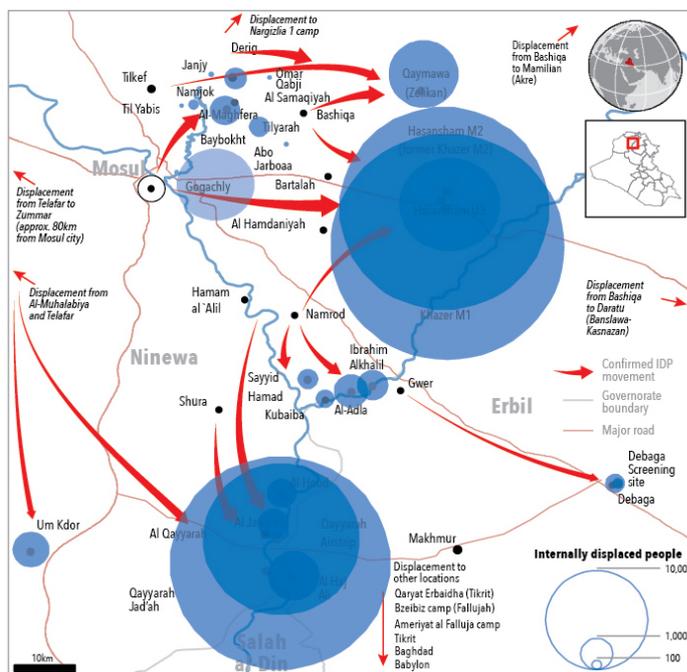




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 20 February 2017.

Highlights

- As of 12 February, 152,448 individuals are currently displaced as a result of on-going fighting. Between 6 February and 12 February, the net number of people displaced reduced by 10,000 people. In total, since 17 October 2016, nearly 200,000 people have been displaced, of whom some 46,200 have returned to their places of origin.
- Significant shortages of drinking water remain a primary humanitarian concern in eastern Mosul city. Humanitarian partners are currently trucking 2,300 m³ of water per day. The recently reactivated Al Sahroon water treatment plant (WTP) is now providing water to 70,000 residents in surrounding neighbourhoods.
- Trauma casualty rates remain high near frontline areas. From 17 October 2016 to 28 January 2017, over 1,678 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil's main hospitals to receive trauma care. Between 8 January and 4 February, the 50-bed type II field surgical hospital in Bartalah treated 369 civilians for trauma injuries.



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 6 February, 2017

<p>878,000</p> <p>People in and out of camps received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>1,020,000</p> <p>People in and out of camps receiving WASH services (since 17 October)</p>	<p>463,000</p> <p>Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)</p>	<p>152,000</p> <p>People currently displaced by fighting in Mosul city (since 17 October)</p>	<p>132,500</p> <p>People currently displaced to camps and emergency sites</p>	<p>9,500</p> <p>plots are available now for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites</p>
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Situation Overview

Humanitarian access in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city was affected during the week, as a number of security incidents impacted humanitarian partners, leading to a reduction of humanitarian activities. The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to deliver ordnance resulted in several aid workers receiving light injuries. An ISIL suicide attack on a restaurant in eastern Mosul city's Zuhoor neighbourhood, which resulted in a high number of casualties, also caused some humanitarian partners to review their security assessments and adopt a more risk-averse approach. On 12 February, the UN put all missions to

eastern Mosul city temporarily on hold until further security risk assessments can be undertaken.

Significant returns from Khazer and Hasansham camps to eastern Mosul city continued over the first half of last week, with returns placed on hold by camp management in the latter half of the week due to security incidents in eastern Mosul city. New displacement also continued, primarily due to insecurity in eastern Mosul city. On 12 February some 152,448 people were living in displacement, a net reduction of nearly 10,000 people over the last week.

As almost all areas in eastern Mosul city are held by Iraqi Security Forces, until late last week people were able to move relatively freely to access nearby markets and purchase food. Reports indicate however that food security issues in eastern Mosul city stem primarily from the unaffordability of food supplies, exacerbated by limited livelihood opportunities. Food stuffs are available in local markets, with supply chains regularly replenishing items. Food is also reportedly available in western Mosul city markets, but the availability of commercial supplies is growing smaller, as supply routes to this part of the city have been cut since the beginning of November. Fresh food stuffs such as vegetables, meat and fish are most greatly impacted. Prices of some food stuffs have reportedly doubled in some cases, likely placing significant strain on particularly vulnerable families.

