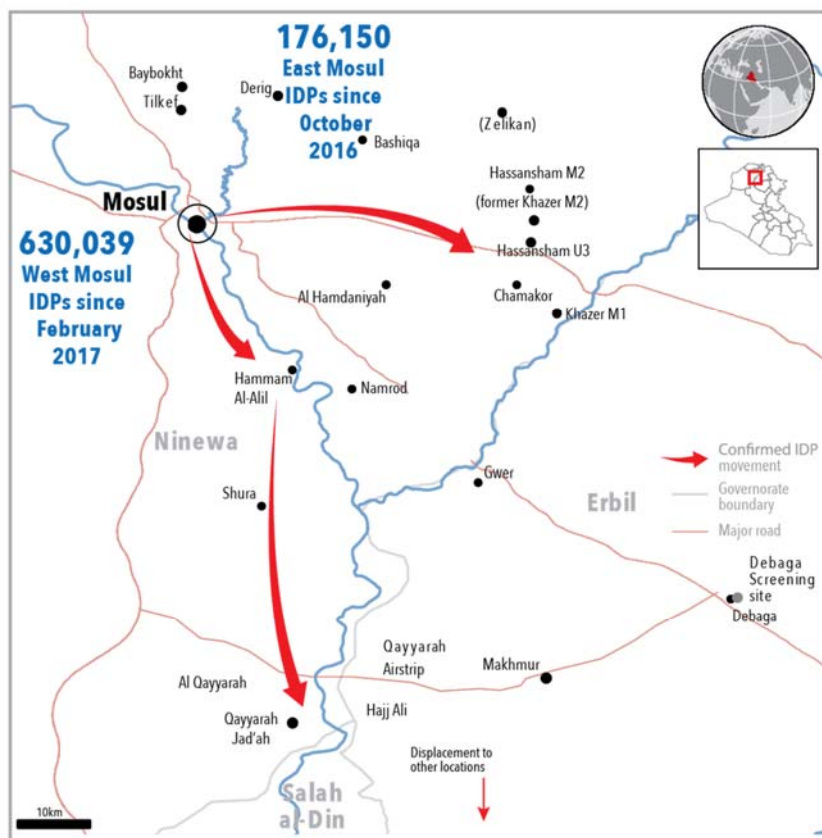




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation and, as the context rapidly evolves, information is subject to constant change, with figures and locations which may no longer be current at the time of issuance/reading. The next report will be issued on or around 12 June 2017.

## Highlights

- Throughout the past week, displacement has continued from the western side of Mosul city. According to the government's Ministry of Migration and Displaced (MoMD), since the start of the western Mosul operation on 19 February 2017, a total of 630,039 people have fled western Mosul city as of 4 June.
- Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016, cumulatively, 806,189 people have been displaced from Mosul city.
- Concerns remain for the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul city: some 118,000 people are currently estimated to be living in the old city area and the neighbourhoods immediately north of the old city.
- 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.



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 4 June 2017

<p><b>3,000,000</b>                  Beneficiaries of emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p><b>1,355,000</b>                  People reached with out-of-camp WASH support (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p><b>1,000,000</b>                  People received medical consultations (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p><b>807,000</b>                  People reached with NFI kits (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p><b>806,189</b>                  People displaced, cumulatively, from Mosul city as of 4 June 2017 (source: Government of Iraq, MoMD)</p>	<p><b>7,150</b>                  Fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites (as of 4 June 2017)</p>
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## Situation Overview

Displacement trends from western Mosul city have continued throughout the week. According to MoMD, some 32,100 people have passed through Hammam al Alil screening sites and other sites since 29 May – displacement outflows have ranged from 2,000 to 7,000 people per day over the period 29 May-4 June.

Since the start of the western Mosul operation on 19 February 2017, a total of 630,039 people have fled western Mosul city as of 4 June. Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016, cumulatively, 806,189 people have been displaced from the city. As of 30 May, according to the government, 177,483 people have returned to Mosul city - 42,246 people have returned to western Mosul city, while 135,237 people have returned to eastern Mosul city.

As the situation on the ground remains fluid and displacement routes change daily, the totality and locations of assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites consequently changes too. As of 31 May, there were a total of ten assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites following displacement routes in Mosul city. Eight sites were on the western side of the Tigris River, at wider Hawi Al-Kanisa neighbourhood area, north of Al-Najjar neighbourhood (screening site), between Al-Islah, Al-Zira'i and Al-Rabi'ah/Arabi neighbourhoods (screening site), Al-Mattahin neighbourhood (mustering point), Mosul Railway Station (assembly area), Mosul Airport (mustering point), Scorpion Junction (screening site), Abu Saif (screening site) and the Hammam al Alil (screening site). Two other sites continued to be located on the east side of the river, at Mosul Woods (mustering point and screening site) and Fifth Bridge (mustering point and screening site).

