

HIGHLIGHTS

- One-year anniversary since the end of military operations in Mosul
- The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan is funded at 63.7 per cent

FIGURES

# of people in need	8.7m
# of people targeted for assistance	3.4m
# of internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1.9m
# of IDPs who live outside camps	1.4m
# of affected ppl within host communities	3.8m
# of returnees	3.9m
# of Syrian refugees	0.25m

Source: 2018 Iraq HRP, IOM DTM

FUNDING

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan

US\$569 million
requested for 2018

\$362.3 million
funding received
(as of 31 July 2018)

Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>



Credit: OCHA/Linden

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Mosul one year after the end of military operations

While almost 870,000 people have been able to return home, extensive humanitarian needs remain in Iraq's second largest city.

The one-year anniversary of the retaking of Mosul city, Ninewa governorate, by Iraqi security forces and the end of military operations against fighters from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) was marked on 21 July 2018. ISIL's occupation of Mosul from June 2014 to July 2017 caused a humanitarian catastrophe with grave human suffering and physical destruction. Nearly one million people were forced to flee the conflict, with over 31,000 houses destroyed or severely damaged, and water treatment and power plants contaminated with unprecedented quantities of explosive hazards and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Drawing on damage and loss assessments conducted by the Ministry of Planning, the World Bank estimates that reconstruction will take at least 10 years, with a financial requirement of at least \$80 billion.



Mosul Hotel, Jamhuri Hospital and the Third Bridge in western Mosul, one year after the end of military operations.
Credit: OCHA/Linden

Humanitarian partners provided lifesaving assistance during the crisis and are now supporting the most vulnerable people and restoring livelihood opportunities.

One year later, the humanitarian community has recorded significant achievements in Mosul. According to the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), nearly half of the 8.7 million people (4 million or 46 per cent) estimated to require humanitarian assistance in Iraq are located in Ninewa governorate.

As of 30 June 2018, humanitarian partners reached almost one million people in this governorate. This figure represents 148 per cent of Ninewa's population that was targeted in the 2018 HRP (that is, 930,814 people of the 626,834 targeted). The reason for this high achievement is due to the generous contributions received from donors who were able to address the emerging needs in Mosul's changing environment. It has resulted in sufficient funding for activities and allowed the provision of significant assistance, especially in the health and protection clusters. In spite of this assistance, critical gaps remain in nearly all other sectors (food security; education; shelter and non-food items; camp coordination and camp management; multi-purpose cash assistance; and water, sanitation and hygiene).

In view of the severity of Mosul's humanitarian needs, partners have been able to reach vulnerable Iraqis above the target set in the HRP, especially in the health and protection sectors.



Nargizlia Camp, northern Mosul, under construction. Credit: OCHA/Elias

The construction of new camps provided protection for displaced people and the government's Community Resource Centres are facilitating the return of displaced people.

UNHCR established six new camps for displaced Mosul residents in Ninewa governorate as well as in the Kurdistan Region. In addition, the UN refugee agency has offered protection and essential assistance to camp residents, including support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence and referrals to specialized psycho-social services.

IOM has been supporting displaced people who have been unable to return home, and also partnered with the Government's Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center to establish two Community Resource Centres in Mosul. These centres are facilitating the reintegration of returnees into their communities. IOM is also leading the 2018 "summarization" efforts with the provision of non-food items to 38,500 displaced families.

The rehabilitation of schools and the provision of meals has contributed to the return of girls and boys to schools.

UNICEF has supported the rehabilitation of one third of the 638 schools that have reopened, enabling more than half a million girls and boys to return to local schools. Moreover, 107,217 children under the age of five have been vaccinated against polio in coordination with WHO and the Ministry of Health. UNICEF has also supported the local authorities with the repair of damaged water supply systems. As a result, clean drinking water was provided to 800,000 residents in Ninewa governorate.



Girls eating lunch as part of a school feeding programme in Mosul. Credit: WFP

In association with the Government, WFP served emergency school meals to 87,000 children in 145 primary schools and four kindergartens in West Mosul from March to May 2018. WFP also expanded the Tech for Food projects in Mosul, which created online-based income-generating opportunities for youth. Fifty students aged between 18 and 35 years have been trained in digital skills; this is assisting them to reduce their dependency on food assistance.

