



**Assessment Working Group Iraq
Mosul Multi-Cluster Rapid Needs Assessment
April 2017**

Cover photo: Iraq Assessment Working Group © Taken in Al-Qayrawan neighbourhood, East 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 REACH Initiative.

Data collection was carried out in the field by AWG participating members including ACTED, EADE, HRF, IID, KFD, PIN, REACH Initiative, RNVDO and ZOA. The analysis and report production was jointly conducted by OCHA and REACH Initiative. All maps were produced by OCHA.

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

Participating agencies:



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, after which Iraqi forces have been engaged in ongoing military operations to retake the rest of the city. According to government figures, **the cumulative number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) since the beginning of the Mosul Operation is beyond 484,000 people**, including an estimated 91,000 individuals who have returned to Eastern Mosul¹, and around 393,000 people who remain displaced to IDP camps and host communities as of 17 April.² While parts of Eastern Mosul have been increasingly accessible to humanitarian agencies since January 2017, **information on the needs of the population within the newly accessible areas remains limited, with no comparative, baseline information available to prioritize humanitarian aid at the neighborhood-level.**

To fill this information gap and to support humanitarian response planning in Mosul, **the Iraq Assessment Working Group (AWG) coordinated an multi-cluster Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) in 45 accessible neighbourhoods of Mosul City. The assessment was conducted by nine AWG partners³ between 28 March and 11 April 2017.** This report summarizes Mosul RNA findings, providing an overview of the key needs and vulnerabilities in assessed areas and offering a snapshot of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnee movements in and out of Mosul city. **It should be noted that findings are only applicable to the assessed neighbourhoods, which are accessible to humanitarian partners. Findings should therefore not be generalized to the rest of the city, where the humanitarian situation is predominantly of extreme concern.**

Overall, the Mosul RNA found that food, water, health and livelihood/income generating activities are the most urgent needs across all population groups. However, significant variation was found among the various neighborhoods, 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 who have been forced/obliged to leave their home “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted”¹¹
- Returnees who were displaced from their area of origin and have since returned to their original home or neighbourhood. Note that 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’ should not be applied¹
- Host ‘Remainees’ are residents who have stayed in their homes during the military operations, who are not displaced, and who are providing support to internally displaced people from other areas.
- Non-Host ‘Remainees’ 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 Although families have returned to Mosul city, they may not have been able to return to their area of origin within the city and thus may be IDPs. Every effort was made by enumerators within RNA CGDs to ensure that the returnee group contained only individuals originally from, and returning to, the area of the assessment

² OCHA - Iraq: Mosul Situation Report No. 29 (10 April to 16 April 2017)

³ ACTED, EADE, HRF, IID, KFD, PIN, REACH Initiative, RNVDO, ZOA

Key Findings

- **Food Security**⁴: In one quarter (12 out of 45) of all neighbourhoods assessed, it was reported that an overall majority of the population had insufficient access to food in the last seven days. Although both secondary and primary data indicate that markets are functional in many parts of the city and food is available at acceptable prices⁵, many of those living in Mosul have no purchasing power and report a lack of access to available food due to physical/logistical constraints. In 40 out of 45 neighbourhoods assessed it was reported that most people were buying on credit (purchasing now but with an agreement to pay later)⁶.
- **Livelihoods**: Regardless of whether there are markets functioning or not, in 37 out of 45 neighbourhoods it was reported that almost the entire population have not earned an income in the last 30 days, leaving almost all households to rely on borrowing money and spending their saving to cover for their basic needs.
- **WASH**: In almost all neighbourhoods (44 out of 45 neighborhoods) it was reported that there are challenges in accessing safe drinking and cooking water in their area. In nearly two thirds of the assessed neighbourhoods (27 out of 45) key informants (KIs) reported that three quarters or more of the population has had insufficient access to safe drinking water in the last seven days leaving neighbourhoods reliant on unprotected open wells.
- **Health**: Half of all assessed neighbourhoods reported no functioning health care facility in their area whilst half also reported urgent medical cases requiring medical evacuation in their neighbourhood. A fifth of neighbourhoods assessed reported that a significant minority (26-50%) of the population has a physical illness, injury or disability.
- **Protection**: In over two thirds of neighbourhoods (31 out of 45) the presence of unaccompanied children was reported, with 30 neighbourhoods reporting that children are facing protection risks, notably detention and lack of registration for newborn babies.
- **Education**: In most assessed neighbourhoods (29 out of 45) it was reported that the vast majority of children are currently in school; however in 30 out of 45 neighbourhoods schools were reported as damaged.
- **Shelter/NFI**: In one third of neighbourhoods it was reported that between 26-50% of the population does not have access to adequate shelter and non-food items. This is particularly concerning for IDPs as in 43 out of 45 of neighbourhoods assessed it was reported that IDPs are the most vulnerable to emergency shelter and non-food item (ESNFI) issues.
- **Assistance**: In 36 out of 45 neighbourhoods, it was reported that no humanitarian assistance had been received in the past seven days. In locations where assistance was reported, interviewed Key Informants (KIs) indicated that the community received primarily food and water from international non-governmental organisations (INGOs).

Methodology

Between March and April 2017, the RNA framework was developed by the Iraq AWG to facilitate a coordinated area-based, multi-cluster rapid needs assessments in recently opened to humanitarian access and/or characterised by humanitarian information gaps. The RNA's multi-sectoral questionnaire was developed with clusters with the aim of providing a rapid snapshot of the main needs and challenges of community members as well as an understanding as to the proportion of the population affected. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group endorsed the RNA as the multi-cluster tool for the collection of multi-sector basic information at community level.

For the Mosul RNA, data was collected through Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Community Group Discussion (CGD) with local community leaders, and representatives of different stakeholders at the

⁴ 22 out of 45 neighbourhoods assessed reported at least one food salesman/woman being present in their CGDs

⁵ WFP - East Mosul Rapid Market Assessment (March 2017)

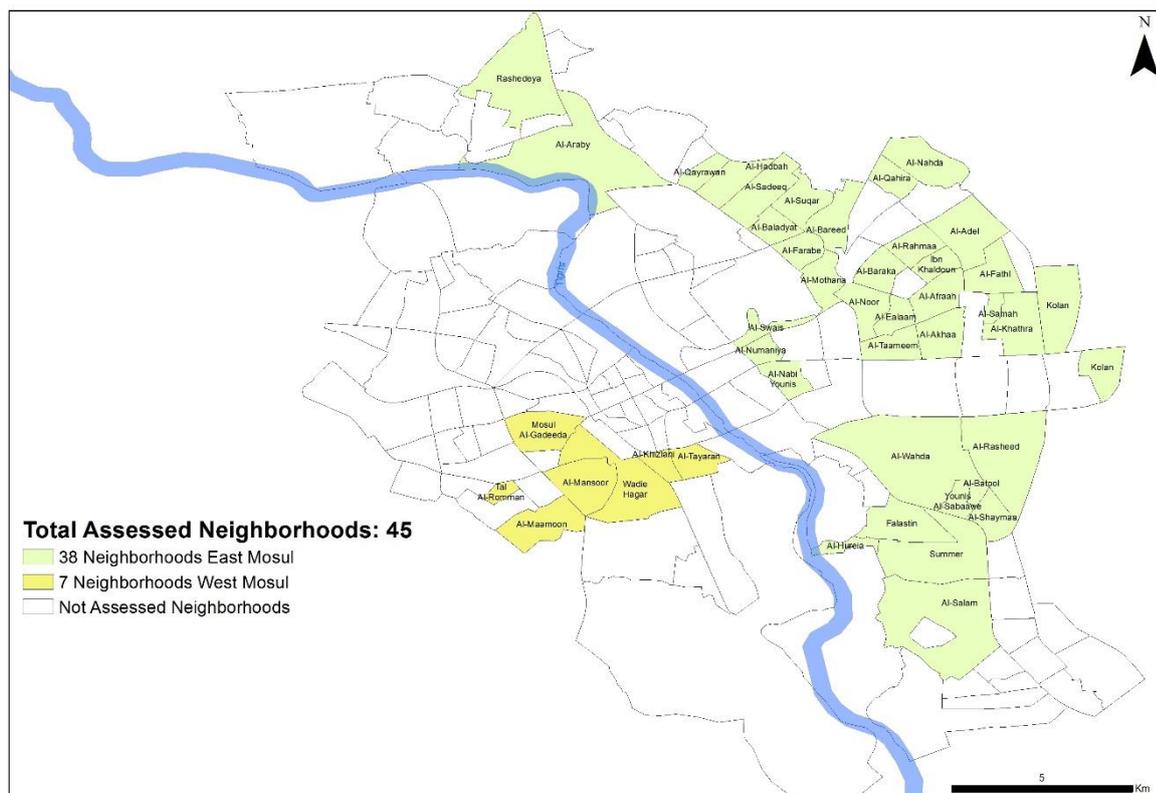
⁶ Ibid. 60% of traders interviewed reported that they provide credit to their clients

