



Assessment Working Group Iraq Mosul Multi-Cluster Rapid Needs Assessment Round 2, June 2017

Cover photo: REACH initiative © Taken in Yarmook neighbourhood, West Mosul, Iraq

This multi-cluster rapid needs assessment (RNA) was coordinated by the Iraq Assessment Working Group (AWG), chaired by OCHA and co-chaired by the REACH initiative (REACH).

Data collection was carried out in the field by AWG participating members including ACTED, HRF, IRC, IOM, OXFAM, PIN, Rajaa (Hope), REACH, RNVDO, SEDO, SIF and SREO Consulting. The analysis and report production was jointly conducted by OCHA and REACH. All maps were produced by OCHA.

All findings were presented to the AWG, ICCG and other key stakeholder platforms.

Participating agencies:



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Annex 1: Comparative Needs Overview, by Neighbourhood

AWG Mosul Multi-Cluster Rapid Needs Assessment

Introduction

Since 17 October 2016, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) have been engaged in an operation to recapture the city of Mosul from armed groups (AGs). The entire Eastern bank of Mosul has been under ISF control since January 2017, **and between February and May 2017, 90% of West Mosul was retaken.**¹ According to the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), as of 18 June the cumulative number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Mosul since the beginning of the operations was 870,381 individuals.² Of this, an estimated 144,387 persons have returned to East Mosul, 51,019 to West Mosul, whilst 322,981 remain displaced within emergency camps and a further 351,994 are displaced out of camps.³

While much of East Mosul was assessed as part of the first round of the Mosul Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) in April 2017, there has been no coordinated assessments carried out on the dozens of recently retaken neighbourhoods of West Mosul. Information on the needs of population groups within new accessible areas of West Mosul remains limited with no multi-sectoral baseline information data available which can be utilized to prioritize humanitarian assistance at the neighbourhood level.

To fill this information gap and to support humanitarian response planning, the Iraq Assessment Working Group (AWG) coordinated a second round of the multi-cluster RNA - this time accessing 43 neighbourhoods out of the 92 neighbourhoods that remained unassessed after the first RNA. Data was collected by 12 partners⁴ between 25 May and 13 June 2017, across 29 neighbourhoods⁵ in West Mosul and 14 in the East. This report summarizes the findings of the second round of the Mosul RNA, **offering an overview of the key needs and vulnerabilities in each assessed area as well as the population groups most affected.** It must be noted that findings are only applicable to the assessed neighbourhoods and therefore should not be generalized to the rest of the city, where the humanitarian situation may be significantly different.

Food, water and health needs are particularly severe in assessed areas of West Mosul and livelihood/income generating activities are nearly non-existent. However, significant variation was found among various neighbourhoods, indicating the appropriateness of area-based response planning and coordination.

Within ISF-controlled areas of Mosul, several population groups can be distinguished:

- Internally Displaced People (IDPs) from other parts of Mosul, or surroundings towns/villages, who have been forced/obliged to leave their home.
- Returnees who were displaced from their area of origin and have since returned to their original home or neighbourhood. People who return to Mosul but cannot settle in their original home or neighbourhood are considered as secondarily displaced IDPs, and therefore the term 'returnee' does not apply to them.
- Host non-displaced are residents who have stayed in their homes during the military operations, who are not displaced, and who are hosting internally displaced people from other areas.
- Non-Host and non-displaced are residents who have stayed in their homes during the military operations, who are not displaced and who are not providing support to internally displaced people from other areas.

¹ Iraqi commanders said that at least 90% of territories in West Mosul are under Iraqi army control, accessible at <http://www.iraqinews.com/iraq-war/mosul-liberated-week-pm-abadi-orders-celebration-preparations-sources/>

² Humanitarian Data Overview (MoDM) – 18 June (2017)

³ Ibid.

⁴ ACTED, HRF, IRC, IOM, OXFAM, PIN, Rajaa (Hope), REACH Initiative, RNVDO, SEDO, SIF and SREO Consulting

⁵ Roughly 10 of which were retaken by Iraqi forces since the last round of the RNA

Key Findings

- **WASH:** All assessed neighbourhoods of West Mosul (29) and just over half in East Mosul (8 out of 14) reportedly face challenges accessing safe water. Whilst water access has improved in East Mosul neighbourhoods, with KIs in 8 out of 14 assessed neighbourhoods reporting piped water as communities' main source of drinking water, **in West Mosul 25 out of 29 assessed neighbourhoods rely on water trucking with the other 4 dependent on unprotected open wells and bottled water.**
- **Food Security⁶:** Communities reportedly face challenges accessing food in all assessed neighbourhoods of West Mosul (29) and just under half in East Mosul (6 out of 14). **Markets were reported as functioning, accessible, and stocking food, in roughly three quarters of assessed neighbourhoods across the city. However many across Mosul lack purchasing power,** leaving them reliant upon negative coping strategies such as buying on credit, which was reported as a main source of food in 39 out of 43 assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul.
- **Livelihoods:** It was reported that in 40 assessed neighbourhoods over 50% of the population have not earned an income in the last 30 days. As a result many neighbourhoods, particularly those in West Mosul, are dependent upon borrowing money, support from friends, spending savings and selling assets in order to cover basic household needs.
- **Health:** KIs reported that all 43 neighbourhoods assessed faced challenges accessing healthcare in their current location due to the lack of functioning health facilities and the logistical constraints of reaching those nearby. **In 11 out of 43 neighbourhoods assessed in both East and West Mosul, KIs reported that between 26-50% of the population are ill, injured or disabled, with diarrhoea and skin diseases the main reported health issues.**
- **Protection:** KIs reported that in 47% of neighbourhoods communities have seen or heard of explosive remnants of war, with several neighbourhoods reporting specific incidents of death and injury. Concerning challenges of movement and safety IDPs were almost entirely reported to be the main population group vulnerable. Children were reported to face risks in half the neighbourhoods assessed with child labour being the main concern.
- **Education:** In 40 out of 43 neighbourhoods assessed it was reported that children face challenges accessing schools, with 34 of these neighbourhoods reporting the main challenge as the lack of either schools or learning materials. **KIs reported that in 36 of the neighbourhoods assessed those children who were not attending school at the time of the assessment had not been attending for more than one year.** Two schools were reportedly damaged or destroyed in 9 of 29 assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul, 3 in 5 neighbourhoods and 4 in a further 7 neighbourhoods.
- **Shelter/NFI:** KIs reported that in 33 of 43 assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul there are people who lack basic shelter materials (eg. tarpaulin, timber) or household items (eg. blankets, mattresses). **Of these 33 neighbourhoods, 20 reported that they lack these items due to limited economic resources.** This is concerning given that unfinished buildings were reported as the main accommodation type in more than half the assessed West Mosul neighbourhoods reporting the presence of IDPs
- **Assistance:** KIs reported that in 21 West and 12 East neighbourhoods, no assistance had been received in the past 7 days. When assistance had been received, it was food, water and/or household items. **Whilst KIs in West Mosul reported food and water as priorities in 27 out of 29 assessed neighbourhoods, in the East, employment and documents/legal assistance was reported by KIs in 11 out of 15 of neighbourhoods.**

⁶ Community Group Discussion (CGD) participants in 15 out of 43 neighbourhoods assessed included at least one food salesman/woman who was thus able to offer an increased understanding of food levels, consumption and availability in their area

Methodology

The RNA framework was developed by the Iraq AWG during March and April 2017 to facilitate a coordinated, area-based multi sectoral rapid needs assessment. The RNA's multi-sectoral questionnaire was developed in partnership with clusters with the aim of providing a snapshot of the key humanitarian needs, population groups affected and a rough estimate as to the proportion of population affected. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group endorsed the RNA as the multi-cluster tool for the collection of multi-sector basic information at the community level.

Data was collected through key informant (KI) interviews and community group discussions involving community leaders and other representatives knowledgeable about their neighbourhood. A single RNA questionnaire was submitted per neighbourhood based on a minimum of one KI⁷ interview and two community group discussions (CGDs).⁸ Conflicting answers from CGDs and KIs were discussed at length during a team debrief. The final submitted answer was based on a combination of in-field observations and considerations of KI roles and thus knowledge of the sector in question. Where discrepancies were found partner organisations were asked to confirm their submitted data through triangulating the answer with other KI interviews. Following the first round of the RNA in Mosul (April 2017) and the feedback from partners, various measures were taken to improve the RNA procedure whilst maintaining the same indicators in order to ensure comparisons could be made. This involved two elements: 1) strengthening the methodology by emphasizing the importance of KI selection and 2) sharpening the tool by rewording or rephrasing certain questions⁹.

Data collection was carried out by 12 partners all of whom were trained on the methodology and the specifics of the RNA questionnaire. Previously unassessed areas of West Mosul were prioritized, specifically those recently retaken, alongside previously unassessed areas of East Mosul with a reported high population of IDPs. Data-collection was carried out between 25 May and 13 June within a total of 43 neighbourhoods, 28 in West Mosul and 15 in East Mosul. All data was collected during Ramadan which ought to be considered when understanding results related to food security, eg. Two meals per day is almost universal amongst those fasting. Following data collection, REACH managed data consolidation, cleaning and analysis in close collaboration with OCHA and data collection partners.

