



Humanitarian Response Ninawah Liberation Operation

**Head of the Task Force Team
The Iraqi Red Crescent Society
17th Oct. 2016 -31st Aug.2017**



The Iraqi Red Crescent Society

Humanitarian Response

During

Ninawa Liberation Operation

17th October 2016–31st August 2017

Iraq endangered by terrorist group called ISIL (the Islamic state of Levant and Iraq) on 2014 they invaded almost 1/3 of country in area and population, on 2016 the Iraqi government with international allies and the popular movement services started liberation operation of affected areas.

As a result, massive waves of internally displaced people moved into temporary camps or inside cities at deserted buildings with urgent need to sustainable security, protection, humanitarian and medical services to preserve their wellbeing and dignity

The principal liberation operation took place in Ninawa governorate 2nd large governorate in Iraq with 2.5 million population during 17 October 2016 - 31st August, 2017; Mosul liberation verified as the biggest humanitarian operation in this decade

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) on behalf of volunteers and staff wish to acknowledge the valuable contribution and support of its partners, local and public authorities to ensure successful mission in saving and protecting the vulnerable lives in utmost professional level in preparedness and responses.

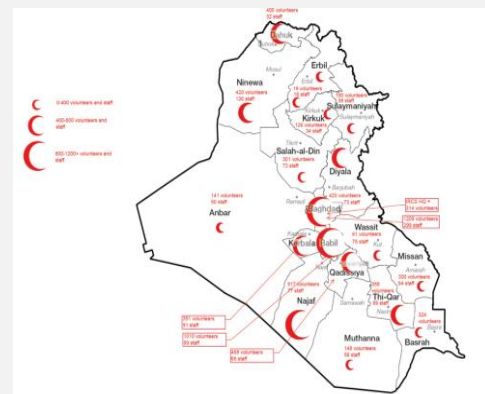
The IRCS humanitarian response in Ninawa Liberation operation explained in this report.

Introduction

The Iraqi Red Crescent society (IRCS) is an Independent, volunteer-based National Society that works to alleviate suffering for all. We are also an auxiliary body to public authorities/government when responding to humanitarian needs. However, we maintain our independence from authorities and function as an autonomous, apolitical, non-partisan organization. Our interventions alleviate the suffering for all, in accordance with the movement's fundamental principles since 1932; we operate inside and outside Iraq, as we are part of the international movement of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement and guardian of the international law and treaties. Our Fundamental principles: humanity, independence, impartiality, neutrality, voluntary services, unity and universality. Our volunteers and staff are part of their local communities and they serve during peace and nature or manmade disaster; our major Programs range between Relief, First Aid and health and medical services, water and sanitation (WATSAN), Dissemination of the international humanitarian law (IHL), Youth activities, Restoring family links (RFL) and Awareness programs for the war remnant (ERWA).

We aid the public in all ceremonies and public events besides sponsoring youth activities.

IRCS main structure is distributed on the 18 governorates including the capital Baghdad, 93 offices, with human power of 7530 volunteers, 2195 staff, beside our offices in Amman, Beirut and Tehran.



The Ninawah Liberation operation humanitarian response displaced 90,535 families and internal displacement of 73,341 families; the IRCS targeted all these 163,876 vulnerable families with all kinds of relief, medical, health services many times with a running cost of 23,825,719.00 USD.

The Iraqi Red Crescent society led the humanitarian response in the liberation operation from planning stage (7 months prior operation), execution of response and during recovery phase for all vulnerable people affected in the Ninawah and all liberated areas with the participation and contribution technical and financial of our partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent movement and local humanitarian actors and cooperation with federal government, its agencies and committees, Kurdistan governments and all local authorities.

Our esteemed partners (in alphabetical order): -

1. The Red Cross Red Crescent movement
 - The Algerian Red Crescent
 - The Danish Red Cross
 - The German Red Cross
 - The Finnish Red Cross
 - The French Red Cross
 - The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
 - The International Federation of Red Cross, Red Crescent (IFRC)
 - The Iranian Red Crescent
 - The Italian Red Cross
 - The Norwegian Red Cross
 - The Qatar Red Crescent Society
 - The Swedish Red Cross



- The Turkish Red Crescent
- 2. Other humanitarian actor's
 - Barazani Charitable Foundation (BCF)
 - Logistic cluster
 - Trauma Working group
- 3. Government and unions
 - European union ECHO
 - Japanese government (Ministry of Foreign affairs)
 - Turkish Airlines

IRCS auxiliary rule to the Iraqi government and public authorities;
The prime minister office

- A. Member in the national operation cell NOC)
- B. Member in Operations Room for Relieving and Sheltering Displaced People
- C. Member in the JCMC (Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center)
- D. Heading the medical emergency response cell inside camps
- E. Member in JCC (Joint Crisis Coordination Center –KRG Ministry of Interior

Ninawa Governorate

Is a governorate in northern Iraq that contains the ancient Assyrian city of Nineveh. It has an area of 37,323 km² and an estimated population of 5,500,000 people in 2012. Its chief city and provincial capital is Mosul, which lies across the Tigris River. Tal Afar is the second-biggest city.

Neighboring Iraqi regions are Duhok Governorate to the north, Erbil Governorate to the east, Salahaddin Governorate to the south-east, and Al-Anbar Governorate to the south. In the west, it shares a border with Syria, mostly Al-Hasakah Governorate, and Deir ez-Zor Governorate in the south.