neighborhood level. A single form was submitted for each neighbourhood, based on at least one KII⁷ and two CGD. Data collection was carried out by nine partners⁸ of the AWG who were trained on the RNA methodology and tools by AWG staff. Accessible neighbourhoods were prioritized based on reports of high populations of IDPs and population density (based on pre-crisis data). Data-collection ran from 28 March to 11 April and in total partners submitted 45 forms covering 38 neighbourhoods in East Mosul and 7 neighbourhoods in West Mosul.⁹ REACH Initiative facilitated the data cleaning, consolidation, and analysis process in close collaboration with OCHA.

Findings were collected at the neighborhood level and are indicative only, as based on key informant interviews and Community Group Discussion. Whilst the findings grant an insight into the needs of assessed neighbourhoods in Mosul city at the time of data collection, the situation is highly dynamic and constantly changing.

The findings are indicative of the situation in the 45 neighbourhoods assessed at the time of data collection and do not necessarily represent the current situation in all 161 neighbourhoods of Mosul. This multi-cluster location assessment strives to provide a baseline to inform where further data collection and analysis is required, in addition to immediate response.

Figure 1: Total neighbourhoods assessed by AWG partners between 28 March and 11 April 2017



Demographics

In East Mosul, 97% of assessed neighbourhoods reported the presence of IDPs in their area and 82% reported the presence of returnees. In comparison, in the newly accessible areas of West Mosul, four out of seven neighbourhoods assessed reported the presence of IDPs and 71% of neighbourhoods reported returnees. Of the five neighbourhoods in West Mosul that reported the presence of returnees, three (Tal Al-Romman, Al-Tayaran and Al-Maamoon) reported that they had returned during the past seven days, the only

⁷ KI included Mukhtars, village elders, religious leaders, tribal leaders, community elders, doctors, teachers, engineers, food salesmen/women, PDA employees, Governorate employees, shop owners, and municipality employees

⁸ Partners included: ACTED, EADE, HRF, IID, KFD, PIN, REACH Initiative, RNVDO, and ZOA

⁹ An online line assessment tracking map is available here:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YKuG6daXEY190ZiKaSTLaAwURE&usp=sharing>

neighbourhoods in Mosul to report this. From the nine neighbourhoods that did not report the presence of returnees, two are in West Mosul (Mosul Al-Ghadeeda and Al Mansoor) and seven in East Mosul (Al-Nahda, Younis Al-Sabaawe, Al-Araby, Al-Qayrawan, Al-Qahira, Al-Farabe and Al-Swais).

A difference was found also between West and East Mosul concerning the number of neighbourhoods reporting the presence of residents ('remainees') who are hosting others: in the East, 68% of neighbourhoods reported the presence of residents hosting displaced families, whilst in the West this was only reported in two out of seven neighborhoods, Mosul Al-Gadeeda and Al-Khizlani. These same two neighbourhoods, along with Al-Araby in the East, were the only three neighbourhoods assessed that reported no presence of displaced population or returnees. For every sector assessed, IDPs were reported to be the most vulnerable to challenges, with residents who are not currently hosting others reported as the least vulnerable. Resident households who are currently hosting other families were reported to be more vulnerable than returnees in every sector except ES/NFI.

IDP Profile

The majority of assessed neighbourhoods reported that the IDPs residing there were primarily displaced since the start of the Mosul military operation, with a smaller number of neighbourhoods (16%) reporting the presence of IDPs prior to the Mosul operation. Almost all those neighbourhoods reported that the IDPs residing there had been displaced from West Mosul, with a few neighbourhoods reporting IDP families from Sinjar, Shirqan, Tal Afar and Bardoush. Military operations were the only reported reason for displacement. Over half of the neighbourhoods (57%) reported that most IDPs in their neighbourhoods had been displaced once, with a smaller number having been displaced twice or even three times. It was reported in 14 out of 45 neighbourhoods that the majority of IDPs are being hosted, while in another 14 neighbourhoods the majority of IDPs are reported as staying in rented accommodation. In some neighbourhoods, IDPs were reported to be staying in informal settlements and unfinished buildings.

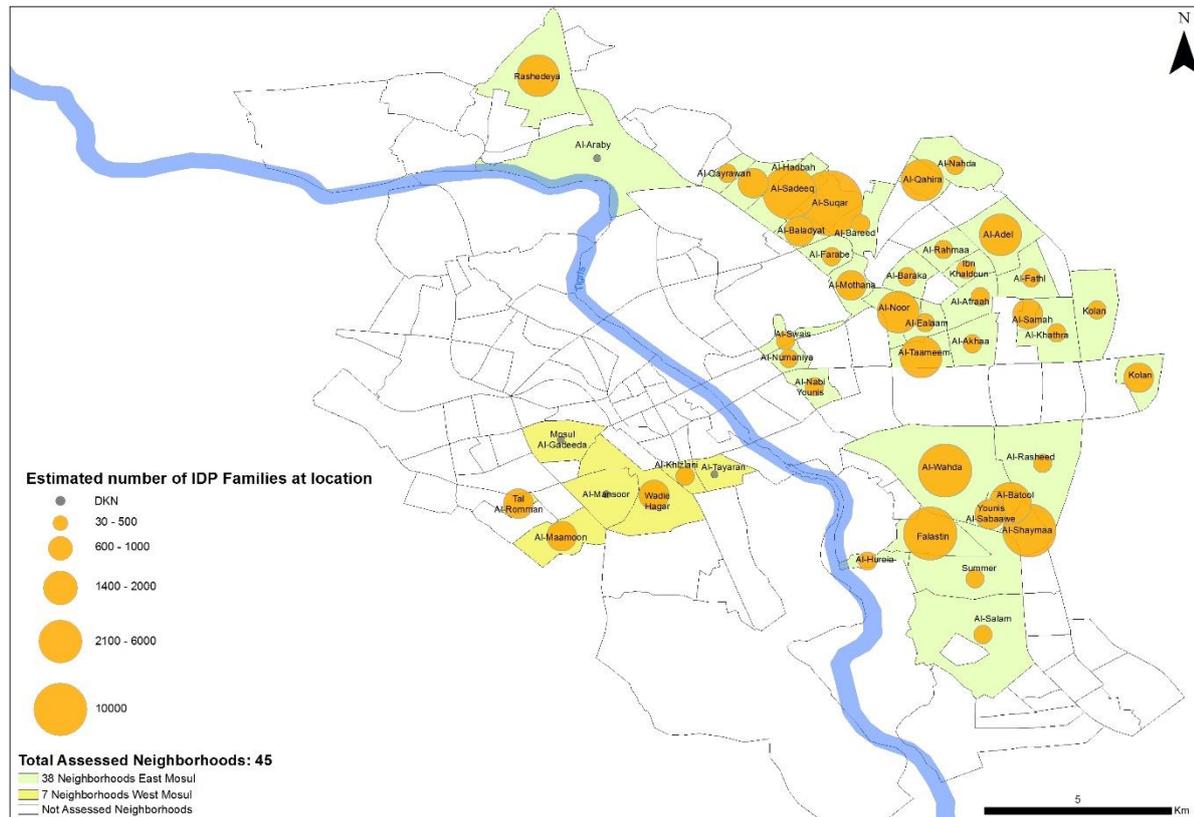
Figure 2: Table showing first, second and third rankings of IDP accommodation arrangements among assessed neighbourhoods

| | 1st Choice | 2nd Choice | 3rd Choice |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Emergency site | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Hosted | 14 | 14 | 3 |
| Informal settlement | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Own house | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Religious building | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Rented accommodation | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| School | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Unfinished building | 3 | 8 | 18 |
| Camps | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| No other options | 0 | 0 | 3 |

