

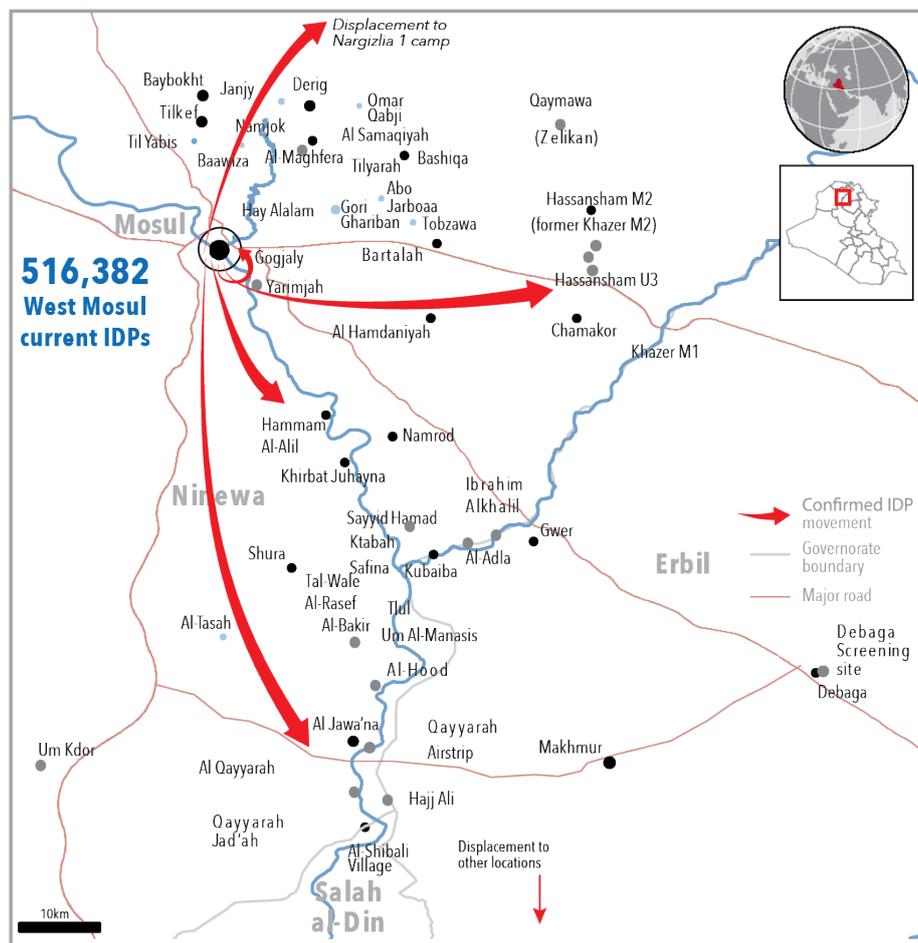


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Highlights

- Throughout the week, people have continued to be displaced from the western side of the Mosul city. On Thursday 18 May, the number of people fleeing western Mosul peaked when some 16,100 individuals passed through the Hammam al Alil screening site, according to Government's figures. This is the largest official daily movement of people since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016.

- As of 21 May, according to the Iraqi authorities 551,223 individuals have fled western Mosul since 19 February 2017, representing an increase of 14.6 per cent over the last week. The current number of IDPs from western Mosul who remain displaced is 516,382 people, taking into account reported returns of 34,841 people to western Mosul, as of 16 May. The Government of Iraq reports that as of 21 May, 727,373 people have been displaced from Mosul city since the beginning of Mosul operations on 17 October 2016. Serious concerns remain for the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul, where in the old city alone approximately 200,000 people are estimated to be living.



Map Sources: OCHA, MoDM, CCCM Cluster
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 22 May, 2017

- High rates of trauma injuries continue to remain of significant humanitarian concern. Between 17 October 2016 and 20 May 2017, some 12,500 people were transferred to hospitals for emergency medical treatment, 6,369 people from western Mosul alone. Since the start of the Mosul operation in February 2017 and as of 12 May, 2,479 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points (TSPs) near the frontline areas of western Mosul.

<p>2,874,000</p> <p>People reached with emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items in and out of camps (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>1,322,000</p> <p>People reached with out-of-camp WASH support (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>933,000</p> <p>People who have received medical consultations (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>799,000</p> <p>People reached with NFI kits (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>727,373</p> <p>People displaced, cumulatively, from Mosul city as of 21 May 2017, according to the Government of Iraq</p>	<p>8,648</p> <p>Fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites (as of 21 May 2017)</p>
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Situation Overview

Throughout the week, people have continued to be displaced from the western side of the Mosul city. On Thursday 18 May, the number of people fleeing western Mosul peaked when some 16,100 individuals passed through the Hammam al Alil screening site, according to Government's figures. This is the largest official daily movement of people since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016.