Ninawa has eight administrative districts according to its population starting from Al-Mosul, Tel-Afar, Tel-Kaif, Sinjar, Al-Hamdaniya, Al-Ba'aj, Shekhan and Al-Hadhar

Nineveh Province is multiethnic. There are significant numbers of Arabs, Assyrians, Kurds, Turkmens as well as Yazidis both in towns and cities, and in their own specific villages and regions. There are also numbers of Armenians, Kawliya and Mandeans, Shabak.

2014 June 10th Mosul was invaded by ISIL followed by Tel-Afar and Sinjar with two massive waves of displacement of more than 750,000 person took place between June and August 2014 toward neighboring governorates including Erbil and Duhok and continue till liberation operations



Humanitarian Operation Planning

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) started preparation for the responses to the operation 7 months before responding to the need considering that:-

1. January 2nd 2016 begun liberation operation on Anbar ,Salahaddin and Diala were thousands of Internally displaced families (IDPs) from those governorates to camps and different cities ,vulnerable need sustained relief operations more than 240,000 families were displaced from those operations
2. Mosul dam collapse is eminent danger that may add further challenge to the response operation as flooding may totally destroy many cities ,roads and prepared camps for displaced families beside severe damage to the infrastructures that in turn burden logistic preparation specifically in Mosul liberation operation
3. Iraq in challenging financial crisis with low oil barrel prices and escalating military operations
4. Many humanitarian actors cannot cope with the new situation and response
5. Many roads , bridges or access highways are damages by military operation or total un safe for working teams
6. Our local branch , offices ,warehouses and fleet was confiscated by ISIL

As a result ,IRC leadership and high officials at headquarter level , intensified frequent meetings and long discussions to assess and facilitate the operation plan and response in Mosul operation through meetings with :-

1. Public authorities in federal Iraqi government and Kurdistan
2. Local authorities as governors and directorate in affected and surrounding governorates
3. Meeting at ministerial level as Ministry of Displaced and Migrant (MoDM) , Health(MoH) ,Transportation (MoT) ,Trade ,and Interior (MoI)
4. Meeting with different committees and operation cells at different sectors and governmental levels
5. Meeting with other humanitarian actors as UN and it's agencies ,local and international NGOs
6. Cluster group meeting as logistic , health ,food and others
7. Meeting with UNDP and OFDA for awareness campaign to Mosul Dam early warning and response
8. Meetings and communication with Red Cross Red Crescent movement components including current partners

In conclusion, In July 2016, a dynamic response operation plan finalized and adopted; that target 100,000 families inside camps within 30 days post displacement and could be upgraded and or adjusted based on careful evaluating the needs and hectic situation on the ground.

Government approved this plan and the IRCS declared the 1st responder to the displaced families starting at the screening centers, camps and returnee (Iraqi government the Prime Minister Office order on July, 11, 2016 issue no.8826/64)

The Plan Details

1. Target

Ninawa liberation operation total target is 504,500 families divided as following:-

- A. Mousl liberation operation target 100,000 IDP families
- B. Tel-Afar liberation operation target 4500 Families
- C. If Mosul dam Collapse target additional 400,000 IDP families

2. Route for displacement

- Mosul liberation operation according to the Tigris river banks :-

1. Internal displacement many families will be moving between different districts inside avoiding operation zone
 2. West Bank (east of Mosul) majority will be evacuated to KRG Erbil and Duhook and minority toward south and south east of Mosul
 3. East bank (west of Mosul) majority to east bank and south of Mosul toward Shirqat
- Tel-afar liberation operation toward South and South East of Mosul or toward Mosul east Bank



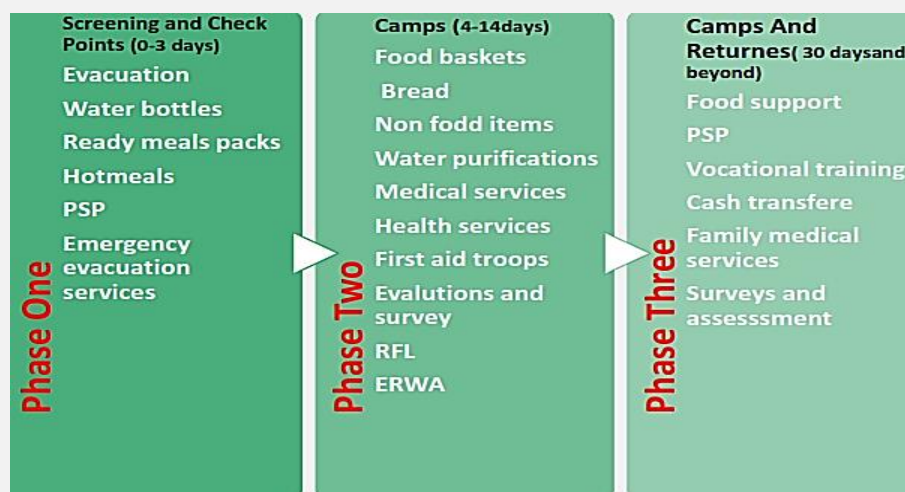
3. Camps ready to displaced families

Many camps proposed to host the families yet on beginning of the operation all were suffering major shortages in plots, WASH, energy including generators and fuels

UNHCR and MoDM in different location encircling Mosul constructed the camps:-

- **East** Khazer and Hasan Shame, added Jama Kur
- **North** Zeilkan (Qaymawa) and Nerkizlee
- **South and Southeast** (Hajaj, Tel-Sebat, Jada'a, Shahama) added Hamam Al-Alil ,Haj Ali and Salamyia)

