



Credit: UNHCR/Ivor Prickett

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Displacement from west Mosul continues, with 414,000 people currently displaced from western Mosul city as of 10 May.
- Cash-based assistance programmes begin in eastern Mosul.
- Over 5,000 flee Tel Afar as food and water remain in short supply.
- People in Hawiga face food insecurity as prices increase.
- US\$47 million from IHPF allocated to priority projects.

FIGURES

# of people in need	11m
# of people targeted for assistance	6.2m
# of internally displaced persons (IDPs)	3.1m
# of IDPs who live outside camps	2.5m
# of affected ppl within host communities	3.2m
# of returnees	1.7m
# of Syrian refugees	0.23m

Source: 2017 Iraq HRP/HNO/IOM DTM

Humanitarian Response Plan

FUNDING

985 million requested for 2017 (US\$)

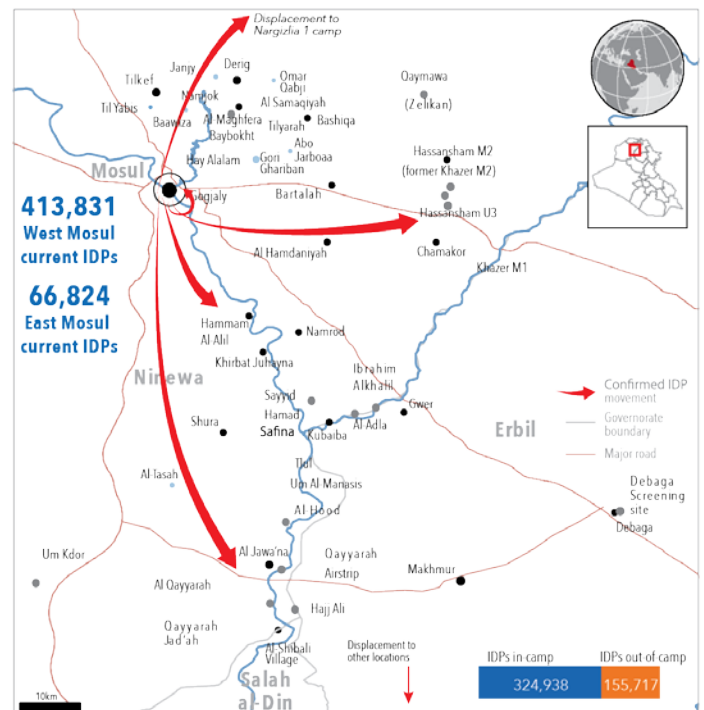
22% (\$217 million) (reflects funding on FTS as of 9 May 2017)

Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>

People fleeing west Mosul exceed 400,000

Humanitarian conditions in western neighbourhoods remain of significant concern

The number of people fleeing western Mosul city continues to climb steadily. Taking into account some 32,000 people that have returned to accessible areas, as of 10 May approximately 414,000 people were currently displaced from western Mosul according to the Iraqi authorities. This brings the total number of people who have been displaced from Mosul city and its surrounds to 622,000, as of 10 May, of whom some 480,000 people are currently still displaced. The majority of displaced people have fled to camps and emergency sites where humanitarian assistance is being provided. Conditions faced by an estimated 360,000 people living in ISIL-held west Mosul are of significant concern to humanitarian partners, as access to food and clean water sources continue to remain significant challenges. Health partners warn of the potential risk of waterborne disease outbreaks as summer approaches and temperatures rapidly increase.



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 9 May, 2017

Displacement along Mosul corridor. Source: Authorities and humanitarian partners. Displacement figures International Organization for Migration (IOM).

East Mosul returns grow, cash in demand

Complex needs call for a flexible approach to providing assistance

Four months after eastern Mosul city was retaken from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) a level of relative normalcy is returning to eastern Mosul city. The population in eastern Mosul neighbourhoods is rapidly expanding, as people return to their homes

and newly-displaced people from west Mosul and Tel Afar seek shelter with friends and family, or with host communities.

As many as 100,000 people have returned to homes in east Mosul

The estimated number of returnees to eastern Mosul city ranges between 90,000 and 105,000 people, as of the end of April, amounting to at least half of those who earlier fled. UNHCR reports that over 50,000 people have left IDP camps to return to their homes in eastern Mosul city and surrounds between the end of 2016 and the beginning of April 2017. Reasons for return include reuniting with families, employment opportunities, enrolling children in schools, and resuming a normal life.

In addition, Iraqi authorities have also reported that people are fleeing to eastern neighbourhoods from the west of the city. Government numbers indicate that over 17,000 people fled western Mosul for the east of the city in the last week of April alone. A large proportion of people fleeing Tel Afar are also choosing to take shelter with friends and family in east Mosul.

As the population of eastern Mosul city grows, needs have become more complex: newly-displaced people require humanitarian assistance, while returning families and resident and host communities need longer-term livelihood support.

At least half of the people who fled east Mosul have returned to their homes to reunite with families and look for work.



Markets are open in east Mosul, but purchasing power is still low.

Credit: OCHA/Kate Pond

Food is widely available in east Mosul, but food security continues to deteriorate as people lack purchasing power.

Food is still a priority need in east Mosul

Trade routes into the east of the city are open, markets are functioning and produce is available, but assessments indicate that food is still a priority need.