As of 21 May, according to the Iraqi authorities 551,223 individuals have fled western Mosul since 19 February 2017, representing an increase of 14.6 per cent over the last week. The current number of IDPs from western Mosul who remain displaced is 516,382 people, taking into account reported returns of 34,841 people to western Mosul, as of 17 May. The Government of Iraq reports that, as of 21 May, 727,373 people have been displaced from Mosul city since the beginning of Mosul operations on 17 October 2016. Serious concerns remain for the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul, where in the old city alone approximately 200,000 people are estimated to be living.

As of 21 May, the mustering point for displaced people in western Mosul's Yarmouk/Risala area is no longer in use. Three new mustering points have reportedly been established in the neighbourhoods of Haramat, Matahin/Abar and in the Doors and Windows Industrial area south-west of Scorpion Junction, and at al-Majmua al Thaqafiya, to adjust to new displacement routes used by people fleeing the city. At these mustering points, humanitarian partners are providing emergency assistance, including ready-to-eat meals, water, sanitation facilities, medical services and shading. In addition, and wherever possible, efforts are being made to undertake assessment missions in newly accessible areas close to the front lines, followed by distribution of emergency assistance. Since 17 October 2016, emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items have been distributed to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 2,874,000 people.

Camp construction and site expansion continues to accelerate to meet humanitarian needs. According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, some 326,230 (62,811 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. As of 21 May, there are currently 8,648 fully-serviced family plots available for immediate use at 19 different locations.

People continue to flee under difficult circumstances, which are exacerbated by high temperatures. Many people living in ISIL-controlled areas are food insecure and have not had access to safe drinking water and medicines for weeks or months. Humanitarians continue to respond to the extremely fast outflows of people, but the pace and scale of displacement is stretching response capacities. Wherever conditions and access allow, humanitarians also aim to reach those who stayed in their homes, and those who are returning to retaken areas.

Water remains a significant humanitarian concern in Mosul city, particularly in western Mosul, as many people reportedly continue to drink from unsafe and untreated water sources. In eastern Mosul, humanitarian partners continue to tanker some 3.1 million litres of drinking water per day, while in western Mosul humanitarian partners are delivering some 1.4 million litres of drinking water per day.

High rates of trauma injuries continue to remain of significant humanitarian concern. Between 17 October 2016 and 20 May 2017, some 12,500 people were transferred to hospitals for emergency medical treatment, of which 6,369 people from western Mosul alone. Since the start of the Mosul operation in February 2017 and as of 12 May, 2,479 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points (TSPs) near the frontline areas of western Mosul.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Families transiting all mustering points and screening sites received light-RRM kits. A full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, is provided once people have reached camps and at the emergency sites.

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 25,462 emergency

1,502,933

People reached with RRM kits since October 2016

kits to 24,341 families benefitting 146,050 people including 80,619 children. Compared to last week, this week distribution represents 21 per cent increase in people requiring RRM kits. More than 64 per cent of the beneficiaries were reached at the Hammam Al Alil screening site and reception centre.

- The total number of RRM kits distributed since 17 October 2016 can cover the immediate needs of 1,502,933 people.
- Each RRM kit, consists of 6.4 kilograms of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit, a dignity kit, 12 litres of potable water, and a water container. A light-RRM kit contains only food and water.

Gaps and constraints:

- Some of the mustering points are not secure at night, which prevents around-the-clock distributions in some locations.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Some 326,230 people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- As of 21 May, 8,648 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites to accommodate some 51,800 individuals:
- Due to the continued influx of IDPs, the need to increase protection and health interventions at the Hammam Al Alil screening and in transit sites persists.

8,648

Fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites as of 21 May 2017

Response:

- CCCM partners continue using the Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool in areas around Mosul city to identify priority needs at informal settlements.
- Since October 2016, CCCM partners have made available data on needs, gaps and priorities for over 470 settlements around Mosul –assessments have identified priority needs for over 14,800 families.
- As-Salamiyah camp is now ready to be opened, and is awaiting official confirmation from the local authorities.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Basateen al Shoukh camp is still closed due to its proximity to ongoing fighting.



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs)

Needs:

- Due to continued displacement from western Mosul, people inside and outside of camps continue to need NFIs and adequate shelter. These include displaced families in makeshift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in, or returning to, their homes.
- The Protection Cluster has reported a widespread need for NFIs at Hammam al Alil 1 and 2 camps, including dignity and hygiene kits, water, children's clothes, nappies, drugs and distribution cards.