Humanitarian partners have continued to respond to the outflow of people providing emergency assistance, including shading, ready-to-eat meals, water, sanitation facilities, health and medical services – protection actors continue to also be on the ground. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, humanitarian partners have pre-positioned emergency packages assistance along the various displacement routes. In addition, and wherever possible, efforts continue to be made to undertake assessment missions in newly accessible areas, followed by distribution of emergency assistance. Wherever conditions and access allow, humanitarians also aim to reach those who stayed in their homes. Since October 2016, emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items have been provided to cover the immediate humanitarian needs of potentially some 3 million people - this figure speaks to the number of people who could have been covered, given the number of kits distributed, and bearing in mind that a number of people may have received assistance more than once. Due to the dire conditions inside Mosul city, people are receiving kits at mustering points and again once reaching reception sites and IDP camps.

Humanitarian and protection needs continue to remain severe, both among displaced families and vulnerable residents of newly accessible areas. People continue to flee under difficult and often dangerous circumstances, exacerbated by high temperatures. While access to reliable information about the conditions inside western Mosul city remains limited, humanitarian partners have received information that very little food remains available in markets. Specifically, concerns remain for the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul where, in addition to food insecurity, lack of safe drinking water and medicines have been reported - some 118,000 people are currently estimated to be living in the old city area and the neighbourhoods immediately north of the old city.

Camp construction and site expansion continue to ensure enough capacity exists to accommodate newly displaced people. According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster, 7,150 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites as of 4 June. Some 322,815 people are currently being sheltered in 27 camps and emergency sites in proximity to Mosul, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. Current available data indicate a need to ensure seasonally appropriate accommodation, food, medical care, and employment opportunities continue to be provided at all camps and sites.

The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network remains a key concern, as limited access to safe water poses a risk for outbreaks of water- and vector-borne diseases, and as demands in increasing the quantity of water have been reported due to the upcoming summer season. The daily provision of water into Mosul city remains steady at 6.4 million litres – with some 2.78 million litres being trucked and delivered to western Mosul city, and some 3.62 million litres being tankered to eastern Mosul city. Funding for the rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable potable water access.

The rate of trauma injuries continues to be of serious concern. Between 17 October 2016 and 3 June 2017, some 13,094 people were transferred to hospitals for emergency medical treatment - 6,961 people were transferred from western Mosul alone since 19 February 2017. Since the start of the western Mosul operation in February 2017, and as of 3 June, some 3,078 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points near the frontline areas of western Mosul. Humanitarian partners are currently working to increase the number of trauma stabilization points, prepositioning trauma supplies, life-saving medicines and supplies around mustering points and camps.

# Humanitarian Response



## Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

### Needs:

- Families transiting through all mustering points and screening sites continue to need to receive light-RRM kits containing water and food. A full RRM kit is provided once people have reached camps or emergency sites and it is meant to be a family's week-long supply, consisting of food rations, hygiene and identity kits, potable water and a water container.

### Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 12,453 emergency kits to 11,035 families, benefiting 61,740 people, including 33,957 children. Compared to last week, this week distribution was lower than last week, reflecting a decrease in the number of people displaced, particularly from neighbourhoods in northwest Mosul city.
- Over 46 per cent of RRM beneficiaries were reached at Hammam Al Alil screening site, reception centre and camp.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,650,176 people, including 907,596 children. As people may have been displaced several times, some of them have been in need of RRM assistance more than once.

**1,650,176**

People reached with  
RRM kits since October  
2016

### Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

### Needs:

- The need to increase protection and health interventions at the Hammam Al Alil screening and in transit sites persist – this would include the need for setting up protection referral pathways to undertake appropriate follow-up on specific vulnerable cases.
- Camp living conditions continue to be monitored monthly through active camp management structures. Most recent trends indicate a need to ensure seasonally appropriate accommodation, food, medical care, and employment opportunities, and MoMD has committed to distribute fuel and water coolers in all Mosul camps.

