

# Mosul Neighborhood Snapshot: Hay Mithaq

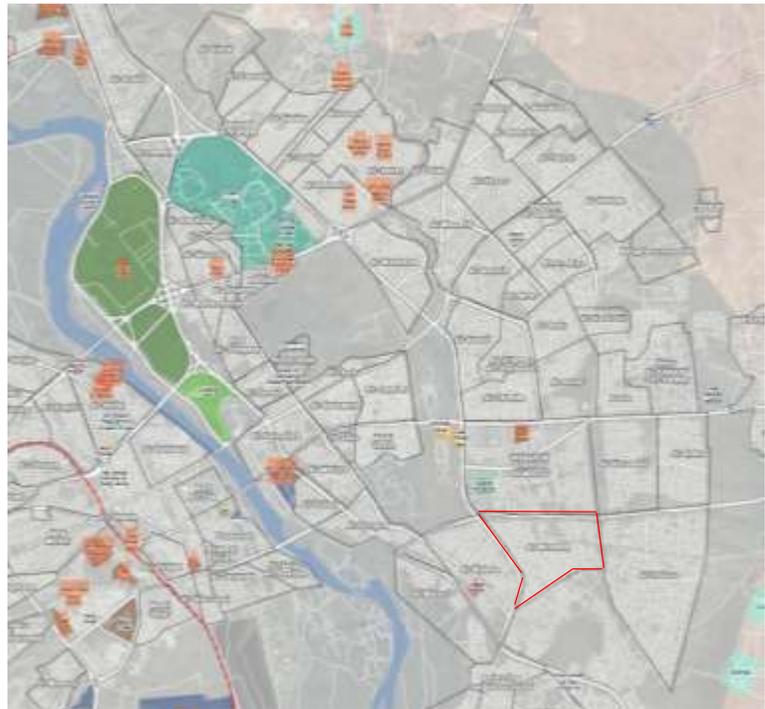
## March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017



This report was written by ACTED's AME Unit to provide a snapshot of humanitarian needs and conditions in neighborhoods around Mosul. Data was collected via Key Informant and Observational tools by PIN on Feb 23th.

## Highlights

- Markets and shops are functioning, with essential items available, however due to a lack of cash in households, high unemployment, and a lack of available jobs, purchasing power of basic items such as food and NFIs is low/poor.
- WASH is deemed the top priority need, with a severe lack of access to clean drinking water for the neighborhood's residents.
- Informants report that some assistance is being received by residents from UNICEF and MoDM, with food being provided, however this only meets some needs and only a portion of the population of this neighbourhood is reached by the assistance.



Map of Mosul City, Hay Mithaq Neighborhood *Courtesy of REACH*

## Situation Overview

The city of Mosul in northern Iraq has been under ISIS control since June 2014, this period has been characterized by repression and human rights abuses. As the last remaining ISIS stronghold in Iraq, the battle to retake Mosul began in October 2016 and Iraqi Security Forces and their allies have now successfully regained control of the section of the city east of the Tigris River. While military operations to regain control of the western portion of the city continue, humanitarian space in the eastern part of Mosul city is now opening up and there is access to provide humanitarian relief. With much of the city's inhabitants having remained in the city during the battle or now returning, the provision of key services is vital to maintaining living standards, preventing the outbreak of disease and assisting on the path to recovery.

### Neighborhood Needs Snapshot



With active conflict only 4km to the west, informants noted that there still is a fear of a resurgence of armed conflict within the neighborhood, however the neighborhood has been reported to be decontaminated from UXOs and IEDs.

**Local Leadership:** Informants note that the local police with support of the Iraqi Army make up the local leadership however they all agree that this is not representative of the community. In addition, there is a functioning Muhktar in the community who was recently appointed who acts as a link between the community and the army/police.

### Demographics, Migration and Intentions

The neighborhood of Hay Sumer is made up of around 4,000 residents, with the vast majority (90%) being Host Community members who stayed throughout the IS control. The remaining 10% is composed of around of returnees who arrived throughout February, new IDPs who arrived throughout January from other neighborhoods throughout Mosul City, and Old IDPs who arrived before East Mosul was retaken. The make-up of the residents of this neighborhood is Sunni Arab, Sunni Kurd, Sunni Turkmen and Sunni Shabaks.

Informants report that those who travel from their area of origin to this neighborhood generally travel via private car or by foot, travelling through a checkpoint at the entrance of the neighborhood.

