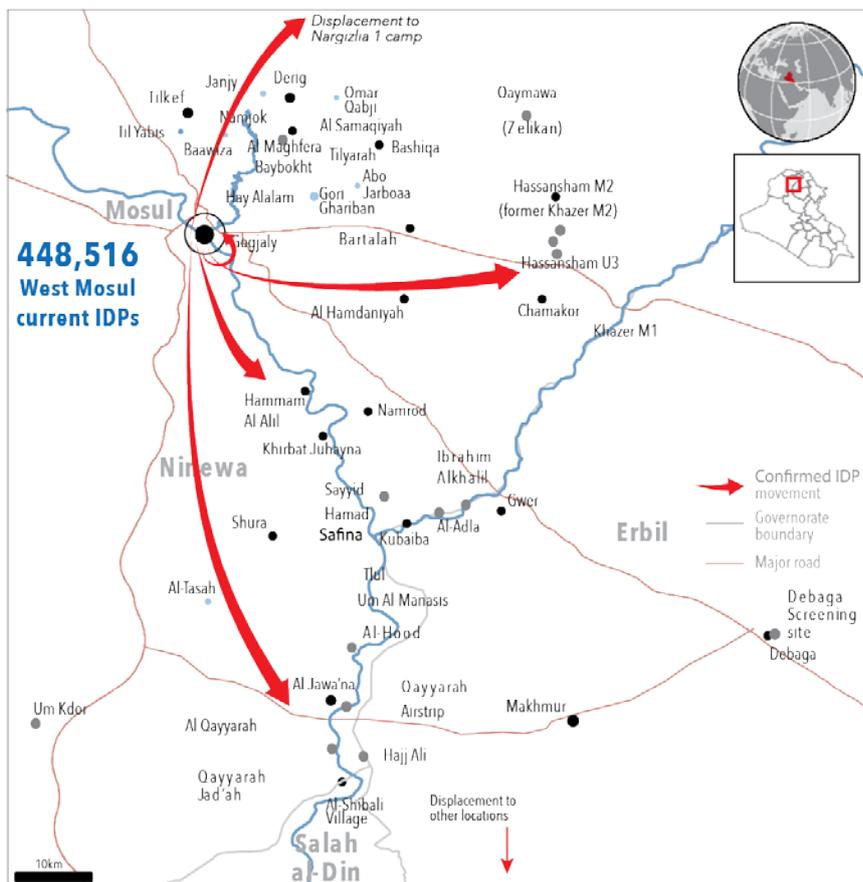




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 22 May 2017.

Highlights

- Displacement from western Mosul city has continued throughout the last week, following the re-intensification of hostilities on 4 May. The number of people fleeing western Mosul city peaked on Friday, 12 May, when some 11,400 individuals passed through the Hammam al Alil screening site, according to Government figures.
- As of 14 May, the number of people who have fled western Mosul city since 19 February has risen to 480,906 individuals, according to the Iraqi authorities. The current number of IDPs from western Mosul city who remain displaced is 448,516 people, taking into account that, as of 9 May, 32,390 people had returned to western Mosul city, according to the government.



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 15 May, 2017

- The Government of Iraq reports that since the beginning of Mosul operations on 17 October 2016, nearly 660,000 people have been displaced from Mosul city.
- High rates of trauma injuries remain of significant humanitarian concern. Between 17 October 2016 and 9 May 2017, more than 12,300 people have been transferred to hospital for trauma injuries, nearly 6,200 people from western Mosul city alone. Between 18 February and 8 May, nearly 2,250 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points (TSPs) for trauma injuries near frontline areas of western Mosul.

<p>2,727,300</p> <p>People potentially reached in and out of camps with emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>1,322,000</p> <p>People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)</p>	<p>877,000</p> <p>People have received medical consultations (since 17 October)</p>	<p>657,000</p> <p>People displaced by the Mosul Operation as of 7 May, according to the Government of Iraq</p>	<p>797,000</p> <p>People have received NFI kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>6,994</p> <p>Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites, as of 14 May</p>
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Situation Overview

The displacement of people from western Mosul city has continued throughout the week, following the re-intensification of hostilities on 4 May. The number of people fleeing western Mosul city peaked on 12 May, when some 11,400 individuals passed through the Hammam al Alil screening site, according to Government figures. Many families fleeing to Hammam al Alil transited through the Badoush Mustering Point, northeast of Mosul city along the Syrian Highway and the Yarmouk/Risala Mustering Point, where humanitarian partners provided emergency assistance, including ready to eat food and water.