In most neighborhoods it was reported that the majority of IDPs residing there were displaced since the start of 2017 (79%) with 50% of neighbourhoods reporting that most IDPs left their areas of origin during the first week of March. In East Mosul KIs reported that in five out of the 37 neighbourhoods that reported the presence of IDPs, the majority of families intend to move from the current location in the next seven days¹⁰. Among them, IDPs from one neighbourhoods were reported as intending to return to their area of origin, while in two others (both in West Mosul) IDPs were reported as intending to move to Hammam al Ali and Qayyarah Ja'dah camps.

¹⁰ Findings supported by REACH – Mosul Offensive, West Mosul Displacement and Needs Overview 19 February – 13 March (2017)

Figure 3: Estimated number of IDP families in each assessed neighbourhood

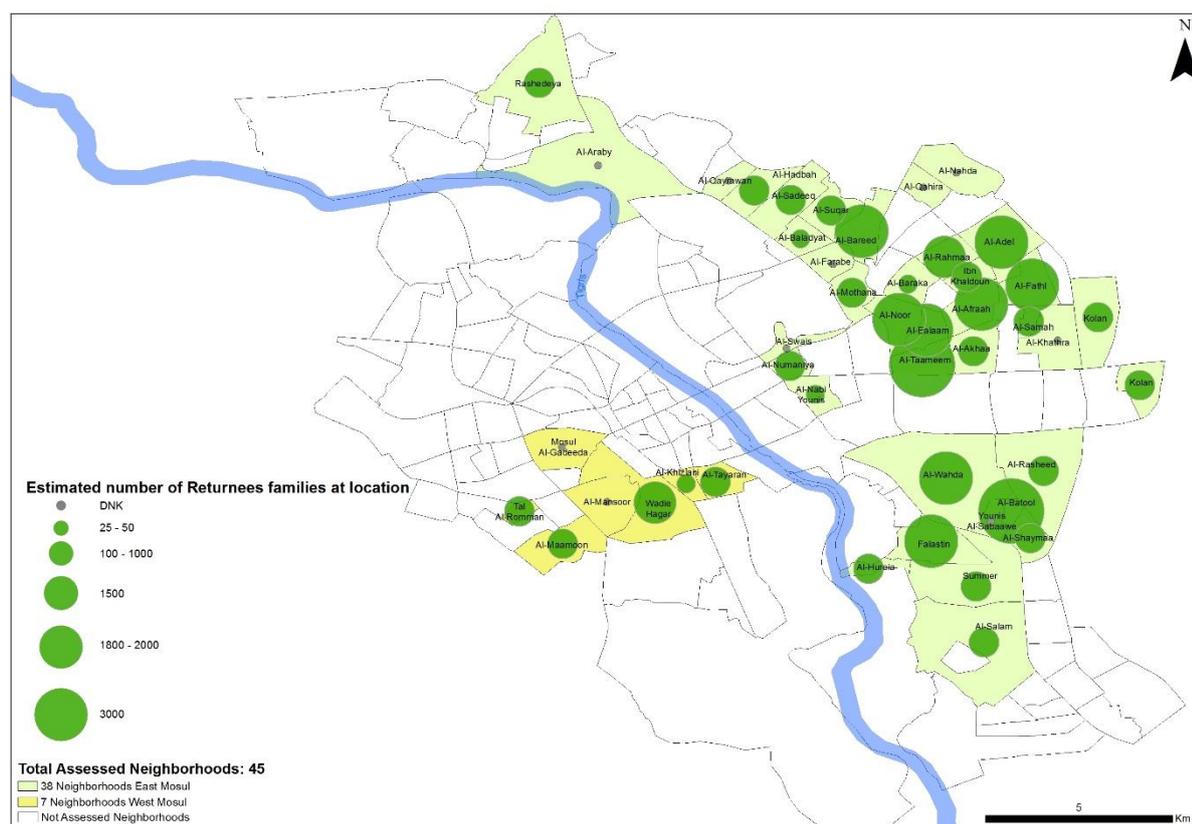


Returnee Profile

Most assessed neighbourhoods (82%) reported the presence of returnee populations. Of these, most reported that the majority of returnee families arrived more than one month earlier (78%), with other neighborhoods reporting returnee populations who arrived two to four weeks earlier (14%) or the in the previous week (8%). The primary profile of those returning were reported to be married men with their families followed by single men and the elderly. In 34 out of the 36 neighbourhoods that reported the presence of returnees, Arab Sunnis were reported to be the main returnee group¹¹. Other reported returnee communities across Mosul included Kurd Sunni, Turkmen Sunni, and Shabbak Sunni. **The three main reasons for returning in these 36 neighbourhoods were reported to be the expensive cost of living in the area of displacement, an improved sense of security in the area of origin and the improved physical access to land and property in the area of origin.** The main challenges reportedly faced by families returning to Mosul are loss of livelihoods, destruction of property and having no access to restitution and compensation mechanisms.

¹¹ Findings in line with historic city demographics as noted in UNHABITAT – City Profile of Mosul, Iraq Multi-sector assessment of a city under siege (October 2016)

Figure 4: The estimated number of returnee families in each assessed neighbourhood



