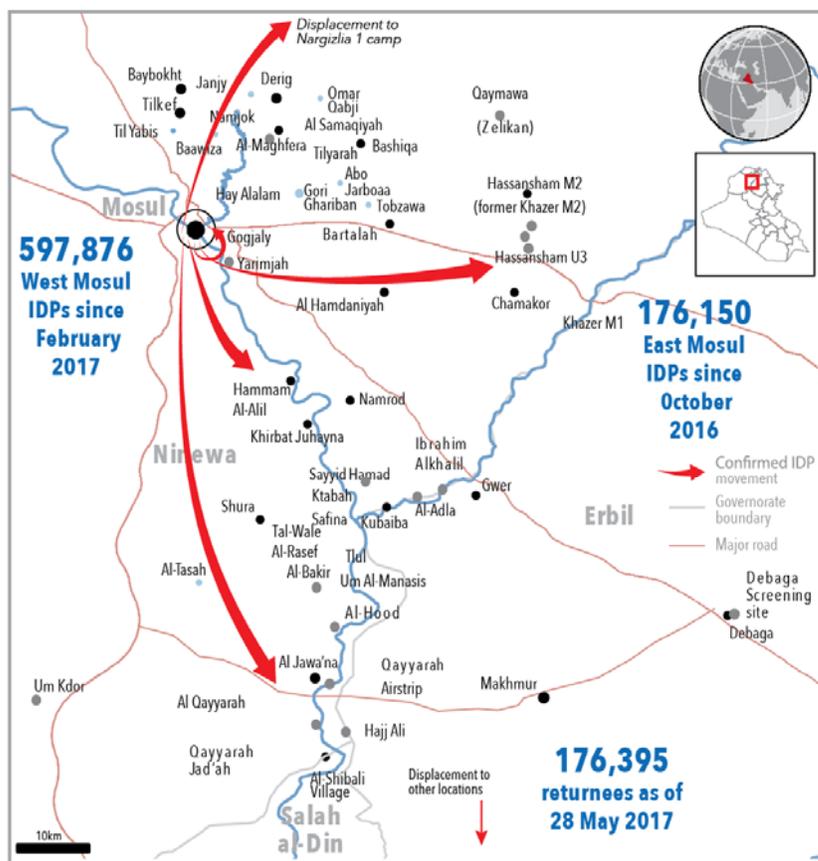




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation. Also, and as the context rapidly evolves, information in this report is subject to constant change, with figures and locations which may no longer be current at the time of issuance/reading. The next report will be issued on or around 5 June 2017.

Highlights

- Throughout the week, displacement 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 597,876 people have fled western Mosul city as of 28 May.
- Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016, cumulatively, 774,026 people have been displaced from Mosul city as of 28 May.
- As military operations began to concentrate on Mosul's old city area and nearby neighbourhoods on 26 and 27 May, government officials strongly requested that civilians flee these areas along 'safe passages'. Concerns remain for the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul: some 180,000 people are estimated to still be living in the old city area and the neighbourhoods immediately north of the old city.



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 29 May, 2017

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| <p>2,959,000</p> <p>People reached, in and out of camps, with emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October 2016)</p> | <p>1,355,000</p> <p>People reached with out-of-camp WASH support (since 17 October 2016)</p> | <p>994,000</p> <p>People received medical consultations (since 17 October 2016)</p> | <p>801,000</p> <p>People reached with NFI kits (since 17 October 2016)</p> | <p>774,000</p> <p>People displaced, cumulatively, from Mosul city as of 28 May 2017 (source: Government of Iraq, MoMD)</p> | <p>8,358</p> <p>Fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites (as of 28 May 2017)</p> |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|

Situation Overview

People have been displaced from western Mosul city throughout the week - according to MoMD, an average of approximately 6,000 people per day have passed through Hammam al Alil screening site, south of Mosul city.

Since the start of the western Mosul operation on 19 February 2017, a total of 597,876 people have fled western Mosul city as of 28 May – some 46,643 people have fled over the past week. Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016, cumulatively, 774,026 people have been displaced from the city as of 28 May. According to the government, 176,395 people, cumulatively, had returned to both eastern and western Mosul as of 28 May.