With the opening of a new frontline in the northwest of Mosul, displacement occurs primarily along two routes through Badoush and Al Yarmouk, with new arrivals requiring emergency assistance. At the muster points established in these locations, displaced persons spend on average four hours, often requiring water, food, health, shade and protection services. Humanitarian partners remain deployed at all mustering points to ensure assistance and services are provided to displaced people.

As of 14 May, the number of people who have fled western Mosul city since 19 February has risen to 480,906 individuals, according to the Iraqi authorities. The current number of IDPs from western Mosul city who remain displaced is 448,516 people, taking into account that, as of 9 May, 32,390 people had returned to western Mosul city, according to the government. The Government of Iraq reports that since the beginning of Mosul operations on 17 October 2016, nearly 660,000 people have been displaced from Mosul city. Serious concerns remain for the protection of civilians in the western areas of the city, where approximately 275,000 people are estimated to be living in ISIL-controlled areas.

Camp construction and site expansion is accelerating to meet the humanitarian needs of people newly displaced from western Mosul city. According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, some 326,049 people (63,139 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. As of 14 May, there are currently 6,994 fully serviced plots available for immediate use in 19 different locations and a further 4,955 plots are available at another other eight sites.

Nimrud bridge, 30 km south of Mosul, was closed to all traffic except the transportation of IDPs from the west to the east bank as of 12 May due to high water levels caused by heavy rains in catchment areas necessitating the strategic release of water from Mosul Dam. This closure had a significant impact on humanitarian activities. Transportation of humanitarian supplies had to be transferred via Qayyarah bridge (60 km south of Mosul), which caused delays to the delivery of assistance, and medical evacuations from the western bank to Erbil took longer to reach the hospital.

Water continues to be a significant humanitarian concern in Mosul city. Many people are reportedly drinking from potentially unsafe, untreated water source, particularly in western Mosul. In eastern Mosul city humanitarian partners are tankering 3.1 million litres of drinking water per day, and in western Mosul humanitarian partners are delivering 1.4 million litres of water per day. As water filling stations are rehabilitated, water tankering in western Mosul city is expected to increase.

High rates of trauma injuries remain of significant humanitarian concern. Between 17 October 2016 and 9 May 2017, more than 12,300 people have been transferred to hospital for trauma injuries, nearly 6,200 people from western Mosul city alone. Between 18 February and 8 May, nearly 2,250 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points (TSPs) for trauma injuries near frontline areas of western Mosul.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Newly displaced families from western Mosul en route to screening facilities and camps require immediate basic assistance to help meet their humanitarian needs.

Response:

- RRM partners have established a 24-hour distribution point at the Badoush mustering point.

1,356,883

People potentially reached with RRM kits since 17 October

- During the reporting week, RRM partners distributed 19,675 emergency kits to 18,858 families benefitting 111,968 people, including 61,582 children.
- Some 49 per cent of people receiving an RRM kit (54,408 people) were reached at Hammam Al Alil screening site, and the newly opened camp in Hasansham.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,356,883 people, including 746,286 children. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have required RRM assistance more than once.
- Families receive food and water in light-RRM kits at screening and muster sites, and a full RRM kit is received in camps and emergency sites, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits. Each RRM kit, which is meant to cover one week's supplies per family and 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.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 326,049 people (approximately 63,139 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement from areas in West Mosul is still ongoing. As of 14 May, 6,994 camp plots are available for immediate use. Of these, 2,993 plots are in 11 priority sites, with another 4,001 plots at the other eight sites.
- Returns from camps in the north and east of Mosul city reportedly continue at a steady rate. Camps to the south of Mosul are seeing very low rates of return, as access to information on safety of the place of origin is sporadic.