4. Response plan



5. The Response Elements

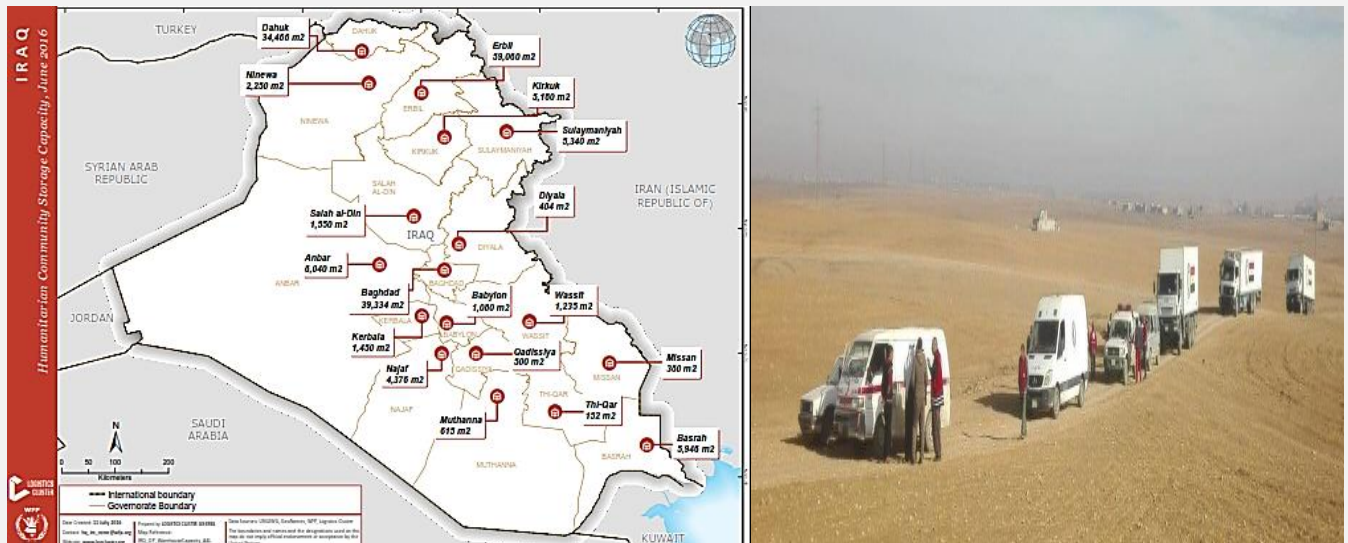
The roles and responsibilities defined by national operation plan involving all the responding teams and actors; the IRCS intervene as 1st responder at the screening zones and displacement location had to ensure 3 major categories

- 1) Food and potable water securing :- water bottle sets , hot meals ,ready meals pack ,food baskets and bread
- 2) Nonfood items delivered :-blankets ,kitchen set pack , hygiene sets ,winterization items and others
- 3) Health and medical services :- psychosocial support ,first aid services ,medical evacuation and others

- 4) The Human Resources :-Liberation operation require army of humanitarian teams in relief, health, medical, logistic, communication finance and administrative, the IRCS had allocated 1436 volunteers with 200 staff all are with long experience in above field and embedded in communities
- 5) The adjacent governorate branches (Duhook ,Erbil and Salahaddin)arranged common operation cell to organize response field operation and major logistic support
- 6) Logistic Support Beside the human resources in logistic support, endorsing the warehouse capacities in access zone and fleet of 16 heavy trucks 5-25 tons capacity, one cooler truck, 10 ambulances, pickup and staff mobilization vehicles and 26 drivers

Two Mobile kitchens (each producing 5000 meal/day) and seven mobile bakeries (3000-5000 bread /day)

- 7) The IRCS running cost for this operation reached **28,162,000,000 IQD =23,825,719,00 USD**



****During the response when liberation operation begun we added to the service**

- Water purification unit M40 at Khazer camp that can produce water 260-360 m³/day
- Water purification unit M5 at Hamam Al-Alil city producing 150-200 m³/day
- 85 water tanks with 5m³ each in different locations inside Mosul city
- Emergency evacuation services that evacuate medial cases from stabilization zones to hospital with 3 ambulances and 16 team members with drivers
- 5 bakeries added to the service making total 12 bakeries
- Cooler warehouse in Erbil for medication and medical supplies
- 3 medical unit with emergency tents in camps and one inside Mosul

8) Mandate of the IRCS

1. The IRCS should be responsible for the fundamental principles mandate in all its operation and response
2. The IRCS coordinate with the local authorities and civil organizations in the areas that can be part of the military operation, the displacement routes, screening zones and camps or sheltering areas to ensure the instantaneous accessibility and best performance in planning stage and during implementation
3. The IRCS should report any human right violation or International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and misconduct against the civilian immediately.
4. Ensure the identity of the families secure since they may be part of the family still stranded under ISIS rule.
5. Ensure the safety and well preservation of the all food item and medications for the safety and wellbeing of the IDPs



6. Regular visits, Survey and assess the need of the peoples inside camps or liberated areas as frequent as needed
7. The IRCS should have reporting mechanism to update the flow of information with its partners or stakeholders
8. The IRCS should have final report and keep its excellent records of its warehouses and finance regarding the operation for the next 10 years and can share or audits with its partners

SWOT analysis

The IRCS adoption dynamic operational plan is the best choice due challenging situation, require more flexibility in providing and adding further services to the vulnerable people based on regular surveys and assessment

Strength

- a) The IRCS is national independent organization with 83-year history inside Iraq
- b) The staff and volunteers are local from different local communities knowledgeable with the environment, cultural and ethnic nature
- c) Excellent relation with local authorities and tribe leaders
- d) The IRCS well established inside the country with 18 branches and 93 offices accessible to the public all over Iraq with more than 7000 volunteers with continuous level or training
- e) Strong cooperation and coordination with partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent movement and other humanitarian actors
- f) Technical and financial support through different partners
- g) Long history of relief responses due to manmade and nature made disaster

