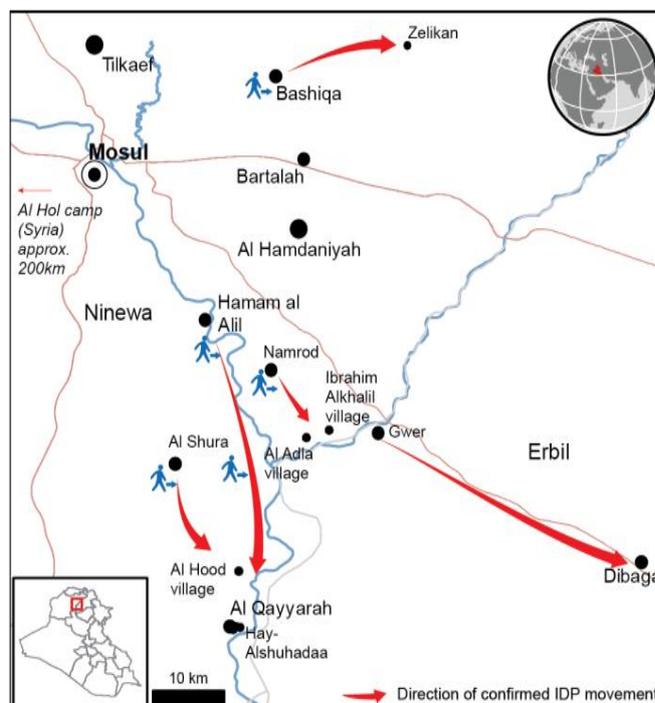




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 26 October.

Highlights

- Over 5,000 people are currently displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. Partners are providing emergency assistance in camps and host communities.
- Population movements are fluctuating as the front lines move, including people returning to their homes following improved security conditions in the immediate area.
- Toxic smoke from a sulphur factory close to Qayyarah set alight by armed groups has caused between 600 and 800 people to seek medical assistance.
- A rapid protection assessment has raised a number of high-risk concerns, including civilian injuries due to military operations and the availability of food and water at mustering sites.



Map Sources: OCHA, CCRM, 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 22 October, 2016

5,070 People displaced (as of 22 October)	200,000 Expected displacement in the first weeks	1 million Worst-case scenario displacement	700,000 People expected to need emergency shelter	1.2-1.5m Number of people who could be affected	418,500 Number of people who can be housed in camps that are planned or in construction
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Situation Overview

As of 22 October, the International Organization for Migration recorded 5,070 people displaced by military operations close to Mosul using its emergency tracking matrix (ET). People continue to move south away from the conflict areas towards Qayyarah, and new displacement channels have been recorded towards Debaga camp, south-east of Mosul, and towards Zelikhan camp in the east. The majority of displaced people recorded in the ET are sheltering in host communities close to Qayyarah. The situation is fluid, and the numbers of displaced people are fluctuating as the front lines move. On 21 October, the ET recorded 550 families (3,300 people) returning to the town of Al Houd, 50 km south of Mosul, following the cessation of fighting in the immediate area.

Toxic smoke from the sulphur factory north of Qayyarah that was set ablaze on 21 October is causing severe respiratory problems: between 600 and 800 people have fled south to seek medical assistance in clinics in Hajj Ali, Jahalla, Makhmur and Qayyarah. The clinics require specific drugs to treat the respiratory problems, and difficulties have been experienced in transporting oxygen into Qayyarah on account of security clearance issues.