Short and long term stay intentions for both the Host Community and Returnees is to stay in the neighborhood, as although they somewhat fear a resurgence of the conflict, they also feel relatively safe in their homes. For new and Old IDPs, the short term is to stay in Hay Mithaq, with the long term intention to return back to their area of origin.

## Humanitarian Needs



### Shelter

- Host Community/Stayees and returnees are residing in their own houses or renting houses.
- Old IDPs are also residing in their own house or renting, with families often sharing the same shelter.
- New IDPs are residing in rented houses, unfinished buildings, or being hosted by other community members, with many new IDP families sharing the same shelter.



### Early Recovery

- It was reported by informants that around 5% of houses/buildings in the neighborhood had been destroyed, 5% more sustained large damage, with the rest, 90%, having received minor damage or no damage.
- Specific damage reported to houses; broken windows (90%), broken doors (30%), plumbing damage (20%), cracked walls/floors (20%), destroyed roofs (10%).
- It was additionally reported that around half of households (50%) would require some sort of outside help with repairs and rebuilding.

### Neighborhood Needs Snapshot

## NFI Non-Food Items

- There is a lack of available and sufficient NFIs within the neighborhood such as cooking sets, cooking gas/kerosene, stoves, household items, clothes etc.
- There is a lack of available winterization NFIs such as heating fuel, blankets, insulation materials etc.
- The majority of households are reported to have access to fuel and/or kerosene.

## Food Security

- Informants reported that all families and households' access to staple foods is insufficient.
- Household food stocks were said to be able to last, on average 4 days.

**4 days**  
Household food stocks will last in Hay Sumer

## Health

- It is reported that a significant portion of neighborhoods have serious medical conditions or diseases, in addition to those who have been physically injured or wounded during the battle or during displacement/return. Furthermore there is a high prevalence of people suffering from trauma (signs of psychological distress).
- There is relatively good access within Hay Sumer to health centers, doctors and medicines, with the nearest hospital sustaining minimal damage in the fighting.

## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

- There is severely limited access to clean water with the primary water source being unprotected boreholes, with access to clean water only available through sealed bottles.
- There is a functioning sewages system however there is evidence of black water.
- There is no functioning solid waste management system in place.
- The majority of residents have access to bathing facilities throughout, which do offer privacy and safety for women, however there is insufficient access to basic hygiene products (soap, toothbrush, washing powder).
- A high prevalence of water borne diseases (e.g. diarrhea) was reported by informants.

## Protection

- The neighborhood is host to particularly vulnerable people including: Female-headed households, Persons with serious medical condition, Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly.
- Informants reported that there was also evidence of unaccompanied and separated children within the neighborhood, in addition to there being evidence and reports of child marriage, child labor and the hitting of children with the community.
- There are no safe spaces for children and youth to learn and play (CFS/YFS).
- Reports stated that there are a large number of children who are suffering from trauma (signs of psychological distress), with no access to psychological support and case management services.

## Education

- It was reported by informants that nearly all children were either attending or registered to attend school within the neighborhood.
- There are 4 primary schools and 2 secondary schools open in the area, with both working in 2 shifts, with the secondary school having around 50 teachers.
- The key needs within primary and secondary schools are water for drinking and improvement in hygiene facilities, school equipment such as stationary and books, and in general an overall renovation of the school.



## Emergency Telecommunications

- The electricity network within the neighborhood was destroyed.
- Informants noted that all residents have access to mobile phones, as well as TVs, radios and the Internet.



## Livelihoods

- Residents have no cash or savings with them in their homes, with no access to a formal money agent (Hawala).
- Purchasing power within the neighborhood was reported as being low/poor.
- There are a variety of shops and markets open (General grocers, Veg/Fruit stalls, Butcher, Tailor, Bakery, fast food, hair dresser, clothes shop, Mobile shop, Tailor, Water shop), which are generally sufficient to meet the basic needs of the community.
- Unemployment is extremely high throughout, around 75%, with only around 25% of the neighborhood employed mainly as daily workers or government employees.
- Average wage for manual labor at the market or at building construction was reported as being around 5,000 Dinars per day. Average wage for skilled labor (e.g. plumber or bricklayer) was reported as being between 10,000 and 15,000 dinar per day.
- The current coping strategies by residents, as well as future coping strategies, being used to garner some source of income for their household was the sale of non-productive assets, such as TVs, furniture, personal belongings etc, sale of productive assets (machinery etc), reduction of food by the household, borrowing of money or food from family and friends, begging, bartering, selling of their house and the reliance on humanitarian aid.

**75%**  
Unemployment rate within  
Hay Mithaq