Significant shortages of drinking water remain one of the primary humanitarian concerns in eastern Mosul city. Humanitarian partners are currently trucking an average of 2,300m³ of water per day to 30 neighbourhoods, nearly half of eastern Mosul city. However, this remains only a stop gap measure until the water network is fully operational. The recently reactivated Al Sahroon water treatment plant (WTP) is now connected to the public network and has begun providing 70,000 residents in surrounding neighbourhoods with piped water at a rate of 2,000 m³ per hour. In western Mosul city, some parts of the city reportedly receive safe drinking water through the public network, but this water is only available for several hours every few days. According to reports, people in neighbourhoods in the southern and western areas of western Mosul city have no access to the public network however, and are potentially accessing unsafe drinking water.

Trauma casualty rates remain high near frontline areas, with many trauma cases requiring referral from eastern Mosul city to Erbil city. From 17 October 2016 to 28 January 2017, over 1,678 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil's main hospitals to receive trauma care. Between 8 January and 4 February, the 50-bed type II field surgical hospital in Bartalah treated 369 civilians for trauma injuries.

There remains no humanitarian access to western Mosul city and the corridor to Tal Afar, which is under ISIL control, and there are increasing humanitarian concerns for the wellbeing of civilians in these areas. For more than two months, major commercial supply routes into western Mosul city have been cut. Partners are planning for different humanitarian scenarios when fighting moves to western parts of the city, including for situations of mass displacement and for the delivery of aid to people who shelter in place.

Funding

Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding for the operation. Ninety-seven percent of the Mosul Flash Appeal, launched in July 2016 to prepare for the operation, has been received. This has allowed partners to reach hundreds of thousands of people during the first stages of the campaign. In mid-December, partners presented an Advance Executive Summary of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq estimating that US\$ 930 million is needed to reach 5.8 million Iraqis. Of this, approximately \$ 570 million is being sought for the Mosul operation.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

- Displaced people in newly accessible areas, or on their way to displacement camps and emergency sites, require immediate access to basic assistance and services.

293,837

People reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners distributed 3,129 emergency kits to 2,595 families, benefitting 11,582 displaced people, including 7,470 children. The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at the Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites and Jad'ah

camp (7,250 people), followed by Hamdaniyah (2,329 people), Hasansham and Khazer camps (3,560 people), Al Shikhan (400 people) and Debaga camp (43 people).

- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 293,837 people (including 161,610 children), of whom some 30,199 people have been reached in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have received RRM assistance more than once.
- An RRM kit consists of 12 kilograms of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit to last a family a week, 12 litres of bottled drinking water and a water container. Where possible, the kits also include a dignity kit.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- More than 132,568 displaced people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder of displaced people living in host communities and informal sites. The increase in returns to eastern Mosul city has significantly reduced the number of IDPs in some camps. In Hasansham, Khazer and Qaymawa camps there are now 2,232 plots available to accommodate new arrivals. The voluntary return of IDPs to newly accessible villages continues to increase.

9,577
Plots currently available for new arrivals in camps and emergency sites

Response:

- The construction of camps in Salamiya, Bartalah, and Hammam Al Alil is ongoing. According to local authorities, the sites should be ready by the end of the month. A joint technical mission will take place this week to assess the sites and facilities to identify possible service delivery gaps that can be covered by available humanitarian partners.
- The extension of Jad'ah IV camp and Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites is ongoing. In Qayyarah Airstrip, the site has reached its capacity due to daily new arrivals.
- In Tikrit, WASH-ready plots are now available in Sh'hamah and Olympic Stadium camps, although some service delivery gaps remain. Construction in the Al Alam camps continues. These camps are now considered to be prioritized for the Hawija response, unless otherwise required for the Mosul emergency.
- Current planning projections anticipate that by the end of March 39,500 plots may be available, allowing the government and the humanitarian partners to accommodate more than 236,838 displaced persons, in addition to plots recently vacated by ongoing returns.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The CCCM Cluster is working on the prepositioning of items for new sites under construction. The CCCM Cluster is awaiting official confirmation from the local authorities before appointing camp management partners to the new sites.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- People inside and outside of camp settings continue to be in need of non-food items (NFIs) and shelter interventions. These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in or returning to their homes.
- Winter support such as tent winterisation, heating and cooking fuel, warm clothing and blankets are still priority needs.

