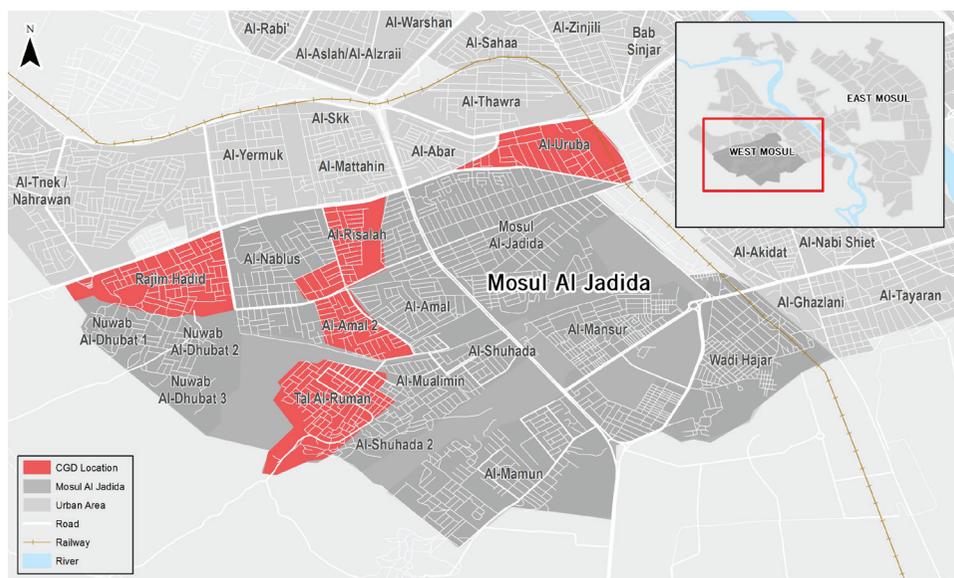


### Overview

This document aims to inform planning and prioritisation of needs by actors implementing humanitarian and recovery interventions in Mosul al Jadida. The liberation of the city of Mosul, which began in October 2016, was a pivotal event for Iraq. Of west Mosul's four municipalities, Mosul al Jadida has seen the highest levels of returns since the city came back under the Government of Iraq (GoI) control. REACH conducted an Area-Based Assessment (ABA) to provide a tailored and actionable profile of the assessed area, with a focus on household level needs and access to public services, in partnership with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and the Returns Working Group (RWG), with assessment indicators developed in alignment with the RWG's Multi-Sector Response Framework. Secondly, in order to identify Who is doing What, Where and When (4W), REACH developed a service mapping tool which resulted in a total of 250 projects identified that were used to detect gaps in programming in the municipality in relation to the needs identified by the ABA. Subsequently, on 8 August 2018, REACH and operational actors<sup>1</sup> co-convened a coordination event in Mosul to discuss updates to partner programming in Mosul al Jadida and close neighbourhoods, and to continue the process of identifying persisting needs and gaps. This process represents a key contribution to a global programme supported by EU Humanitarian Aid, which targets cities in crisis to inform area-based response and recovery plans, and where possible, provides support to information management and coordination efforts.

Map 1: Overview of Mosul al Jadida municipality



### Methodology

First, REACH conducted an ABA composed of a mix of qualitative and quantitative components: secondary data review (SDR) prior to the assessment; 17 semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) with community leaders, community group discussions (CGDs) with a total of 99 residents of the area, 19 KIIs with individuals with specialized knowledge of service provision, and a household-level needs assessment (495 household-level forms collected). The full methodology of the ABA can be found in the [report](#). Secondly, REACH conducted a mapping exercise compiling 250 projects implemented by humanitarian and governmental actors in Mosul al Jadida, consolidating the 4W information submitted by the clusters to capture data from the field, and presented the information in the coordination event to gather feedback from relevant stakeholders on the response and learn about their programming.

### Limitations

KIIs provided estimates rather than exact figures. Limited needs and response information available from the actors implementing projects in the municipality. REACH identified a total of 250 projects based on the information submitted by the clusters, which is not exhaustive.