Weakness

- a) Military operation zone have roles that may delay or block response inside cities
- b) Other humanitarian actors sudden change in plans or response
- c) Not enough sheltering plots in camps or neighboring safe cities
- d) Different finance and administrative regulations between partners
- e) Communications jam or blocked networks between field and near branches
- f) Adding new construction site may show delays due to building materials supply difficulties

Opportunity

- a) Use of building or establishment as temporary stations, warehouses or medical centers
- b) New Partners and agreements with humanitarian actors of mutual response
- c) Intense media coverage of the situation can find new donors with more aid or services
- d) Upgrading IRCS experience and capabilities in preparedness and response to new professional levels

Threats

- a) Security clearance can challenge the responding field teams
- b) ISIL vengeance unpredicted nature
- c) Duration and intensity of the liberation operation can be life threatening to stranded people inside affected cities or districts

Specification and details of the services provided through IRCS

The IRCS services provided basic unit is family (5 individuals) that multiplied according to actual family member's number. In Ninawah, the operation with immense need to expand and include new services based on assessment and careful monitoring the necessities .the IRCS services categories as following;

A. **Relief and sheltering** included :-

1. **Evacuation and sheltering** The IRCS 1st responder in the operation mandate:-

- Stationed at the evacuation center and screening zone



- Provide humanitarian services to the displaced families and assess their need
- Vulnerable Families provided with possible support that maintain their wellbeing and dignity
- Nonfood items delivered are relief pack per family include (6 blankets ,4 mattresses ,2 towels ,kitchen set ,hygiene set ,stove ,2 Jerri cans ,kettle , thermos ± kerosene heaters)

2. **Food security** include :

- Hot meals and ready meals pack delivered at the screening zones and inside the camps for new arrival between for couple of days until families provided tents by camp management.
The hot meals are different ranging from lentil soup up to regular meal of rice and stew with bread and water bottle .while the ready meals pack (snack box) include cheese , biscuits ,palm date , date molasses and bread and water bottle sets)
- Food baskets we have 2 kinds of food baskets ,large one of 35Kg weight With 35 Kg rice that can support family for thirty days and regular food basket that cover the family for 14 days
Each basket contain dry bean± dry chick bean, rice, noodle, lentil, tomato paste, cooking oil, tea, sugar, salt and macaroni
- Baby milk pack contain baby milk powder ,water bottles and flyer for education about proper hygiene and usage
- Others as potato sac ,lentil sac , biscuits ,extra cooking oil and Iftar feast accordingly



3. **Bakeries** due to the camps circumstance ,the IRCS provided electrical mobile ovens that are operated by volunteers from the displaced families to provide the displaced families inside and outside the camps with free

bread (10 Bread/family)daily basis , each bakery capacity 3000-5000bead/day its running costing 11,000USD /month

4. Potable water supply water is utmost necessity for human lives: we regularly provided water bottle dozen set (6l/set) repeatedly to the families. With the rising temperatures and reduce potable water sources for the families we added

- Water purification units at Khazer river (M40) that provide 240-360 m³/day that truck water to the camps surrounding
- Water purification unit at Hamam Al-Alil city M5 provide 150-200m³/day
- 85 water tanks inside Mosul city (each tank of 5m³ capacity)
- Water trucking between the M40 and M5 to the beneficiaries
- 17 l gallon of water distributed to liberated area residence with damaged infrastructure

B. Health and medical service

1. First aid services

The IRCS first aid teams (FA team) deployed at the screening zone, inside camps and visit the displaced families inside cities they provide:-

- First aid services to any minor trauma cases and help in evacuated senior or disabled citizen
- First aid lectures and workshops to the civilian , camp management ,other humanitarian actors in the field
- Distribution of first aid bags to the families.



2. Psychosocial support

The IRCS psychosocial teams deployed at the screening zones, camps, visit families inside the liberated areas, to assess and help to overcome their ordeal and improve their temperament, and refer difficult cases to nearby social workers or psychiatrist

They run programs to all age group and different gender programs as open day to children, tent or house visit, defusing session and activities as small parties.

3. Health promotion and health education

The IRCS teams well trained to educate the people of different age group with importance to maintain personal hygiene, prevent different communicable diseases inside the camps, and maintain their environment clean They run:

- Lectures and workshops
- Distribution of poster and flyers
- Distribution of hygiene sets or kits and trash bags
- Report any violation or mismanagement that may endanger the lives

4. Medication supplies ,the IRCS teams provide through it on-shelf medication or with prescription drugs

5. Medical primary health care services with emergency management

Careful assessment of the available medical services inside the camps and liberated area shown defect in providing family medical services and minor emergencies that burden



the evacuation to neighboring hospitals and mismanage the resources

The IRCS had added medical units inside crowded camps (Khazer, Hasan Shame and Madraj), each medical unit have:

Exam room, basic test laboratory, small pharmacy and emergency tent (6 beds) beside their utilities (including electric generator and latrine) and two ambulances .we had electronic patient filing system

The medical units are operated by two doctors, 2 nurses, pharmacy assistant and administrative staff

These units can provide medical service for up to 250 cases /day including the night shift.