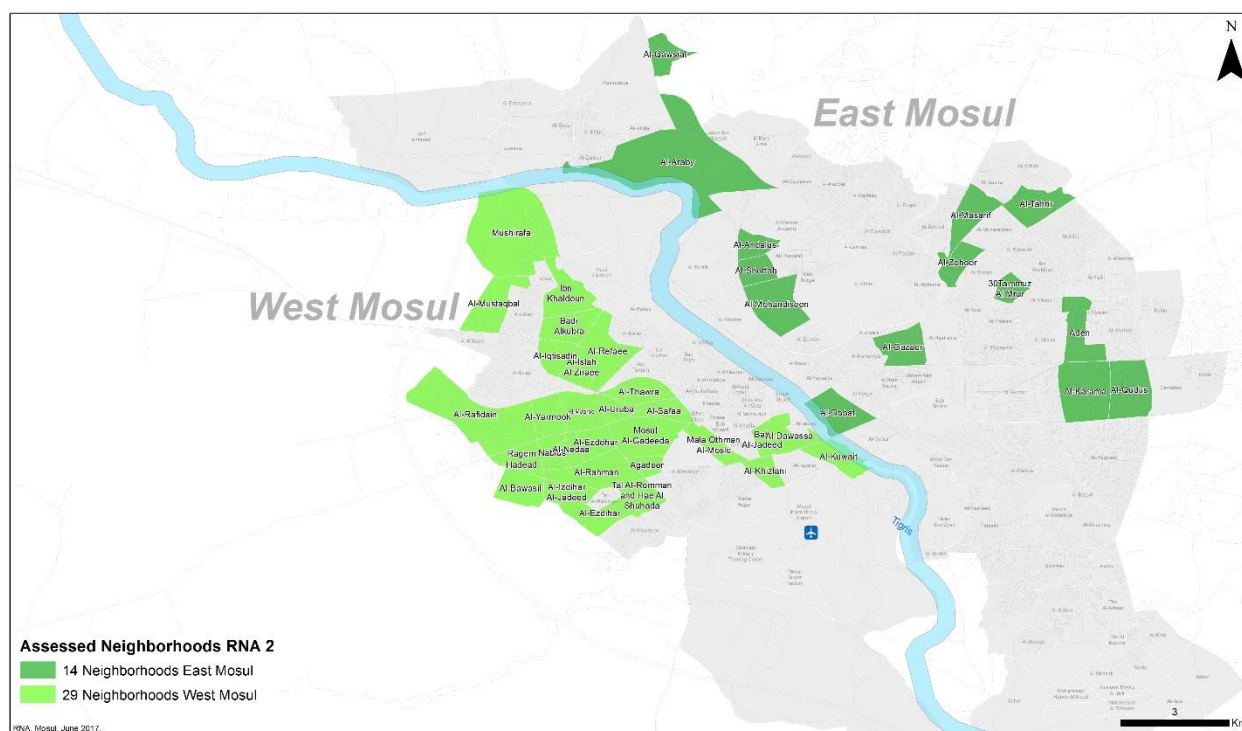
Whilst findings grant an insight into the needs and vulnerabilities of assessed communities in Mosul city at the time of data collection, the situation remains highly complex and is constantly changing. Thus the findings are indicative of the situation in the 43 assessed neighbourhoods at the time of data collection and do not represent the broader situation across all 161 neighbourhoods of Mosul city. Findings are in no way statistically significant and although all efforts have been made to remove KI bias, there remains the chance that it exists within certain answers. This multi-cluster rapid needs assessment strives to provide a baseline, to identify severe needs and where further investigation and sector-specific assessments are needed in order to inform the humanitarian response.

⁷ A total of 62 KIs were interviewed that included Mukhtars, community elders, religious leaders, tribal leaders, teachers, doctors, engineers, lawyers and Public Distribution System (PDS) representatives

⁸ CGD were requested to be made up of a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 8 people. However some forms submitted from frontline neighbourhoods consisting of 3 person CGDs were also accepted due to the limited population and poor security in the area

⁹ Full tool is available in both English and Arabic at <https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/#YSvt>

Figure 1: Neighbourhoods assessed by AWG partners between 25 May and 13 June 2017



Demographics

Returnees were reported to be present in all assessed neighbourhoods. This is an increase from the first round of the RNA where the presence of returnees was reported in 80% of the 45 assessed neighbourhoods. IDPs were reportedly present in all assessed neighbourhoods in the East and in 55% of neighbourhoods in West Mosul. In particular, IDPs were not reported in all of the recently retaken neighbourhoods in Mosul's Northwest as well as those frontline neighbourhoods immediately South of the Old City (see figure 3), where insecurity is prevalent and services are lacking.¹⁰ **Almost every neighbourhood that reported IDPs present also reported families hosting,** showing that hosting is common throughout Mosul. In the two neighbourhoods in which KIs reported IDP but not host (Al-Qudus and Al-Kuwait), rented accommodation was reported to be the most common form of shelter. This high proportion of non-displaced families hosting IDPs can be explained by the combination of friendship and family networks across the city, the large proportion of IDPs displaced out of camps as of 18 June (350,000),¹¹ and the high level of damage in the city.¹² Similar to RNA 1, non-displaced families not hosting IDPs were less common, reportedly present in 45% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul and 71% in the East.

IDPs were overwhelmingly identified as being the most vulnerable population group across all sectors. On average, in both East and West Mosul, KIs in two thirds of all assessed neighbourhoods reported IDPs as the most vulnerable. **Across all sectors, returnees were reported as the second most vulnerable population.** Remainee families not hosting others were reported to be the least vulnerable population, however they were also the least reported population group present.

IDP Profile

IDPs in an overwhelming majority of neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul (95%) were reportedly displaced due to the military operation to retake Mosul from armed groups. However, in Al-Qawsiat (East Mosul) and Al Izdihar Al-Jadeed (West Mosul) it was reported that most IDPs have been

¹⁰ Iraq AWG – Mosul RNA April (2017)

¹¹ Humanitarian Data Overview (MoDM) – 18 June (2017)

¹² Housing reportedly makes up 62% of the total damage sustained in Mosul. - UNHABITAT – Multi-Sector Damage Assessment, 11 May (2017)

displaced prior to the operation to retake Mosul, i.e. when armed groups first entered the city in 2014. Whilst in Al-Gazeer (East Mosul) and Al-Ezdehar (West Mosul), the main push factor was reported to be the loss of livelihoods. **In 68% of neighbourhoods reporting the presence of IDPs, the majority had been displaced once** and in 29% they had been displaced twice. In Al-Araby neighbourhood in East Mosul it was reported that most of the IDPs had been displaced three times.

The most recently displaced IDPs, having left their area of origin in June, were reported in Al-Qudus (East Mosul) and Al-Nedaa (West Mosul). **March 2017 was reported to be the most common month in which IDPs left their area of origin, reported in 41% of neighbourhoods with IDPs in West Mosul and 36% in East Mosul.** Aside from the two neighbourhoods in which IDPs left prior to the Mosul operation, IDPs in East Mosul have arrived every month since January 2017 and in West Mosul since March 2017. IDPs displaced in both East and West neighbourhoods were reported to have come almost entirely from West Mosul, particularly the Old City, Al-Rafidain (Tnek) and Ibn Khaldoun (17 Tammuz). Only Al-Tahrir (East Mosul) and Al Izdihar Al-Jadeed (West Mosul) reported hosting IDPs from areas outside of Mosul city, including Tel Afar, Zummar and Hammam al-Alil. The majority of IDPs reportedly do not intend to displace in the next seven days.

Figure 2: Table showing first, second and third most common reported IDP accommodation arrangements among assessed neighbourhoods

	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Rented Accommodation (incl. hotels)	13	4	5
Unfinished/abandoned building	11	7	8
Hosted	6	19	4
No other option	0	0	9
School	0	0	3
Informal settlement	0	1	2
Emergency site	1	0	0

