



MOSUL HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

452,000

people are currently displaced as of 24 April

8,239

family plots are immediately available to shelter displaced people in 9 priority sites and 10 other sites as of 24 April

2,300 m³

water is trucked every day to eastern Mosul by humanitarian partners

8,103

people referred from frontline areas to hospitals to receive treatment for trauma injuries as of 23 April

1,550,487

People in and out of camps have been reached with full WASH support as of 23 April

765,318

people have received essential household supplies as of 23 April

2,100,513

People have received emergency response packages as of 23 April

OVERVIEW

25 April 2017

- More than six months since military operations began to retake Mosul City from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the humanitarian impact remains significant, with the most critical needs among displaced families, in and out of camps, and vulnerable residents in newly accessible areas.
- The number of displaced individuals continues to increase rapidly, with some 543,000 people displaced since 17 October 2016 according to government figures, as of 24 April. Currently, around 452,000 people are living in displacement, with 382,000 individuals displaced from western Mosul city since military operations began on 19 February 2017, according to the Iraqi authorities.
- Construction of sites continues to meet the needs of the displaced population. As of 23 April, 2017, some 308,258 people (57,967 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Newly displaced people from western Mosul city, as well as vulnerable people in eastern Mosul city, have been targeted for emergency multi-sector cash transfers to help them access basic services where markets are present and the security environment is conducive. Since 17 October 2016, humanitarian partners have reached 41,190 people with multi-purpose cash transfers.
- Inadequate supplies of safe water remains a critical concern in all areas of Mosul city. In eastern Mosul city, humanitarian partners continue to truck 2.3 million litres of water daily. 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. WASH partners are exploring means of rehabilitating water points to use as filling stations for water trucking.
- Trauma casualty rates remain high. Since 17 October last year to 23 April 2017, close to 8,103 people have been referred to hospitals in Mosul and surrounding Governorates.
- 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 million people since 17 October 2016.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Shelter at the camps and emergency sites is currently available to accommodate more than 8,000 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 million people since 17 October 2016. The packages are distributed both in and out of camps.
- Trauma care capacity for patients from western Mosul city has been further strengthened with the establishment of a Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) in Hammam al Alil camp, and two new field hospitals at Athba and Hammam al Alil, south of Mosul. Five trauma stabilization points and four field hospitals to the south and east of Mosul are now receiving patients from Mosul. A 20-bed maternity wing with an operating theatre has been opened in Athba hospital to provide comprehensive and emergency reproductive and obstetric healthcare.
- Humanitarian partners continue water trucking to eastern Mosul City. Nearly 28 neighborhoods now have access to safe drinking water, with a daily average of 2,300 m³ to supplement municipal water supplies. In newly retaken areas of western Mosul city, water trucking has already begun on a small scale, but significant increase in scale is required. More than 1.2 million people outside of camps have been reached with full WASH support since 17 October 2016.
- Family separation, gender-based violence, maintaining the humanitarian and civilian nature of camps, and confiscation of legal documentation are some of the protection concerns being monitored by mobile protection teams. Children, women, the elderly and disabled are particularly vulnerable. Since 17 October, 2016, 78,331 children (38,116 girls and 40,215 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 79,017 children (38,596 girls and 40,421 boys) have received psychological first aid.

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 retaken 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 in west and east Mosul city. Civilians in many neighborhoods in the southern and western parts of west Mosul city also lack access to the public network and are using untreated drinking water. The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network is a key priority. Health and WASH clusters have developed and shared “Acute Diarrheal Disease (including Cholera) Preparedness and Response Plan” in response to displacement-related vulnerability.

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 17 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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