798,897

People reached with NFI kits since October 2016

Response:

- Over the past week, 383 basic or mobile NFI kits were distributed to new IDP arrivals at Khazer M1, Hasansham U3 and Khazer M2 in Hamdaniya District.
- Since October 2016, 133,367 NFI kits (comprised of 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 103,018 basic NFI kits) have been distributed, reaching 798,897 people.
- Due to increased temperatures, the cluster is considering two possible interventions to provide relief from high temperatures: that of passive cooling and mechanical cooling. For sustainability, and to ensure financial and logistical resources are used to benefit as many people as possible, the cluster recommends to prioritise communal based solutions using passive cooling techniques.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



Food Security

Needs:

- Displaced families and vulnerable people in newly accessible areas require immediately accessible ready-to-eat meals, followed with continued dry food rations upon arrival at camps or other safe locations.
- In newly accessible areas, families report limited livelihood opportunities, and some people lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- Lack of fodder and grazing land have led to a decrease in herd size. Additionally, lack of space for livestock in camps has resulted in some internally displaced people with productive assets being unable to relocate to camps.

36,778

People reached with 30-day food rations over the past week

Response:

- During the reporting period, cluster partners reported a total of 48,618 individuals (9,439 families) received 30-day dry food rations at the following camps: Chamakor (80 individuals; 16 families), Hajj Ali (7,180 individuals; 1,436 families), Hasansham M2 (470 individuals; 94 families), Hasansham U2 (3,755 individuals; 751 families), Hasansham U3 (650 individuals; 130 families), Jad'ah 5 (200 individuals; 40 families), Khazer M1 (6,068 individuals; 1,329 families), and Qayyarah Airstrip (6,565 individuals; 1,313 families). Some 2,500 individuals (500 families) also received cooked meals at Hammam al Alil 1 camp.
- In western Mosul city individuals received 30-day dry food rations in the following neighbourhoods: Rajim Hadid (1,500 individuals; 300 families), Al Yarmouk (3,150 individuals; 630 families), Al Wahda (3,000 individuals; 500 families), Falastin (3,000 individuals; 500 families), Al Mansoor (3,000 individuals; 500 families), Al Gadeeda (3,000 individuals; 500 households), Mosul Jadida (3,000 individuals; 600 families), Hay Al-Maghreb (1,500 individuals; 300 families) and Al Risala (2,500 individuals; 500 families). Some 500 individuals (100 families) also received ready-to-eat rations in the Hay Al Tayaran neighbourhood.
- During the reporting period, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement reported a total of 7,000 individuals (1,400 families) received dry food baskets and 1,000 individuals (200 families) received quick baskets at the Khazer M1 camp.

Gaps and constraints:

- A number of cluster partners have expressed an interest in providing cash-based food assistance in west Mosul. However, a lack of regular functional markets and ongoing security concerns has meant that the provision of food assistance via cash distributions is not yet viable.



Health

Needs:

- A comprehensive package of primary health care (PHC) services, including disease surveillance/response, mental health and psychosocial services, and trauma management, to affected people in newly accessible areas continues to remain a priority.

932,501

People have received medical consultations since October 2016

Response:

- Since 17 October 2016, 932,501 people have received health consultations – an increase of 6.3 per cent compared to last week.
- Over the past week, 55,728 medical consultations were reported by health partners – this represents an increase of 36 per cent compared to the previous week. 11,148 of these consultations were provided to children under the age of five – an increase of 32.8 per cent compared to last week.
- Over the past week, 10,663 reproductive health care consultations were reported by health partners – this represents an increase of 17 per cent compared to the previous week. Within this caseload, 705 emergency referrals were made – 109 additional e-referrals than last week – with 96 cases being referred due to pregnancy- or delivery-related complications – 17 additional cases than last week. In addition, 366 consultations for mental health and/or psychosocial support were provided – an increase of 51.2 per cent compared to the previous week.
- Over the past week, 617 routine vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15.

Gaps and constraints:

- Limited access to safe water for people inside and outside of camps, as well as inadequate sanitary conditions, remains a concern due to possible risks of waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Inadequate supplies of safe drinking water and provision of solid waste management remains a significant need in all newly accessible areas of Mosul city.
- Increased demand for drinking water has reported due to increased temperatures.