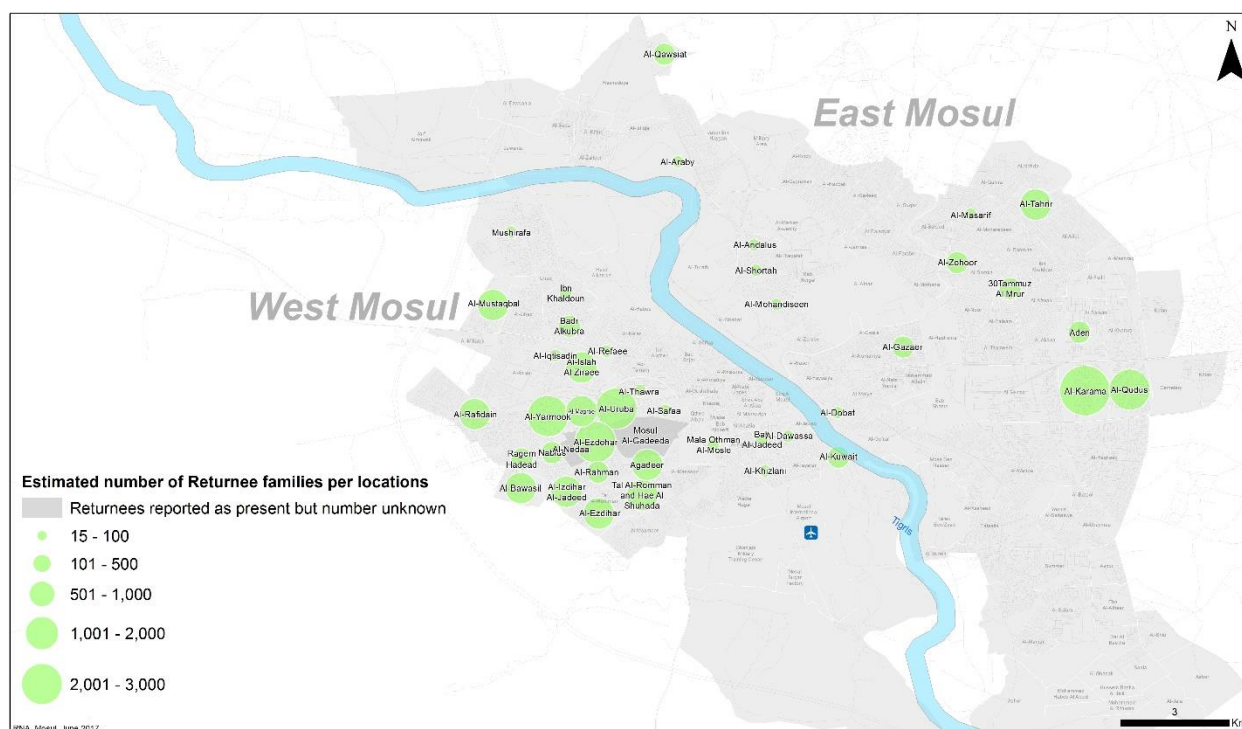
IDPs in East and West Mosul are sheltered in very different accommodation settings. **KIs in 53% of assessed West Mosul neighbourhoods with IDPs reported that most IDPs were staying in unfinished/abandoned buildings, followed by host families (24%) and then rented accommodation (18%).** IDP families in West Mosul staying in abandoned/damaged houses for weeks or even months at a time have also been reported by other partners.¹³ In East Mosul, KIs in only 14% of assessed neighbourhoods with IDPs reported that they were mainly staying in unfinished buildings. Instead **they are predominately staying in rented accommodation (71%) and with host families (14%).** This displacement trend has been confirmed by partners working on the ground in East Mosul.¹⁴

¹³ UNCHR – Iraq Situation Flash Update, 18 May (2017)

¹⁴ Ibid.

Married men with their families were the main population group returning, reported by KIs in all but one assessed neighbourhoods. In Al-Ezhdehar (East Mosul), it was reported that the majority returnee profile were elderly. In all neighbourhoods assessed, Arab Sunni was the main returning population group.¹⁵ It was reported that in 42% of assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul that there are other groups returning, including Kurdish, Turkmen then Shabbak.

Figure 5: Estimated number of returnee families in each assessed neighbourhood



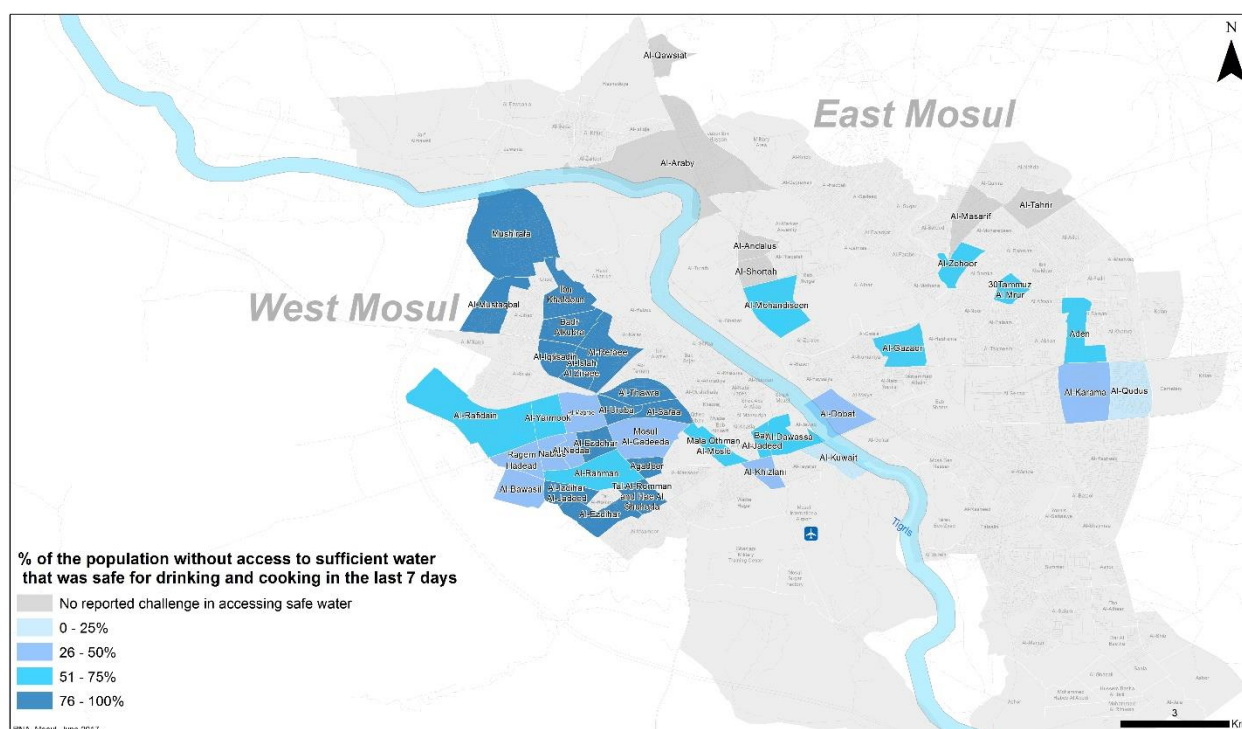
WASH

There are large differences between assessed neighbourhoods in East and West Mosul concerning access to safe water. **KIs in all assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul reported that there are challenges, such as system breakdown, availability and sanitation, in accessing safe drinking and cooking water in their area. This is in contrast to East Mosul where KIs in 57% of assessed neighbourhoods reported challenges.** Access to water safe for drinking and cooking has seemingly improved in East Mosul since the first round of the RNA, when challenges in accessing water safe for drinking and cooking were reported in 97% of the 38 neighbourhoods assessed.

In the first round of the RNA KIs reported that in 57% of assessed neighbourhoods the vast majority of the population had not had sufficient access to safe water in the last seven days. However in this RNA no KIs in assessed East Mosul neighbourhoods reported this proportion with insufficient water. In contrast, KIs in 63% of assessed neighbourhoods in East Mosul reported that between 51-75% of the population had been without access to water that was safe from drinking and cooking in the last seven days. Results from West Mosul were more severe as KIs reported that the vast majority of neighbourhoods had been without sufficient access to safe water in the last seven days in 52% of assessed neighbourhoods.

¹⁵ Partners expressed that this was a difficult question for a number of KI's to respond due to its sensitive nature

Figure 6: Reported proportion of population with insufficient access to safe water for drinking and cooking, per neighbourhood



The primary reported barrier to water access in West Mosul was the breakdown of the water system - reported by KIs in 62% of assessed West Mosul neighbourhoods. Following this, not enough water being available on the markets was the secondary identified reason, reported by KIs in a quarter of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul. In East Mosul the primary issues concerning access to safe water was not enough access to water sanitation/treatment capacity (eg. filters, chlorine tab). This was noted by KIs in half of all assessed East Mosul neighbourhoods.

Differences between East and West Mosul concerning reported WASH challenges are closely linked to the difference in primary sources of drinking water. In the first round of the RNA in April 2017 KIs reported that in 42% of assessed neighbourhoods, unprotected open wells were the primary sources of communities' drinking water. However, **in the current RNA, KIs reported that in 57% of assessed neighbourhoods in East Mosul the primary sources of drinking water is now piped water. In contrast, in West Mosul KIs reported that in 86% of assessed neighbourhoods the primary source of drinking water is water trucking, followed by unprotected open wells, reported in 52% of assessed neighbourhoods.**

Figure 7: Table showing assessed neighbourhoods first, second and third sources of drinking water

	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Water trucking	27	6	3
Bottled water	2	9	22
Unprotected open well	3	17	3
Borehole or well with functioning pump	3	10	3
Piped water	8	0	0
No other water source	0	0	7
Protected open well	0	0	5
Protected spring	0	1	0

The water being unacceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell was reported by KIs in nearly all assessed neighbourhoods during the first round of the RNA. In the current RNA KIs in over half of the assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul found the water to be unacceptable in terms of colour, taste and smell. Neighbourhoods in West Mosul are reportedly travelling further distances and thus spending more time to collect water than communities in East Mosul. **In West Mosul, KIs reported that in 48% of assessed**

neighbourhoods the water source is more than 500m away, in 24% it is between 301-500m away. In 69% of assessed neighbourhoods, communities spend more than 30mins queueing when collecting water. This could be linked to the reliance on more vulnerable water sources, such as water trucking, and a lack of piped water system. KIs reported that in East Mosul, most of the assessed neighbourhoods have water sources less than 300m away. Furthermore, KIs in half of the assessed neighbourhoods reported that the population spend less than 15mins queueing when collecting water. KIs in just under a quarter of neighbourhoods in East Mosul also reported the water being unacceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell

In half of the assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul, a small proportion of the population did not reportedly have access to functional sanitation facilities. In just under a quarter of neighbourhoods assessed in West Mosul KIs reported that over 50% of the population do not have access to functional sanitation facilities. **In West Mosul, KIs in Al-Safaa, Al-Thawra and Badr Alkubra, some of the closest neighbourhoods to the frontline at the time of the assessment, reported that the majority of the population do not have access to functional sanitation facilities.** KIs in all assessed neighbourhoods in East Mosul reported that soap is generally available and only 14% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul reported that it was not. These four neighbourhoods in West Mosul were Al-Rahman, Al-Yarmook, Al-Uruba and Al-Mustaqbal. Partners have reported that during the time of the assessment soaps price were particularly high in West Mosul.¹⁶

Food Security

Access to food was reported as a significant concern in West Mosul. KIs reported that in all assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul people faced challenges in accessing food, whilst in East Mosul it was only 6 out of 14. This suggests an overall improvement in access to food in East Mosul as during the first round of the RNA, 95% of assessed East Mosul neighbourhoods reported challenges in accessed food. **KIs in 34% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul reported that the vast majority of their population did not have sufficient access to food in the previous 15 days.** In East Mosul, KIs maintained that in neighbourhoods that reported facing challenges in accessing food, half of these neighbourhoods noted that 26-50% of their population had been without sufficient access to food in the last 15 days. The lack of reported market access in West Mosul, mentioned later in the report, only serves to exacerbate food security and food access issues.

Figure 8: Table showing first, second and third main reported food challenges among assessed neighbourhoods

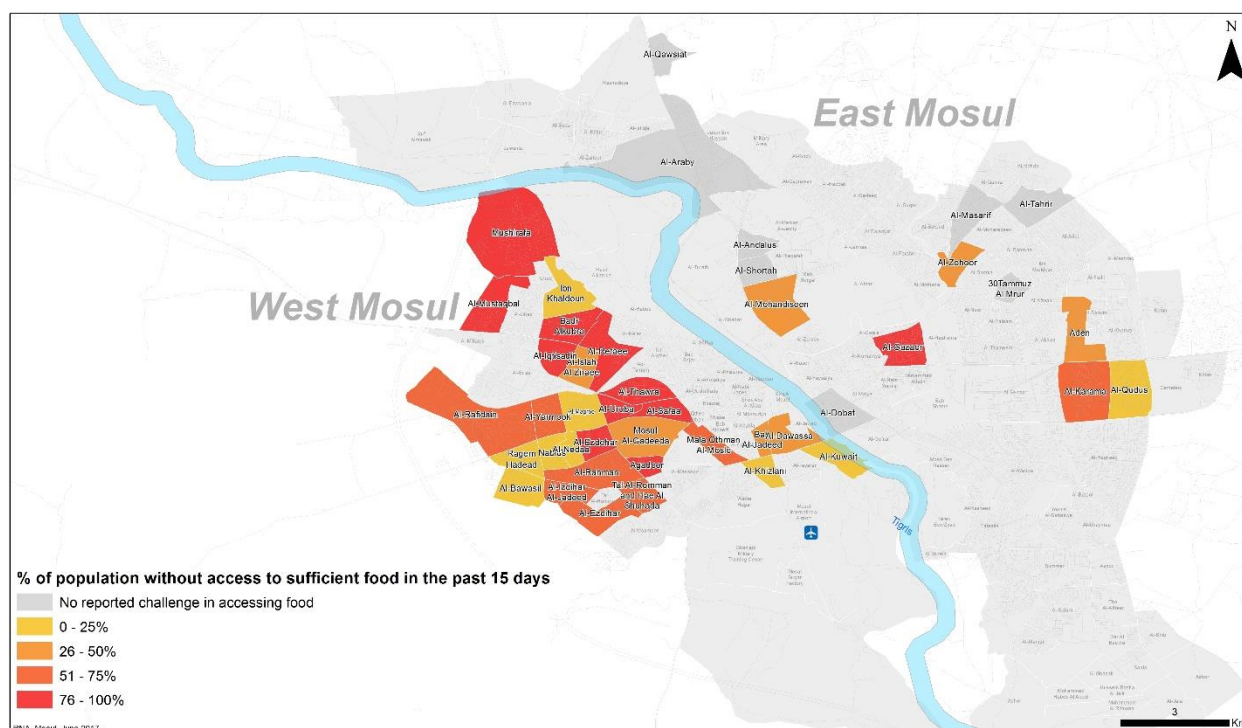
	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Limited access due to logistical/physical constraint	15	9	9
Limited access to food due to limited economic resources	10	15	3
No enough food available on the market	10	2	2
Not enough cooking fuel	0	1	10
No issue reported	0	1	7
Limited access due to security constraints	0	6	1
Agricultural/livestock production is disrupted	0	0	3
Low quality of food available	0	1	0

People are eating on average two meals a day, as reported by KIs in 83% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul and 79% of those in East Mosul. Aden, Al-Mohandiseen (East Mosul) and Mushirafa (West Mosul) are neighbourhoods of particular concern as KIs reported that in these neighbourhoods people are eating on average just one meal a day. The main challenge to accessing food in East Mosul, reported by 86% of neighbourhoods who reported challenges, was physical/logistical constraints, for example distance to the market, poor roads, lack of transportation etc. In West Mosul, physical/logistical constraints, limited economic resources and the lack of food available on the market were all equally reported to be key challenges. The reported methods for sourcing food were consistent across the assessed neighbourhoods in East and West Mosul. **The most common reported method was buying food on credit, followed by buying with cash and gifts.** KIs also reported that for 34% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul and 29% in East Mosul, assistance from UN/INGOs represents another major source of food.

¹⁶ WFP – South-West Mosul Rapid Market Assessment June (2017)

KIs reported that in 51% of assessed neighbourhoods, IDPs were the main population group most vulnerable to food access challenges, followed by returnees, identified as the second main group by 28% of assessed neighbourhoods.

Figure 9: Proportion of reported population per neighbourhood without access to sufficient food in the last 7 days



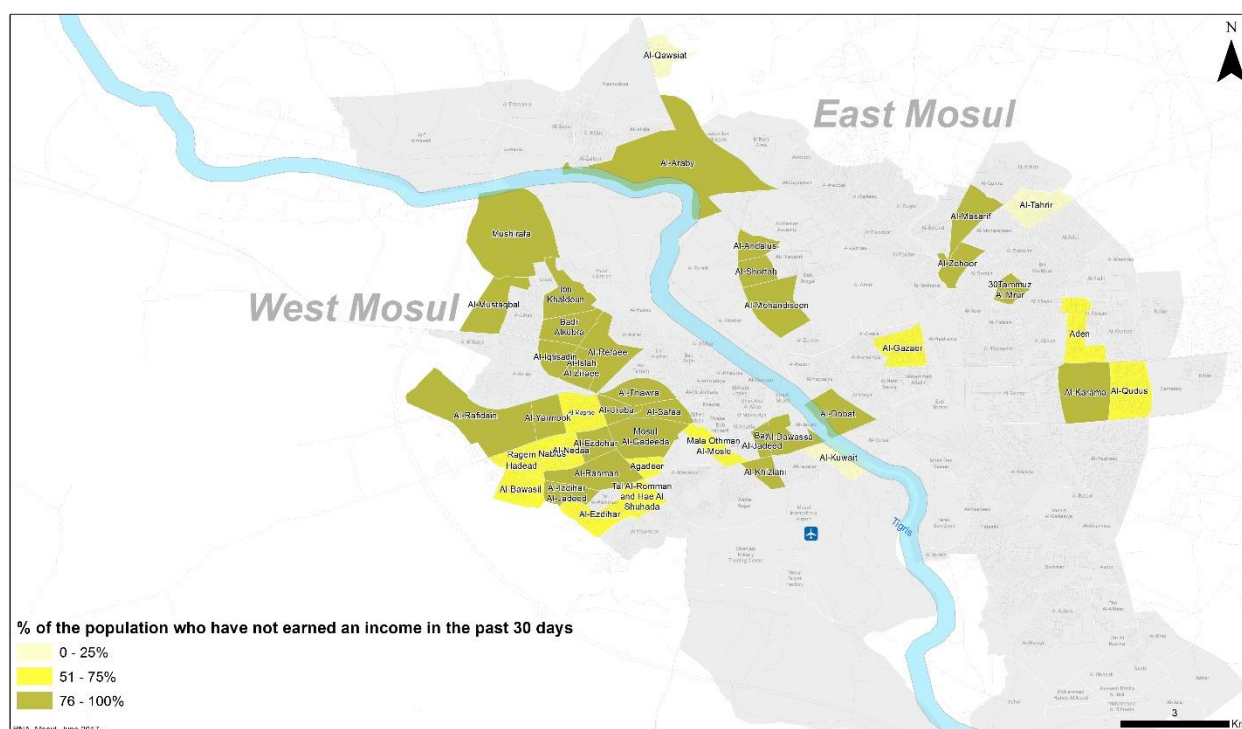
Livelihoods and Markets

The majority of the population has not earned an income in the 30 days prior to the assessment, as reported by KIs in 66% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul and 64% of those in East Mosul. The most common coping strategies employed by assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul included borrowing money, reported in 79% of neighbourhoods, and spending savings, in 69%. In contrast, in East Mosul, the most common reported coping strategy was receiving support from family and friends, reported in 71% of neighbourhoods. **KIs in 45% of neighbourhoods in West Mosul, compared to only 14% in East, reported that reducing spending on non-food items such as health or education was a common strategy used in order to support themselves.** In some neighbourhoods in West Mosul more extreme and uncommon coping mechanisms were reported, including sending children out to beg, selling looted items from damaged homes and collecting food/water for physically unable families.