**7,150**

Fully-serviced family  
plots readily available  
at 19 camps and  
emergency sites  
as of 4 June 2017

### Response:

- As of 4 June, 7,150 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites: 2,628 plots were available at 11 priority sites to shelter 15,768 individuals, while 4,522 plots were available at eight other sites to shelter 27,132 individuals – 64,301 plots were in use in all 19 sites, and CCCM partners continue to advocate for camp capacity to be used in its full potential.
- Construction of new sites continues to ensure adequate camp capacity is available. Overall, some 322,815 people are currently living in 27 available emergency camps/sites - this figure includes sites in proximity to Mosul – with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- 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.
- The cluster is currently working on the harmonization of a de-registration form across all Mosul camps. The intention would also be that of including additional questions to collect information on where the IDPs are going after leaving the camps, thus enabling to analyse trends on returns and capture secondary displacements.
- Camp managers have raised concerns on the presence of snakes and scorpions. CCCM partners are working, along with the Health cluster and Communication with Communities, on an awareness campaign.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



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

### Needs:

- Due to continued displacement, people inside and outside of camps continue to need non-food items (NFIs) and adequate shelter, including those people remaining in, or returning to, their homes.

**807,710**

People reached with NFI kits since October 2016

### Response:

- Over the past week, 1,000 basic or mobile NFI kits were distributed in out-of-camp settings throughout the Mosul district. An additional 400 basic or mobile NFI kits were distributed in out-of-camp settings in eastern Mosul to assist western Mosul IDPs in Arbajiya, Qadsiya 1 and 2 and Bakar neighbourhoods.
- Since October 2016, 134,767 NFI kits (comprised of 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 104,418 basic NFI kits) have been distributed to 807,710 people.
- In addition, a total of 6,960 summer top-up kits have been distributed since the beginning of May, reaching an estimated 41,760 people. Over 1,100 summer clothing kits have also been distributed, and 5,737 families have been reached with complementary summer seasonal items.
- Since October 2016, a total of 56,439 family tents have been pitched, with 13,317 emergency-shelter kits and 11,793 emergency sealing-off kits distributed to some 149,000 people.
- As warmer temperatures are approaching, the cluster is encouraging donors to support and agencies to implement plans for shading and the distribution of additional summer items like cool boxes and jerry cans.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



## Food Security

### Needs:

- Displaced families and vulnerable people in newly accessible areas continue to require ready-to-eat meals, followed by 30-day dry-food rations upon arrival at camps and/or other safe locations.
- Efforts are underway to identify a food security partner to complement food assistance operations at Hammam Al Alil 1 camp, following reported food needs.
- In newly accessible areas, families continue to report limited livelihood opportunities, with reports of people lacking 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.

**27,145**

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

### Response:

- During the reporting period, cluster partners reported a total of 27,145 individuals (4,869 families) received 30-day dry food rations at the following camps and neighbourhoods: Chamakor Camp (50 individuals, 10 families), Khazer M1 Camp (1,200 individuals, 240 families), Qayyarah Jada'ah 1 Camp (2,595 individuals, 519 families), and Qayyarah Jada'ah 3 Camp (5,000 individuals, 1,000 families). In western Mosul neighbourhood, 30-day dry food rations were received by a total of 16,800 individuals (2,800 families) and 1,500 individuals (300 families) in Mosul Jadeda.
- In east Mosul, a total of 1,500 individuals (300 families) received complementary food rations in the Al Ealaam and Al Nabi Younis neighbourhoods.
- Additionally, a total of 500 people (100 families) received Immediate Response Rations in Akidat, Hay Al Tanak and Baghdad Circle in west Mosul, and 2,000 individuals (400 families) received mixed food items at Abu Saif.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Lack of current understanding regarding PDS and government's Ministry of Trade's capacity and upcoming plans for western Mosul. Also, a list of key focal points per municipality or neighbourhood is currently not available.



## Health

### Needs:

- Ensuring a comprehensive package of PHC services, including disease surveillance and response, mental health and psychosocial services, and trauma management, is available to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority.
- More operational ambulances to cover the operation area would be needed.

**1,044,445**

People received medical consultations since October 2016

### Response:

- Since 17 October 2016, 1,044,445 people have received health consultations – an increase of 5 per cent from the 994,000 consultations of last week.
- Over the past week, 50,261 medical consultations were reported by health partners; 11,068 of these consultations were provided to children under the age of five.
- Over the past week, 9,457 reproductive health care consultations were reported by health partners. Within this caseload, 403 emergency referrals were made – with 44 cases being referred due to pregnancy or delivery-related complications. In addition, 284 consultations for mental health and/or psychosocial support were provided.
- Over the past week, 564 routine vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15.
- With the influx of IDPs into the newly accessible areas, including screening sites and mustering points, the Health cluster is supporting the Ninewa Directorate of Health with the provision of static and mobile medical services. The cluster has also been addressing the issue of scabies through the provision of medicines and developing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for distribution at the following camps: Jad'ah, Qayyarah Airstrip, Hajj Ali, Hammam Al Alil 1 and 2, and As-Salamiyah 1.
- At Abu Saif screening site, Ninewa's Department of Health and Federal Police continue to provide round the clock services.

