

# Humanitarian overview: East Mosul

Iraq, 24 November 2016



## Introduction

**Total population in the city:** 1.5 to 3 million ind.<sup>1</sup>  
**Est. % of IDPs (of total pop.):** 25%- 50%<sup>2</sup>  
**Date of armed group arrival:** June 2014  
**Humanitarian access:** Very limited  
**Date of data collection:** 23-24 November 2016

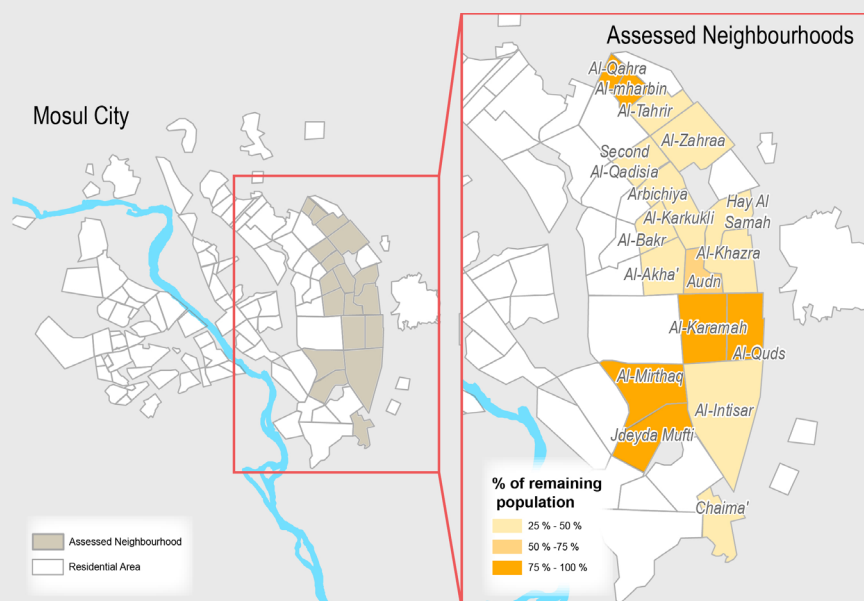
## Overview

Since the start of November,<sup>3</sup> the escalating conflict has worsened an already severe humanitarian situation inside Eastern embattled neighbourhoods of Mosul.<sup>4</sup> This factsheet aims to highlight the primary needs and concerns in Eastern neighbourhoods currently directly exposed to the conflict.

Since the last REACH data collection in October 2016,<sup>5</sup> displacement from the Eastern neighbourhoods has significantly increased, with 6,000 families<sup>6</sup> leaving to Hamdaniya District (see Map 3) due to the conflict.<sup>7</sup> However, despite significant displacement, many civilians continue to reside in conflict areas as they either cannot leave, or wish to protect their assets (see Map 1). In addition to eastbound displacement, armed groups (AGs) have reportedly been forcibly transferring people from Eastern neighbourhoods close to the ongoing conflict towards neighbourhoods further inside Mosul City.<sup>8</sup>

The humanitarian situation is reportedly severe across the neighbourhoods covered by the assessment: the majority cannot access markets and are surviving on depleting food stocks and have little to no access to electricity, fuel, safe drinking water and healthcare. Neighbourhoods such as Al-Kamarah, and Al-Khazra are a primary concern with no reported access to healthcare, markets or aid. However neighbourhoods with limited access (see map 2) reportedly remain vulnerable due to the risk of travelling to access these services.<sup>9</sup> Across all neighbourhoods widespread damage<sup>10</sup> to housing was reported and only recently retaken areas can communicate outside their neighbourhoods though limited by a weak network.

Map 1: Reported % of remainees in assessed East Mosul Neighbourhoods, Nov. 2016



<sup>1</sup> REACH, [Humanitarian overview: Mosul](#), Oct. 2016

<sup>2</sup> Idib

<sup>3</sup> INSO, Report Update 17, 3 November 2016

<sup>4</sup> REACH, [Humanitarian overview: Mosul](#), Oct. 2016

<sup>5</sup> Idib

<sup>6</sup> IOM, [DTM ET](#), 26 November 2016

<sup>7</sup> See REACH reports on: [Khazer M1 Camp](#) (7 Nov.) and [Hasansham U3 Camp](#) (14 Nov.).

<sup>8</sup> UN, [Security Brief](#), 11 November

<sup>9</sup> OCHA, [Mosul Humanitarian Crisis](#), 24 Nov. 2016

<sup>10</sup> Due to ongoing conflict specific estimates of damage levels were not possible

## Key findings

### Summary of key findings and needs by sector:

Severity ranking below is based on indicators measuring the severity of each sector: 0= No severity to 4 = Extreme severity. See map 2 for areas which have limited/no access to Gugjali Village.