Functioning markets are more easily accessible in East Mosul than in West Mosul. **KIs in all of assessed East Mosul neighbourhoods and 62% of West neighbourhoods reported that there is an easily accessible functioning market nearby to them.** All accessible markets in assessed neighbourhoods were reportedly well stocked - 97% of neighbourhoods had markets stocking food and water, 90% had hygiene items, 84% had basic household items and 69% had tools. However **KIs reported that only 17% of assessed neighbourhoods with markets in West Mosul stocked basic medicine compared to 77% of those in the East.** It has been reported that whilst prices for basic household supplies in recently retaken areas are initially high, as supply networks improve they quickly fall to the point of some items being reportedly cheaper in Mosul than anywhere else in Ninewa Governorate.¹⁷ Overall KIs reported that in the majority of assessed neighbourhoods IDPs were identified as the population group most vulnerable to lack of functioning market access and income generation.

¹⁷ WFP Mosul mVAM Iraq: Emergency Update #7 April (2017), accessed at <http://vam.wfp.org/>

Figure 10: Map showing the reported proportion of households that have earned an income in the past 30 days, by neighbourhood



Health

Key informants in the majority (98%) of assessed neighbourhoods reported that there were numerous cases of people with illnesses, injuries or disabilities.¹⁸ KIs reported that in roughly two thirds of both East and West Mosul neighbourhoods numerous people were experiencing illness, injury or trauma.

The same health issues were reported to be present in both assessed neighbourhoods in East and West Mosul. **The most commonly reported health challenge was diarrhoea, followed by skin diseases, and finally both trauma-related injuries and respiratory issues.** In 34% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul and 86% in the East, KIs reported that there are urgent medical cases there that require transportation to larger hospitals.

Figure 11: Table showing first, second and third most reported health issues in assessed neighbourhoods

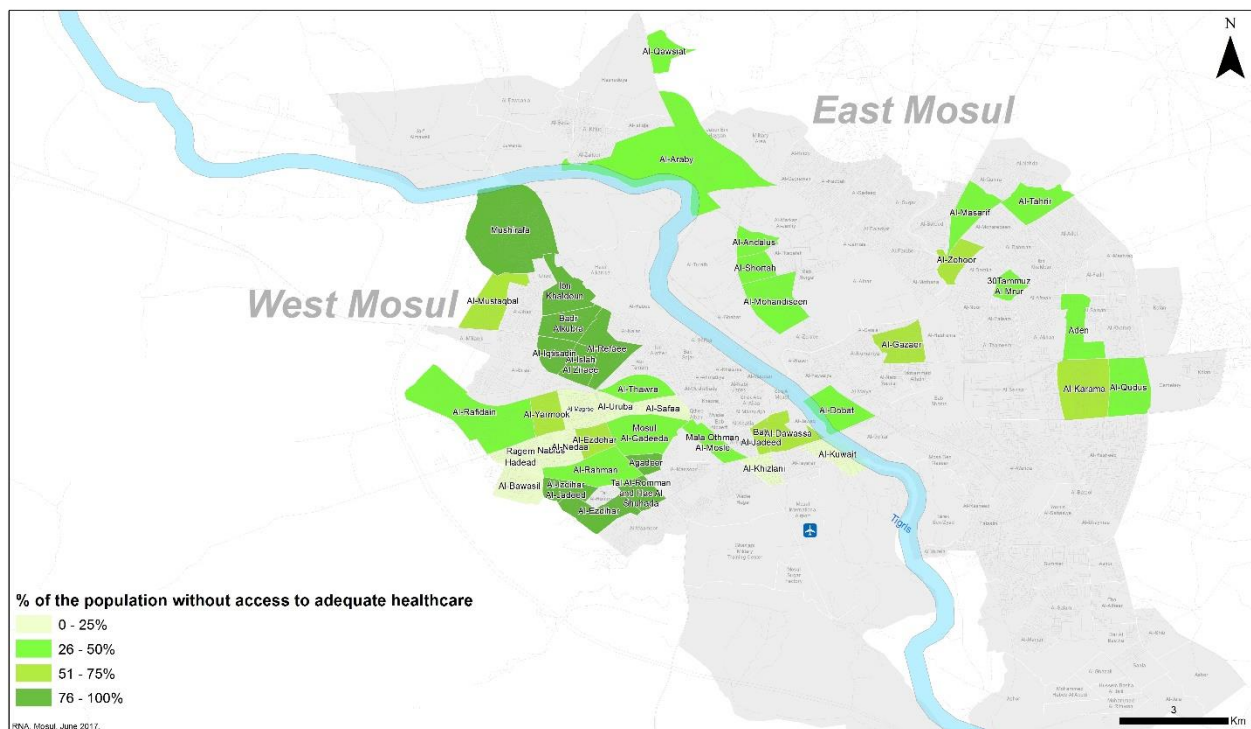
	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Diarrhea	32	3	1
Skin diseases	3	25	2
Trauma related injuries	4	2	15
Respiratory diseases	0	2	9
Numerous disabled	2	8	6
No other issue reported	0	0	7
Fever	1	2	2

As in the first round of the RNA, assessed neighbourhoods in Mosul reported that people faced challenges in accessing adequate healthcare, with the lack of access in the West far more severe. KIs reported that in 79% of assessed neighbourhoods of East Mosul, between 26-50% of the population do not have access to adequate

¹⁸ Only in Al-Mustaqbal neighbourhood in Northwest Mosul did KIs report that there are not numerous case of people with illnesses, injuries or disabilities.

healthcare. In contrast, in West Mosul KIs in 34% of assessed neighbourhoods believed the proportion to be between 76-100% whilst 17% thought it was between 26-50%.¹⁹ Once more IDPs were reported to be the most vulnerable population group, reported by KIs in 77% of assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul.

Figure 12: Reported proportion of population without access to adequate healthcare, per neighbourhood



The primary reported issue concerning access to healthcare was that there are not enough health services available, reported by KIs in 84% of assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul. This is almost identical to the results found in the first round of the RNA. The second reported main issue was a lack of access to health services due to physical/logistical constraints (eg. damaged roads, no vehicles, long distances), reported as the main issue by 10% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul and 21% in East. It has been reported that communities often have to travel out of their neighbourhoods in order to access medical care but that this can be complicated by distances, transport and overall costs.²⁰ **KIs in 69% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul reported that there are no functioning health facilities in their locations, whilst in 31% it was reported that there was one.** In contrast, KIs reported that in 36% of assessed East Mosul neighbourhoods there is no functioning health facilities, whilst in 43% there is one and in 14% there are two.

In assessed neighbourhoods in East Mosul KIs in 57% of neighbourhoods reported that a small minority of children had not been vaccinated against polio and measles and in 29% of neighbourhoods the proportion was as high as 26-50%. The results were even more negative in assessed neighbourhoods of West Mosul where KIs in 55% of neighbourhoods reported the vast majority of children to be unvaccinated and another 30% of neighbourhoods reported the proportion to be between 51-75%

Protection

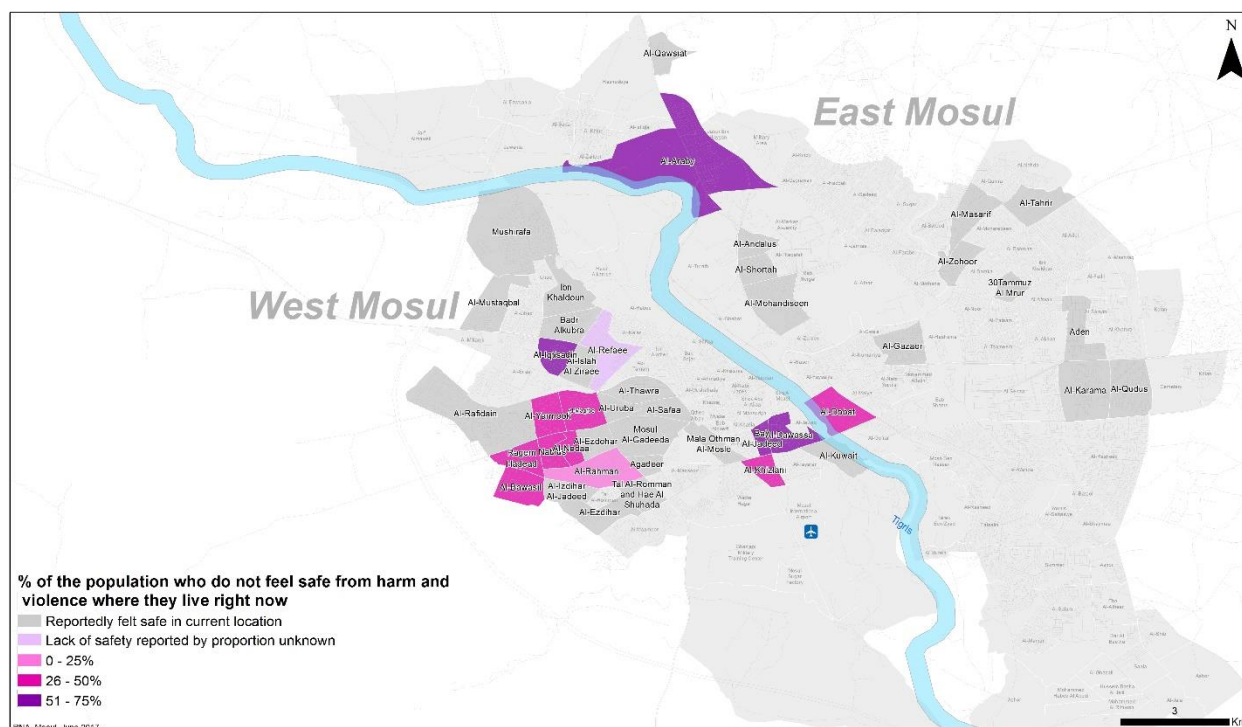
Similar to the first RNA, KIs in most assessed neighbourhoods reported that communities were able to move freely between places, for example going to another city quarter, village or town. KIs reported that in 81% of neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul communities are able to move between places (between neighbourhoods and to other towns/villages). Of the small number of neighbourhoods that did report movement issues, safety and security constraints was the main issue reported in neighbourhoods in both East and West