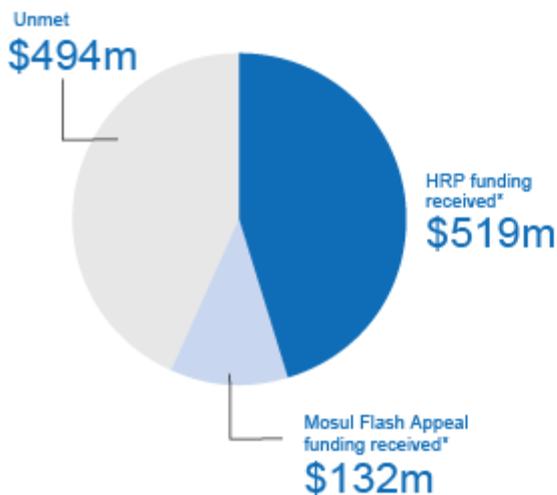
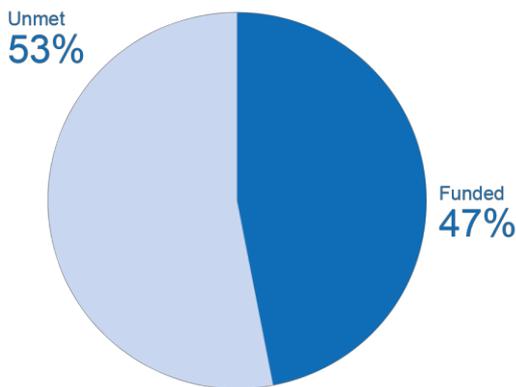
A rapid protection assessment conducted in Qayyarah identified a number of high risk protection concerns,

including a large number of civilian injuries due to the military operations. Displaced people also reported that basic provisions including food and water were not made available to them at the mustering sites, and that they were required to have a sponsor to leave the site. The majority of people included in the assessment are now staying in host communities.

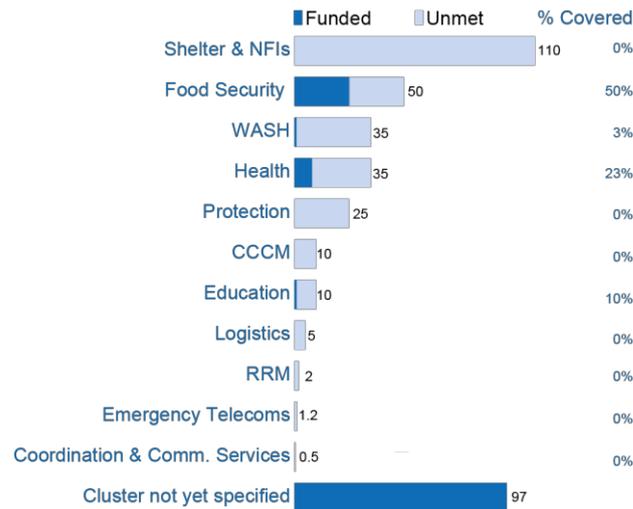
Partners are providing emergency assistance to people arriving in sites in and around Qayyarah, and in Debaga and Zelikan camps. As of 22 October, seven camps are ready to receive displaced people, with a total of 10,044 available plots that could house 60,264 people. Access to people in need of assistance close to the front lines is currently a major challenge.

Funding

Mosul Flash Appeal



Funding by sector (in million US\$)



US\$1.1 billion

total requested by the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 and Mosul Flash Appeal

US\$861m

requested by the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016

US\$284m

requested by the Mosul Flash Appeal

*US\$89.2m

funding from the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund to both appeals

An additional pledge of US\$ 23 million recorded on FTS can no longer be fulfilled by the donor for internal reasons.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

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.
- Host community populations are equally vulnerable and need urgent emergency aid.

5,019

People reached
with RRM

Response:

- RRM reached 5,019 displaced people in Qayyarah, Ibrahim Al Khalil village, Debaga reception centre and Zelikan camp during the reporting period.
- RRM partners have prepositioned 200,000 kits for 1.2 million people in key locations.

Gaps and constraints:

- Humanitarian access to newly-retaken areas and to affected people close to the front lines remains limited. In addition, access to Nargizlia screening site has been an issue for INGO partners.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Facilities and services have been able to cover the needs of newly-displaced people in Qayyarah Jad'ah and Zelikan camps. However, needs are expected to increase as displacement figures rise.

