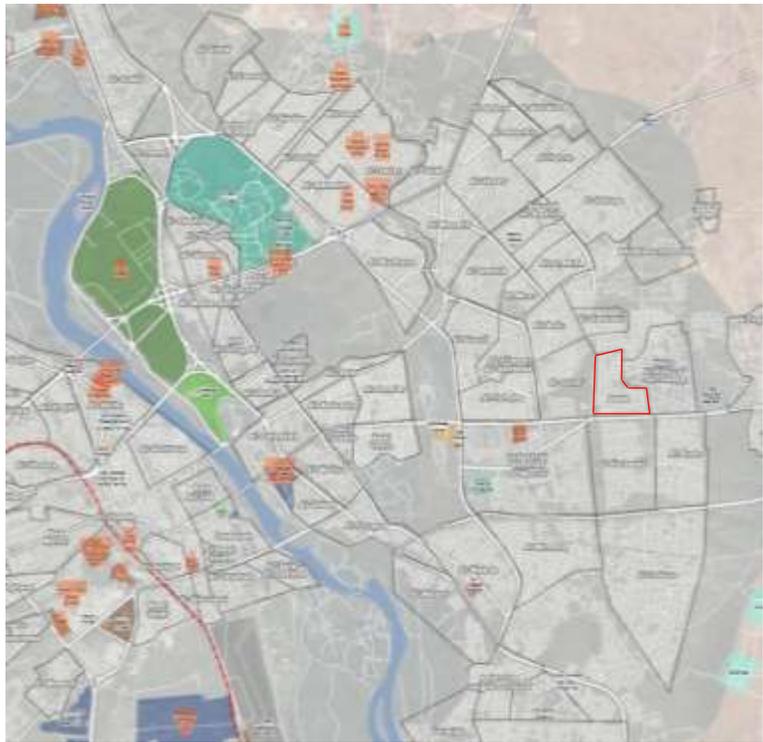


This report was written by ACTED's AME Unit to provide a snapshot of humanitarian needs and conditions in neighborhoods around Mosul. Data was collected via Key Informant and Observational tools on Feb 7<sup>th</sup>.

## Highlights

- Due to a lack of access to **cash**, purchasing power is extremely low and as a result access to food, NFIs and hygiene products is severely restricted.
- Food was deemed the top priority by informants. With shops and markets within the neighborhood offering staple items and other consumables, the lack of available cash is the greatest hindrance to food security.
- Access to **medical care and services** is low in Audn, with many residents in need of assistance for injuries and wounds sustained during the fighting as well as during displacement. In addition, psychosocial support is greatly needed for both adults and children throughout the neighborhood due to trauma sustained before and during the conflict.
- Informants noted that no assistance has been provided by international nor national organizations at the present time.



**Map of Mosul City, Audn 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.

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, in addition to the neighborhood not yet being decontaminated from UXOs and IEDs.

**Local Leadership:** Within Audn, it was reported that the local leadership was set up by the local community, with Mukhtars appointed by the community themselves. However it was additionally reported that the Mukhtar for Audn had recently been killed, so they are without one for the present moment. This local leadership structure was noted to be functional, representative and trusted.

### Demographics, Migration and Intentions

The neighborhood of Audn is made up of just over 3000 residents, around a third of these are Host Community, while two-thirds are Returnees, who arrived mid-January from Hasansham and Khazir camps in Erbil governorate. A small number of new IDPs<sup>1</sup> currently reside in Audn, having arrived near the beginning of January from other areas of Mosul City. All residents are noted as being Sunni Arab.

New IDPs, who travelled from other areas of Mosul City, arrived via foot, travelling with their family, as well as with other groups of families. The majority carried with them their ID documents, phone and clothes, which they still have with them. Returnees, who travelled from Hasansham and Kahzir camps, generally shared cars with other families, travelled again with Phones, ID documents and clothes which they still have.

Short and long term stay intentions for both the Host Community and Returnees is to stay in the neighborhood, for thought they somewhat fear a resurgence of the conflict, they also feel relatively safe in their homes. For new IDPs, the short term intention is to stay in Audn, however long term they hope and plan to return to their neighborhood when they can.

## Humanitarian Needs



### Shelter

- Host Community members and returnees are residing in their own houses, which are noted to have received large damage to them, with IDPs being hosted in these host community houses.
- It was reported by informants that around 10% of houses/buildings in the neighborhood had been destroyed, with around 30% more sustaining large damage. Around half of houses/buildings (50%) had received minor damage, with around 20% undamaged.

**80%**  
Buildings which have either been destroyed or sustained damage (minor or severe)



### Early Recovery

- Based on informants reports and observation, nearly all houses and buildings have broken windows, with around a quarter (25%) having other shelter damage such as broken doors, cracked walls and/or destroyed/damaged roofs.

<sup>1</sup> New IDPs are those that have arrived in the neighborhood post-ISF reclamation of the area. Old IDPs are those that arrived in the neighborhood at any point before this.

- Informants additionally noted that residents and households are keen to take the lead on recovery and repairs of houses and buildings, stating that they don't necessarily need external help regarding this.

## 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.
- All residents also lack winterization NFIs such as heating fuel, blankets, insulation materials etc.
- All families are reported to have access to fuel and/or kerosene, however due to high prices in shops and markets, the purchase of these remains limited or non-existent.



## Food Security

- Informants reported that all families and households have very limited access to food due to the high prices of food in shops and markets. There is food available to purchase, with shops and markets being open, but due to a lack of cash, and these high prices, access is little to none.



## Health

- A significant number of residents have been physically injured or wounded during the battle or during displacement/return
- Many people suffering from trauma (signs of psychological distress)
- There is no hospital in the neighborhood; one small shop/clinic which was observed which had a small number of basic medical supplies. Residents have to travel to nearby Al-Karamah to access more health services.

**Severe**  
Rate of trauma amongst local population (adults and children)



## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

- There is no access to clean water. The primary water source being **unprotected boreholes**.
- There is no functioning sewages system or solid waste management system.
- There is some access to bathing facilities throughout, 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

- Informants reported that there was evidence of unaccompanied and separated children within the neighborhood, with no access 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.



## Emergency Telecommunications

- The electricity network within the neighborhood was destroyed, with residents gaining some access to electricity through generators which they pay around 11,000 IQD/daily.
- Informants noted that all residents have access to mobile phones, as well as TVs and the Internet.



## Livelihoods

- Residents have little or no access to cash or savings, with no access to formal or informal money transfer mechanisms.
- Purchasing power within the neighborhood was reported as being low/poor due to this lack of cash.
- There are a variety of shops and markets open, which are sufficient to meet the basic needs of the community, however due to a lack of cash and high prices, residents are unable to purchase what they need.
- Unemployment is extremely high throughout, around 70%, due to a lack of job opportunities. It was reported that the majority of residents were government employees but have not worked or received a salary in two years.
- Current coping strategies by residents, as well as future coping strategies, involve the selling of productive (tools, machines, livestock) and non-productive (radio, TV, personal belongings) assets, in addition to reducing food consumption.

**70%**

Unemployment rate  
within Audn



View of Audn Neighborhood (Feb 7<sup>th</sup> 2017)