6. Ambulance services including emergency evacuation services

The IRCS deployed 1-2 ambulances per camp for evacuating the urgent cases within the camp and to the nearby hospitals daily basis

Emergency evacuation services worked near frontline of the military zone to transfer the emergency cases between the different medical centers and hospital with highly-equipped and trained staff and 24/7 service, they were stationed in Al-Refae, Badosh, Qayara and embedded with NYC medic accordingly

C. Explosive remnant of war awareness (ERWA)

Conflicts can contaminate civilian areas with war remnant and explosive materials; the ERWA team run education lectures to the people inside and outside camps specially children through lectures, teaching materials including drawing, games, poster and flyer

They also organize with the local authorities about marking and elimination of these substances for public safety

The IRCS /ERWA team also responsible for reporting to the Ministry of Health & Environment under title of data collection and need assessment about the status

D. Restoring family links (RFL)

During any conflict or disaster, many families lose their members and our teams deployed at the screening zone to help in communication and restoring them through registering the information and inquire with different local and public authorities.

E. Dissemination education on international humanitarian law and anti-violence

Educating the public and displaced families about their human rights through lectures and workshops including the camp management .the dissemination team also worked on anti-violence, women rights and helped in vocational training program for the displaced women

F. Other needs

The IRCS distributed through Cash transfer program, cash to IDPs and hosting communities in Kurdistan region

Ninawah Liberation Operation

The liberation operation of Ninawa governorate divided into 2 major operation

- Mosul liberation operation (Qademoon Ya Ninawah) 17th , October 2016 -9th July 2017 develop out of it total displacement of **90,535** families (West bank **27,208** families and **63,327** families from east bank) and **73,341** families remain inside Mosul with internal displacement
- Tel-Afar liberation operation (Qademoon Ya Tel-Afar) 20th-31st August 2017 total displaced **821** families

The Total from Ninawah Governorate displaced is **90,535** families into camps and deserted buildings in Tikrit

The IRCS reach **163,876** Families with different services repeatedly within past 11 months

Since the early dawn of liberation operations, our teams were responding to evacuated families at the check point and screening zones ,assisting in food ,water , psychosocial support , medical evacuation ,sheltering and whatever needed ,the first registered displacement was 35 families sheltered in Zeilkan (Qaymawa) camp on 19th October 2016

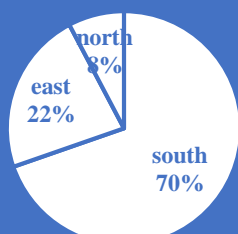
The IRCS ensured human resources allocation from different branches to support Duhook, Erbil and Salahaddin branches to respond efficiently and regulated working shift every 10 days to maintain the response

The evacuation rates were variable depending of influenced zone populations and evacuation period, the IDP families distributed on 19 camps as listed below:-

The distribution of the displaced families in the camps at the end of Mosul liberation operation 31st August 2017

Zone	IRCS Branch	Camp	# of Families
		Khazer	7,823
		Hasan Shame	10,573
		Jama Kur	2,067
		Jada'a 1-6	16,493
		Madraj	8,810
		Tel-Sebat	1,677
		Hajaj	452
		Shahama	300
		Haj Ali	13,544
		Hamam Al-Alil 1-2	9,754
		Tel-Jarabea'a	600
		Salamyia 1-2	4000
		Nimrud (Salamyia 3)	700
		Leylan	1,937
		Yahya-awa	690
		Pa-Wah	424
		Daquq	1,793
		Nazrawa	1,906
		Zeilkan (Qaymawa)	919
		Nerkizlee 1-2	6,073
		Total	90,535

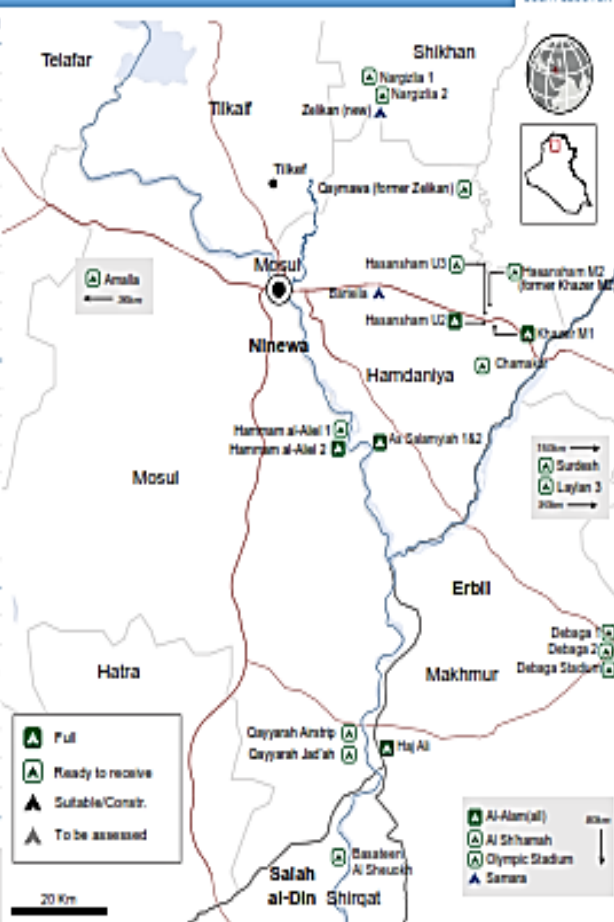
Occupied % of camps



IRAQ: Mosul/Hawija Operational Planning - Camps and Emergency Sites (18 June 2017)