10,044

Plots available for 6-
person tents across 7
camps

Response:

- Camp management services have been provided to people arriving at Qayyarah Jad'ah, Hajj Ali and Zelikan camps.
- CCCM partners continue to support the preparation of emergency sites to ensure that the Shelter, WASH, Logistics, Health and Food Clusters can provide assistance and services.
- CCCM is collaborating with the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to ensure a broader overview of progress in Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoDM) camps.
- Work continues to expand capacity in camps and emergency sites, with 69,750 plots for 418,500 people now under construction or in planning.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access is an issue for some sites currently in preparation because of security and mine clearance activities.
- Further development of communal facilities and electricity is required in some camps.



Education

Needs:

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

4,000

Number of
prepositioned school
kits.

Response:

- Partners are ready to respond in six sites: Amalla, Hajj Ali, Hasansham, Qayyarah Jed'ah, Nargizlia and Zelikan.
- 4,000 school kits and 100 tents for temporary classrooms have been prepositioned.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Schools in the areas of displacement are closed or being used as screening sites, which raises concerns that schools may continue to be used for non-educational purposes, including as shelter for displaced people.



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.

12,564
People reached with
food assistance

Response:

- During the reporting period partners distributed dry food rations to 2,460 families (12,412 people) in Qayyarah and Al Houd.
- On 21 October, 33 displaced families (152 people) received ready-to-eat food (bread, cheese and water) at the Nargizlia screening site. The families were later transported to Zelikan camp where they received hot meals.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Toxic smoke from the burning Al-Mishraq sulphur factory has hampered the delivery of food assistance in Al Houd. On 21 October, partners could only distribute dry food rations to 50 families before having to withdraw due to the pollution. Distributions resumed on 22 October.
- Partners currently have no access to the displaced people moving between mustering points and screening sites towards Qayyarah who are reportedly in need of basic emergency food assistance and water.

**Health****Needs:**

- The Health Cluster is using the emergency tracking matrix to identify people in need of assistance in areas of new displacement.

1,105
People who have
received primary
health care
consultations

Response:

- Partners have provided primary health care consultations to 1,105 people in the reporting period.
- Partners are responding to health needs in Qayyarah town, Qayyarah Jad'ah and Zelikan camps and screening sites in Nargizlia and Qayyarah town using a combination of static and mobile health clinics.
- Additional ambulances have arrived in Qayyarah from Baghdad to provide medical referrals people affected by the smoke from the burning sulphur factory.
- Medical supplies are being replenished on a needs basis. The public health clinic and hospital in Qayyarah town received new supplies on 20 October.
- Newly-displaced people moving through Nargizlia screening centre to Zelikan camp received health care treatments including vaccinations for children, consultations and psychological first aid.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Difficulties have been faced in transferring oxygen to Qayyarah town to treat people affected by the smoke from the burning sulphur factory due to security constraints.

**Protection****Needs:**

- 144 people arrived at Nargizlia screening site and were transferred to Zelikan camp (64 children, 48 women, 32 men). Vulnerable groups identified include women-headed households, pregnant women, newborn children and the elderly.

144
People reached in
Zelikan camp

Response:

- Training was provided for emergency mobile teams in Dahuk, comprising 44 social workers, case managers and mobilizers.
- Protection services including child protection have been provided at Zelikan camp and Nargizlia screening site, and gender-based violence (GBV) partners are on standby. Newly-displaced women in Debaga camp have been provided with psychosocial support and GBV and hygiene awareness, while a mobile team of social workers provided psychological first aid to newly displaced women and girls in Qayyarah Jad'ah camp.
- The protection cluster has shared standard operating procedures to provide basic protection guidance with local authorities focusing on the management of screening centres. It has also established a separate coordination body for areas of southern Ninewa that are not currently covered by existing protection working groups.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Capacity building of partners is ongoing to increase the response capability of mobile teams.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- All newly-displaced people are in need of shelter services and NFI at the screening site at Qayyarah, Qayyarah Jad'ah, Hajj Ali and Zelikan camps.