532,656
People reached with NFI kits since 17 October

Response

- During the reporting period, 1,021 basic NFI kits were distributed in camps; while in out-of-camp settings 2,049 basic NFI kits and 250 winter top-up kits were distributed to vulnerable families.
- Since the beginning of the response, a total of 88,776 NFI kits (including 30,219 mobile NFI kits and 58,557 basic NFI kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 532,656 people. In addition, a total of 22,717 winter top-up kits including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching more than 136,302 people. Some 102,333 clothing kits have also been distributed.

- During the last week, complementary seasonal items, such as supplementary blankets, quilts, stoves and heaters, were provided to more than 1,060 families based on need. In total, 71,363 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items since 17 October 2016.
- The in-camp NFI distributions over the week were mainly focused on Debaga, Hasansham, Nargizlia, and Sh'hamah camps.
- The out-of-camp distributions are mainly based on partners' household need assessments in newly accessible areas. For the reporting period, distributions were undertaken in the Al Noghra and Al Falah neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city, in Shikhan district, in Tilkaif (Musqalat Village - North) and several areas in Hamdaniya, including in the Nimrud sub-district.
- Approximately 1,244 emergency shelter kits were installed or distributed in Al-Alam, Hajj Ali emergency site and Sh'hamah camp during the last week, while in out-of-camps settings 1,772 emergency shelter kits were distributed to vulnerable families in Mosul and Tikrit cities. Some 1,260 sealing off kits were installed in out-of-camp locations, and 5,800 tents were installed in Hajj Ali and the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites.
- A total of 33,807 family tents have so far been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 202,842 people, with 6,924 emergency shelter kits and 3,708 emergency sealing-off kits distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 63,792 people.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The main reported gap is cooking and heating fuels in some camps and newly accessible areas.



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).

30,322

Individuals reached with 30-day food rations from 23 - 29 January 2017

Response:

- During the reporting period, partners distributed dry food rations to 5,648 families (30,322 individuals). The distributions were given to 1,131 families (6,655 individuals) in Hasansham M2 camp, 1,287 families (6,435 individuals) in Hasansham U3 camp, 810 families (4,050 individuals) in Jad'ah camp, 1,170 families (5,850 individuals) in Khazer camp, and 1,050 families (7,332 individuals) in Hajj Ali emergency site.
- Cluster partners are undertaking livelihood programmes, including agricultural cash-for-work schemes and emergency livestock interventions.

Gaps and constraints:

- Restrictions on the movement of livestock between Erbil and Ninewa governorates, and the lack of space in camps for livestock, have meant some people are unwilling or unable to relocate to camps.



Health

Needs:

- Significantly more primary and secondary health services are needed in eastern Mosul city and other newly accessible areas.
- There is a shortage of ambulance services in eastern Mosul city to transport trauma patients and emergency medical cases.

462,922

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 25,277 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 4,065 consultations were for children under 5 years.
- This week, 3,385 reproductive health care consultations were reported. The total number of emergency reproductive health referrals this week was 658 cases, of which 150 cases were referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 87 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were also conducted.
- A total of 514 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15 years this week.
- The top three morbidities reported from primary health care facilities in eastern Mosul city were acute respiratory illnesses (52 per cent), cutaneous leishmaniasis (13 per cent), and acute diarrhoea (7 per cent).

- Sixteen primary health centres in Mosul city, one hospital, and the Directorate of Health (DOH) in Ninewa were supported with four interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs), 96 basic emergency health units, 10 surgical kits, and one full interagency diarrheal disease kit (IDDK). Some of these supplies were from an in-kind donation from the Government of Norway.