Sector	Severity	Areas with no access to Gugjali Village	Areas with limited access to Gugjali Village
Healthcare	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No access to healthcare/medication</li><li>Civilians cannot seek healthcare outside their neighbourhood due to a strong AG presence and high conflict levels</li><li>No coping mechanisms reportedly remain as people go without healthcare</li></ul>	<b>3.5<sup>11</sup></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No access to healthcare/medication inside the neighbourhoods</li><li>People can reportedly walk to a medical centre in Gugjali Village<sup>12</sup> to receive emergency care and severe cases are transferred to the KRI</li><li>However due to a high risk of conflict and the distance to Gugjali Village (can take up to 4/5 hours walk) many choose to go without healthcare</li></ul>
Food security	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Only stored food supplies remain</li><li>Depending on their economic resources families have stored enough food for between 1 to 4 weeks</li><li>No markets available</li><li>People in Hay Zahra are particularly vulnerable with few to no food supplies; reports of people skipping meals</li></ul>	<b>3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Families live primarily on stored food supplies which could last between 1 to 4 weeks depending on the economic resources of the families</li><li>Only those who walk to Al Zahra neighbourhood and Gugjali Village can access food</li><li>However few risk the journey due to the risk of conflict and many cannot afford the increased price of food.<sup>13</sup></li><li>Some food assistance has been reported (See next page)</li></ul>
<b>Areas with limited and no access to Gugjali Village</b>			
Shelter and Damage	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Widespread damage was reported across the assessed neighbourhoods (generally 25-50% of neighbourhoods were damaged)</li><li>Overcrowding was primarily reported for Al-Khazra neighbourhood - largely composed of apartment blocks - as families move to lower apartments for fear of airstrikes</li><li>The majority of families do not live in damaged housing as there are empty houses of civilians who have already fled the neighbourhood. However this may create house, land and property right issues in the future</li><li>Most houses have no electricity from the grid,<sup>14</sup> and many neighbourhoods are fearful of using generators.<sup>15</sup> Those who have generators use them sparingly (1 or 2 hours a day) due to limited access to fuel<sup>16</sup></li><li>Limited access to electricity and fuel can hinder people's ability to source water from wells<sup>17</sup> and to provide heating</li></ul>	
WASH	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The vast majority of assessed neighbourhoods no longer have access to piped water and survive on well water<sup>18</sup></li><li>Well water is reportedly dirty,<sup>19</sup> and civilians have no water treatment options available.</li><li>There were reports of children - and to a lesser extent adults - with diarrhea as a result of drinking dirty water</li><li>No coping mechanisms including boiling water were reported.<sup>20</sup></li></ul>	
Livelihoods	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Few to no livelihood opportunities are available and many individuals remain in their homes due to the risk of ongoing conflict in their neighbourhoods</li><li>Civilians reportedly have little available cash following years of limited livelihood opportunities in Mosul</li><li>Retired people are some of the few with a stable source of income as - unlike government employees in AG-controlled areas - the Iraqi government never stopped paying them</li><li>Those with money (e.g. retired people) assist poorer families within their neighbourhoods (only for areas with limited access to markets)</li></ul>	
Education	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No children attend school across the assessed neighbourhoods</li></ul>	

# Humanitarian overview: East Mosul

Iraq, 24 November 2016



## Methodology

REACH collected in-depth information from 75 recently displaced Key Informants (KIs) from East Mosul and 2 KIs working for NGOs through community group discussions (CGDs) and KI interviews from 23 - 24 November 2016. Many KIs were also in contact with friends and relatives who remained in Mosul. The presented findings should be understood as indicative only.

## Assistance

According to OCHA at least one million people are estimated to remain out of reach of humanitarian access in Mosul city.<sup>21</sup> Key informants reported that in the assessed neighbourhoods many civilians had yet to receive assistance while continued needs remain in areas where assistance has been reported. Some recently accessible neighbourhoods in Mosul (e.g. Al-Zahraa,<sup>22</sup> Hay Samah,<sup>23</sup> and Arbichiya<sup>24</sup>) have reportedly received assistance however this assessment could not confirm how much assistance has been received and exactly which neighbourhoods have been reached. Due to security concerns UN agencies have only distributed to Gugjali Village,<sup>25</sup> though humanitarian access/security missions to Al Intisar, Al-Khazra, and Al-Zahraa have been planned to assessed the possibility for future humanitarian access. Overall food, water, some NFIs and fuel has reportedly been distributed.<sup>26</sup>

## Intentions

People who remain in Mosul include ill, disabled or elderly who cannot escape; those who want to protect their property, land or livestock; and those who are unable to leave due to AG presence or the level of conflict in their neighbourhood.

The ill, disabled or elderly are unlikely to leave unless assisted, however those who have remained to protect their assets may reportedly leave were the conflict to intensify significantly within their neighbourhood. Civilians who currently cannot leave due to ongoing conflict are reportedly likely to displace if conflict levels remain high and if an escape route is available. However, many IDPs who have displaced to camps in Hamdaniya District are reportedly calling their families who remain in Mosul and encouraging them not to displace due to the substandard living within the camps.