### 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.
- Shortage of fuel is affecting the cold storage of temperature-sensitive medicines, including vaccines.



## 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.

**1,355,431**

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

### Response:

- 322,815 displaced people are receiving WASH services in both camps and transit sites. Since October 2016, 1,355,431 people have been reached with out-of-camp WASH support.
- 79,379 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, while 564 plots have been established in transit sites, to serve a potential caseload of 461,610 displaced people.
- WASH services are operational at Badoush and Scorpion Junction sites.
- WASH facilities in As-Salamiyah MoMD and UNHCR camp have been completed, and the cluster is planning to construct additional latrines for people with special needs.
- A clean water storage tank has been made available at Hammam al Alil camp – a generator, transformer and pumps were also installed at the location. A discussion is still ongoing on the construction of a pipeline between the storage tanks and the mobile treatment unit to enhance water production capacity for the camp and reduce dependency on bottled water and water tankering.
- In Jad'ah 5 camp, cluster partners are improving facilities to ensure they are gender-sensitive and suitable for people with special needs.
- The Cluster is discussing the possibility of installing a mobile treatment unit of 50 m<sup>3</sup>/hour in western Mosul to increase water production in the area. Also, rapid assessments have been carried out for both the new right bank treatment unit and the old left bank treatment unit as the areas are now accessible again.

- Following on to previous updates, cluster partners have increased hygiene promotion with a focus on Acute Watery Diarrhoea. Partners are now compiling a cholera stock inventory across their entire operation area and review the IEC materials and key messages for outbreak preparedness (cholera) and response (scabies).
- Water quality in Hassansham area has been improved through the rehabilitation of a borehole.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Challenges related to the accessibility of water treatment units due to power failures and breakdowns in pumping machinery continue to be observed.
- Shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools continue to be a concern in eastern Mosul, and the cluster is seeking partners to ensure repairs are undertaken.
- 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.
- Shortages have been reported in stock of chemicals and other consumables for water treatment plants for regular consumption and cholera preparedness.



#### Needs:

- Mental health and psychosocial support services continue to be needed in many locations to support people affected by the conflict. Equally, there is a need to better prevent family separation at assembly areas, mustering, points and screening sites.
- Mine Risk Education and clearance in newly accessible areas continue to remain an ongoing need.
- Gender-based Violence (GBV) case management and sexual harassment remain a key concern at many sites, especially near the female latrines, which potentially places women and girls at risk.
- In Nargizlia camp, protection partners are trying to agree with the authorities on the provision of legal assistance of those in need.

**657,635**

People who have received protection assistance since October 2016

#### Response:

- Since October 2016, 657,635 people have been reached by protection partners; while 110,392 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 29,141 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 19,558 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 16,980 children (8,635 boys and 8,345 girls) received psychosocial support, and 10,634 children (5,466 boys and 5,168 girls) received psychological first aid. Since October 2016, 97,986 children (58,191 boys and 56,629 girls) have received psychological first aid.
- In the past week, 969 children (549 boys and 420 girls) with protection concerns have received specialized services – a total of 8,317 children (4,574 boys and 3,743 girls) since October 2016.
- Over the past week, 596 unaccompanied and separated children (367 boys and 229 girls) were documented in the last week – a total of 4,208 children (2,469 boys and 1,783 girls) since October 2016. In the past week, 308 unaccompanied and separated children (212 boys and 96 girls) were reunited with their families – a total of 1,753 children (1,064 boys and 689 girls) since October 2016.
- GBV partners reached 13,034 people (3,775 women and 4,506 girls, 2,065 men and 2,688 boys) with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available GBV services, as well as the provision of psychosocial support to 1,084 people (645 women and 403 girls, 23 men and 13 boys).
- 25 female and 20 male staff working for GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response, 17 female and 13 male staff from non-GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention, mitigation and/or referrals, and 282 IDP women, 14 men, 233 girls and 15 boys participated in trainings on GBV prevention and/or referrals. Some 138 GBV dignity kits were distributed to women and girls with information on available GBV services.
- Since October 2016, 42 Rapid Protection Assessments have been conducted in the Mosul corridor, in both camp and non-camp settings.
- Mine action partners continue to deliver mine risk education in accessible areas of Mosul city, having reached 67,519 people since October 2016. Over the last week, one threat impact assessment of Al Wahdah neighbourhood in eastern Mosul was carried out, and 20 schools were assessed in western Mosul.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Difficult conditions in the camps and limited livelihood opportunities continue to reportedly trigger pre-mature returns to unsafe areas in western Mosul.
- There is still 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 continues to be limited and new partners are being sought. Overall, the numbers of actors with full child protection case management capacity is inadequate, and the existing capacity is being overstretched. Also, additional capacity building with strong mentoring support is required.