Food Security

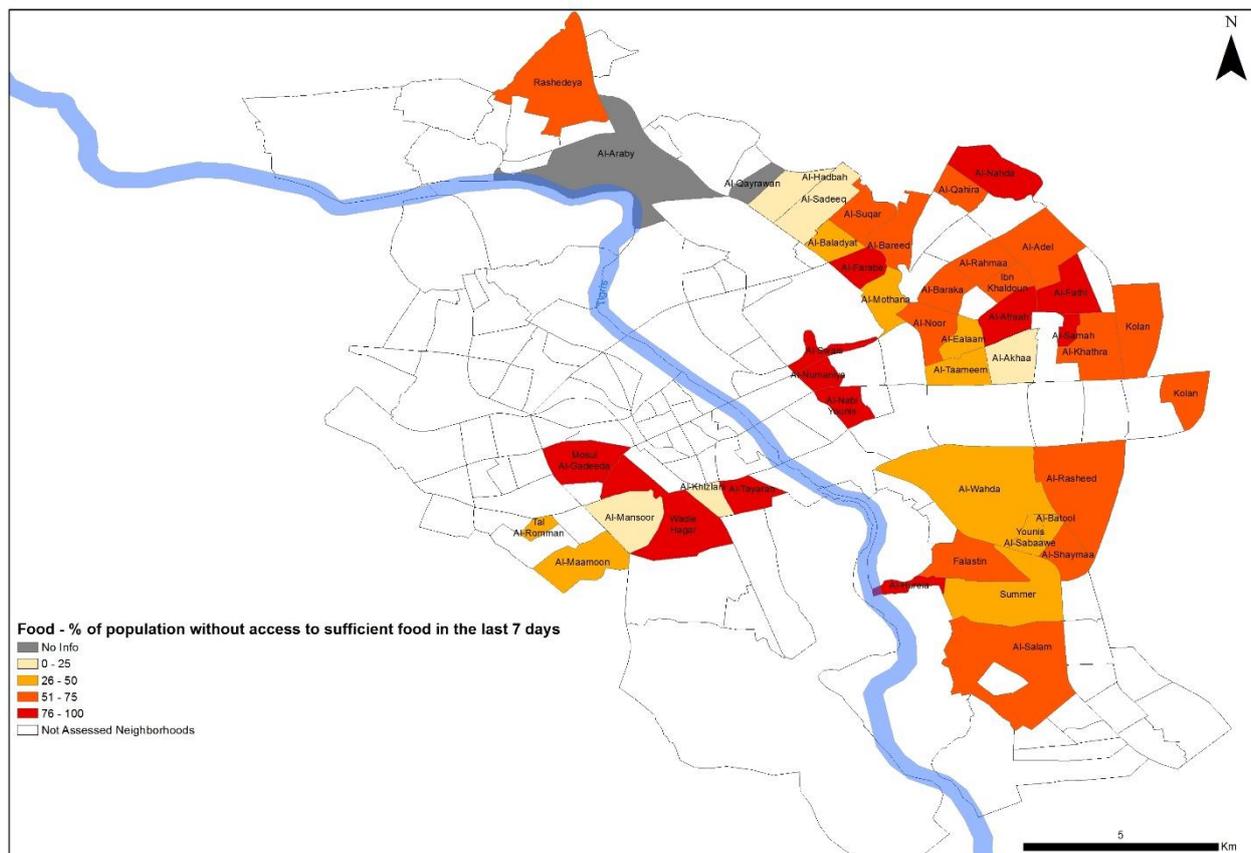
In 43 out of 45 neighbourhoods assessed it was reported that people face challenges in accessing food. Of those neighbourhoods where challenges were reported, in **one third (37%) of the neighborhoods it was reported that more than half of the population (between 51-75%) did not have sufficient access to food in the last seven days**. It was reported in a slightly smaller number (28%) of neighbourhoods that 76-100% of the population had insufficient access to food in the last seven days. Three of these neighbourhoods, Wadie Hagar, Al-Tayaran and Mosul Al-Gadeeda, are in West Mosul. In 38 out of 45 neighbourhoods it was reported that the community there are currently eating on average two meals a day, with the rest reporting three meals a day except for **Mosul Al-Ghadeeda neighbourhood in West Mosul, which is of particular concern as the community there are reportedly currently eating just one meal a day**.

Figure 5: Table showing first, second and third rankings of food challenges among assessed neighborhoods

| | 1st Food issue | 2nd Food issue | 3rd Food issue |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Limited economic resources | 11 | 26 | 5 |
| Not enough food available on the market | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Physical/logistical constraints | 24 | 9 | 4 |
| Security constraints | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural production disrupted | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Low quality of food | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| No cooking fuel | 0 | 2 | 15 |
| No other issues reported | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| No cooking facilities | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Among the 36 neighbourhoods of East Mosul reporting challenges in accessing food, key informants reported the main challenges to be limited access to markets due to physical/logistical constraints (in 23 neighbourhoods) followed by lack of economic resources (in 10 neighbourhoods). In most West Mosul neighbourhoods the main reported challenge to accessing food was the lack of food available on the market (three out of seven neighbourhoods), followed by limited access to markets due to security constraints (two out of seven). Al-Mansoor is the only neighbourhood in West Mosul where informants reported easy access to a functioning nearby market. Perhaps, as a result of this, Al-Mansoor was the only assessed neighbourhood in West Mosul that reported their community eating three meals or more in their current location and one of only two in the West where they reported that under a quarter of their population has access to sufficient food in the last seven days. Across all assessed neighbourhoods, other reported food security challenges include lack of cooking fuel and the disruption of agricultural/livestock production. Kolan (Al-Gogjali), Al-Suqar, and Al-Sadeeq were the three neighbourhoods that identified the disruption of agricultural production as their 2nd ranked food issue.

Figure 6: Percentage of reported population per neighbourhood without access to sufficient food in the last 7 days



Due to limited financial resources, it was reported in many neighbourhoods that communities rely on gifts, charity and loans to source food. In almost all neighbourhoods in East Mosul it was reported that buying on credit (95%) was one of their three main sources of food within the past seven days, whilst in all neighbourhoods gifts from families and friends (74%) was reported as the second most referenced source of food.

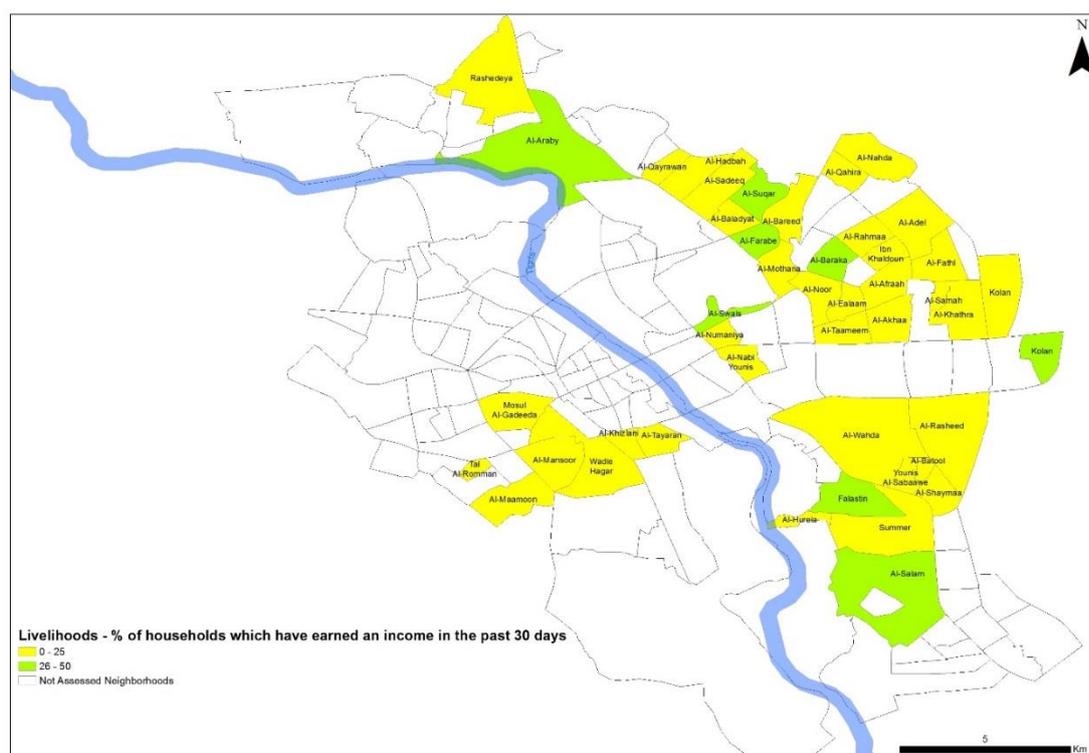
In West Mosul neighbourhoods it was reported that the population is more reliant upon charity to cover food needs. In five out of seven West Mosul neighbourhoods it was reported that United Nations (UN) or INGO assistance was one of their three main sources of food within the past seven days, while in three out of seven food was provided primarily through assistance from local charities or the community. This is different to East Mosul where UN/INGO or local charity/community assistance was reported to be the families' main sources of food in only three neighbourhoods, Al-Suqar, Al-Baladyat and Al-Sadeeq.

Most neighbourhoods in which it was reported that there are food security issues identified that IDPs are most vulnerable to these concerns, followed by remainee households currently hosting others.