### Key Findings

#### Livelihoods

- 73% of assessed households reported that individuals within the household were facing **issues accessing employment**, primarily due to the absence of jobs for skilled and non-skilled workers. **90% of households reported being in debt** at the time of data collection,<sup>2</sup> with an average debt of nearly 4,000,000 IQD (3,348 USD).<sup>3</sup>

#### Health

- 67% of assessed households indicated that **access to healthcare was among their top needs**. 80% of households reported that they faced barriers to accessing healthcare services, primarily the cost of health care (88%), the cost of medicine (87%), and a lack of medicine in healthcare facilities (42%).

#### WASH

- 90% of assessed households reported access to water through the municipal network. However all respondents expressed concern about the supply of water during the summer months, as the supply of water decreases. **Informal connections** to the water network increase the strain on the public network.

<sup>1</sup> REACH, IOM, ACTED, NRC, Islamic Relief, RNVDO, Solidarites International, DRC, and ACF.

<sup>2</sup> Household-level needs assessment data was collected between 17-28 January, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Conversion from <https://www.xe.com> on October 18, 2018. Value was rounded to the nearest .5.

## Education

- Overall functionality of the educational system was reported to be below the pre-ISIL period. Of the 56 schools identified, **nine were reportedly too damaged to function**, while two were damaged but still operational.

## Solid waste

- The solid waste removal service was reported to be **insufficient to meet the needs of the population**, reportedly taking place every 7-10 days and only along the main roads. In peripheral areas, residents reported disposing of waste in open spaces or along the borders of their neighbourhood.

## Electricity

- Three important power plants were reportedly non-functional.** Many households were reportedly having difficulty paying for the public generators.

Figure 1: Household-reported top three priority needs<sup>4</sup>



## Response prioritisation summary

	Livelihoods	Health	WASH	Electricity	Education	Solid waste
<b>Response<sup>5</sup></b>	IOM about to start Cash for Work (CfW) programming, and ACF provided skilled workers with opportunities. Referral system proposed by IOM.	<b>18%</b> of the identified health-related projects addressing treatment of common diseases, and <b>18%</b> addressing reproductive health.	Most of the response ( <b>92%</b> of projects in WASH identified) focuses on the education sector. Pipes fixed in the educational facilities.	IOM looking to repair 100 transformers. Discussion took place on the feasibility of solar energy. Coordination with UNDP programming.	The Representative for Nineveh Voluntary for IDPs (RNVDO) undertaking CfW for making uniforms and catch up classes. ACTED is addressing the issue of access to water in schools.	ACTED is undertaking various CfW activities and garbage removal initiatives. IOM and ACF to continue solid waste removal in Mosul al Jadida.
<b>Gaps and challenges</b>	<b>Lack of income-generating opportunities</b> , especially for women and young men (for the latter, only daily labor opportunities).	<b>80% of households</b> reported they faced barriers to accessing healthcare ( <b>88%</b> due to treatment cost and <b>87%</b> due to medicine cost).	Residents expressed concerns about the water supply during summer. Old pipes in some of the areas, and informal connections to the water network affecting the pressure.	Non-functionality of several main power stations ( <b>Al Mansur, Qayarah and Mosul</b> power plants). Inability of people to afford the costs of community generators.	Lack of education intervention in Wadi Hagar. 'Volunteer teachers' working for free, without a contract from the Ministry of Education (teachers waiting for clearance).	Trucks come <b>inconsistently</b> and daily labour not paid as they should by the Government. Trucks not always available and not adapted to the streets.
<b>Priority level<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>MODERATE</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>	<b>MODERATE</b>	<b>MODERATE</b>	<b>LOW</b>

### Next steps

- Community Resource Centres (CRCs) to be established in areas of return, informed by the ABA, and covering humanitarian response as well as longer-term services (including governmental services).
- Gap analysis and response, based on the ABA and the 4W mapping, will inform CRC approach and programming more largely, highlighting gaps and prioritisation of needs.
- CRC developing service mapping tools that will allow for capture of all information and understand who is doing what and where.
- Direct coordination with the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) of the Iraqi Government, through an information-sharing system that will inform the humanitarian actors.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results exceed 100%.

<sup>5</sup> Response to date/on going and planned, based on the 250 projects identified through the 4W mapping exercise conducted by REACH.

<sup>6</sup> Severity level was based on the reported situation for each sector before ISIL, the frequency and the number of activities (response) implemented in the area based on the 4W mapping exercise, whilst prioritising the response per sector.