¹⁹ In East Mosul, KIs in Al-Gazaer, Al-Karama and Al-Zohoor all reported that between 51-75% of their population face challenges accessing adequate healthcare, the highest reported proportion in East Mosul.

²⁰ RISE – West Mosul Update, 20 June (2017)

Mosul. KIs in Tal Al-Romman Hae Al Shuhada and Al-Ezdihar (West Mosul) also reported physical/logistical constraints as an obstacle to freedom of movement. KIs in all neighbourhoods that reported a lack of freedom of movement also reported that IDPs are the population group who face the most challenges in moving freely.

Figure 13: Reported proportion of the population who do not feel safe from harm and violence



KIs in assessed neighbourhoods of East Mosul reported that in 14% of neighbourhoods, communities generally did not feel safe from harm and violence.²¹ However in assessed areas of West Mosul KIs reported a much higher rate (41%). Once more, IDPs were the population group reported to be most likely to not feel safe or protected in their current place of residence. Of those neighbourhoods where it was reported that communities do not feel safe, 86% reported IDPs as those most at risk.

The main security actors that were reported to be operating in the assessed neighbourhoods of Mosul were the Iraqi Security Forces (reported to be present in 81% of assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul), the Federal Police (51%), Government Police (40%) and various Militias (28%). **KIs reported that in 55% of assessed neighbourhoods in the West and 29% in the East communities had either seen or heard of any incidents of explosive remnants of war (ERW) or unexploded ordinance (UXO).** Neighbourhoods reporting ERW/UXO listed leftover mines, unexploded mortars, houses containing improvised explosives devices (IEDs) as the main identified problem. KIs in Al-Islah Al-Zirae, Al-Dawassa and Al-Rahman (Amel) all reported situations in which community members have either been killed or suffered serious injuries.

²¹ 'Families interviewed by UNHCR protection monitoring teams report that the situation is improving quickly in east Mosul' - UNHCR – Iraq Situation Flash Update 25 May, (2017)

Figure 14: Table showing first, second and third ranked child protection issues among assessed

	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Child labour	13	3	3
Psychological distress or trauma	4	17	0
No other issues reported	0	0	10
Lack of registration of new born babies	2	2	4
Violence in the community	3	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	1
Other	0	0	1

An overall decrease in KIs reporting children facing risks was noted between round I and II of the RNA – 60% of assessed neighbourhoods in round I compared to 51% in round 2. **Child labour was reported by KIs as the main child protection issue, followed by psychological distress or trauma, violence in the community, and the lack of registration of new born babies.** This is quite different to the first round of the RNA in which detention was reported as the main risk concerning children. KIs in 33% of assessed neighbourhoods reported the presence of children with no father, mother or immediate adult family member taking care of them. According to KIs all of these children were reported to be living with other families in the community (eg. neighbours or other community members). Of the 43 neighbourhoods assessed, only Al-Tahrir, Al-Qawsiat and Al-Kuzait (East Mosul), and Al-Shortah (West Mosul) reportedly had a safe space for children to play. As in the first round of the RNA, KIs in a quarter of neighbourhoods assessed in both West and East Mosul reported that in their location there is a community group (eg, youth group, Mukhtar council, women's committee etc).

Education

KIs reported that in the majority (93%) of assessed neighbourhoods in both East and West Mosul children are facing challenges in accessing education, a very similar result to the first round of the RNA.²² KIs in 61% of West Mosul neighbourhoods with education challenges and 92% of East reported that IDP families are the most vulnerable to education access challenges.

In East Mosul KIs reported that in 7% of assessed neighbourhoods the majority of children were not currently attending school whilst in 43% between 26-50% of children were reported to be not attending school at the time of the assessment. This is an improvement on the results of the first RNA, where KIs in East Mosul reported that in 76% of assessed neighbourhoods the vast majority of children were not attending school at the time of the assessment. Results from West Mosul were more severe as KIs reported that in 57% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul, the vast majority of children were not attending school. **As was found in the first round of the RNA, of these children not in school, many have on average not attended for over one year.**

Figure 15: Table showing first, second and third most reported education issues among

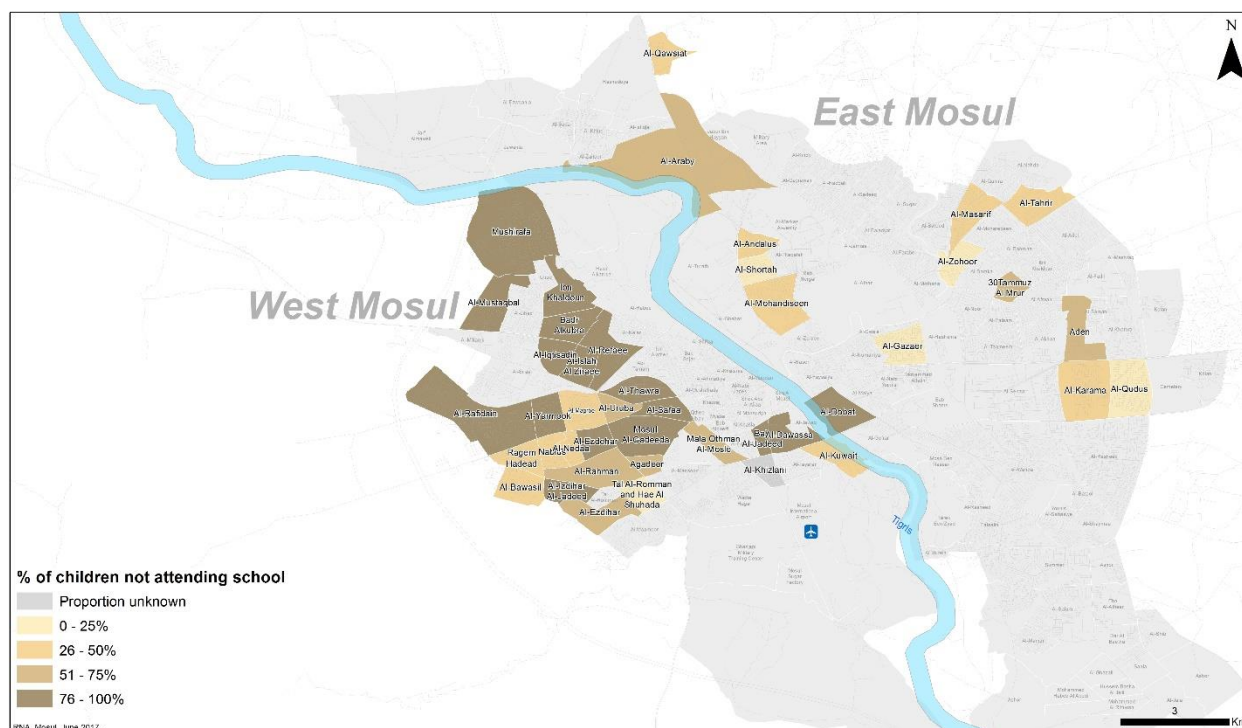
	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Not enough schools or classrooms	27	3	2
Not enough learning materials	7	12	1
Physical/logistical constraints	3	11	11
Limited economic resources	1	4	11
No enough teachers	1	6	6
School used as shelter	0	3	4
No enough access - security	1	1	0

KIs reported a much higher number of schools damaged per neighbourhood in West Mosul than in the East. In East Mosul KIs reported that there are four neighbourhoods with one school damaged or destroyed and two neighbourhoods with two. However in West Mosul, in nine neighbourhoods KIs reported that two schools were

²² Only in Al-Gazaer, Al-Tahrir (East Mosul) and Al-Khizlani (West Mosul) did KIs report that children face no challenges in accessing educations in those areas.

damaged or destroyed, in five neighbourhoods three were reported and in a further seven, four schools were reported as damaged or destroyed. **Lack of schools was the main education challenge, reported by KIs in 68% of neighbourhood with education challenges, followed by lack of learning materials, reported by 18%. This is most likely linked to number of damaged and destroyed schools per neighbourhood as West Mosul has reportedly sustained far more damage than East Mosul.**²³ KIs in 42% of East Mosul neighbourhoods with education access challenges reported that lacking enough learning materials is the second main education issue. These two key issues were also the main barriers outlined in the first round of the RNA.