Livelihoods and Markets

Key informants reported in practically all neighbourhoods in East Mosul (97%) and West Mosul (100%) that less than a quarter of the population had earned an income in the past 30 days. It was reported in the vast majority of neighborhoods that the communities resort to the use of mild to severe coping strategies to support themselves. In 96% of all the neighbourhoods, community members are reportedly borrowing money to sustain themselves. Accepting support from family/friend is a practice noted in 82% of neighbourhoods, whilst spending savings is noted in 80% of the locations. Reduced spending on non-food items or education and selling assets are practices observed in respectively 76% and 56% of all neighbourhoods in Mosul City¹².

Figure 7: Map showing the reported proportion of households that have earned an income in the past 30 days, by neighbourhood



Although markets in East Mosul have bounced back quickly and stock a diverse range of commodities at acceptable prices,¹³ the population in **most neighbourhoods still lacks any purchasing power as livelihood opportunities are minimal**. Whilst almost all neighbourhoods in East Mosul reported easy access to a nearby functional market, in West Mosul this was only reported in Al-Mansoor neighbourhood. Due to the lack of functional markets in West Mosul there are reports of people walking long distances in order to buy food or access distribution sites.¹⁴ In East Mosul the neighbourhoods of Al-Fatih and Al-Salam also reported not having an easily accessible functioning market nearby.

Most neighbourhoods with reported challenges in accessing income and livelihoods identified that IDPs are most vulnerable population group for these concerns, followed by remainee households currently hosting IDPs.

¹² Findings supported by People in Need Iraq – Rapid Humanitarian Needs and Market Assessment, Eastern neighbourhoods of East Mosul (February 2017)

¹³ WFP - East Mosul Rapid Market Assessment (March 2017)

¹⁴ RISE Foundation - Baghdad Circle and Wadi al Ayn, (2 April 2017)

WASH

In both East and West Mosul it was reported that neighbourhoods are struggling to access sufficient amounts of water safe for drinking and cooking and thus are reliant upon unprotected open wells, water trucking, and bottled water, all of which may require travelling a long distance. In almost all neighbourhoods (97%) it was reported that there are challenges in accessing safe drinking cooking water in their area. **In 27 out of 45 assessed neighbourhoods, key informants stated that almost the entire population did not have access to sufficient water that was safe for drinking and cooking in the last seven days.**

The most reported primary issue concerning water quality and access were insufficient water treatment capacity including filters and chlorine tablets (reported in 50% of all neighbourhoods), physical/logistical constraints to access water (16%), and limited economic resources to procure water (16%). In a smaller number of neighbourhoods (14%) KIs and CGDs also listed 'other' as an answer and then went on to unanimously describe how the water supply network is not functioning, water pipes have been damaged by military operations and the water pumping station is not operating.^{15 16}

Figure 8: Reported proportion of population with insufficient access to safe water for drinking and cooking, per neighbourhood

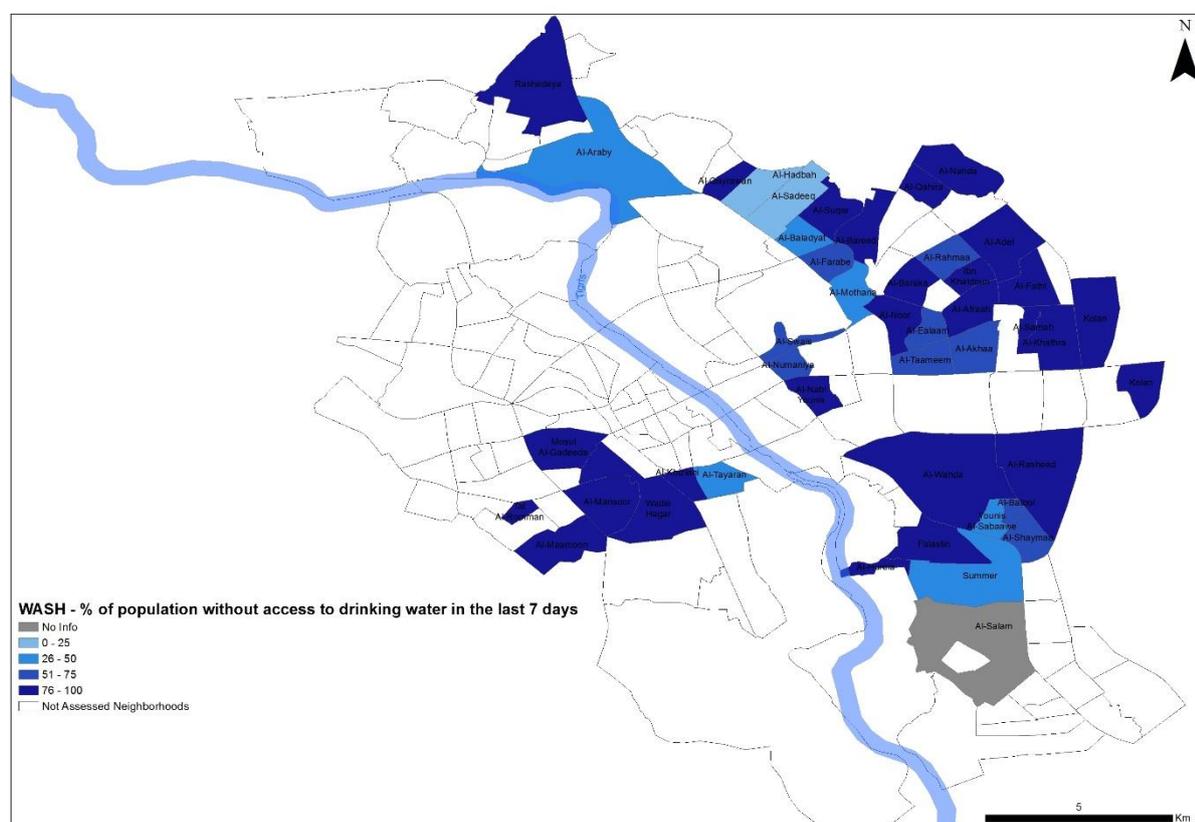


Figure 9: Table showing assessed neighbourhoods first, second and third sources of drinking water

| | 1st Source | 2nd Source | 3rd Source |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Bore hole | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Bottled water | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| No water available | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Piped water | 4 | 3 | 2 |

¹⁵ OCHA - Humanitarian Bulletin Iraq (February 2017)

¹⁶ RISE Foundation - Displacement, returns and stayees in West Mosul (25 March)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| Protected open well | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Unprotected open well | 18 | 7 | 4 |
| Water trucking | 3 | 15 | 12 |
| No other water source | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| Other | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Protected spring | 1 | 1 | 0 |

In 18 out of 45 neighbourhoods KIs reported that unprotected open wells are the most common source of drinking water followed by bottled water. When asked about the most common source of water, it was reported in 20% of neighbourhoods that there is no drinking water available within their neighborhood, with households reportedly having to walk long distances to access water: it was reported in many neighbourhoods (73%) that it takes them more than 60 minutes just to reach a water source. Key informants in many neighbourhoods in East Mosul (87%) and in West Mosul (100%) reported that their drinking water is unacceptable in terms of colour, taste and smell. Tal Al-Romman and Al-Maamoon in West Mosul are neighbourhoods of particular concern as in both these neighbourhoods, after first reporting that there is no water available, KI's in both neighbourhoods reported rain water as their primary source of drinking water.

Although it was reported in two thirds of neighbourhoods assessed that 75%+ of the population have access to handwashing facilities, key informants in a third of neighbourhoods assessed said that less than half of the population have access to sanitation facilities. Of those that did report access to sanitation facilities, and those that reported access to handwashing facilities, it was reported that in 87% of neighbourhoods they were generally not separated between men and women.