As military operations began to concentrate on Mosul's old city area and nearby neighbourhoods on 26 and 27 May, government officials strongly urged civilians to immediately leave ISIL-controlled areas and cross the frontline along established 'safe passages'. As of 28 May, there are a total of nine assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites along these displacement routes in Mosul city: seven sites are on the western side of the Tigris River, at al-Najjar (assembly point), Thawra (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), while two sites are on the east side of the river, at the Mosul Woods (mustering point and screening site) and the Fifth Bridge (mustering point and screening site). The two sites in eastern Mosul city have been established following the establishment of a new displacement route utilising a floating bridge built by the Iraqi Security Forces north of Mosul's Old City area last week. The new floating bridge re-connects western and eastern Mosul and, aside from its military use, is being used to facilitate the transportation of displaced civilians out of conflict areas.

Humanitarian partners continue to respond to the outflow of people: immediate emergency assistance continues to be provided at assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites, including ready-to-eat meals, water, sanitation facilities, medical services and shading. In addition, and wherever possible, efforts continue to be made to undertake assessment missions to newly accessible areas close to the front lines, followed by emergency assistance distribution. Wherever conditions and access allow, humanitarians also aim to reach those who stayed in their homes, and those who are returning to newly accessible areas.

Humanitarian and protection needs continue to remain severe, both among displaced families and vulnerable residents of newly re-taken and accessible areas. People continue to flee under difficult and often dangerous circumstances, which are exacerbated by high temperatures. Specifically, concerns remain for the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul, where food insecurity, lack of safe drinking water and medicines have been reported - some 180,000 people are estimated to still be living in the old city area and the neighbourhoods immediately north of the old city.

Camp construction and site expansion continues to ensure enough capacity exists to accommodate newly displaced people. On 23 May, a new camp, As-Salamiyah 1, was opened in the Hamdaniya/Nimrud District, 30 km south of Mosul city, on the eastern bank of the Tigris River – the camp has a capacity for approximately 11,000 individuals. As of 25 May, Zelikan, in Ninewa Governorate, is the latest emergency site to be completed - the site will have an initial capacity to accommodate some 4,300 families. In addition, the first tents are being pitched at As-Salamiyah 2, a camp adjacent to As-Salamiyah 1, where there will be eventual total camp capacity to accommodate up to 30,000 people. According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster as of 28 May, 8,358 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites. Some 318,745 people are being sheltered in 27 camps and emergency sites in both Mosul and Hawija, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.

As shortages of clean drinking water remain a significant humanitarian concern in Mosul city, WASH cluster partners have increased the daily provision of water from 4.5 million litres per day to 6.4 million litres per day over the past two weeks. Daily, some 2.78 million litres are now trucked and delivered to western Mosul city, while some 3.62 million litres are being tankered to eastern Mosul city.

The rate of trauma injuries remains a significant humanitarian concern, with referrals increasing by 1.6 per cent over the past two weeks. Between 17 October 2016 and 21 May 2017, 12,714 people were transferred to hospitals for emergency medical treatment, of which 6,581 people from western Mosul alone since 19 February 2017. Since the start of the West Mosul operation in February 2017, as of 19 May some 2,757 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points (TSPs) near the frontline areas of western Mosul.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Families transiting all mustering points and screening sites received light-RRM kits containing water and food. A full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, is provided once people have reached camps or emergency sites.

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 15,834 emergency kits to 14,250 families, benefiting 85,503 people including 47,197 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. More than 41 per cent of RRM beneficiaries were reached in Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali camps, and 37 per cent of beneficiaries were reached at Hammam Al Alil screening site, reception centre and camp. People also received assistance at the mustering points of Abaar, Scorpion Junction and Badoush, Khazer camp, Hasansham camp, Debaga camp and Nargizlia camp.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,588,436 people, including 778,866 children. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have been in need of RRM assistance more than once.

1,588,436

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 persists. This includes the set-up of 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.