6,994

Plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites as of 14 May

Response:

- CCCM partners continue using the Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool (RRASP) in areas around Mosul city to identify priority needs at informal settlements.
- Hasansham U2 camp opened on the 11 May with a capacity to accommodate 1,500 families.
- Salamiyah camp is expected to be completed in the coming days.
- Early this week the Iraqi Security Forces reported approximately 1,080 cases of scabies in Khazer camp. Although humanitarian partners have not yet confirmed the number of individual cases, scabies morbidity has reportedly increased over the past days. The CCCM cluster, in collaboration with the WaSH and Health Clusters, has launched a multi-sectorial response that includes awareness-raising and hygiene best practices. Also, and in collaboration with IOM's Communication with Communities, partners have prepared Information, Education and Communication materials for distribution in camps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Due to the influx of IDPs over the past week, there is an urgent need to increase protection and health interventions in Hammam Al Alil screening and transit sites.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Due to ongoing displacement from western Mosul city, people inside and outside of camps continue to need non-food items (NFIs) and adequate shelter. These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in or returning to their homes.
- As warmer temperatures are approaching, the cluster is encouraging donors to support and agencies to implement plans for shading and additional summer items like cool boxes and jerry cans.

797,042

People reached with NFI kits since October 2016

Response:

- During the week, 383 Basic Emergency Shelter Kits have been distributed to people in need in out-of-camp settings in Mosul District (Qayyarah and Bayboukh areas). In addition, 221 NFI Kits (Basic or Mobile) have been distributed to new arrivals of IDPs in Khazer M2 in Hamdaniya District (Ninewa Governorate).

- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 132,984 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile NFI Kits and 102,635 basic NFI Kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 797,042 people. In addition, a total of 44,343 Winter Top-up Kits, including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching an estimated 242,198 people. More than 119,649 clothing kits have been distributed, while 92,938 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 56,439 family tents have been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 338,099 people, with 12,625 Emergency Shelter Kits and 11,793 Emergency Sealing-off Kits distributed, benefitting almost 143,054 people.

Gaps and Constraints

- Nothing significant to report.



Food Security

Needs:

- Displaced families and vulnerable people in newly accessible areas require ready-to-eat food, followed by dry food rations. For displaced people this assistance is provided upon arrival at screening sites and camps.
- 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 has led to a decrease in herd size, while a lack of space for livestock in camps has resulted in some displaced people with productive assets, being unable to relocate to camps.

102,380

individuals reached with thirty-day food rations during the reporting period

Response:

- During the reporting period, Food Security Cluster partners reported that a total of 98,380 individuals (19,676 families) received 30-day dry food rations at the following camps: Chamakor (4,950 individuals; 990 families); Hammam al Alil 2 (8,350 individuals; 1,670 families); Hasansham M2 (4,155 individuals; 831 families); Hasansham U3 (250 individuals; 50 families); Jad'ah 5 (35,000 individuals; 7,000 households); Khazer M1 (10,890 individuals; 2,178 families); and Qayyarah Airstrip (34,785 individuals; 6,957 families).
- An additional 4,000 individuals (800 families) received 30-day dry food rations in the west Mosul neighbourhoods of Rajim Hadid (1,500 individuals; 300 families) and Nahrwan-Hay al Tanaek (2,500 individuals; 500 households); and 3,000 individuals (600 households) received complementary food rations in the neighbourhoods of Wadi Hajar and Al-Mansoor.
- In the last week a total of 23,712 individuals (3,952 families) received Ready-to-Eat Rations food rations in the following west Mosul neighbourhoods: Nablus (1,866 individuals; 311 families); Al-Magrbe (2,526 individuals; 421 families); Ragem Hadead (2,010 individuals; 335 families); Al-Thawra (1,722 individuals; 287 families); Al-Yarmook (3,324 individuals; 554 families); Al-Orooba (1,242 individuals; 207 families); Al-Rafdin 672 (112 individuals; 112 families); Al-Izdihar Al-Jadeed (3,072 individuals; 512 families); Mshearfa/al-kaneasa 1 (4,266 individuals; 711 families); and Al-Gadeeda 3 (3,012 individuals; 502 families).

Gaps and constraints:

- Access constraints to newly retaken areas in western Mosul city has prevented prevent food security partners from reaching vulnerable residents, including in the neighbourhoods of Al-Tank, Al-Sa'dan, Al-Sa'diyah, Haraj, Ghanm Awad, Umm Kariz, Al-Thawra Apartments, Al-Nasr, and Al-Seiha Al-Thaniya.