1,321,831

People reached with out-of-camp WASH support since October 2016

Response:

- 326,230 displaced people (62,811 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and at transit sites. Since October 2016, 1,321,831 people have been reached with out-of-camp WASH support since October 2016.
- WASH facilities have been provided at Badoush and Scorpion Junction mustering points. Partners have installed additional WASH facilities in As-Salamiyah camp.
- 77,097 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, while 564 plots have been set up at transit sites, to serve a potential figure of 465,966 displaced people.
- In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, WASH facilities continue to be upgraded for 4,000 plots. Water is also being provided in this camp through tankering. A cluster partner is installing an additional water treatment unit to reduce dependence on bottled water and tankering.
- In Ja'dah 5 camp, cluster partners are improving facilities to ensure they are gender-sensitive and are suitable for people with special needs.
- In eastern Mosul city, humanitarian partners continue to tanker some 3.1 million litres of drinking water per day. In western Mosul city humanitarian partners are delivering some 1.4 million litres of drinking water per day.

Gaps and constraints:

- The available quantity of water trucking for Mosul city is currently restricted due to production capacity, primarily due to damaged treatment units, limited working hours of the units, and shortages of fuel.
- Challenges related to accessibility of water treatment units due to power failures and breakdowns in pumping machinery continue to be observed during the reporting week.
- Shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools continue to be a concern in eastern Mosul.
- The cluster continues to advocate with authorities to resume basic services, as well as to seek partners to undertake solid waste management in newly accessible areas of Mosul city.



Protection

Needs:

- Mental health and psychosocial support services are reportedly needed in many locations to support people affected by the conflict.
- There is a need to increase the capacity of all partners working in mustering, screening and transit points to help prevent family separation.
- Mine Risk Education and clearance in newly accessible areas is an ongoing need.
- Sexual harassment in many camps remains a key concern, especially near the female latrines, which jeopardizes the safety and wellbeing of women and girls.

596,132

People who have received protection assistance since October 2016

Response:

- Since October 2016, 596,132 people have been reached by protection partners; while 105,361 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 27,199 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 18,072 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 5,498 children (2,937 boys and 2,561 girls) received psychosocial support, and 3,376 children (1,738 boys and 1,638 girls) received psychological first aid. Since October 2016, 119,084 children (60,966 boys and 58,118 girls) have received psychosocial support. A further 93,084 children (51,737 boys and 49,722 girls) have received psychological first aid.

- In the past week, 301 children (180 boys and 121 girls) with protection concerns have received specialized services – a total of 7,232 children (3,980 boys and 3,252 girls) since October 2016.
- Over the past week, 154 unaccompanied and separated children (89 boys and 65 girls) were documented in the last week – a total of 3,566 children (2,001 boys and 1,565 girls) since October 2016. In the past week, 63 unaccompanied and separated children (46 boys and 17 girls) were reunited with their families – a total of 1,465 children (864 boys and 601 girls) since October 2016.
- Gender-based Violence (GBV) partners reached 10,343 people (3,432 women, 3,459 girls, 1,158 men and 2,294 boys) with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available GBV services, as well as the provision of psychosocial support to 2,549 people (1,557 women, 479 girls, 453 men and 60 boys).
- 30 female and nine male staff working for GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response. Three female staff from non-GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention, mitigation and referrals, and 564 IDP women and 330 girls in trainings on GBV prevention and/or referrals. Some 80 GBV dignity kits were distributed to women and girls with information on available GBV services.
- In eastern Mosul, one GBV partner is adjusting their programming to meet the unique needs of the urban population.
- Mine action partners continue to deliver mine risk education in accessible areas of Mosul city, having reached 65,196 people since October 2016. During the last week, one technical assessment was conducted in Hammam Al Alil and one technical survey of a PHC in eastern Mosul.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Difficult conditions in the camps and limited livelihood opportunities are reportedly triggering pre-mature returns to unsafe areas in western Mosul.
- There is a limited presence of accredited mine risk education and clearance partners in western Mosul.
- The number of child protection actors in Ja'dah camps Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites is limited and new partners are being sought.
- Overall, the numbers of actors with full child protection case management capacity is limited, and the existing capacity is being overstretched. Additional capacity building with strong mentoring support is required.
- In western Mosul city, the GBV partner providing services is facing significant challenges helping survivors with safety options, especially in cases of domestic violence. Legal services are needed to support survivors with legal needs.



Education

Needs:

- Among recently displaced people, 131,347 are school-age children (some 35 per cent of the population coming out of Mosul city), of whom 69,262 are currently not accessing any form of education.