8,358

Fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites as of 28 May 2017

Response:

- As of 28 May, 8,358 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites: 3,869 plots were available at 11 priority sites to shelter 23,214 individuals, while 4,489 plots remained available at eight other sites to shelter 26,934 individuals - 56,510 plots were in use in all 19 sites.
- Construction of new sites continues to ensure adequate camp capacity is available. Overall, some 318,745 people are currently living in 27 available emergency camps/sites - this figure includes both Mosul and Hawija 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 new camp As-Salamiyah 1 is already hosting 686 families – more families are being registered by humanitarian partners in the camp.

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.

801,297

People reached with NFI kits since October 2016

Response:

- Over the past week, 692 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 neighborhoods.
- Since October 2016, 133,767 NFI kits (comprised of 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 103,418 basic NFI kits) have been distributed to 801,297 people.
- In addition, a total of 633 summer top-up kits have been distributed since the beginning of May, reaching an estimated 4,030 people. More than 119,649 clothing kits have also been given out, while 93,363 families have been reached with complementary 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.

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 or other safe locations.
- Efforts are underway to identify a food security partner to complement food assistance operations at the Hammam Al Alil 1 camp, following reported food needs.
- 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 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.

85,280

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

Response:

- During the reporting period, cluster partners reported a total of 85,280 individuals (17,056 families) received 30-day dry food rations at the following camps and neighbourhoods in western Mosul: Chamakor (130 individuals, 26 families), Haj Ali (1,965 individuals, 393 families), Hammam Al Alil 2 (18,600 individuals, 3,720 families), Hasansham M2 (1,660 individuals, 332 families), Hasansham U2 (710 individuals, 142 families), Hasansham U3 (100 individuals, 20 families), Khazer M1 (940 individuals, 188 families), Qayyarah Jad'ah 1 (4,950 individuals, 990 families), Qayyarah Jad'ah 2 (7,435 individuals, 1,487 families), Qayyarah Jad'ah 4 (7,345 individuals, 1,469 families), Qayyarah Jad'ah 5 (4,980 individuals, 996 families), Qayyarah Airstrip (10,500 individuals, 2,100 families), Salamiyah (1,565 individuals, 313 families), Al Abar (450 individuals, 90 families), Al Risalah (450 individuals, 90 families), Al Jadeeda 3 (600 individuals, 120 families), Al Tameem 1 (3,000 individuals, 600 families), Al Yarmouk (7,000 individuals, 1,400 families), Hay Al Methaq (1,500 individuals, 300 families), Mosul Jadeda (9,000 individuals, 1,800 families), Rashedeya (2,400 individuals, 480 families).
- During the reporting period, partners also provided cooked meals for a total of 21,700 individuals (4,350 families) at Hammam Al Alil 1, and for 5,592 individuals (1,118 families) at the Al Aqrab (Scorpion) checkpoint. Additional cooked meals were provided for an unspecified total number of individuals at the Khazer M1 and Hasansham M2 camps.
- Additionally, Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) were also provided to a total of 11,700 individuals (2,340 families) in Hammam Al Alil 1 and to a total of 600 individuals (120 families) at the Hammam Al Alil screening site. IRRs were also provided to a total of 54,460 individuals (10,892 families) at the following western Mosul neighbourhoods: 17 July (42,492 individuals, 8,498 families), Al Aqrab (Scorpion) checkpoint (5,592 individuals, 1,118 households); Al-Eslah Al-Zeraee (1,404 individuals, 280 households), Baghdad Circle (500

individuals, 100 families), Hai Al Ayaran (2,000 individuals, 400 families), Hai Al Tanak (350 individuals, 70 families), Haramat 1 (1,872 individuals, 375 families), and Mosul Airport (250 individuals, 50 families).

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



Health

Needs:

- Ensuring a comprehensive package of primary health care 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.