Health

Needs:

- A comprehensive package of primary health care services, including disease surveillance/response and mental health and psychosocial services, as well as trauma management to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority.

876,773

People have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 40,930 medical consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 8,389 consultations were provided to children under the age of five.

- This week, 9,112 reproductive health care consultations were reported. 596 emergency referrals were made, of which 79 cases were referred due to pregnancy or delivery related complications. 242 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were also provided.
- A total of 1,016 polio and measles vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15 this week.
- With the influx of IDPs into the newly accessible areas, including screening sites and mustering points, the Health Cluster supported the Ninewa Directorate of Health (DoH) 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 in camps.

Gaps and constraints:

- Limited access to safe water for people inside and outside of camps, as well as inadequate sanitary conditions remain a concern, as this poses a risk of waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Sufficient supply of safe drinking water and solid waste management remain a significant need in newly accessible areas of Mosul city.

Response:

- 324,661 displaced people (62,768 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- Around 75,797 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 458,166 displaced people.
- WASH facilities have been provided at Badoush Mustering point and water services are being installed at Scorpion Junction muster point.
- WASH Facilities in Hasansham U2 has been completed for 1,560 plots.
- In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, WASH facilities are being upgraded for 4,000 plots.
- The installation of WaSH facilities has been completed for 4,672 plots in Hammam al Alil 2 camp.
- The Ghazalani water treatment plant has been restored and rehabilitation work has begun at the Bartalah and Hamdaniya water treatment units. Work has begun on the restoration of the water network in Hamdaniya.

1,321,831

People reached with out-of-camp WaSH support since 17 October

Gaps and constraints:

- Challenges related to accessibility of water treatment units due to power failures, breakdowns in pumping machinery, and deviation of water tankers by security forces have been observed in the reporting week.
- Funding for rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains an urgent constraint to the sustainable delivery of potable water.
- Shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools continue to be a concern in eastern Mosul. The cluster is seeking partners to ensure quick repairs to the facilities.
- Garbage collection and safe disposal of waste are significant issues in eastern Mosul city. The cluster is identifying partners to undertake solid waste management.



Protection

Needs:

- Reports regarding GBV cases are high, particularly in the areas of early marriages.
- Mental health and psychosocial support services are reportedly in short supply and needed in many locations to support people affected by the conflict.
- There is a need for greater protection mainstreaming in distributions undertaken near frontline areas.
- 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.

577,394

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Protection partners have increased their presence at mustering points along displacement routes.
- Since 17 October 2016, 577,394 people have been reached by protection partners; while 102,183 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 26,023 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 17,289 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- Since 17 October 2016, along the Mosul corridor, in camp and non-camp settings, 49 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted.
- During the reporting period, 7727 children (4,059 girls and 3,668 boys) received psychosocial support, and 5,455 children (2,765 girls and 2,690 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October 2016, 113,586 children (55,557 girls and 58,029 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 89,708 children (48,084 girls and 49,999 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- In the last week, 342 unaccompanied and separated children (196 boys and 146 girls) were documented, bringing the total to 3,412 children (1,912 boys and 1,050 girls) since 17 October 2016. 136 unaccompanied and separated children (77 boys and 59 girls) were reunited with their families this week, bringing the total of reunited children to 1,402 children (818 boys and 584 girls) since 17 October 2016. Some 516 children (222 girls, 294 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing the total of 6,931 children (3,800 boys and 3,131 girls) since 17 October 2016.
- Gender-based Violence (GBV) partners reached 8,623 people (2,901 women, 3,063 girls, 1,709 boys and 950 men) with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available GBV services, as well as the provision of psychosocial support to 2,497 people (1,534 women, 497 girls, 406 men and 60 boys).
- Psychosocial support was provided for 663 persons, which included 482 women, 137 girls, 18 men and 26 boys. Approximately 25 female staff working for GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response, and 645 women, 432 girls and 16 men from the IDP communities participated in trainings on GBV prevention and/or referrals. 66 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available services. Eleven GBV safety audits were conducted at Hasansham U3, Khazir M1 and M2, Debaga and Hammam al Alil.
- Mine action partners continue to deliver Mine Risk Education in all accessible areas of Mosul city. During the last week, 10 threat and impact assessments were conducted in east and west Mosul.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Difficult conditions in the camps and limited livelihood opportunities are 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.
- Access to vulnerable out-of-camp populations in Qayyarah, Jad'ah, and Dor-Al Qaeda has become challenging due to the large number of checkpoints.
- Arbitrary detention of children after security screening remains a significant concern.