Figure 16: Reported proportion of children who were attending school at the time of the assessment, per neighbourhood



Shelter and Non-Food Items

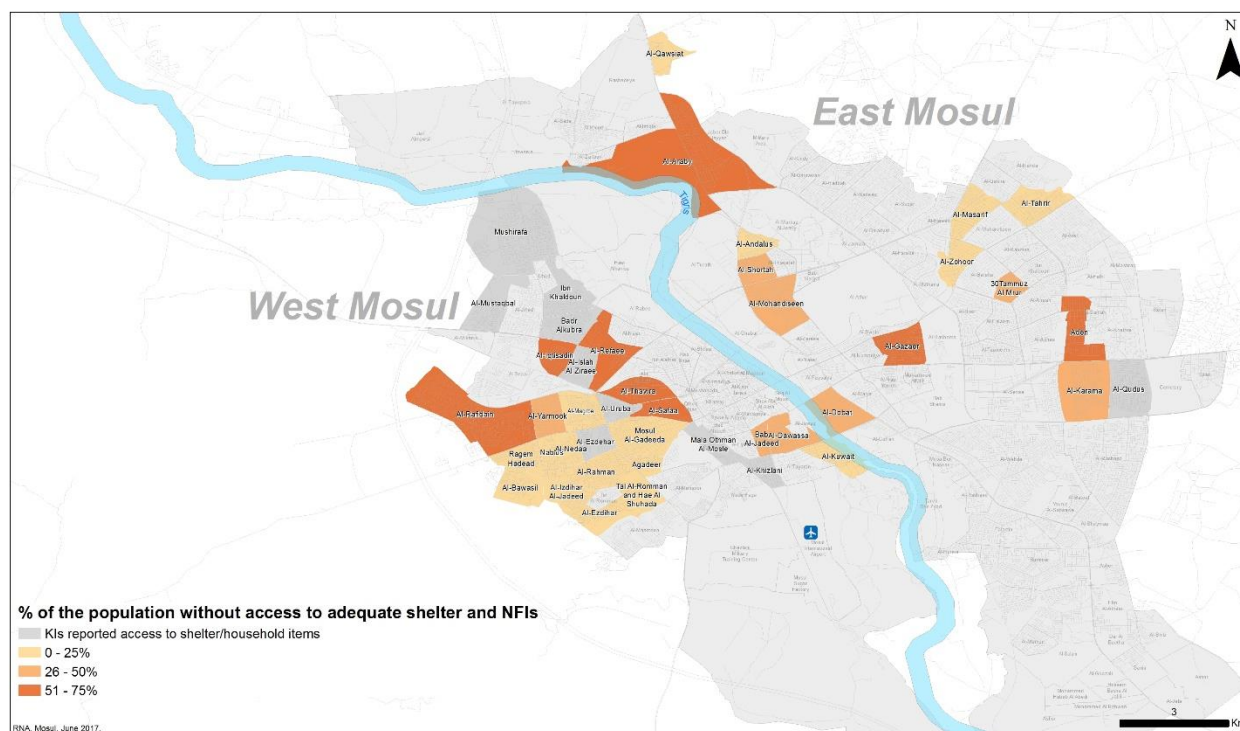
There are many people in the community who lack basic shelter materials (eg. tarpaulin, timber) or household items (eg. blankets, mattresses), as reported by KIs in 69% of assessed neighbourhoods in West Mosul, and 93% in the East. KIs in roughly half of all assessed neighbourhoods across Mosul that reported lacking basic shelter materials and household items also reported that less than half of the population did not have access to adequate shelter (weatherproof, safe, secure and adequate space) and non-food items at the time of the assessment. **KIs in West Mosul reported that in one quarter of neighbourhoods lacking basic shelter materials and household items, between 51-75% of the population are without access to adequate shelter and non-food items.** It was reported by KIs in 60% of West Mosul neighbourhoods and 93% of East Mosul neighbourhoods lacking basic shelter materials and household items that IDPs are the population group most vulnerable to this problem. Of those neighbourhoods in both West and East Mosul reporting a lack of shelter materials and household items, the main issues that were reported were, as in the first RNA, not enough of access to household items or shelter materials due to limited economic resources.

²³ UNHABITAT – Multi-Sector Damage Assessment, 11 May (2017)

Figure 17: Table showing first, second and third most reported emergency shelter and NFI issues among assessed neighbourhoods

	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Not enough access household items - economic	20	4	0
No other issue reported	2	2	14
Not enough access shelter materials-physical/logistical	1	12	3
Not enough access household items-physical/logistical	2	11	1
Not enough access shelter materials - economic	7	3	3
Not enough shelter materials available (including markets)	0	0	6
Not enough household items available (including markets)	1	1	3
Not enough access shelter materials - security	0	0	3

Figure 18: Percentage of reported population per neighbourhood without adequate access to adequate shelter and NFIs



Assistance

KIs in a large majority (77%) of assessed neighbourhoods reported that they had not received any assistance in their area in the previous seven days. This is very similar to the findings from the first RNA where 80% of assessed neighbourhoods reported receiving no assistance. Of the small number that had received assistance, the predominant assistance type was food, followed by water and lastly household items. It ought to be noted that some agencies provide food assistance on a monthly basis which will not have been captured in this RNA as the question asks only about assistance received in the last seven days. KIs reported that in West Mosul, neighbourhoods that received assistance did so from a variety of actors including mostly local charities, the UN and INGOs, and the local community. In East Mosul, where only two neighbourhoods were reported to have received assistance in the last seven days, both neighbourhoods received assistance from INGOs.

Figure 19: Table showing first, second and third priority needs among assessed neighbourhoods

	1st most common	2nd most common	3rd most common
Food	16	17	6
Water	12	16	1
Employment	9	4	11
Medical Care	0	0	8
Education	1		5
Security	1	2	4
Documents and legal assistance	3	1	2
Shelter support	1	3	2
Other	0	0	3
Psychosocial support	0	0	1

During the first round of the RNA, when asked about their top priorities for further assistance, KIs reported that they included food, water and medical care. In this RNA we can see significant differences between priority needs in the West when compared to the East. Furthermore, it is evident that the priority needs for East Mosul have shifted considerably when compared to the first RNA that was carried out in April 2017. **KIs in West Mosul reported that food (reported in 54% of assessed West Mosul neighbourhoods) and water (41%) were the top priorities in the community. Contrastingly, in East Mosul, KIs reported that employment (reported in 64% of assessed East Mosul neighbourhoods) was the top priority followed by documents and legal assistance (14%).**²⁴ This represents a clear shift from the first round of the RNA where the predominant reported priority needs in the East were food and water. This is likely a result of the infrastructural, access to market and service improvements that have materialised both as a result of humanitarian and government assistance in the five months since East Mosul was declared retaken.

Conclusion

The first round of the RNA covered just under one third of accessible neighbourhoods in Mosul city highlighting areas with a reported high density of IDPs. The results predominantly focused on accessible neighbourhoods in East Mosul and provided a coordinated baseline upon which further sector-specific assessments could be built. **The second round of the RNA has once more covered roughly one third of previously unassessed neighbourhoods in Mosul, this time focusing on West Mosul and neighbourhoods recently retaken.**

As a result of the rapid methodology, assessment findings are specific to the neighbourhood in question at the particular time. They offer us a snapshot of the situation based on a compilation of field conducted CGDs and KI interviews at the neighbourhood level. The findings are thus indicative and cannot be generalized to non-assessed areas where the situation is likely to be very different. Despite these limitations the data collected offers the humanitarian community an insight into the needs of population groups throughout Mosul, contributing to both effective response planning and guiding future assessments.

Overall this assessment found that the difference in population size, population groups present, as well as sectoral needs, between assessed frontline neighbourhoods in the West and neighbourhoods in the East retaken in December 2017 is significant. Severe needs such as food and water that were exposed during the first RNA have improved in East Mosul but appear to have manifested identically across many neighbourhoods recently retaken in West Mosul. While the needs of communities in West Mosul are reported to often outweigh those of communities in the East, IDPs are reported to be the most vulnerable population group to all sectoral challenges in both East and West Mosul.

In West Mosul there are acute needs concerning food, water, and health. These are compounded by the lack of available livelihood opportunities which force many to rely on both common and uncommon negative coping mechanisms. These coping mechanisms have worsened since the first round of the RNA with more extreme and diverse methods reported. The use of negative coping strategies highlights the inability of the communities' abilities to meet their basic needs, which creates a small reliance on international assistance and a large dependency on other families for support. As such, as well as immediate humanitarian assistance

²⁴ 'A third of IDPs assessed by UNHCR protection partners in the Mosul corridor are missing civil documentation' - UNHCR – Iraq Situation Flash Update 18 May (2017)

to communities in West Mosul, further research into infrastructural investment and potential cash programming and livelihood generation projects ought to be fully explored. **The water system for most neighbourhoods in West Mosul remains damaged, forcing a reliance on trucking, unprotected wells and bottled water.** Despite nearly all neighbourhoods reporting many cases of illness and injury, the same number reported challenges accessing healthcare. Many neighbourhoods lack any form of health facility with the closest one being inaccessible due to distance, damaged roads and no transport.