994,184

People received medical consultations since October 2016

Response:

- Since 17 October 2016, 994,184 people have received health consultations – an increase of 6.6 per cent from the 932,501 consultations of last week.
- Over the past week, 61,683 medical consultations were reported by health partners; 13,534 of these consultations were provided to children under the age of five – this represents an increase of 10.6 per cent from the 55,728 consultations held last week.
- Over the past week, 12,311 reproductive health care consultations were reported by health partners. Within this caseload, 649 emergency referrals were made – with 62 cases being referred due to pregnancy- or delivery-related complications. In addition, 298 consultations for mental health and/or psychosocial support were provided.
- Over the past week, 793 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 are providing 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.



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:

- 318,745 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.
- 77,629 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 469,158 displaced people.
- In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, WASH facilities continue to be upgraded, and water continues to be provided in this camp through tankering. A cluster partner is installing an additional water treatment unit to reduce dependence on bottled water and tankering.
- In Jad'ah 5 camp, cluster partners are improving facilities to ensure they are gender-sensitive and are suitable for people with special needs.
- WASH cluster partners are currently providing 6.4 million litres of water daily through water trucking to Mosul – this is an increase from the 4.5 million litres provided last week. Daily, some 2.78 million litres of water are trucked and delivered to western Mosul, while some 3.62 million litres are trucked and delivered to eastern Mosul.

- Hajj Ali camp has been connected through a water pipeline to a water treatment unit, and an internal camp water network is under construction.
- Five additional water filling points have been constructed at the Al-Ghazlani water treatment plant to the efficient filling of water tankers.
- A Hygiene Promotion Working Group has been established in Erbil to ensure preparedness and response for scabies and cholera. Preparedness is currently ongoing at Qayyarah Airstrip, Jad'ah 1-5, Hajj Ali, Hammam al Alil and Hasansham camps to ensure an adequate response for any potential cholera outbreak.

Gaps and constraints:

- Challenges related to accessibility of water treatment units due to power failures and breakdowns in pumping machinery continue to be observed during the reporting week.
- 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.



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 mustering, screening and transit points.
- Mine Risk Education and clearance in newly accessible areas is 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.

626,167

People who have received protection assistance since October 2016

Response:

- Since October 2016, 626,167 people have been reached by protection partners; while 108,294 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 28,370 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 18,833 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 3,922 children (1,973 boys and 1,949 girls) received psychosocial support, and 3,061 children (1,561 boys and 1,500 girls) received psychological first aid. Since October 2016, 122,570 children (62,700 boys and 59,870 girls) have received psychosocial support. A further 96,145 children (53,298 boys and 51,222 girls) have received psychological first aid.
- In the past week, 299 children (176 boys and 123 girls) with protection concerns have received specialized services – a total of 7,531 children (4,156 boys and 3,375 girls) since October 2016.
- Over the past week, 225 unaccompanied and separated children (138 boys and 87 girls) were documented in the last week – a total of 3,791 children (2,139 boys and 1,652 girls) since October 2016. In the past week, 56 unaccompanied and separated children (39 boys and 17 girls) were reunited with their families – a total of 1,521 children (903 boys and 618 girls) since October 2016.
- GBV partners reached 16,671 people (5,003 women, 5,193 girls, 2,696 men and 3,779 boys) with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available GBV services, as well as the provision of psychosocial support to 3,538 people (2,198 women, 654 girls, 656 men and 30 boys).
- 49 female and 42 male staff working for GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response, and 28 female and 39 male staff from non-GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention, mitigation and referrals, and 561 IDP women, 14 men and 334 girls participated in trainings on GBV prevention and/or referrals. Some 200 GBV dignity kits were distributed to women and girls with information on available GBV services.
- Mine action partners continue to deliver mine risk education in accessible areas of Mosul city, having reached 66,735 people since October 2016. During the last week, one threat impact assessment of a PHC was conducted in eastern Mosul and in western Mosul two schools in Waji Hajar, five schools in Mansour and 4 in Mamoun were assessed.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Difficult conditions in the camps and limited livelihood opportunities are reportedly 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.
- The number of child protection actors in Ja'dah camps Hajj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites is limited and new partners are being sought.
- In non-camp settings in Qayyarah, Jad'ah and Dor-Al Gaeda, the high number of checkpoints and long waiting periods mean that many people find it difficult to access GBV support services in the area.
- Overall, the numbers of actors with full child protection case management capacity is limited, and the existing capacity is being overstretched. Additional capacity building with strong mentoring support is required.

