



MOSUL HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

790,674

People cumulatively displaced since 16 October 2016 from Mosul city as of 1 June

572,278

people remain displaced from western Mosul city as of 1 June – 42,246 people have returned to western Mosul city as of 30 May

40,913

people remain displaced from eastern Mosul city as of 1 June – 135,237 people have returned to eastern Mosul city as of 30 May

7,382

fully-serviced family plots available to shelter Mosul displaced people at 19 sites as of 1 June

6,400 m³

of water trucked and distributed daily to Mosul city by humanitarian partners as of 28 May

13,039

people transferred from frontline areas to hospitals for trauma injuries treatment as of 28 May

OVERVIEW

1 June 2017

Displacement continues from the western side of Mosul city. According to the government's Ministry of Migration and Displaced, since the start of the western Mosul operation on 19 February 2017, a total of 614,524 people have fled western Mosul city as of 1 June. Cumulatively, since the Mosul operation began on 16 October 2016, 790,674 people have been displaced from Mosul city. According to the government, 177,483 people have returned to both eastern and western Mosul city as of 30 May.

As military operations began to concentrate on Mosul's old city area and nearby neighbourhoods on 26 and 27 May, government officials strongly urged civilians to immediately leave Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-controlled areas and cross the frontline along established 'safe passages'.

Following new displacement routes, a total of ten assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites are in place: eight sites are on the western side of the Tigris River, while two sites are on the east side of the river – the latter were established following a new displacement route utilising a floating bridge built by the Iraqi Security Forces north of Mosul's old city area last week. The new floating bridge re-connected western and eastern Mosul city and, aside from its military use, is being used to facilitate the transportation of displaced civilians out of conflict areas.

Camp construction and site expansion continue to meet the humanitarian needs of the newly displaced people from western Mosul city. As of 1 June, 7,382 fully serviced family plots were available for immediate use to shelter Mosul displaced at 19 different sites. As of 1 June, 322,278 people were being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder of displaced people living in host communities and informal sites.

While shortage of clean drinking water remains a humanitarian concern in Mosul city, humanitarian partners have managed to increase the daily provision of water from 4.5 million litres per day to 6.4 million litres per day. Some 2.78 million litres are now being trucked and delivered to western Mosul city, while some 3.62 million litres are being tankered to eastern Mosul city.

Between 16 October 2016 and 28 May 2017, some 13,039 people were transferred to hospitals for emergency medical treatment, of which 6,906 people from western Mosul alone since 19 February 2017 - the rate of referrals to hospitals has increased of almost 5 per cent since 21 May. Since the start of the western Mosul operation in February 2017, and as of 28 May, some 2,997 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points near the frontline areas of western Mosul.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

People continue to flee under difficult circumstances, which are exacerbated by high temperatures. While access to reliable information about the conditions inside western Mosul city is limited, humanitarian partners have received information that very little food is available in markets. Additionally, it has been reported that many people living in ISIL-controlled areas have not had access to safe drinking water and medicines for weeks, or months. Overall, serious concerns remain for the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul city, where some 180,000 people are estimated to still be living in the old city area and the neighbourhoods immediately north of the old city.

At the mustering points, humanitarian partners are providing emergency assistance, including shading, ready-to-eat meals, water, sanitation facilities, health and medical services – protection actors are also on the ground. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, humanitarian partners have pre-positioned emergency packages assistance along the various displacement routes to reach as many families as possible as they flee. In addition, and wherever possible, efforts are being made to undertake assessment missions in newly accessible areas, followed by distribution of emergency assistance. Since October 2016, emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items have been provided to cover the immediate humanitarian needs of over 2.9 million people.

Partners continue to work to receive Mosul displaced in camps, as well as to provide emergency shelter and assistance in and around Mosul. On 23 May, a new camp, As Salamiyah 1, was opened in the Hamdaniya/Nimrud District, 30 km south of Mosul city, on the eastern bank of the Tigris River – the camp has a capacity for approximately 10,000 plots. As of 25 May, Zelikan, in Ninewa Governorate, is the latest emergency site to be completed - the site will have an initial capacity to accommodate some 4,300 plots. Shelter at camps and emergency sites is currently available to accommodate approximately 45,468 individuals at 19 different locations - there are 2,905 plots available in 11 priority sites, and 4,477 are in eight other sites.

As the rate of trauma injuries continues to remain of concern, in support of the government's Ministry of Health, humanitarian partners have scaled up their emergency response capacity around Mosul in terms of trauma, primary health care (PHC) service provision and medical referral capacity.

Since 11 March, nutrition screening is an ongoing process at Qayyarah and Hammam al Alil sites. As of 16 May, a total of 18,435 children aged 6-59 months (9,526 girls and 9,156 boys) have been screened, and some 355 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition and 884 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition were referred for management and treatment at PHC facilities. Nine percent of young children in the newly opened As Salamiyah 1 camp for Mosul displaced are malnourished – more than double the rate identified among internally displaced children from Mosul in January 2017. To address this, humanitarian partners are providing a two-month supply of a specialized peanut-based supplement to treat and prevent malnutrition in children between six months and five years of age.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES

Nearly eight months into the military operations to retake Mosul city from ISIL, humanitarian needs remain significant, both in and out of camps, and among vulnerable residents of newly accessible areas. As humanitarian access becomes possible in urban areas of Mosul city, the delivery of first-line emergency assistance to all people in need, including vulnerable residents, remains crucial.

Serious concerns remain for the protection of civilians, especially in western Mosul city, and protection advocacy continues to remain a priority for the humanitarian community. The humanitarian community continues to renew its call for all parties to the conflict to meet their obligations under international humanitarian law. Civilians must be able to leave conflict zones to safer areas, and level and quality of access must be guaranteed, so that all people in need, regardless of their locations, can be assisted.

The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network is key, as limited access to safe water poses a risk for outbreaks of water- and vector-borne diseases. Equally pressing is ensuring that trauma casualties receive specialized treatment in a timely manner.

FUNDING

Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding. As of 1 June, the 2017 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, received US\$341.4 million, amounting to a funding coverage of 34.7 per cent. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. Currently, the top-three donors are the Government of the United States of America (US\$84.5 million), the European Commission (US\$58.8 million) and the Government of Japan (US\$55 million). A funding contribution of US\$10 million from the US Government has been recorded in the Financial Tracking System over the past few days.

The next information sheet on Mosul's humanitarian response will be issued as more information becomes available.

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