

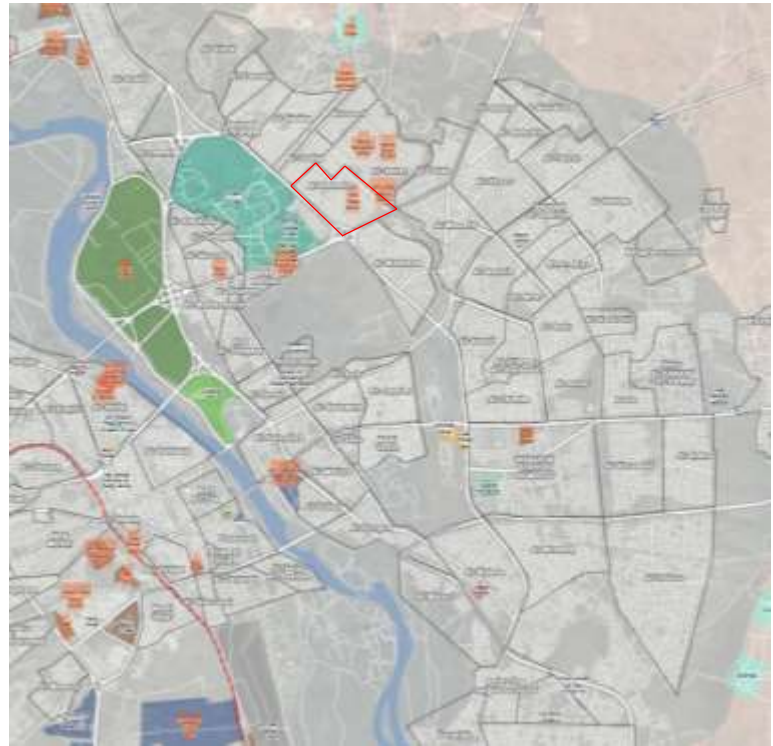
Mosul Neighborhood Snapshot: Al Baladiyat March 9th, 2017



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 23rd.

Highlights

- Food was noted as the key need for the community with food security being hindered by a lack of sufficient access to staple foods in addition to low/poor purchasing power.
- Informants note that access to electricity is one of the key priorities, with the current electrical network destroyed.
- High unemployment levels coupled with a lack of access to cash means that residents are unable to purchase much needed items e.g. NFIs, medical supplies, water etc.
- Informants report that some assistance is being received by the Ministry of Migration and Displacement in the form of food. However this is not sufficient in meeting the needs of the community.



Map of Mosul City, Al Baladiyat 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 5km 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: The Host Community Mukhtar explained that the Iraqi Army made up the local leadership structure which they claimed was representative of the local community.

Demographics, Migration and Intentions

The neighborhood of Al Baladiyat is made up of around 25,000 residents, with the vast majority (80%) being Host Community members who stayed throughout the IS control. The remaining 20% is composed of around 5% returnees, who arrived towards the end of 2016 and beginning of 2017, 10% of new IDPs who arrived around the same time from other neighborhoods throughout Mosul City, and 5% of Old IDPs who arrived before East Mosul was retaken. The make-up of the residents of this neighborhood is majority Sunni Arab.

Informants report that those who travel from their area of origin to this neighborhood generally travel via private car or by foot, travelling through no checkpoint on entrance to 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. New and Old IDPs short term intention is to stay in Al Baladiyat, with many hoping to return to their area of origin in the long term.

Humanitarian Needs

Shelter

- Host Community/Stayees and returnees are residing in their own houses or renting houses, with many families sharing houses with other families.
- 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 or unfinished buildings with many new IDP families sharing the same shelter.

Early Recovery

- It was reported by informants that around 10% of houses/buildings in the neighborhood had been destroyed, 10% more sustained large damage, with the rest, 80%, having received minor damage or no damage.
- Specific damage reported to houses: broken windows (90%), broken doors (50%), plumbing damage (50%), cracked walls/floors (30%) and destroyed roofs (20%).
- It was additionally reported that around 30% of households would require some sort of outside help to 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 have insufficient access to staple foods. Access is very limited due to poor purchasing power and insufficient quantities of food items available.
- Household food stocks were said to be able to last, on average, **15 days**.

15 days
Household food stocks will last
in Al Baladiyat



Health

- It is reported that a significant portion of neighborhood residents 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 limited access within Al Baladiyat to health centers, doctors or medicines.



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

- There is insufficient access to clean water with the primary water source being reported as **unprotected boreholes**.
- There is no functioning sewage system and there is evidence of black water.
- There is no functioning solid waste management system, with garbage evident in the street.
- The majority of residents have access to bathing facilities, 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 is evidence of unaccompanied and separated children within the neighborhood, however there is no evidence of any violence against children.
- 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 the majority of children in the neighborhood were either attending or were registered to attend school.
- There are 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools open in the area, with most receiving some sort of damage to them. The primary schools work in 2 shifts with an average of 20 teachers per school, with the secondary school working in 1 shift, with on average 25 teachers per school.
- The key needs within primary and secondary schools are water for drinking, stationary and furniture (e.g. chairs).

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

- The majority of residents have no cash or savings with them in their homes, with some access to formal Hawala/money agents and informal money transfer systems.
- 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, Kerosene, Clothes), which are generally insufficient to meet the basic needs of the community.
- Unemployment is extremely high throughout, around 60%, with only around 40% of the neighborhood employed.
- Average wage for manual labor at the market or within the construction sector was reported as being around 5,000 Dinars per day. Average wage for skilled labor (e.g. plumber or bricklayer) was reported as being around 20,000 dinar per day.
- The current coping strategies by residents, as well as future coping strategies, to garner some source of income for their household was the sale of non-productive assets, finding a job in the neighborhood, borrowing food and reliance on humanitarian aid.

60%
Unemployment rate within
Al Baladiyat