600

Emergency shelter kits currently in stock

Response:

- A further 200 basic family NFI kits were distributed in Qayyarah, and a further 150 have been prepositioned at the screening site. 148 basic family NFI kits were distributed to families in Qayyarah Jad'ah camp, and 40 kits in Hajj Ali camp. Further kits have been prepositioned at both camps.
- Cluster partners distributed the full package of emergency relief items to the 144 new arrivals at Zelikan camp, including mattresses, hygiene kits, blankets, and kitchen sets. Each family was assigned a tent.
- More than 40 cluster partners are on alert to respond to urgent needs as they arise.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a continuing need for coordination with shelter/NFI actors operating outside of the cluster, in order to identify gaps, target families with appropriate assistance and avoid duplication.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- As military operations advance, some populations are either remaining in or returning rapidly to newly cleared villages, where the WASH situation may be compromised.

26,610

Number of people current camp wash services can cater for

Response:

- 180 families in Qayyarah school site were provided with truck deliveries of water, garbage bags and hygiene kits. Gender-segregated latrines were installed, and workers were employed to clean the toilets.
- WASH facilities and services and hygiene items are available at the Zelikan camp for the 144 displaced people who arrived on 21 October.
- The cluster continues to support the installation of WASH in camps: 38 per cent of required water and sanitation facilities have been delivered in Hassansham camp, for which installation is well underway; more showers, latrines and water tanks have been installed at the Qayyarah- Jad'ah camp; planning for Qayyarah Airstrip camp is ongoing; WASH installations to support 1,000 plots in Hajj Ali are planned to begin on 24 October.

Gaps & Constraints:

- People remaining in or returning to damaged villages require a redirection of WASH resources and capacities. A modality for a rapid and consistent response will be defined in the coming days.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is ready to provide services in the emergency priority sites including: analogue/digital security telecommunications (radio), internet connectivity services, generators, satellite phones, radio handhelds, laptops and mobile satellite internet devices.

\$600,000

Funding gap

Constraints:

- There is a funding gap of US\$ 600,000 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 in Erbil (5,400 m²), Dahuk, (2,773 m²), Baghdad (2,000 m²) and Tikrit (2,400 m²) to preposition stocks.
- Mobile storage units (MSUs) are being set up in Hassansham, and will soon be

12,573 m²

Common storage area secured

established in Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Jad'ah. Additional MSUs are in stock and ready to be deployed according to priority areas and needs.

- The Logistics Cluster has been working closely with relevant government authorities in order to facilitate customs clearances in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The appointment of government officials to support the process is expected in the coming days.

Constraints:

- Additional funding will be required for the Qayyarah Bridge works. The estimated total cost, including construction and transport, is US\$4 million.
- A partner is yet to be identified to manage the common storage facility in Hassansham.



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- The Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) continues to bring together cluster coordinators and partners to plan jointly for displacement from Mosul. The NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI) participates actively in the HOC.
- The IOM ET has issued daily reports on displacement since 17 October, providing a common understanding of displacement patterns across partners.

5

Deep field monitors recruited by NCCI to support coordination

Gaps and constraints:

- Unknowns around the speed and direction of movements of displacement are 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 mapping of, and engagement with, local traditional and non-traditional humanitarian actors (charities, private sector).

General Coordination

At the strategic level, a High Advisory Team that includes the Government of Iraq, Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries 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 daily. 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 the HOC in Erbil to support the operational planning of clusters. The HOC strengthens coordination between clusters, zone coordinators and the Humanitarian Coordinator, and ensures coordination across clusters and streamlining of rapid-flow of 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.

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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To be added or deleted from the mailing list: <http://bit.ly/2dDYK3D>