**Education****Needs:**

- Among recently displaced people, 132,655 are school-age children, of whom 66,458 are currently not accessing any form of education.

**Response:**

- Since October 2016, 441,697 boys and girls have been supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings.
- Cumulatively, 66,197 displaced children (34,150 boys and 32,047 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in camps, including in Hammam Al Alil, Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Qayyarah, Hajj Ali, Nargizlia, Chamakor, Qaymawa, and Salah Al-Din.
- Last week, 2,143 children (49 per cent girls) were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLS in the camps.
- The cluster continues to work with UNMAS and Civil-Military Coordination to ensure clearance of explosive hazards in newly reopened schools in western Mosul is conducted.

**441,697**

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 continue to affect attendance of students and teachers.
- There remains a shortage of learning materials as school roles increase and new TLSs are established.
- Over 200 secondary school students do not have access to any type of education in Al Shahama camp in Salah Al-Din. The cluster has submitted a request to improve education services in the camp to the Director of the Department of Education (DoE), but the necessary steps to address this gap have not yet been initiated.

**Logistics****Common Storage Space Available:**

- Across 14 different logistics hubs, out of a total of 25,553 m<sup>2</sup>, the cluster has 16,210 m<sup>2</sup> of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

**1,252 m<sup>3</sup>**

of humanitarian cargo received over the past week

**Response:**

- Since October 2016, a total of 37,854 m<sup>3</sup> of relief commodities have been received for storage, and 6,744 m<sup>3</sup> has been transported on behalf of 36 humanitarian organizations – 1,252 m<sup>3</sup> of humanitarian cargo was received over the past week.
- The cluster is currently storing 9,320 m<sup>3</sup> of relief commodities on behalf of 25 humanitarian actors.
- Common storage in Nargizlia 1 (480 m<sup>2</sup>) and Zelikan (240 m<sup>2</sup>) camps has been established, and the in-camp facilities are ready to receive humanitarian cargo. Three mobile storage units who were set up in As-Salamiyah 1 camp are also ready to receive humanitarian cargo, with a possibility to increase storage capacity as needed.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Nothing significant to report.



## Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

### Response:

- The cluster is providing Internet connectivity for humanitarian partners in the international NGO Mercy Hands' office in Qayyarah town.
- The cluster is planning to carry out a needs assessment in the coming weeks in Qayyarah and Jada'ah camps to determine how to extend the existing ETC communications network.



## Coordination and Common Services

### Needs:

- Over the past week, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 1,505 calls – this is an increase of over 168 per cent in calls from the 561 calls received last week. Over 40 per cent of these calls was from the Ninewa Governorate, almost equally split between in and out-of-camp calls.
- 273 calls were from out-of-camp locations in Mosul, and primarily reported needs in protection and cash (110 calls, 40 per cent of calls), food (53 calls, 19 per cent of calls), government services (42 calls, 15 per cent of calls) and seeking employment opportunities (12 calls, 5 per cent of calls).
- Most of the in-camp calls came from the Qayyarah Airstrip and Jad'ah sites: a total of 186 calls, with reported needs in CCCM (43 per cent of calls, of which 76 per cent about water and electricity), NFIs (32 per cent of calls), protection and cash (23 per cent of calls), food (12 per cent of calls), health (5 per cent of calls) and WASH (9 per cent of calls).

## 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 for 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 of 4 June, the 2017 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, has received US\$341.6 million, amounting to a funding coverage of 34.7 per cent funded. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. The top-three donors are the Government of the United States of America (US\$84.5 million, up US\$10 million since 27 May), the European Commission (US\$58.8 million) and the Government of Japan (US\$55 million).

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Also please visit: [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

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Disclaimer: This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation. Also, and as the context rapidly evolves, the above information is subject to constant change, with figures and locations which may no longer be current at the time of issuance/reading.