Response:

- Since October 2016, 414,085 boys and girls have been supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings.
- Cumulatively, 62,085 (60,045) camp-based displaced children (31,732 boys and 30,353 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in camps.
- Since October 2016, some 320 schools have reopened in eastern Mosul and in Tilkaif and Bashiqa northeast of Mosul city, allowing 352,000 children to return to school. Over 140,000 of these children have been provided with learning materials.

414,085

Boys and girls supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings since October 2016

Gaps and Constraints:

- High temperatures in tented learning spaces are affecting the attendance of students and teachers, and this is expected to increase once summer arrives.
- There remains a shortage of learning materials as school roles increase and new TLSs are established.
- Over 200 secondary school students in al Shahama camp in Salah Al-Din are still unable to access any education services. The Department of Education continues to be unable to provide textbooks or teachers to support these students in sitting for final exams, and solutions are being sought with NGO partners for non-formal learning opportunities.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Across 14 different logistics hubs, the Logistics Cluster has 15,712 m² (out of 23,873 m² total) of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

1,300 m³

of humanitarian cargo
received over the past
week

Response:

- Since October 2016, a total of 35,361 m³ of relief commodities has been received, and 6,797 m³ has been transported on behalf of 35 humanitarian organizations – 1,300 m³ of humanitarian cargo was received over the past week – an increase of 87.5 per cent from last week.
- The Logistics Cluster is currently storing 8,679 m³ of relief commodities on behalf of 26 humanitarian actors.
- Three mobile storage units (MSUs) were established in Nargizlia 1 and Zelikan camps for common storage, and will be ready to receive humanitarian cargo next week. Additionally, four MSUs were dispatched to As-Salamiyah camp, and are expected to be ready for use next week.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The Cluster has contracted a local internet service provider to ensure continuity of connectivity services for humanitarian partners at an NGO office in Qayyarah town.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report



Coordination and Common Services

Needs:

- Over the past week, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 668 (547) calls from in and out-of-camps locations in Mosul.
- Some 247 calls (71 per cent) were from out-of-camps locations in Mosul and reported needs in food (94 calls, 27 per cent), cash (76 calls, 22 per cent), additional government services (59 calls, 17 per cent), and for medical support (20 calls, 6 per cent).
- Most of the in-camp calls were from Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site and Ja'dah camps: 180 calls (56 per cent), with reported needs in CCCM (30 per cent of calls, of which 70 per cent of these were about water and electricity issues), protection and cash (9 per cent), health (8 per cent), WASH services (7 per cent), food (6 per cent).

Response:

- Within the reporting period, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) conducted missions to western Mosul (2 missions, to Tal Ruman, Amil 1 and 2, Shuhada 1 and 2, Nablus, Mualimeen, and Risale) Hammam al Alil (two missions), Badoush, Damarji and surrounding villages (1 mission), and Khawaja Khalil.
- Since November 2016, NCCI has conducted 216 information-gathering missions to locations north, east, southeast and south of Mosul city visiting 225 locations. Locations include: Nimrud and Al Shura (30 missions at each location), Bashiqa (27 missions), Qayyarah and Hammam al Alil (22 missions at each location), Hamdaniya (18 missions), Tilkaif (14 missions), eastern Mosul (12 missions), western Mosul and areas outside of Tel Afar (nine missions).

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report

General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) including the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) meets regularly to manage strategic humanitarian issues. The HAT ensures overall coordination among all actors in the Mosul humanitarian response. An Emergency Cell, comprised of the main Cluster-lead agencies involved in the Mosul response, is chaired by the HC and meets two times a week, or as needed. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers in coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security.

Background on the crisis

Wide-scale violence and armed conflict erupted in Iraq in January 2014. Initially concentrated in the Anbar Governorate, with the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah particularly affected, the violence and its impact quickly grew, displacing over 500,000 people by May the same year. In June 2014, ISIL, together with other armed groups, attacked and seized control of the country's second largest city, Mosul, and large portions of northern Iraq, including areas of the Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din Governorates. This has led to ongoing armed conflict, massive internal displacement, serious and systematic violations of civilian protection and basic human rights, interrupted access to basic services, and severe strain on host communities. As a result, Iraq is now contending with one of the largest and most volatile humanitarian crises in the world, with 11 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, and 3.1 million Iraqis currently displaced in 3,700 locations across the country. Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding as 97.4 per cent, or US\$276.5 million, of the \$284-million Mosul Flash Appeal launched in July 2016 was received. The Appeal has allowed partners to reach hundreds of thousands of people during the first stages of the operation. As of 20 May, the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, is currently 29 per cent funded, or US\$285.6 million. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. The three major donors to the 2017 HRP/appeal funding remain the Governments of the United States of America, Japan and Canada.

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