Zone	Gov.	Emergency Camps/Sites	Lead Agency	Occupied	Plots Available	Additional Planned
PRIORITIES	Nin.	Hammam al-Alil 1	MOMD	3,252	748	-
	Nin.	Hammam al-Alil 2	UNHCR	4,672	FULL	-
	Nin.	Haj Ali	ICM	7,435	FULL	-
	Nin.	Hasanaham U3	UNHCR	1,725	190	-
	Nin.	Khazer M1	MOMD	6,880	FULL	-
	Nin.	Hasanaham M2	MOMD	4,387	1,225	-
	Nin.	Chamakor	UNHCR	2,085	315	-
	Nin.	Hasanaham U2	UNHCR	1,560	FULL	-
	Nin.	Qayyarah Jad'ah 1-6	MOMD	14,709	191	1,600
	Nin.	Qayyarah Alnabrip	ICM	9,953	47	-
OTHERS	Nin.	Ai Salamiyah 1-2	N. Gov/UNHCR	5,622	FULL	6,225
	Nin.	Nargizla 1	MOMD	1,035	467	981*
	Nin.	Nargizla 2	MOMD	1,690	1,394	1,596*
	Sal.	Basateen Al Shaukh	UNDP	-	1,000	1,500
	Sal.	Surdeh	MOMD	-	400	-
	Nin.	Qaymawa	UNHCR	239	790	-
	Nin.	Amalla	UNHCR	-	193	2,839*
	Nin.	Zelkan (new)	MOMD	-	Construction complete	4,344*
	Nin.	Barilla	N. Gov	-	Under construction	3,000
	Erb.	Debaga 1	MOMD	2,339	78	-
HAWIJA	Erb.	Debaga 2	UNHCR	1,184	425	-
	Erb.	Debaga stadium	UNHCR	344	325	-
	Kir.	Laylan 3	MOMD	810	1,690	-
	Sal.	Al-Alam (all)	MOMD/UNHCR	1,250	FULL	3,500
	Sal.	Al Sh'hamah	MOMD	614	1,451	-
	Sal.	Olympic Stadium	UNHCR	-	1,000	-
	Sal.	Samara	MOMD	-	Under construction	3,200







For planning purposes one plot = one family of 6 individuals. This relationship may vary depending on family size and preferences

The families inside the cities and villages in Ninawah governorate covered by the IRCS during the liberation operations as in the following table

Zone	City or Village	# families
	Baweza	558
	Al-Haqool	102
	Al-Abbassyia	110
	Orta Kharabb	148
	Kari -Ghreban	152
	Al-Shweratt	80
	Badosh	1000
	Tel-Kaif	1115
	Sumaqyia Al-Shabak	40
	Basheqa	500
	Al-Fadhlyia	500
	Sinjar	952
	Jerne	170
	Al-Sellmanny	70
	Al-Huatt	50
	Tel-Yabbies'	46
	Ouagelay	47
	Lezaka & Seert	700
	Hamam Al-Alil	5800
	Al-Shoorra	100
	Qayara & Mahatta Al-Qayara	1710
	Shoran ,Al-Majman ,Al-Shoorra Al-Jadedda ,Tel-Mahar ,Zulhoffa ,Tel-Waye & Surooj	1255
	Al-Samah Al-Oula & Al- Thanyia	850
	Nabe younis ,Yarmouk & Al-Intisar	3103
	Al-Nimrud	600
	Al-Hadba'a	300
	Al-Methaq	1600
	Al-Hermaat & Al-Eqtisadyen	4900
	Al-Muthana	1300
	Al-Baladyat	500
	Al-Noor	468
	Al-Karama	300
	Al-Wahda	772
	Al-Amel & Al-Shuhada'a	2700
	Wade Hajar ,Al-Arij & Al-Mansour	1500
	Al-Khadhra'a Apartments	500
	Al-Sadeq	700
	Al-Sedyqq	500
	Tel-Roman	500
	Al-Sukar	1000
	Sumar	500
	Al-Shurtta	500
	Al-Wardik & Tel-Al-Laban	250
	Bayboch	600
	Al-Bakir, Kirkukly & al-tameem	2250
	Al-Resalla	350
	Al-Thoarah & Al-Zenjeely	2000
	Nablus & rajma Hadid	2500
	Al-Qahyra	90
	Al-Somood ,Al-Taya Ran ,Al-Mamoon & Al-Ghezlani	4500
	Al-Aroba ,Al-Sana'a & Al-Yabssat	500
	Al-Qadyssia Al-Thanyia	1000
	Bays An	500
	Al-Islah Al-Zeray	1000
	Al-Zahra's & Kok Gely	5250
	Al-Tahrir And Surroundings	750
	Eden	400
	Mosul Al-Jadeeda	2000
	Hawe Al-Kanessa & 17 th Tamouz	4000
	Al-Mesherufa	2000
	Bab Hadid ,Nafutt, Qaryat Mousa ,Al-Qahyra Village ,Al Haran & Al-Harmaat Al-Khamesa	1950
Inside Tikrit	Deserted Buildings	500
Total		73,341

The IRCS Response in charts & Numbers

WATER SUPPLY

				
	Bottles	Purified cubic m	Trucking cubic m	17L gallon
amount	1145594	76585	37890	30000