Hundreds and thousands of the most vulnerable people were able to access health care.

At least 532,000 people in remote areas have received health consultations through mobile medical clinics.

WHO has restored basic primary healthcare services for returnees in Ba'aj, Hatra, Mosul, Talafar, and Sinjar districts and established six primary health care centres. Basic health consultations were offered to more than 216,000 people and at least 532,000 people were reached in remote areas through the provision of 17 mobile medical clinics.

As ISIL had closed most maternity wards and hospitals during its occupation of Mosul, UNFPA responded to the staggering reproductive health and protection needs and was already supporting a delivery room in East Mosul in December 2016. UNFPA also established 55 reproductive health facilities in and around Mosul between October 2016 and July 2017. During the last three months of 2017, UNFPA provided reproductive health consultations to more than 472,000 displaced women and girls.



UNFPA mobile delivery units providing services at the front lines. Credit: UNFPA

The extensive removal of explosive hazards from Mosul is allowing the return of the city's residents.

More than 44,000 explosive hazards have been removed from homes and infrastructure sites.

Between July 2017 and June 2018, UNMAS removed from Mosul more than 44,000 explosive hazards, including 1,000 IEDs, from roads, bridges, schools, universities, hospitals, clinics, water treatment plants and municipal buildings in Mosul city. In addition, 450 suicide belts were discovered, many from human remains that are still being found. UNMAS has also cleared to date 550 critical infrastructure locations of explosive hazards, allowing for the resumption of basic services for Mosul residents and returnees.



Remnants of the armed conflict in Mosul's Bashiqa sub-district. Credit: OCHA/Elias

More than 1,200 households in 12 neighbourhoods in East Mosul have benefitted from UN-Habitat's provision of legal assistance, thereby helping returning residents to address housing, land and property issues. In addition, UN-Habitat has rehabilitated 257 conflict-damaged houses in West Mosul, which allowed almost 3,000 people to return home.

One year after ISIL's defeat in Mosul, Ninewa governorate continues to record the highest number of returnees and displaced people in Iraq.

Displaced people continue to return home across the country. As of 15 July, 3.9 million displaced Iraqis have returned to their areas of origin, whereby the highest number of returnees are located in Ninewa governorate (1.48 million), followed by Anbar governorate (1.26 million) and Salah al-Din governorate (543,000). Ninewa governorate is also home to the largest number of displaced people with 614,790 of the almost 2 million displaced people residing mainly in Mosul's Jad'ah, Qayyarah Airstrip and Hamam Al Alil camps. The Kurdistan Region is also hosting more than half a million Iraqis who were displaced from Ninewa governorate, mostly from Mosul. These displaced people are residing in camps and host communities in the neighbouring governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

The operational space for humanitarian partners to provide humanitarian assistance in Ninewa governorate is continuing to expand. As of 30 June 2018, 67 national and international NGOs, in partnership with five UN agencies, are implementing humanitarian projects in Mosul. At least 13 NGOs have set up offices in Mosul while two others are using mobile teams to provide critical assistance in the areas of protection; health; food security; and water, sanitation and hygiene.

The 2018 Iraq HRP is 63.7 per cent funded

At the end of July, donors have contributed \$362.3 million to the \$569 million humanitarian response plan.

Based on the percentage of donor funding received so far, the 2018 Iraq HRP is one of the best-funded response plans globally. Paid donor contributions have reached \$235 million, that is 41 per cent of the total funding requirements. At the end of this month, the payment of \$128 million that was pledged by donors remains however pending. It is important to note that funding requirements and levels vary across clusters. The largest gaps are found in the food security; health; water, sanitation and hygiene; and non-food items clusters.

Unless the funding requirements are met for this year's highly prioritized HRP, the implementation of some critical humanitarian projects could be affected and lead to the closure of programmes and thus denying the most vulnerable Iraqis with assistance.

For further information, please contact:

Aidan O'Leary, Head of Office: oleary@un.org

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