Gaps and constraints:

- Significantly more doctors and nurses specialising in trauma care are required in field hospitals and Trauma Stabilisation Points (TSPs). This is particularly critical, as the number of field hospitals is expected to soon increase.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The construction of sanitation units has begun, and the installation of WASH facilities for the first 3,000 new plots in Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site will start next week.
- Two partners have been identified to install, operate and maintain WASH facilities for 3,400 plots at the Hajj Ali emergency site.

1,019,362
People in and out of camps who have received WASH services

Response:

- 126,531 displaced people (21,088 families) are currently receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- The recently reactivated Al Sahroon water treatment plant (WTP) is connected to and pumping water into the public network, providing 70,000 residents in neighbouring areas with 2,000 m³/hour of piped water. Over the week increased demands and low pressure on the system impacted sustained supply from the Al-Sahroon WTP, but efforts continue to stabilize and increase water sources to meet demand.
- Water trucking of safe drinking water in eastern Mosul city continues, with an average of 2,300m³ of water per day being trucked to 30 neighbourhoods.
- The trucking of safe drinking water to recently retaken villages to the northeast of Mosul city continues, with 19 villages receiving an average of 213.5 litres daily.
- Emergency NFI distributions to 16,452 individuals (2,500 families) in eastern Mosul were conducted during the reporting week.
- Approximately 41,700 WASH-ready plots have been prepared in camps, emergency sites, and transit sites, to serve a potential 253,590 displaced people.
- WASH facilities, comprising 39 sanitation blocks (with five latrines and five showers), four reverse osmosis units (1,000 L/hr capacity each) and 50 water tanks (5,000 L capacity each) have been installed at the Basateen Al Sheuokh emergency site.

Gaps and constraints:

- Coordination with partners to fill WASH gaps in the Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site extensions continue. It is hoped that within the coming week, partners will be confirmed and, if this does not happen, alternate solutions agreed.
- The identification of additional water sources and partners to supply sufficient, safe drinking water to support the reopening of schools in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city is a priority.



Protection

Needs:

- A technical survey is needed to examine the scale of explosive hazard contamination in and around eastern Mosul city.
- There is a need for prioritized services for female headed households, particularly coordinated and gender sensitive planning during aid distribution.
- There is a strong need to accelerate civil documentation and legal support, as the lack of civil documentation such as ID cards, marriage certificates and birth certificates are widely reported among IDPs.

271,519
People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 271,519 individuals have been reached by protection partners.
- 28 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out-of-camp settings. In the last week, an RPA report was released for the Hajj Ali emergency site. The report

highlighted a need for increased coordination to improve access to basic services, along with urgent health concerns and physical safety risks.

- Since 17 October, 7,802 households (38,840 individuals) were reached by protection monitoring teams; an additional 16,210 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 8,916 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 1,952 children (1,118 girls and 834 boys) received psychosocial support, and 1,486 children (684 girls and 802 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 28,454 children (13,354 girls and 15,100 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 33,359 children (15,943 girls and 17,416 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- During the reporting period, 233 children (94 girls, 139 boys) have been referred for case management services, bringing the total to 2,316 children (1,012 girls and 1,304 boys) since 17 October. Some 70 unaccompanied and separated children (22 girls, 48 boys) were documented during the reporting period, bringing the total to 795 children (266 girls, 529 boys) since 17 October. A total of 2,316 children (1,012 girls and 1,304 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services since 17 October 2016.
- During the reporting period, 1,905 women and girls and 1,472 men and boys were reached with information on Gender-based Violence (GBV), risk mitigation and available GBV services. Eight referrals for various specialized care occurred this week, including GBV case management. 278 women and girls received emergency psychosocial support and 114 people received training on GBV. Forty women and girls received GBV related legal assistance, and 25 women received dignity kits.
- Mine Action sub-cluster partners continue clearance operations. During the reporting period, four threat impact assessments were undertaken in schools in eastern Mosul city, a UXO assessment was undertaken in Ibrahim Khalil. Assessments were also undertaken at water treatment plants in Qadisiyah neighbourhood of eastern Mosul city and in Hammam al Alil. Life-saving Mine Risk Education was provided to 60,122 people since the beginning of Mosul operation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- A lack of legal assistance for detained adults has been identified as a significant gap.
- Ensuring the civilian character of certain displacement sites is a major constraint in some camps south of Mosul city.
- The scale of improvised explosive devices in rural areas requires mechanical clearance assets that are not yet available in the Ninewa area.
- According to assessments, there is significant underreporting of sexual harassment of women in camps due to fear.

