to the water treatment plant in Hajj Ali.
- Preparedness activities continue to bring WASH facilities at camps and emergency sites on line. Partner capacity mapping across priority sites and prepositioning of stocks continues.
- The WASH cluster is ready to deploy 50 tons of chlorine powder and 3,665 packets of chlorine tablets, sufficient to provide 146,600m3 of safe water.

Gaps and constraints:

- The movement of many of the initially displaced families recorded between 18 and 20 October into host communities around Al Qayyarah requires a re-direction of mobile teams that had been focused thus far on supporting camps and emergency sites.



Health

Needs:

- The Health Cluster is using the Displacement Tracking Matrix to identify people in need of health assistance in the areas of new displacement.

Response:

- A mobile medical unit supported by Health Cluster partners and including one male doctor and one male nurse deployed together with a Reproductive Health mobile team to a school in Al Qayyarah currently sheltering newly displaced families. The medical team carried out 10 consultations for three men and seven women on 19 October. The Reproductive Health team in Al Qayyarah Primary Health Care Centre carried out 110 consultations. One woman was referred to the delivery room and one delivery was recorded in Al Qayyarah Primary Health Care Centre.
- The Department of Health stand ready with vaccination teams at screening sites for polio and measles vaccinations for children under the age of 15 years.
- The Department of Health in Dahuk is coordinating with health implementing partners to identify agencies and staffing willing to work at screening sites, as well as full mapping of health actors for planned camp locations.
- Health partners provided 50 hospital beds in support of Shekhan hospital.
- Health partners are ready to support with deployment of mobile Reproductive Health teams and services, including Reproductive Health Kits.
- Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits and Surgical Kits are ready be delivered in 24 hours, sufficient to support additional 10,100 people.

210,000

People can be assisted through Reproductive Health kits, Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits, and medical supplies prepositioned in Hajj Ali and Ijhela

Gaps and constraints:

- Health Cluster partners operating in the early stage of the response have been active in the area for some time; currently they are not facing major access challenges or other issues with service delivery.



Food Security

Needs:

- Food security partners estimate that more than one million people could be in need of assistance if the worst-case scenario eventuates.
- The new arrivals in Qayyarah may be in need of food assistance in the coming days, in addition to the ready-to-eat food rations they have already received through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners. Depending on their needs, food can be distributed as ready-to-eat food and/or cooked meals at the screening site or as dry food rations, once people settle with host families or in emergency shelter settings.

Dry food rations
ready for

1.3m
people

Response:

- Food stocks are pre-positioned in Erbil, Dahuk and Baghdad for immediate dispatch to camps, emergency shelters and other sites as needed. Stocks includes: 238,000 ready-to-eat food rations, including immediate response rations through RRM sufficient for 5 to 6 individuals for three days; 270,348 dry food rations providing basic foodstuffs to 5 to 6 individuals for 30 days; and 2,569,995 individual hot meal rations.

Gaps and constraints:

- Coordination is ongoing with the Shelter-NFI and CCCM clusters to ensure sufficient cooking facilities, such as cooking stoves and kitchen sets, and fuel to enable displaced families to prepare meals with dry food rations.
- The Cluster is working towards strengthening the coordination of the food security response with the Government and other humanitarian partners operating outside of the cluster system.



Education

Needs:

- Displaced families and children will need safe and protected spaces for education needs in camps and emergency sites.

Response:

- Education Cluster partners have been assigned to each of the planned camps, and are ready to respond and provide first-line education assistance in 48 to 72 hours. Preparations are ongoing to assist 10,000 children in double shifts with first line educational assistance and safe educational spaces.
- Training on non-formal education, psychosocial support, and recreational activities has been provided to 21 teachers in Hasansham.
- Assessment of IDP camp sites is ongoing to prepare for temporary learning spaces.
- Pre-positioning of stocks includes: 40 tents, 12 recreational kits, 64 School-in-a-Box Kits (each covering 40 pupils and 1 teacher), five Early Childhood Development kits, 40 Plastic Sheet Rolls. Stocks are, enough to support more than 51,000 children.
- UNICEF has provided in-kind donation of tents and educational supplies to Education partners to provide first-line response in all the three priority sites.

10
education
partners

ready to provide education
first-line response

Gaps and constraints:

- There is an increasing risk of schools being used as screening and emergency shelter sites. The Education Cluster has developed a Guidance Note on the use of schools as shelter.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is ready to provide services in each of the three emergency priority sites including: analogue/digital security telecommunications (radio), internet connectivity services, generators, satellite phones, radio handhelds, laptops and mobile satellite internet devices.
- The ETC also aims to provide internet hotspots and VHF radio services as an initial phase.
- Partners are pre-configuring security telecommunications and Internet connectivity equipment for humanitarian actors.
- The ETC is preparing staff on the ground to deploy to new operational areas, and ensuring additional staff are on stand-by to support any scale-up of the Mosul operation.
- The ETC is reaching out to mobile carriers to see how they can support the response.