Bread , Hot Meals & Ready Meals Pack

15647994

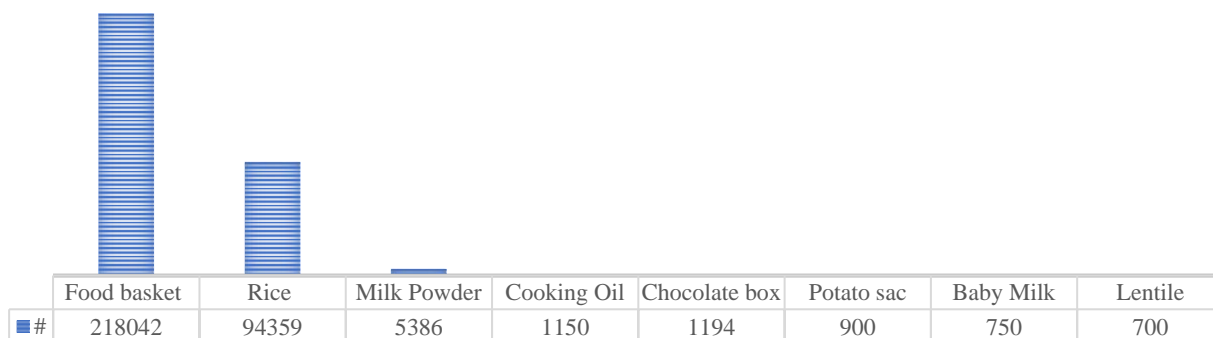
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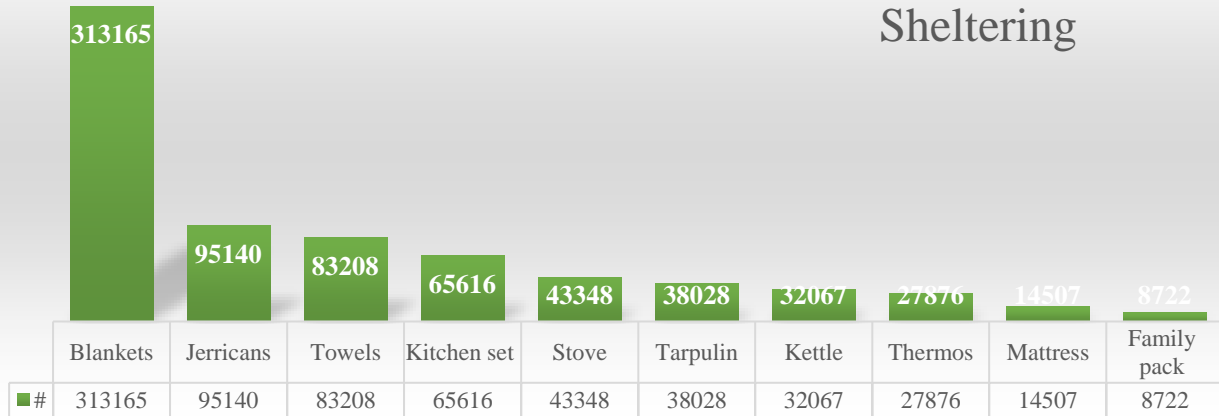
	Bread	Hot	Ready Pack
■ amount	15647994	1803068	157139