**Education****Needs:**

- Among recently displaced people, 132,365 are school-age children, of whom 68,311 are currently not accessing any form of education.

Response:

- Since October 2016, 439,554 boys and girls have been supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings.
- Cumulatively, 64,054 displaced children (32,544 boys and 31,510 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 camps.
- Last week, 1,969 children (49.2 per cent girls) were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLS in the camps.
- Since October 2016, some 367 schools have reopened in eastern Mosul and in Tilkaif and Bashiqa northeast of Mosul city (320 schools) and western Mosul (47 schools), allowing 352,000 children to return to school and, of these, over 140,000 students have been provided with learning materials.
- The cluster is working with UNMAS and CMCoord to ensure a clearance of explosive hazards in newly reopened schools in western Mosul is conducted.

439,554

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 are affecting the attendance of students and teachers, and this is expected to increase once summer arrives.
- There remains a shortage of learning materials as school roles increase and new TLSs are established.

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

- Across 14 different logistics hubs, the Cluster has 14,748 m² (out of 23,873 m² total) of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

1,260 m³

of humanitarian cargo received over the past week

Response:

- Since October 2016, a total of 36,602 m³ of relief commodities have been received for storage, and 6,744 m³ has been transported on behalf of 36 humanitarian organizations – 1,260 m³ of humanitarian cargo was received over the past week.
- The Logistics Cluster is currently storing 8,937 m³ of relief commodities on behalf of 26 humanitarian actors.
- Common storage in Nargizlia 1 (480 m²) and Zelikan (240 m²) camps has been established, and will be ready to receive humanitarian cargo on 1 June.
- Three mobile storage units (MSUs) have been erected in As-Salamiyah 1 camp to support common storage needs, while a fourth MSU will be erected shortly.
- An additional 20 MSUs (10x320m², 10x240 m²) have arrived in Erbil, and are available for quick deployment and loan to humanitarian organizations in need of additional storage capacity.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The Cluster went on mission to the international NGO Mercy Hands' office in Qayyarah town to monitor the installation of new internet services.



Coordination and Common Services

Needs:

- Over the past week, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 561 calls from camps (202 calls) and out-of-camp locations (359 calls) in Ninewa Governorate.
- 268 calls (47.7 per cent of the total) were received from out-of-camp locations in Mosul and primarily reported needs in protection and cash (92 calls, 35 per cent of calls), food (48 calls, 18 per cent of calls), government services (38 calls, 14 per cent of calls), and seeking employment opportunities (13 calls, 5 per cent of calls).
- Most of the calls from camps came from the Qayyarah Airstrip and Jad'ah sites: a total of 103 calls, with reported needs in protection and cash (39 per cent of calls), CCCM, (31 per cent of calls, of which 76 per cent of these were about water and electricity issues), food (30 per cent of calls), health (12 per cent of calls) and WASH (9 per cent of calls).

Response:

- Within the reporting period, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) conducted two missions to six locations in western Mosul (Maamun, Wadi al-ain Janobi, Rajm Hadeed, Tayaran, Mansur and Jawsq).
- Since November 2016, NCCI has conducted 218 information-gathering missions to locations north, east, southeast and south of Mosul city visiting 231 locations. Locations include: Nimrud and Al Shura (30 missions at each location), Bashiqa (27 missions), Qayyarah and Hammam al Alil (22 missions at each locations), Hamdaniya (18 missions), western Mosul (16 missions), Tilkaif (14 missions), eastern Mosul (12 missions), and Tel Afar (nine missions).

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 27 May, the 2017 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, has received US\$324.2 million, amounting to a funding coverage of 32.9 per cent funded. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. The European Commission is now the third major donor, having surpassed the Government of Canada, with US\$52.1 million funding - the Governments of the United States of America and Japan remain the two other largest donors, with US\$74.5 million and US\$55 million funding respectively.

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Also please visit: www.reliefweb.int

To be added or deleted from the mailing list, please visit: <http://bit.ly/2dDYK3D>

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