Education
Needs:

- Among people recently displaced by the Mosul emergency, 129,620 are school-age children (some 35 per cent of the population coming from Mosul city), of whom 69,575 children are currently not accessing any form of education.

Response:

- Cumulatively, 60,045 camp-based displaced Mosul children (30,812 boys and 29,233 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in the Mosul camps, including Hamman Al Alil, Khazer, Hasansham, Jad'ah, Qayyarah, Hajj Ali, Nargizlia, Chamakor, Qaymawa, and Salah Al-Din. This represents an increase of close to 7 per cent from last week.
- Last week, over 3,700 children (49.2 per cent of whom girls) were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLS in the camps. This represents an increase of 29 per cent from last week.
- 643 (336 boys and 307 girls) children (3-5 year) were newly enrolled in Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres in Hammam al Alil and Jad'ah camps this week.

412,045

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

Gaps and Constraints:

- High temperatures in tented learning spaces is affecting the attendance of students and teachers, and this is expected to increase over summer. The WaSH cluster has warned that water air coolers should not be used due to water shortages.
- Despite the provision of learning materials being addressed by partners, shortage of learning materials in Qayyarah Airstrip, Hajj Ali, Hasansham M2 and Khazer M1 continues to be an issue as needs are growing.
- 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 (DoE) has been unable to provide textbooks or teachers to support these students in sitting for final exams. 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 23,873m² total) of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

693 m³
of humanitarian cargo
received this week

Response:

- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October 2016, a total of 34,063 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 6,550 mt, has been received, and 6,683 m³ (1,550 mt) transported on behalf of 34 humanitarian organizations.
- The Logistics Cluster is currently storing 10,029 m³, equivalent to 1,571 metric tons of relief commodities, on behalf of 25 humanitarian actors.
- The Logistics Cluster conducted a site visit to the common storage facilities at both the Hammam al Alil camps to ensure the operations are running smoothly.
- The Logistics Cluster has dispatched three mobile storage units (MSUs) to Nargizlia 1 and Zelikan camps to be used as common storage.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Due to changing water levels, the Nimrud Bridge has been closed since 2 May, while the Qayyarah Bridge has remained opened. The Logistics Cluster continues to monitor access to bridge crossings and is ready to assist organizations in prepositioning emergency relief items in west Mosul.



Coordination and Common Services

Needs

- During the reporting period, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 547 calls from Ninewa Governorate. Most calls (over 200) came from Ninewa camps and Mosul city, and were made regarding the lack of clean drinking water and requests for health services and legal assistance. From Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site and Hammam al Alil (over 140 calls), complaints were primarily about lack of clean water and camp management, as well as requests for cash, food and legal assistance. Over 15 calls were received from Tel Afar, where families are reportedly trying to flee from ISIL-controlled areas

Daily
Tracking of
displacement from
Mosul since 17
October

Response

- Within the reporting period, two Field Coordinators from the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) conducted missions to Hammam Al Alil (two missions) and western Mosul city (one mission in Tal Ruman and Wadi Hajar).
- Since November 2016, NCCI Mobile Field Coordinators have conducted 212 information-gathering missions to locations north, east, southeast and south of Mosul city with outreach to stakeholders at 221 locations. Locations include: Nimrud and Al Shura (30 missions at each location), Bashika (27 missions), Qayyarah and Hammam al Alil (22 missions at each locations), Hamdaniya (18 missions), Tilkaif (14 missions), eastern Mosul city (12 missions) and rural areas near Tel Afar (nine missions). NCCI has identified and engaged more than 213 local stakeholders.

Gaps and constraints

- Nothing significant to report

General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) that includes the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator 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 and chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator 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 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. In June 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (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 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.

For further information, please contact Enrica Giacobbe: giacobbe@un.org

For more information, please visit www.reliefweb.int
To be added or deleted from the mailing list: <http://bit.ly/2dDYK3D>

Disclaimer: This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation. The context is evolving and the above information is subject to constant change.