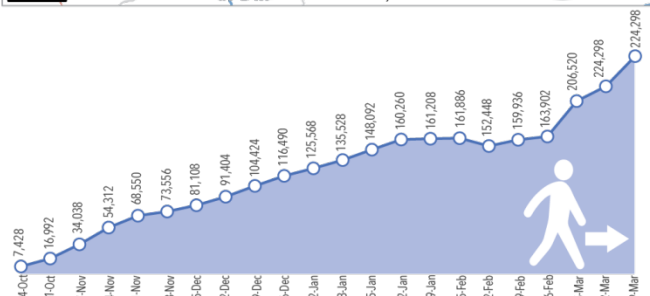
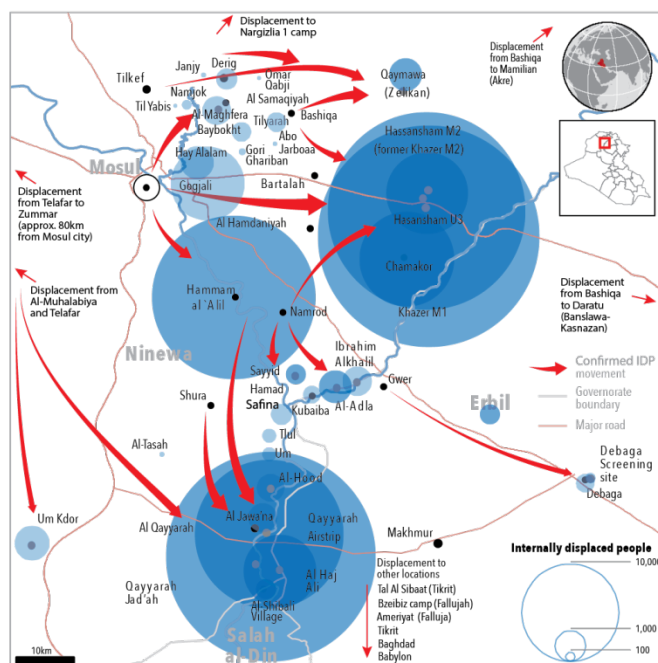




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 27 March 2017.

Highlights

- Around 45,000 people from western Mosul were displaced during this reporting period due to military operations, marking an increase of more than 22 per cent from the previous week. In total, some 153,000 people are currently displaced from West Mosul, according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). OCHA's reporting is based on DTM figures. There may be discrepancies between these and the figures reported by the Government of Iraq.
- The cumulative number of IDPs from the beginning of the Mosul Operation on 17 October 2016 has exceeded 330,000 people. With an estimated 72,000 people having returned to their places of origin, some 260,000 people are still displaced, according to DTM.
- Around 4,100 fully-serviced plots are available for immediate occupation in East and North camps of Mosul City. Camp construction and site expansion are accelerating to meet needs.
- A 50-bed field hospital was opened in Hammam Al-Alil, boasting two operation theatres and post-operative care to receive and treat cases from West Mosul IDPs. The hospital also has an emergency department with 10 beds that can cater for serious emergency cases, including injuries.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, some 898,434 people, including 440,233 children, have received multi-sector emergency packages (MSEP).



Map Sources: OCHA, CCCM, IOM DTM, Clusters
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 19 March, 2017

<p>1,138,700</p> <p>People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)</p>	<p>628,800</p> <p>People have received RRM emergency kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>557,300</p> <p>Medical consultations have been provided (since 17 October)</p>	<p>260,000</p> <p>People currently displaced by the Mosul Operation</p>	<p>410,200</p> <p>People have received protection assistance since 17 October</p>	<p>4,100</p> <p>Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in camps and emergency sites</p>
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Situation Overview

During this reporting period, the DTM reported that an estimated 45,000 people were displaced from West Mosul, an increase of around 22 per cent from the previous week. This brought the total number of West Mosul's IDPs to 153,000 people since recording of displacement movements began on 25 February up to 19 March. There may be discrepancies between DTM figures and those reported by the Government of Iraq.

According to DTM, the cumulative number of IDPs since the beginning of the Mosul Operation on 17 October 2016 has exceeded 330,000 people (55,000 families). However, with an estimated 72,000 people having returned to their places of origin, more than 260,000 people are still in displacement. This is reportedly the highest number of people living in displacement since hostilities began. Partners have also reported that returns to eastern Mosul City continue from Zones East and North, particularly from Nargizlia, Qaymawa, Hassansham, and Khazer Camps.