In East Mosul, findings suggest that with regards to access to food and water, the situation has improved. Whilst KIs in almost all East Mosul neighbourhoods assessed during the first RNA reported challenges accessing sufficient food and safe drinking water, during this RNA these challenges were only reported in roughly half of neighbourhoods. IDPs were overwhelmingly reported to be the population groups who are most vulnerable to food and water access challenges in East Mosul. The water network in East Mosul has seemingly improved and now many neighbourhoods' main source of drinking water is piped water.

Concerning immediate needs, livelihoods and access to income represent a crucial need. It compounds all other crucial sectoral needs in West Mosul and remains almost unchanged in East Mosul since the first round of the RNA. **Although markets were reportedly functioning, accessible and, aside from basic medicine in West Mosul, well stocked, most residents of Mosul lack purchasing power to utilize them.** This was highlighted by the three quarters of assessed neighbourhoods where the majority of the population had not earned any income in the past 30 days. However

Acute food, water and health assistance ought to be up scaled in order to meet the reported needs in all accessible areas of Mosul. At the same time city-wide access to services need to be restored and livelihood opportunities revived. Sustainable support ought to be provided, where possible, to the Iraqi government through the repair of water pumping stations and networks, health facilities, road repairs and the educational system. As a large urban context, it is essential that these services are repaired as their functionality is essential to the redevelopment and future operational ability of Mosul city. **In order to support the self-recovery of Mosul's population, humanitarian actors ought to investigate livelihood and income generation programming.** The resurgence of supply networks and rapid regrowth of markets across all retaken areas is a positive sign concerning future income generating opportunities for Mosul's population. However given the specificities outlined in each neighbourhood it is recommended that multi-sectoral humanitarian response planning and coordination is organised at the neighbourhood level in West Mosul particularly, and that cash programming is proposed, where possible and following further assessments, in coordination with the clusters.

Given the complex and constantly evolving context of Mosul, it is recommended that the AWG continues to coordinate further rapid needs assessments. Updated findings on neighbourhoods and areas covered may be provided as well as new RNAs focussing on recently retaken neighbourhoods of Mosul and surrounding areas. In parallel, efforts ought to continue to better understand the humanitarian situation within inaccessible areas of Mosul city and armed group occupied towns across Iraq.

Annex 1: Comparative Needs Overview, by Neighbourhood

West Mosul Neighbourhoods	WASH		Food Security		Livelihoods	Health and Nutrition		Protection *		Education		Shelter
	% of population without access to sufficient and safe water for drinking	% of population without access to functional sanitation facilities	% of population without access to sufficient food in the last 15 days	Average number of meals eaten per day in location	% of households which have not earned income in the past 30 days	% of population with physical illness, injury or disability	% of population without access to adequate healthcare	% of people unable to move or relocate	% of population not feeling safe or protected where they live now	% of children who are not currently attending school	Number of schools damaged or destroyed	% of population without access to adequate shelter and NFIs
Agadeer	76-100	0-25	76-100	2	51-75	0-25	76-100	NR	NR	51-75	1	0-25
Al Islah Al-Zirae	76-100	0-25	26-50	3 or more	76-100	0-25	76-100	NR	NR	76-100	4	NR
Al-Bawasil	26-50	0-25	0-25	2	51-75	0-25	0-25	NR	26-50	26-50	4	0-25
Al-Dawassa	51-75	0-25	26-50	2	76-100	0-25	51-75	NR	51-75	76-100	2	26-50
Al-Ezdehar	76-100	DNK	76-100	2	76-100	26-50	51-75	NR	NR	76-100	1	
Al-Ezdihar	76-100	0-25	51-75	2	51-75	0-25	76-100	51-75	NR	51-75	2	0-25
Al-Iqtisadin	76-100	DNK	76-100	2	76-100	0-25	76-100	NR	51-75	76-100	3	51-75
Al-Izdihar Al-Jadeed	76-100	0-25	51-75	2	76-100	0-25	76-100	51-75	NR	76-100	1	0-25
Al-Khizlani	26-50	0-25	0-25	2	76-100	0-25	0-25	26-50	26-50	DNK	NR	NR
Al-Kuwait	0-25	0-25	0-25	2	0-25	0-25	0-25	0-25	NR	26-50	2	0-25
Al-Maghrbe	26-50	0-25	0-25	2	51-75	0-25	0-25	NR	26-50	26-50	4	0-25
Al-Mustaqbal	76-100	26-50	76-100	3 or more	76-100	NR	51-75	NR	NR	76-100	0	NR

Al-Nedaa	26-50	0-25	0-25	2	51-75	0-25	0-25	NR	26-50	26-50	5	0-25
Al-Rafidain	51-75	51-75	51-75	2	76-100	26-50	26-50	NR	NR	76-100	3	51-75
Al-Rahman	51-75	51-75	51-75	2	76-100	26-50	26-50	NR	0-25	51-75	8	0-25
Al-Refaee	76-100	DNK	76-100	2	76-100	DNK	76-100	NR	DNK	76-100	2	51-75
Al-Safaa	76-100	76-100	76-100	2	76-100	0-25	0-25	NR	NR	76-100	2	51-75
Al-Thawra	76-100	76-100	76-100	3 or more	76-100	26-50	26-50	NR	NR	76-100	4	51-75
Al-Uruba	76-100	51-75	76-100	2	76-100	26-50	0-25	NR	NR	51-75	4	
Al-Yarmook	51-75	51-75	51-75	2	76-100	26-50	51-75	NR	26-50	76-100	8	26-50
Bab Al-Jadeed	51-75	26-50	26-50	2	76-100	0-25	51-75	NR	51-75	76-100	4	26-50
Badr Al-Khobra	76-100	76-100	76-100	2	76-100	DNK	76-100	NR	NR	76-100	3	NR
Ibn Khaldoun	76-100	0-25	0-25	3 or more	76-100	0-25	76-100	NR	NR	76-100	4	NR
Mala Othman Al-Mosle	51-75	26-50	51-75	2	51-75	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	51-75	2	NR
Mosul Al-Gadeeda	26-50	0-25	26-50	2	76-100	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	76-100	3	0-25
Mushirafa	76-100	DNK	76-100	1	76-100	DNK	76-100	NR	NR	76-100	2	NR
Nablus	26-50	0-25	0-25	2	51-75	0-25	0-25	NR	26-50	26-50	3	0-25
Ragen Hadead	26-50	0-25	0-25	2	51-75	0-25	0-25	NR	26-50	26-50	2	0-25
Tal Al-Romman Hae Al Shuhada	76-100	0-25	51-75	2	51-75	0-25	76-100	26-50	NR	0-25	1	0-25

East Mosul Neighbourhoods	WASH		Food Security		Livelihoods	Health and Nutrition		Protection *		Education		Shelter
	% of population without access to sufficient and safe water for drinking	% of population without access to functional sanitation facilities	% of population without access to sufficient food in the last 15 days	Average number of meals eaten per day in location	% of households which have not earned income in the past 30 days	% of population with physical illness, injury or disability	% of population without access to adequate healthcare	% of people unable to move or relocate	% of population not feeling safe or protected where they live now	% of children who are not currently attending school	Number of schools damaged or destroyed	% of population without access to adequate shelter and NFIs
30Tammuz Al Mrur	51-75	0-25	NR	3 or more	76-100	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	51-75	2	26-50
Aden	51-75	26-50	26-50	1	51-75	26-50	26-50	26-50	NR	51-75	1	51-75
Al-Andalus	NR	0-25	NR	2	76-100	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	26-50	1	0-25
Al-Araby	NR	0-25	NR	2	76-100	0-25	26-50	NR	51-75	51-75	1	51-75
Al-Dobat	26-50	26-50	NR	2	76-100	26-50	26-50	NR	26-50	76-100	0	26-50
Al-Gazaer	51-75	51-75	51-75	2	76-100	26-50	51-75	51-75	NR	0-25	NR	51-75
Al-Karama	26-50	0-25	51-75	2	76-100	26-50	51-75	26-50	NR	26-50	1	26-50
Al-Masarif	NR	0-25	NR	2	76-100	26-50	26-50	NR	NR	26-50	0	0-25
Al-Mohandiseen	51-75	26-50	26-50	1	76-100	26-50	26-50	NR	NR	26-50	0	26-50
Al-Qawsiat	NR	0-25	NR	2	0-25	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	26-50	3	0-25
Al-Qudus	0-25	26-50	0-25	2	51-75	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	0-25	2	NR
Al-Shortah	NR	0-25	NR	2	76-100	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	0-25	0	26-50
Al-Tahrir	NR	0-25	NR	2	0-25	0-25	26-50	NR	NR	26-50	NR	0-25
Al-Zohoor	51-75	26-50	26-50	2	76-100	0-25	51-75	NR	NR	0-25	4	0-25

Legend

NR - Issue not reported

DNK - Don't know

* Multiple factors (such as fear or sensitivity) may have led to protection concerns being under-reported during the KIIs and CGDs.