Education

Needs:

- Among people recently displaced, 53,522 are school age children (35 per cent of the population coming from eastern Mosul city). Of whom, 26,813 children are currently not accessing any form of education.

26,709

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

Response:

- In the past week, 2,910 (1,239 boys and 1,671 girls) displaced children received support for non-formal education programs for the first time in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah camps, in the Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites, and in Daquq and Tikrit towns.
- Cumulatively, 26,709 displaced children (13,423 boys and 13,286 girls) are participating in education programmes in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Zelikan and Qaymawa camps, in Hajji Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites, in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns, and in the Qadisiyah neighbourhood of eastern Mosul city.
- Following an agreement with local authorities to start formal education in camp settings, 3,915 children (55 per cent girls) have been enrolled in Hasansham camp. Efforts are underway to start enrolments in other completed learning spaces in Khazer and Qaymawa camps.
- 1,670 children (57 per cent girls) were provided with student kits in Hasansham and Khazer camps.
- 36 NGO participants (including 16 females) in Dahuk were trained on education and child protection in emergencies.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The limited number of teachers in Hasansham camp's formal learning centre is affecting classes. Currently only six volunteer teachers are available to support 1,875 children.

- Not all schools reopened by the Ninewa Directorate of Education (DoE) in eastern Mosul city have been properly cleared of explosive hazards. Additionally the non-payment of teachers' salaries in newly retaken areas continues to halt the re-opening of schools.
- A shortage of school textbooks continues to hamper the response, as the Federal Ministry of Education has insufficient textbooks to send to camps and newly retaken areas for formal learning programmes.
- Minor repairs and the rehabilitation of schools in eastern Mosul city is needed to ensure that schools are safe for re-opening.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- 23,111 m³ available (52 per cent currently occupied).

Response:

- Between 17 October 2016 and 12 February 2017, a total of 29,405 m³ of NFI cargo, equivalent to 6,142 mt, has been handled on behalf of 30 humanitarian organisations.
- The Logistics Cluster has been supporting a number of NGO and government partners with the loan of Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), facilitating the scale up of the humanitarian response activities.
- The Logistics Cluster has transported an additional 300 family tents to the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, in collaboration with The Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM) and IOM, to expand current camp capacity in the area.
- Two MSUs have been erected in Hamam al Alil, to be used as common storage (560 m²) to both support the surrounding camp and for the prepositioning of items to respond to potential displacement from and western Mosul city.
- The Logistics Cluster has secured a warehouse (1750 m²) to use for common storage on the outskirts of Gogachly, to support operations in eastern Mosul city.

2,056m³
of NFI cargo handled
this week

Gaps and Constraints:

- Coordination with relevant clusters and authorities remains a priority to streamline preparation and gaps analysis in key areas around Mosul likely to experience significant IDP movements in the coming weeks.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continues to provide security telecommunications and internet connectivity services to humanitarian partners at the Mercy Hands office in Qayyarah town and in the IOM office in Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site.
- The ETC is also now providing internet connectivity at the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) office in Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site.

Daily
Assistance to NGOs
with humanitarian
communications
infrastructure

Gaps and Constraints

- Nothing significant to report.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre has handled 387 Mosul-related calls in the last week. Approximately 81 per cent of the calls were made by men, with the majority of calls related to cash and food assistance, and a significant number of calls from Mosul city were related to water insecurity. Many people who have recently returned to Mosul city enquired as to how their identification documents could be returned to them.
- As of 22 January 2017, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 161,208 people (26,868 families) are living in displacement as a result of hostilities in and around Mosul city that began on 17 October 2016.

Daily
Tracking of
displacement from
Mosul since 17
October

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.

General Coordination

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

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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>

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 million people are currently displaced.