Food & Food supply



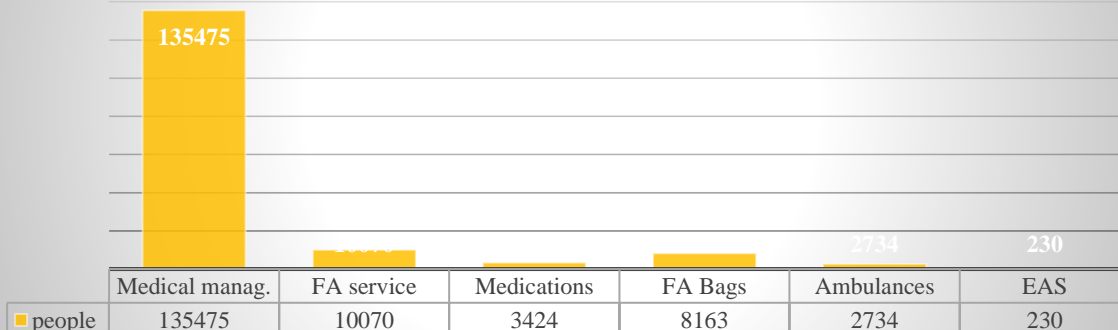
Sheltering



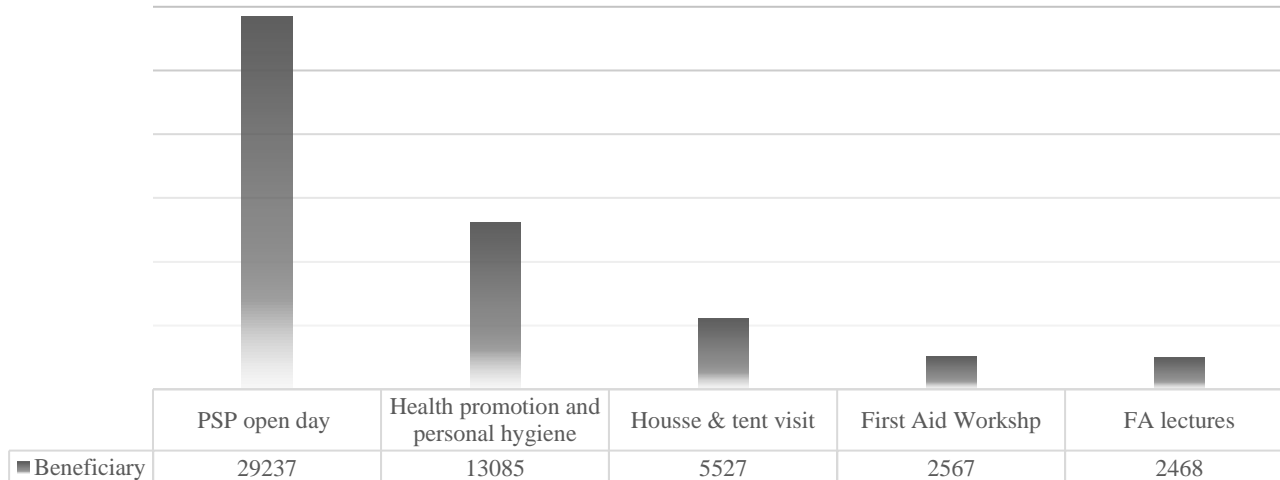




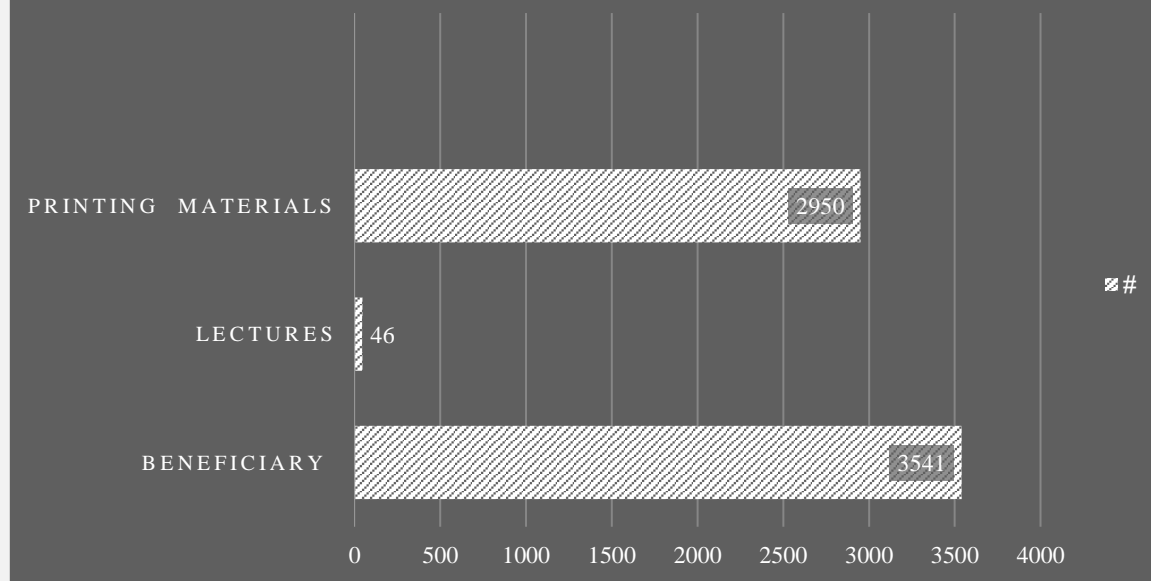
Medical ,First aid and EAS



Health services inside cities & camps



The ERWA Team Outcome To IDPS



Dissemination

During the Ninawah Liberation operation, the dissemination teams ensured education to the IDP for their human rights as well as civilians inside the liberated areas through International humanitarian laws and fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement lectures

During the liberation operation more than 136 Lectures delivered to 3022 individuals in those subjects



Restoring Family Links (RFL)

The IRCS team for tracing and restoring family links faced tremendous challenges and obstacles during this operation in data gathering and tracing yet they were able to restore family links of three families in East Mousl camps and trace four cases in South of Mousl camps

Other services (cash transferee program)

Cash transfer program support 8068 families and individuals that displaced into camps or cities beside the Syrian refugees and their hosting communities.

The target is (59% of IDP, 24% to Syrian refugees and 17% to hosting communities)

Total number of families received 125,000 -350,000 IQD per family (according to family members) making Total 2,491,880.00 IQD distributed to those families



The Events and Official Visits

During the Ninawah operations the IRCS Headquarter level had repeated visit to the camps to observe, assess the response field operations and **joined visits** to the camps that host the IDPs with our partners as listed below

- Head of National Operation Cell
- President of the International Committee of the Red cross
- Secretary General of United Nation
- President of Iranian Red Crescent
- President of the Italian Red Cross & VP of the IFRC
- President of the Turkish Red Crescent
- Secretary general of Norwegian Red Cross
- Head of International Operation from the French RC
- Governor of Erbil
- Head and members of Task force for liberation operations beside staff from partner national societies ,ICRC and IFRC

During the 10 months operation there we had different celebrative activities inside the camps as in Muslim Eid (Eid Fitter and Eid Al-Adha) and in Ramadan we had Iftar feasts
We arranged football and Basketball games



The Incidences

- The fires inside the camps 2 fires incident happen inside the camps that damaged many tents in Khazer camp during December 2016 and February 2017
- The mudslide after severe rain hit the camps our teams help to restore their tents ,belonging and create better access to the areas with temporary bridges
- Assisting people with car crash at Al-Houd Bridge and evacuating them to the hospital on December 4th 2016
- Leishmaniasis alert in Jada'a camp on December 21st 2016
- Food poisoning in Hasan Shame U2 camp host 1462 families was exposed to mass food poisoning incident on the night of June 12th 2017 ,the IRCS helped through its medical teams and drugs warehouse and ambulances in:-
 - A. Local management of 250 cases
 - B. Evacuating 338 severe cases to 4 hospitals; Rapa Ren pediatric hospital, Khabat general hospital, West Erbil hospital and Al-Jamhoree hospital in Erbil
 - C. Follow up and stabilization of cases for the following 4 days
- The IRCS lost one ambulance and water truck during East Mosul operation with no human casualties



In Conclusion

The IRCS and its partners determined dedicate support to vulnerable in what was called **Worse Humanitarian Crisis** worldwide , achieved best humanitarian response through proper preparedness and professional response that adapt to all circumstances to outreach and deliver services to families in conflict zone driven by the fundamental principles of the Red Cross ,Red Crescent movement .

