



MOSUL HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

734,942

People displaced, cumulatively, from Mosul city as of 22 May

582,369

people currently displaced from western Mosul as of 22 May

8,733

Fully-serviced family plots immediately available to shelter displaced people at 19 sites as of 22 May

4,500 m³

water trucked and distributed daily by humanitarian partners to Mosul city

some 12,500

people transferred from frontline areas to hospitals for trauma injuries treatment as of 20 May

2,874,000

people, in and out of camps, who received emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items as of 21 May

OVERVIEW

22 May 2017

- Throughout the week, people have continued to be displaced from the western side of 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, the mustering point for displaced people in western Mosul's Yarmouk/Risala area is no longer in use. At least three new mustering points have reportedly been established in the neighbourhoods of Haramat/Doors and Windows Industrial Area, Matahin, Abar/Tharwa to adjust to new displacement routes used by people fleeing the city.
- Since February, 558,792 people have fled western Mosul – over 73,000 people were displaced the past week. The current number of IDPs from western Mosul who remain displaced is 523,941 people, considering reported returns of 34,841 people to western Mosul as of 16 May. The Government of Iraq reports that, as of 22 May, 734,942 people have been cumulatively displaced from Mosul city since October 2016. As of 21 May, approximately 200,000 civilians are still living in Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-controlled area of Mosul's old city.
- Camp construction and site expansion continue to accelerate to meet the humanitarian needs of the newly displaced people from western Mosul. Some 325,500 people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder of displaced people living in host communities and informal sites.
- Water continues to be a significant humanitarian concern in Mosul city, particularly in western Mosul, as many people reportedly continue to drink from unsafe and untreated water sources.
- High rates of trauma injuries remain of significant 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. As of 12 May, 2,479 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points near the frontline areas of western Mosul since 19 February 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- 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. Humanitarian partners continue to respond to the extremely fast outflows of people, despite the pace and scale of displacement 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.
- Displacement from western Mosul continues. At the 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 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.
- Shelter at camps and emergency sites is currently available to accommodate approximately 52,300 individuals at 19 different locations. At the time of reporting, there are 8,733 fully serviced plots: some 4,420 plots are available in the 11 priority sites, and the remaining 4,313 are in eight other sites. Construction of new sites is underway to ensure adequate capacity is available for additional newly displaced people, with a projection of an additional 7,400 plots to be available by 1 June for an additional 44,400 people.
- 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 – currently in western Mosul, humanitarian partners are delivering some 1.4 million litres of drinking water per day. In eastern Mosul, humanitarian partners continue to tanker some 3.1 million litres of drinking water per day.
- Since October 2016, 414,085 boys and girls have been supported with emergency education in both camp and non-camp settings. Among recently displaced people, 131,347 are school-age children, of whom 69,262 are currently not accessing any form of education. Over the past week, 154 unaccompanied and separated children (89 boys and 65 girls) were documented – 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.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES

- Seven months into the military operations to retake Mosul city from ISIL, humanitarian needs remain significant. Needs are most severe among displaced families, both in and out of camps, and among vulnerable residents of newly accessible areas.
- The humanitarian community renews 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 should be guaranteed so that all people in need, regardless of their locations, can be assisted.
- Serious concerns remain for the protection of civilians, especially in western Mosul, and protection advocacy continues to be a priority. As part of the humanitarian concept of operations, security forces have committed to alerting residents to developments in the military operation, identifying escape routes, arranging transport for highly vulnerable civilians to safety, and putting in place dignified and transparent screening procedures.
- Residents who remain in recently retaken areas are as vulnerable as those who have been displaced, as there is a severe shortage of basic services in most locations. 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, is key. Equally pressing is ensuring that trauma casualties receive specialized treatment in a timely manner.
- Guaranteeing that people can access safe drinking water is a priority humanitarian concern across Mosul city. The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network is crucial, as limited access to safe water poses a risk for outbreaks of water- and vector-borne diseases.

FUNDING

- Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding: 97.4 per cent, or US\$276.5 million, of the \$284-million Mosul Flash Appeal launched in July 2016 was received. As of 22 May, the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, is currently 31.2 per cent funded, or US\$307.2 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.

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

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