Most neighbourhoods reporting challenges in accessing safe drinking and cooking water identified that the most vulnerable population groups for these concerns are IDPs, followed equally by both returnee households and remainees currently hosting IDPs.

Health

Key informants in 93% per cent of neighbourhoods reported that there are numerous cases of people with illnesses, injuries or disabilities. The most commonly reported health challenge was diarrhoea (71% of all neighbourhoods) followed by respiratory diseases (17%) and 'others'. Neighbourhoods that reported 'other' illnesses went on to describe skin diseases suspected to be linked to unclean water, kidney problems and urological infections, hepatitis and, in Kolan and Al-Numaniya, outbreaks of mumps in schools. In more than half of all neighbourhoods assessed (56%), KIs reported the presence of urgent medical cases that require evacuation.

In 38 neighbourhoods of East Mosul it was reported that slightly under a quarter of the population are physically ill, injured or disabled. In West Mosul key informants in four out of seven neighbourhoods reported that the proportion was between 26-50%. The proportion was reported between 51-75% in the neighbourhoods of Tal Al-Romman in West Mosul and Al-Samah and Al-Shaymaa in East Mosul.

Figure 10: Table showing first, second and third ranked health issues in assessed neighborhoods

| | 1st Health issue | 2nd Health issue | 3rd Health issue |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Diarrhoea | 30 | 5 | 4 |
| Disabled | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Fever | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Other | 2 | 9 | 15 |
| Respiratory Diseases | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| Trauma related injuries | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| No issue reported | 0 | 0 | 2 |

It was reported in almost all neighbourhoods assessed (96%) that people face challenges in accessing healthcare. Of those neighbourhoods that reported healthcare challenges, in 86% of the locations, KIs reported that the main issue was availability of healthcare services. In half of all neighbourhoods reporting

Figure 12: Table showing first, second and third ranked child protection issues among assessed neighborhoods

| | 1st protection issue | 2nd protection issue | 3rd protection issue |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Child Labour | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Detention | 15 | 6 | 2 |
| Kidnapping | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No other issue reported | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Lack of registration of newborn babies | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Psychological distress or trauma | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Child marriage | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Violence in the community | 0 | 0 | 1 |

In 60% of assessed neighbourhoods it was reported that there are risks facing children. **Of these neighbourhoods, 93% reported that the two main child protection issues were detention and lack of registration of newborn babies.** Key informants in a large number of neighbourhoods assessed reported that there are no safe spaces for children to play (87%) and no local community groups operating (76%). In addition, the assessments indicate that **unaccompanied children were a common occurrence in many locations: 31 out of 45 neighbourhoods reported the presence of children with no mother, father or immediate family member present to take care of them.** To a large extent, these children were reported to be living with other families in the community e.g. with neighbours or other community members (in 97% of all neighborhoods where their presence was noted).

Education

Whilst key informants in three quarters of neighbourhoods in East Mosul reported that the vast majority of children are attending schools, in all assessed neighbourhoods of West Mosul less than 25% of children are reportedly attending school. In nearly half of all neighbourhoods RNA participants reported at least one damaged or destroyed school¹⁸, with some neighbourhoods reporting as many as two schools (13%) or even three (10%). KIs in Al-Hadbah, Al-Suqar, Al-Adel and Al-Sadeeq reported that in their respective neighbourhoods five schools are damaged or destroyed. **For those children not attending school, it was reported in 71% of neighbourhoods that most had had not attended school for more than two months.** In Al-Barak neighbourhood it was reported by KIs that some children's sustained absence from education has caused them psychological difficulties.

Figure 13: Table showing first, second and third ranked education issues among assessed neighbourhoods

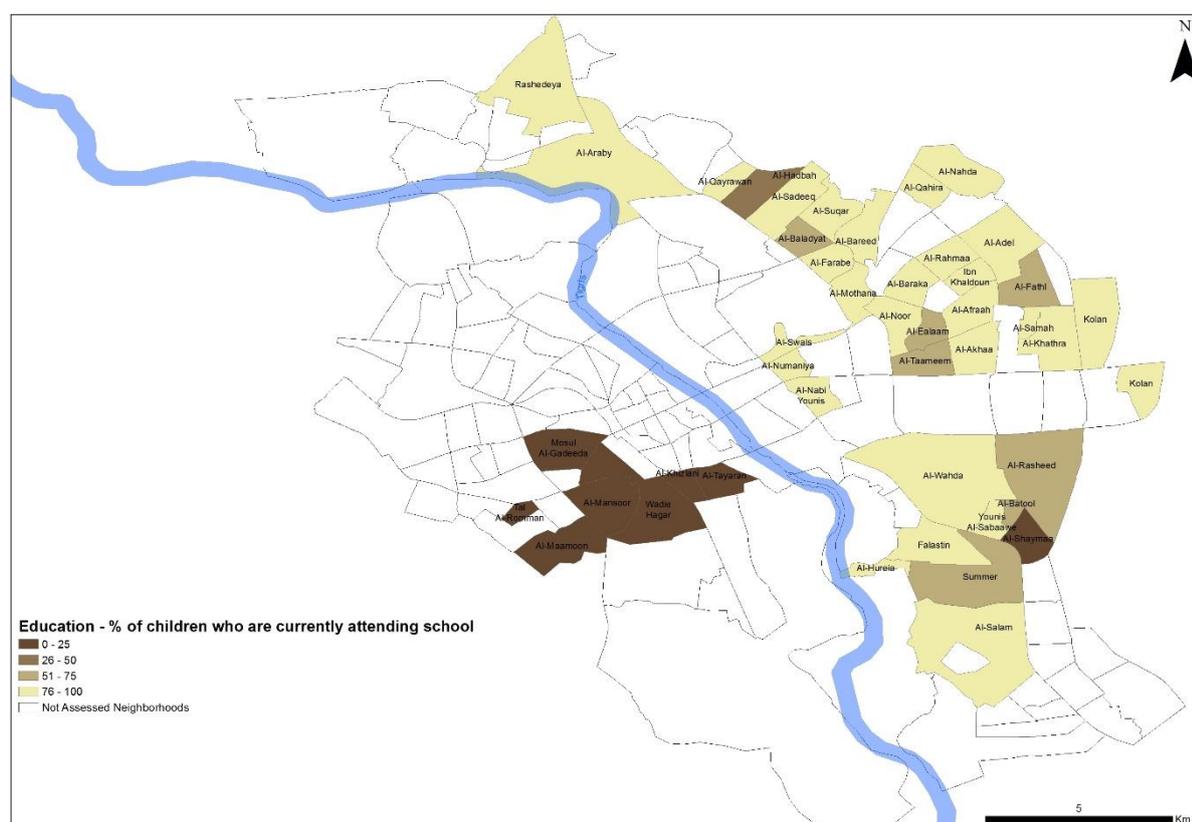
| | 1st Issue | 2nd Issue | 3rd Issue |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Limited economic resources | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Physical/logistical constraints | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| Not enough learning materials | 12 | 6 | 1 |
| Not enough schools | 17 | 16 | 4 |
| Not enough teachers | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Other | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| No other issue reported | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| School being used as shelter | 0 | 1 | 2 |

¹⁸ Findings supported by People in Needs Iraq – Rapid Humanitarian Needs and Market Assessment, Eastern neighbourhoods of East Mosul (February 2017)

It was reported in a large majority of assessed neighbourhoods (89%) that children face challenges in accessing education in their area. Of these neighbourhoods the main reported issues concerning education were that **there are not enough schools or classrooms (43% of neighbourhoods)** and that **there are not enough learning materials (27%)**. Some key informants also described how the teaching staff generally have not received salaries¹⁹ and that this has impacted their motivation to come to work. Although reported attendance levels in East Mosul are high, which is positive, issues such as overcrowding, lack of materials and unpaid staff are all problems that negatively affect the quality of education that children attending schools are receiving.