\$600,000

funding gap for ETC Mosul response

Constraints:

There is a US\$600,000 funding gap to provide and maintain ETC services for the Mosul humanitarian response.



Logistics

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster has secured 12,573 m² of common storage space available to partners in Erbil (5,400 m²), Dahuk, (2,773 m²), Baghdad (2,000 m²), and Tikrit (2,400 m²) for humanitarian organizations to preposition their stocks close to the displacements sites. Storage space in Bardarash (1,200 m²) and Owinat/Zummar (640 m²) will become available in the next week.
- Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) will soon be erected in Hasansham, Haj Ali, and Qayyarah Jeddah emergency sites and camps to support aid distributions. Additional MSUs are in stock and ready to be deployed according to priority areas and needs.
- An assessment of Qayyarah Bridge is planned on 23 October to provide recommendations either for the possible repair of the existing bridge or for the installation of a new bridge.
- The Logistics Cluster is coordinating with humanitarian organizations to identify possible bottlenecks and access-related constraints, including clearance procedures for cargo movement. The Logistics Cluster is also coordinating with authorities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) to establish a one-stop-shop to facilitate customs clearances into KRI.

12K m²

available common storage space

Gaps and constraints:

- Additional funding will be required for the Qayyarah bridge works. The total, including construction and transport, is estimated at approximately US\$4 million.
- The Logistics Cluster is reaching out to the humanitarian community to identify a partner to manage the common storage facility at Hassansham.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- On 8 October, OCHA established a Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil to convene cluster coordinators, UN civil-military humanitarian coordinators and other key humanitarian actors to plan jointly for a cohesive response to anticipated displacement.
- The IOM's DTM has been activated to track and monitor the displacement and population of mobility of the Mosul IDPs, and provides daily updates on the movement of displaced people.
- The International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) has increased its communication around security analysis for NGOs and humanitarian partners operating in the Mosul humanitarian response

5

Deep field monitors recruited by NCCI to support coordination

- The IDP Call Centre, implemented by UNOPS, is preparing to shift from the current opening hours - 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. to a 24 hour schedule; additionally, it is revising its Standard Operating Procedures to streamline information sharing among humanitarian partners, and continues referring incoming issues to clusters and humanitarian partners for action and follow-up
- The NGO Coordination Committee (NCCI) for Iraq has enhanced its outreach to local and national organizations to augment their engagement with the humanitarian coordination system. NCCI will soon recruit five deep field monitors to support field coordination efforts.

Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of clarity on escape routes from Mosul city is currently affecting the preparedness of humanitarian partners.
- Multi-sectoral assessments of non-displaced vulnerable people in newly retaken areas still need to be undertaken.
- There is a gap in terms of mapping of and engagement with local traditional and non-traditional humanitarian actors (charities, private sector)

General Coordination

At the strategic level, a joint committee that includes the Government of Iraq, Kurdistan Regional Government, military and the Humanitarian Coordinator has been established to ensure 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 frequently. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. At the operational level, OCHA has set up a Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil to support the operational planning of clusters. The HOC strengthens coordination between clusters and coordinators and the Humanitarian Coordinator. The HOC ensures coordination among all clusters and streamlining of rapid-flow information between strategic coordination structures and operational partners on the ground. A UN Civil-Military Humanitarian Coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers.

WHO hosted a two-day workshop on 19 and 20 October with Ministries of Health and respective Directorates of Health for the Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government, health cluster partners and donors. Overall objectives of the meeting include identification of operational gaps in public health preparedness for Mosul liberation based on displacement flows patterns, procedures and locations; definition of a framework for streamlined coordination among health actors operating in the various zones; endorsement of the concept of operations defining public health risks and threats while ensuring harmonization with the GOI Concept of Operations; and review of the Health sector concept of operations. UNFPA is organizing a reproductive health Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) training for health cluster members in all zones between 26-28 October.

On 20 October, a meeting with WASH partners will take place to coordinate long term water treatment and supply in Hajj Ali and Al Qayyarah, on top of weekly national meetings and ad hoc meetings to coordinate specific sites as they come online.

Education focal points are present in all the zones coordination zones, and Education Cluster have set up a 24/7 online communication system on top of the regular coordination meetings.

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 these, 3.3 million people are currently displaced.

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