Emergency packages of food and water have been distributed to new arrivals at the Hammam Al-Alil security screening site, and water is also being distributed at muster points. Since the start of the Mosul Operation, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners have distributed emergency kits to some 628,843 people, including 345,864 children.

To keep pace with the number of people being newly displaced from western Mosul, partners are also scaling up capacity. As of the evening of 19 March, some 4,100 fully-serviced plots were available for immediate occupation in the North and East Zones of Mosul City. Additional camp construction and site expansion are planned, and the installation of water and sanitation services is accelerating across camps and emergency sites. UNHCR has started preparation for a new camp, As-Salamiyah 2, which is ten kilometres south of the town of Hammam Al-Alil for up to 60,000 IDPs and is expected to have an initial 5,000 plots. Once completed, the camp is planned to provide 10,000 plots.

Trauma casualty rates across Mosul are high. Since the military operation in western Mosul began on 19 February, services of Trauma Stabilization Points for conflict-related injuries have become increasingly in demand. During this reporting period, Al-Qayyara Hospital in Mosul was reopened to provide trauma care and obstetric services after the facility were forced to close down for five months due to extensive damage.

A fifty-bed field hospital was opened in Hammam Al-Alil, boasting two operation theatres and post-operative care to receive and treat cases from West Mosul. The hospital also has an emergency department with ten beds that can cater for serious emergency cases, including injuries.

On 19 March, a non-trauma primary healthcare and delivery mobile unit was deployed to Al-Maamoun District of West Mosul, where health services – especially women’s healthcare – have been heavily affected over the past two years. Further frontline response services inside West Mosul are expected as more districts and neighbourhoods become accessible.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

- The families fleeing West Mosul received food and water in light-RRM kits at the screening site and the full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, in the camps and at the emergency sites.

628,843

People reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 28,691 emergency kits to 26,408 families benefitting 153,612 people, including 84,487 children. Some 99,332 people, who made up nearly 52 per cent of the people assisted, received the RRM kits at the Hammam Al-Alil screening site and camp, followed by 19,034 people in Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites and Jad’ah 4 Camp; 18,474 people in Chamakor; 23,350 at Tel Kasyum checkpoint; 8,916 people at Al-Aqrab (Scorpion) checkpoint; 1,458 people at Nargizlia Camp; and 2,259 people at Abousaif. The rest of the people were assisted in Al-Salamiyah (274 people).
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 628,843 people, including 345,864 children. A total of 302,499 people fleeing West Mosul have been reached with RRM kits since 19 February. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some of these people have been in need of RRM assistance more than once at different locations throughout their move.
- Each RRM kit, which is meant to be a week’s supply per family, 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.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation on 17 October, some 898,434 people, including 440,233 children, have received MSEPs.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report (NSTR)

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)****Needs:**

- Some 215,306 people (41,147 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, with a daily average of 5,000 to 6,000 individuals going to camps. The systematic high displacement rate observed and adverse weather conditions continue to erode existent efforts to increase camp construction targets. As such, plot availability is reaching a critical point in the 17 priority camps.
- Returns to eastern Mosul City continue from Zones East and North, particularly from Nargizlia, Qaymawa, Hassansham, and Khazer Camps.

4,100
Plots currently
available
for immediate use
in camps and
emergency sites

Response:

- Chamakor Camp has reached its full capacity as 2,400 plots have been occupied. In Hammam Al-Alil Camp of the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoDM), some 4,000 plots are occupied.
- CCCM partners have increased the number of assessments through the Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool (RRASP) in areas in East Mosul and around Hammam Al-Alil to identify priority needs in informal settlements. Last week, 30 RRASP were conducted. The cluster partners have so far conducted more than 200 RRASP since the start of the Mosul Operation.
- As the displacement in out-of-camp areas continues to increase, CCCM partners have been able to identify and refer families living in informal settlement to sectorial partners in order to respond to their needs.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Construction in Hammam Al-Alil 2 and Hassansham U2 Camps has been delayed due to the heavy rains.
- IDPs have been allocated in sectors with limited access to WASH facilities in Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites until the construction of basic services is finalized.
- As-Salamiyah Camp continues to require upgrading its WASH facilities, fencing and electricity to be able to meet minimum international standards.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)****Needs:**

- People in camp and out-of-camp settings continue to be in need of NFI and adequate shelter. They include families living in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable persons remaining in, or returning to, their homes.

