



MOSUL HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

616,264

People displaced, cumulatively, from Mosul city as of 9 May

409,604

people currently displaced from western Mosul city as of 9 May

6,612

family plots immediately available to shelter displaced people in 9 priority sites and 10 other sites as of 9 May

3,100 m³

water trucked every day to eastern Mosul by humanitarian partners

12,081

people have been referred from frontline areas to hospitals to receive treatment for trauma injuries as of 7 May

OVERVIEW

9 May 2017

- Re-intensification of hostilities on 4 May between the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has significantly impacted the humanitarian situation. Many families have been arriving at the newly established Badoush mustering point, northeast of Mosul city, where humanitarian partners are providing emergency relief assistance.
- Since the start of military operations in western Mosul on 19 February, some 514,226 individuals have fled Mosul city, as of 9 May, according to the Iraqi authorities. Some 409,604 people are currently displaced from western Mosul, taking into account the return of 30,510 people to western Mosul city, as of 30 April. The Government of Iraq reports that since the beginning of Mosul operations on 16 October 2016, more than 616,264 people have been cumulatively displaced from Mosul city.
- Camp construction and site expansion is accelerating to meet the humanitarian needs of people newly displaced from western Mosul city. Some 324,938 people (69,270 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. As of 9 May, there are currently 6,612 fully serviced plots available for immediate use in 19 different locations. Some 3,770 plots are available in the nine priority sites, and the remaining 2,842 are in 10 other sites.
- Emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene supplies are being distributed to families arriving at the Hammam Al Alil screening site from western Mosul city. Emergency response packages have been distributed to cover the humanitarian needs of over 2.6 million people since 17 October 2016.
- Inadequate supplies of safe drinking water remain a critical concern in all areas of Mosul city. In eastern Mosul city, water shortages persist and humanitarian partners continue to truck 3.1 million litres of water per day. The UN is working with Iraqi authorities to boost the provision of safe water through stabilization initiatives. In newly retaken areas of western Mosul city, water trucking has already begun on a small scale, but significant increase in scale is required.
- Trauma casualty rates remain high. Since 17 October last year, health care partners report over 12,081 people have been referred to hospitals in Mosul and neighbouring Governorates, nearly half of these reported cases were from western Mosul alone.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Shelter at camps and emergency sites is currently available to accommodate more than 6,500 families in 9 priority sites and 10 other camps. Construction of new sites is urgently underway to ensure adequate capacity is available for newly displaced people.
- Wherever possible, efforts are being made to undertake assessment missions in newly accessible areas close to the front lines, rapidly followed by the distribution of emergency response assistance. Partners have distributed emergency response packages containing food, water and hygiene items to cover the needs of over 2.6 million people since 17 October 2016. The packages are distributed both in and out of camps.
- Humanitarian partners reported that nutrition screening has been undertaken over the past two months at IDP camps receiving children aged six to 59 months from western Mosul. Out of 12,164 children screened, 202 children identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 448 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), were referred for management and treatment using nutrition therapies at Primary Health Care facilities (PHCs) in the camps. Nutrition screening continues on a regular basis, as new IDPs arrive in camps.
- Trauma casualty rates across Mosul are high. Since 17 October last year, health care partners report over 12,081 people have been referred to hospitals in Mosul and neighbouring Governorates, nearly half of these reported cases were from western Mosul alone. At Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs) some 1,971 people have been treated for trauma injuries, of which 335 were immediately life-threatening.
- Humanitarian partners continue water trucking to eastern Mosul City, with a daily average of 3,100 m³, to supplement municipal water supplies and ensure safe access to safe drinking water. In newly retaken areas of western Mosul city, water trucking has already begun on a small scale, but significant increase in scale is required.
- Family separation, gender-based violence, and maintaining the humanitarian and civilian nature of camps are some of the protection concerns being monitored by mobile protection teams. Some 1,266 unaccompanied and separated children (525 girls and 741 boys) have been reunited with their families since 17 October 2016. A total of 7,272 children (3,378 girls and 3,894 boys) with protection concerns have been referred for specialized services since 17 October 2016.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES

- Advocating for the protection of civilians is a top priority for the humanitarian community.
- As part of the humanitarian concept of operations, security forces have committed to alerting residents to developments in the military operation, identifying escape routes when it is deemed safe to do so, arranging transport for highly vulnerable civilians to safety, and putting in place dignified, transparent screening procedures.
- Ensuring that trauma casualties receive the specialized treatment they need in a timely manner remains a high priority.
- Residents who remain in recently retaken areas, particularly those in west and east Mosul city, 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 a priority.
- Significant shortages of drinking water remain a priority humanitarian concern across Mosul city. The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network is a key priority. Water tankering is on-going in eastern and western Mosul providing 3,100 m³ and 1,400 m³ of water per day, respectively. Health care partners continue to warn that limited access to safe water for people inside and outside camps poses a risk for outbreaks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.
- Humanitarian partners are developing contingency plans for a number of displacement scenarios in western Mosul city, including for a possible mass outflow of civilians, or a siege-like situation in the old city. These contingency activities look at the operational implications and resource requirements of different scenarios to ensure preparedness.

FUNDING

Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding for the operation. Ninety-seven per cent, or US\$276.5 million, of the \$284-million Mosul Flash Appeal that was launched in July 2016 to prepare for the operation was received. This has allowed partners to reach hundreds of thousands of people during the first stages of the campaign. The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq requesting US\$985 million is currently 22 per cent funded. Approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation under the 2017 HRP.

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

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