Food security analyses undertaken in March indicate that food security continues to remain a concern. Markets are widely frequented and have become the main source of food, but families without an income are buying food on credit from stallholders or borrowing money. Despite this, reliance on food assistance provided by humanitarian organizations continues to be widespread. Access to the Public Distribution System – Iraq's national food support programme – is low, although slight improvements have been

registered in eastern Mosul city since the start of the year. Food insecurity in eastern Mosul is most strongly linked to unemployment and widespread lack of income, especially amongst displaced and returnee households. The Iraq IDP Call Centre (IIC) reports that food and cash assistance for food, health care and shelter are consistently amongst the top concerns for callers across Iraq, almost half of whom are calling from Ninewa.

Rollout of cash and livelihoods assistance will boost self-recovery

An inter-agency, multi-cluster needs assessment undertaken in April in 45 accessible neighbourhoods of Mosul found that regardless of whether markets were functional, a significant percentage of people had not earned any income in the previous month and were reliant on borrowing money in order to buy food. In 89 per cent of areas assessed, most people were found to be buying food on credit. The prevalence of these negative coping strategies leads to increased vulnerability for many returnee and resident families and a diminished ability to withstand shocks.

The assessment concluded that in order to mitigate vulnerability, kick-start livelihoods, and boost the local economy, the widespread rollout of cash assistance in conjunction with income-generating programmes is the best way for humanitarian actors to support the self-recovery of people in eastern Mosul city.

Cash distributions have begun in east Mosul

Building on findings from the inter-agency multi-cluster needs assessment and review of market functionality, humanitarian partners began conducting household level vulnerability assessments and multi-purpose cash distributions in eastern Mosul in mid-April and, to date, 1,510 households have been assessed, and 885 families have received emergency one-off multi-purpose cash distributions. The scheme is being rapidly scaled up, with the intention of reaching 20,000 people in eastern Mosul city by the end of June 2017. The Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Consortium aims to reach 126,000 people in Mosul this year as part of the countrywide response, including areas surrounding Mosul city.

As people continue to be displaced to eastern Mosul city by military operations in the west of the city, urgent, life-saving assistance will continue to be required. At the same time, resident, hosting and returnee communities need livelihood-generating programmes in close coordination with stabilization initiatives to re-establish infrastructure and services in the city. The flexibility of cash-based programming, in conjunction with income-generating projects and continued humanitarian support for the most vulnerable, will help manage the complexity of the humanitarian situation in eastern Mosul city.



People fleeing Tel Afar reach the KR-I border. Credit: OCHA/Kate Pond

The vast majority of people in assessed neighbourhoods were without an income and buying food on credit.

Cash-based programming, income-generating projects and humanitarian support for the most vulnerable will help manage the complex situation.

Over 5,000 people flee ISIL-held Tel Afar

Lack of food and water leads thousands to flee

In late April more than 5,500 people fled ISIL-held Tel Afar for Zummar, an area northeast of the city in the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KR-I). These newly-displaced people were then transported to camps and host communities where humanitarian assistance is being provided. The Iraqi authorities anticipate that thousands more people in Tel Afar and western Mosul city may flee in the coming weeks, as military activities continue. As of 10 May, an estimated 20,000 – 30,000 people in Tel Afar and its surrounding areas remain under ISIL control, according to the Government.

Six months after supply routes into the city were cut off, displaced people report food and water supplies in Tel Afar have dried up.

Conditions in Hawiga continue to deteriorate

Displacement slows despite dwindling resources in the district

The rate of displacement from Hawiga district as a result of ISIL activities in the area has slowed markedly since the beginning of February. Displacement from the district peaked in December 2016 when over 4,000 people fled each week on average. By the end of April, the flow of people had all but dried up. A variety of factors could be responsible to this decrease in displacement, including a possible increase in ISIL activities actively aimed at preventing people from fleeing. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 – 60,000 people may remain in Hawiga under ISIL control.

The displacement dynamics of people leaving Hawiga district have also changed in the last few months, with a larger proportion of displaced people heading to Salah al-Din governorate, and smaller numbers of people remaining in Kirkuk governorate. In April, the number of people from Hawiga sheltering in Salah al-Din had increased by close to 3,000, while the number in Kirkuk increased by 258 people.

Displaced people have reported that inside Hawiga district conditions continue to deteriorate, as stocks of food and water become scarce and prices increase, however no cases of malnutrition have been reported. People fleeing Hawiga district reportedly face significant protection concerns and potential harassment from armed groups along their routes of displacement. People from Hawiga also reportedly face harassment, harsh treatment in displacement sites, and report being ostracised by host communities due to the perception that they support or are affiliated with ISIL. Protection partners report that harsh treatment of IDPs from Hawiga is more prevalent in Salah al-Din.

IHPF: US\$ 47m allocated for priority projects

The Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund's (IHPF) first 2017 Standard Allocation cluster defences took place on 3 May. The Humanitarian Coordinator, in collaboration with the Advisory Board, endorsed the allocation of US\$ 47 million in support of priority activities in the Iraq 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). All endorsed projects will undergo a technical review process between 5-18 May.

A funding proposal covering the distribution of both 30-day family food rations and emergency, life-saving, ready-to-eat food in Mosul is in the final review stages with OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). US\$10 million has been sought to provide assistance for 459,000 IDPs over a six month period.

The HRP for 2017 is only 21 per cent funded as of 3 May, with US\$ 207 million received out of US\$ 984.6 million required. A defeat of ISIL in Mosul will not signal the end of humanitarian needs in Iraq. Generous funding will continue to be the cornerstone of meeting the urgent needs of Iraqis who continue to flee ISIL-held territory in Tel Afar, Hawiga and western Anbar. If the HRP is underfunded, thousands of Iraqis may not receive the assistance they need.

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