Map 2: Reported access to markets/medical assistance through Gugjali Village, Nov. 2016

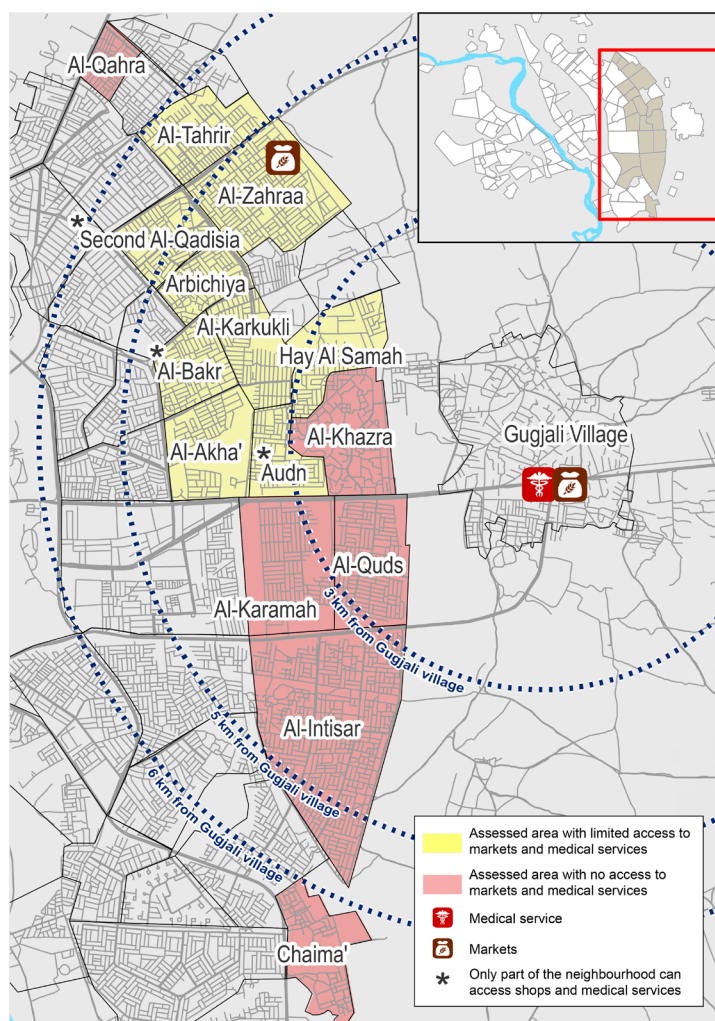


Table 1: Reported prices in Gugjali Village and Al-Zahra Neighbourhood

Product	Prices Mosul City (Sept. 2016)	Prices Gugjali/Al Khahra (Nov. 2016)	Price change
Flour (50 Kilo)	27,000-30,000 IQD	30,000-40,000 IQD	▲
Rice (50 Kilo)	50,000-70,000 IQD	50,000-100,000 IQD	▲
Sugar (50 Kilo)	55,000-65,000 IQD	50,000 - 75,000 IQD	▲
Cooking oil (1L)	2,000-2,500 IQD	1,500- 2,000 IQD	▼
Tomato (1L)	500-1,000 IQD	750-1,500 IQD	▲
Meat (1Kilo)	4,000-5,000 IQD	5,000-8,000 IQD	▲
Fuel (1L)	700-2,250 IQD	750-3,000 IQD	▲
Kerosene (1L)	500-2,000 IQD	750-1,000 IQD	No change

### Footnotes:

<sup>11</sup> Despite limited access to healthcare a score of 3.5 has been provided as many civilians go without healthcare due to the high risk of walking between neighbourhoods.

<sup>12</sup> Also reported by: Rise Foundation, Arbajiyah District, 19 November. According to HOC 24 November, WHO, UNFPA, and IMC have undertaken public health to the Gugjali Public Health Centre.

<sup>13</sup> An increase in food prices in Gugjali was also reported by WFP (WFP, Gugjali – Focus on Mosul, mVAM Iraq – Flash Update #1, 8-9 November)

<sup>14</sup> Across the neighbourhoods electricity lines have been damaged during the conflict

<sup>15</sup> Civilians reportedly did not want to attract any attention or travel outside.

<sup>16</sup> Families reportedly have some stored fuel however this is limited. Some travel to Gugjali for fuel however many prefer not to because of the risk of travelling between neighborhoods.

<sup>17</sup> As families cannot work the water pump

<sup>18</sup> KIs reported that Al Akha, Al-Karamah and Al Quds may have limited access to piped water

<sup>19</sup> These wells were reportedly primarily for agricultural use not for drinking water. KIs also reported that the water was bitter

<sup>20</sup> KIs reported that many civilians did not believe that boiling water would ensure the safety of the water (reports of water being bitter). Further the reported limited access to fuel and generators may also hinder the ability to boil water.

<sup>21</sup> OCHA, *Mosul Humanitarian Crisis*, 24 Nov. 2016

<sup>22</sup> HOC, 23 November

<sup>23</sup> *Kuwaiti News Agency*, 20 November 2016

<sup>24</sup> Rise Foundation, Arbajiyah District, 19 November

<sup>25</sup> According to KI working for an NGO

<sup>26</sup> HOC, 23 November



Map 3: Displacement routes from East Mosul City, 3 to 23 Nov. 2016