Most neighbourhoods reporting that children face challenges accessing education identified IDPs as the most vulnerable to these concerns followed by remainees which are currently hosting IDPs.

Figure 14: Reported proportion of children who are currently attending school, per neighbourhood



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ESNFI)

In half of the assessed neighbourhoods it was reported that three quarters or more of the population currently have access to adequate shelter. However, **KIs and CGDs in 13 out of 45 neighbourhoods said that between 25 and 50% of the population do not have access to weatherproof, safe and secure shelter** as well as essential NFIs. Tal Al-Romman in West Mosul and Younis Al-Sabaawe in East Mosul are areas of particular concern as in these neighbourhoods it was reported that the proportion of population lacking adequate shelter is 75-100%.

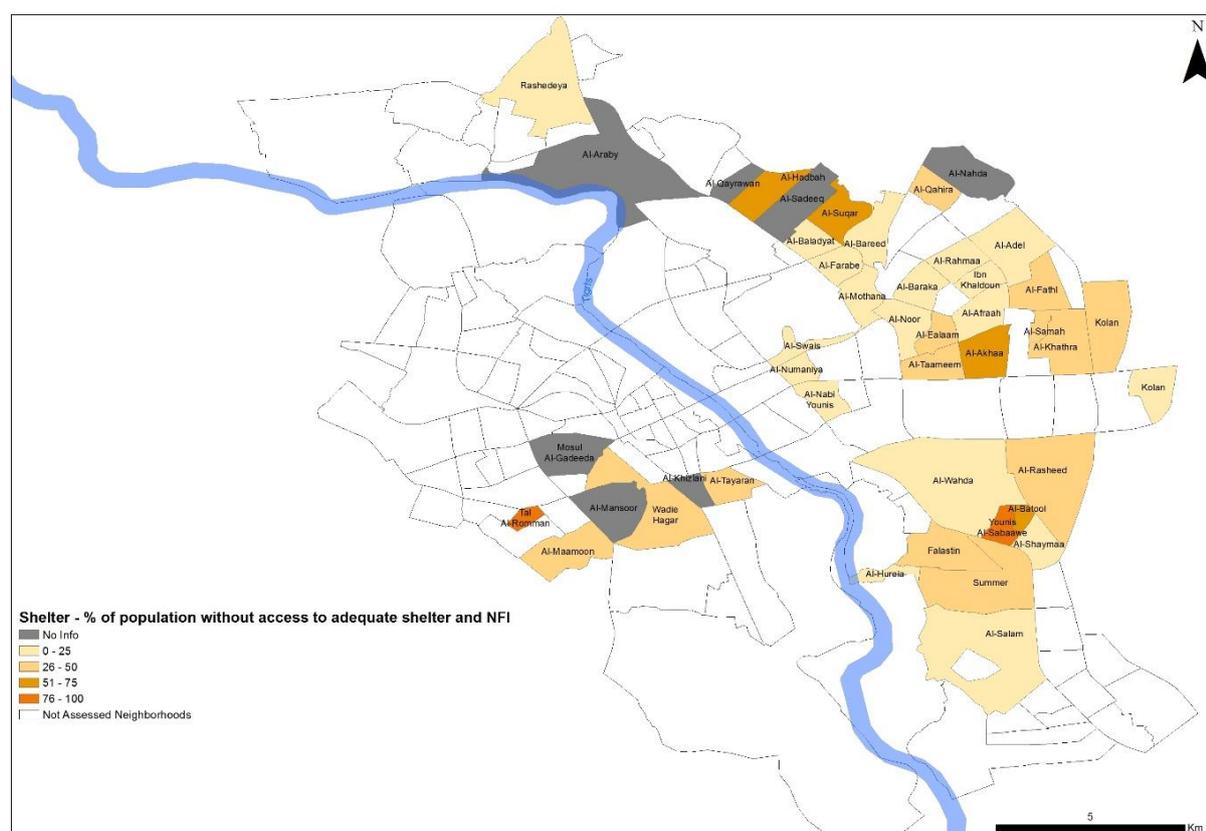
¹⁹ In July 2015 the Iraqi Government became unable to continue transferring salaries of government employees living in territories occupied by armed groups as reported in City Profile of Mosul, Iraq Multi-sector assessment of a city under siege (October 2016)

Figure 15: Table showing first, second and third ranked emergency shelter and NFI issues among assessed neighborhoods

| | 1 st Issue | 2 nd Issue | 3 rd Issue |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Not enough access to HH items due to economic resources | 21 | 8 | 3 |
| Not enough access to HH items due to physical constraints | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| Not enough access to HH items due to security constraints | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Not enough HH items available | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Not enough access to shelter materials due to economic constraints | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| Not enough access to shelter materials due to physical constraints | 4 | 5 | 15 |
| Other | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| No other issue reported | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Not enough shelter materials available | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Key informants in a large majority of assessed neighbourhoods (84%) reported that many people in the community lack basic shelter materials (e.g. tarps, timber) or household items (e.g. blanket, mattresses). Of those neighbourhoods who reported a lack of shelter materials and household items the main issues that were reported were lack of access to household items due to limited economic resources (55% of neighbourhoods) and due to physical/logistical constraints (26%).

Figure 16: Percentage of reported population per neighbourhood without adequate access to adequate shelter and NFIs



It was reported in almost all neighbourhoods (95%) assessed that IDPs are the most vulnerable to inadequate shelter access, compared to returnees (61%), remainees hosting (53%) or non-hosting (42%). As those living in Al-Baladyat identified, IDPs have limited displacement options, and often the destruction of their own properties and manner in which they left meant that they had to leave many essential NFIs behind. Most neighbourhoods in which it was reported that people face lack basic shelter materials and

household items identified that IDPs are by far the most vulnerable to these concerns, with almost double the amount of neighbourhoods selecting them compared to returnees, the next most vulnerable group.

Assistance

Key informants in a large majority (80%) of assessed neighbourhoods reported that they had not received any assistance in their area in the last seven days. The small number of neighborhoods that had received assistance in the last seven days in both East and West Mosul reported receiving food (78% of neighbourhoods that were provided with assistance), water (56%), NFIs (22%) and multi-sectoral emergency response packages/RRM (22%). Around three quarters of the neighbourhoods that reported assistance indicated that it was provided by INGOs in the last seven days. Only 20% of the neighbourhoods in East Mosul indicated that assistance was received from local charities. In contrast, all neighbourhoods in West Mosul reported having received assistance from local charities.

When asked to list their top priority for further assistance, KIs and communities in 27 out of 45 neighbourhoods prioritised food whilst water was prioritised in 13 neighbourhoods.²⁰ There was no notable difference in priority needs between East and West Mosul. Other identified priority needs included medical care, employment, security, and education.

Figure 17: Table showing first, second and third priority needs among assessed neighbourhoods

| | 1 st Priority | 2 nd Priority | 3 rd Priority |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Employment | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Food | 27 | 5 | 6 |
| Water | 13 | 25 | 3 |
| Medical care | 1 | 3 | 19 |
| Security | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Shelter support | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Education | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Sanitation | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Psychosocial Support | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Conclusion

The joint assessment was conducted in over a quarter of neighbourhoods in Mosul city, focusing on neighbourhoods that were accessible in terms of safety, where there were reports of large number of IDPs or an indication of high population density (based on pre-crisis census data). **Whilst this first round of the RNA did not cover all accessible neighbourhoods it acts as a baseline upon which further neighbourhoods assessments can be built upon.** As such assessment findings, cannot be generalized to non-assessed areas, where the situation is likely to be very different. Within target areas, assessment findings should only be considered as indicative, reflecting KI and CGD perceptions at the neighbourhood level at a given moment of time. Despite these limitations, the information collected provides the humanitarian community with a better understanding of needs of the various population groups within targeted areas in Mosul, contributing to more effective response planning.

In terms of cross-cutting concerns, it is clear from the findings that **the needs of West Mosul are particularly severe compared to those reported from neighbourhoods in the East**, while IDPs are consistently identified as being the most vulnerable group to all sectoral indicators assessed with the communities hosting them the second most vulnerable.

In terms of immediate needs, **assessed neighbourhoods reported a significant lack of access to sufficient amounts of both food and water**, particularly in West Mosul. Whilst most markets are more active than they were one year ago²¹ and food is available, it was reported in many neighbourhoods that **the**

²⁰ Findings supported by People in Need Iraq – Rapid Humanitarian Needs and Market Assessment, Eastern neighbourhoods of East Mosul (February 2017)

²¹ WFP - East Mosul Rapid Market Assessment (March 2017)

population lacks the resources to purchase food and is thus resorting to buying on credit or receiving gifts from family and friends. The lack of available income generating activities and livelihood opportunities means that in many neighbourhoods, people have very little to no money to spend. Assistance has not been received in the vast majority of neighbourhoods and, where it has, it has become a key source of food. KIs in many neighbourhoods brought attention to Mosul's damaged water network and reported the current lack of water treatment capacity as their primary issue. **Many neighbourhoods are relying on unprotected open wells and in almost all neighbourhoods assessed KIs reported that the primary source of drinking water was unacceptable in terms of taste, colour and smell.** Acute needs concerning food and water combined with the lack of income earned over the last 30 days is leading many to turn to negative coping mechanisms to sustain themselves. These coping mechanisms, such as buying on credit, borrowing money, selling assets, spending savings and reducing spending on non-food expenditures all have the capacity to exacerbate an already precarious and fragile situation. As such, **as well as direct humanitarian assistance, further research into potential cash programming and livelihood generation projects should be explored.**

Assessment findings indicate that humanitarian assistance should be urgently upscaled to meet the basic food and water needs of the population in accessible areas of Mosul. In parallel, **humanitarian actors should support the self-recovery of Mosul's population through programs that promote livelihoods and income generation**, as well as restoring access to services, notably health and education. Given the specificities of each neighbourhood and the overall rapid recovery of markets, it is recommended that **multi-sectoral humanitarian response planning and coordination is organised at the neighbourhood level, and that cash programming is proposed where possible, in coordination with clusters.** Finally, given the dynamic and rapidly evolving context of Mosul, it is recommended that the AWG continues to coordinate RNAs in newly accessible neighbourhoods, as well as to provide updates on already assessed ones. In parallel, efforts should continue to better understand the humanitarian situation in inaccessible areas of Mosul.

Annex 1: Comparative Needs Overview, by Neighbourhood

| East Mosul Neighbourhoods | Food Security | | WASH | | Health and Nutrition | | Education | | Shelter | Livelihoods | Protection * | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | % of population without access to sufficient food in the last 7 days | Average number of meals eaten per day in location | % of population without access to sufficient and safe water for drinking | % of population with access to functional sanitation facilities | % of population with physical illness, injury or disability | % of population without access to adequate healthcare | % of children who are currently attending school | Of those not in school, average length of time they have not attended | % of population without access to adequate shelter and NFIs | % of households which have earned income in the past 30 days | % of people needing emergency assistance to move or relocate | % of population not feeling safe or protected where they live now. |
| Al-Adel | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Afraah | 76-100 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Akhaa | 0-25 | 2 | 51-75 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 2 to 4 weeks | 51-75 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Araby | NR | 3 or more | 26-50 | 76-100 | NR | 0-25 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | NR | 26-50 | NR | NR |
| Al-Baladyat | 26-50 | 2 | 26-50 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 51-75 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 76-100 |
| Al-Baraka | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | NR | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 26-50 | NR | NR |
| Al-Bareed | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Batool | 26-50 | 2 | 51-75 | 26-50 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 51-75 | DNK | 51-75 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Ealaam | 26-50 | 2 | 51-75 | 26-50 | NR | 26-50 | 51-75 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Farabe | 76-100 | 2 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 26-50 | NR | NR |
| Al-Fathl | 76-100 | 2 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 51-75 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Hadbah | 0-25 | 2 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 26-50 | More than 2 months | 51-75 | 0-25 | 26-50 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Al-Hureia | 76-100 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Khathra | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | DNK | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Mothana | 26-50 | 2 | 26-50 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 76-100 |
| Al-Nabi Younis | 76-100 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Nahda | 76-100 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | DNK | NR | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Noor | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 51-75 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | DNK | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Numaniya | 76-100 | 2 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Qahira | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Qayrawan | NR | 3 or more | 76-100 | 76-100 | NR | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | NR | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Rahmaa | 51-75 | 2 | 51-75 | 51-75 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | DNK | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Rasheed | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 51-75 | 26-50 | 76-100 | 51-75 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Sadeeq | 0-25 | 3 or more | 0-25 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 2 to 4 weeks | NR | 0-25 | 26-50 | 0-25 |
| Al-Salam | 51-75 | 2 | NR | 76-100 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 26-50 | NR | NR |
| Al-Samah | 76-100 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 51-75 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Shaymaa | 51-75 | 2 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 2 to 4 weeks | 0-25 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 26-50 |
| Al-Suqar | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 51-75 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 2 to 4 weeks | 51-75 | 26-50 | NR | NR |
| Al-Swais | 76-100 | 2 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 0-25 | NR | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 26-50 | NR | NR |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------|----|----|
| Al-Taameem | 26-50 | 2 | 51-75 | 26-50 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 51-75 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Wahda | 26-50 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Falastin | 51-75 | 3 or more | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 26-50 | NR | NR |
| Ibn Khaldoun | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Kolan | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 0-25 | 26-50 | NR | NR |
| Kolan | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 51-75 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 76-100 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Rashedeya | 51-75 | 2 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 76-100 | 5 to 8 weeks | 0-25 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Summer | 26-50 | 2 | 26-50 | 76-100 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 51-75 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Younis Al-Sabaawe | 26-50 | 3 or more | 26-50 | 0-25 | DNK | 0-25 | 76-100 | DNK | 76-100 | 0-25 | NR | NR |

| West Mosul Neighbourhoods | Food Security | | WASH | | Health and Nutrition | | Education | | Shelter | Livelihoods | Protection* | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | % of population without access to sufficient food in the last 7 days | Average number of meals eaten per day in location | % of population without access to sufficient and safe water for drinking | % of population with access to functional sanitation facilities | % of population with physical illness, injury or disability | % of population without access to adequate healthcare | % of children who are currently attending school | Of those not in school, average length of time they have not attended | % of population without access to adequate shelter and NFIs | % of households which have earned income in the past 30 days | % of people needing emergency assistance to move or relocate | % of population not feeling safe or protected where they live now. |
| Al-Khizlani | 0-25 | 2 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 0-25 | More than 2 months | NR | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Maamoon | 26-50 | 2 | 76-100 | 26-50 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 0-25 | DNK | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | 26-50 |
| Al-Mansoor | 0-25 | 3 or more | 76-100 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 0-25 | More than 2 months | NR | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Al-Tayaran | 76-100 | 2 | 26-50 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 0-25 | DNK | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | NR |
| Mosul Al-Gadeeda | 76-100 | 1 | 76-100 | 76-100 | 26-50 | 76-100 | 0-25 | More than 2 months | NR | 0-25 | 0-25 | 76-100 |
| Tal Al-Romman | 26-50 | 2 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 51-75 | 76-100 | 0-25 | More than 2 months | 76-100 | 0-25 | 76-100 | 51-75 |
| Wadie Hagar | 76-100 | 2 | 76-100 | 0-25 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 0-25 | More than 2 months | 26-50 | 0-25 | NR | 26-50 |

Legend

NR - Issue not reported

DNK - Don't know

* A multiple of factors may have led to protection concerns being under-reported during the KIs and CGDs.