647,436
People reached with
NFI kits since 17
October

Response:

- During this reporting period, some 2,956 basic NFI kits were distributed in camps. Another 247 basic kits, which included winter items, were distributed to vulnerable families in out-of-camp settings. In addition, 10,027 clothing kits were distributed mainly in camp settings.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 81,739 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items, such as supplementary mattresses, blankets, quilts, stoves and heaters.
- In-camp NFI distributions over the week focused mainly on Hammam Al-Alil, Hassansham U3, Khazer M1 and M2, and Chamakor, and Nargizlia 1 Camps.
- Out-of-camp distributions in newly accessible areas took place around Mosul neighbourhoods in Qawsiyat.
- Since the beginning of the response, a total of 107,906 NFI kits, including 30,349 mobile NFI kits and 77,377 basic NFI kits, have been distributed, reaching more than 647,436 people. In addition, a total of 26,771 winter top-up kits, including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching more than 160,626 people. More than 116,270 clothing kits have also been distributed.
- Distribution of 265 Sealing-off Kits (SOKs) occurred in out-of-camp settings in Qayyarah District.
- A total of 42,259 family tents have, so far, been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 253,554 people, with 8,262 emergency shelter kits and 9,288 emergency SOKs distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 105,300 people.
- The Cluster is preparing for the summer response. The Technical Guidance on Climatisation and Seasonal Support was shared with partners for consideration in their planning.

- Emergency NFI distributions to 9,798 individuals (or 1,633 families) in eastern Mosul were made during this reporting week.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The coordination of the cluster response has become challenging as partners are not always accurately and regularly updating their distributions, pipeline, and prepositioned stocks. Reporting Mosul responses into the new information management and reporting platform remains an urgent gap.



Food Security

Needs:

- Displaced and vulnerable families in newly accessible areas require ready-to-eat food, followed by dry food rations upon arrival at screening sites and camps.
- In newly-accessible areas, families are reporting limited livelihood opportunities, and some people lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

50,795

Individuals reached with thirty-day food rations between 12 and 18 March 2017

Response:

- During the week, partners distributed dry food rations to 10,159 families (50,795 individuals). The distributions were given to 2,093 families (10,465 individuals) in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, 2,000 families (10,000 individuals) in Arij Village, 674 families (3,370 individuals) in Hajj Ali emergency site, 500 families (3,425 individuals) in the Hamam Al Alil camp, 1,796 families (8,980 individuals) in Hassansham M2 camp, 662 families (3,310 individuals) in Hassansham U3 camp, and 2,249 families (11,245 individuals) in Khazer M1 camp.
- During the week, partners reported distributing ready to eat emergency food rations to 1,049 families (5,245 individuals). The distributions were given to 326 families (1,630 individuals) in Dor Al-Sokar and 723 families (3,615 individuals) in Wadi Hajer.

Gaps and constraints:

- Due to restrictions on the movement of livestock between Erbil and Ninewa Governorates and lack of space for livestock in camps, some displaced people are unwilling or unable to relocate to camps.



Health

Needs:

- Provision of primary health care services is needed by the affected people in newly accessible areas.

577,338

People who have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported 27,915 consultations during the reporting period, including 6,651 for children under the age of 5.
- This week, 3,560 reproductive health care consultations were reported and 539 emergency referrals were made, including 89 cases due to pregnancy- or delivery-related complications. Some 544 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were conducted.
- During this reporting period, a combined total of 1,571 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15.
- Four fully-furnished and equipped caravans for primary healthcare were delivered to the reception centre in Hammam Al-Alil 1 Camp and to Al-Aqrab (Scorpion) checkpoint.
- Five mobile medical clinics (MMCs) in different locations in Hammam Al-Alil area are on site to ensure the maximum number of IDPs has easy and quick access to health services in areas of identified need.

Gaps and constraints:

- There is a shortage of fuel and ambulances to refer trauma cases out of Mosul City.
- Health workers' capacity to provide in-patient medical care within Ninawa Governorate remains low.
- Inadequate capacity of existing post-operative care is still an issue.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Through its partners, the Cluster has expedited the process of installing WASH facilities in the Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site extension. Installation of WASH facilities will be completed by the end of March for 3,700 plots, and the remaining may be completed by 10 April. Operations and management will be covered by UNICEF for the entire camp.
- For Hajj Ali emergency site, two partners have already started their works to install WASH facilities for 3,400 plots. For the remaining 3,100 plots, ground work will start next week. All the installation is expected to be completed by the end of March.
- The network of Hajj Ali's water treatment plant has been made functional to cover the needs of 2,100 plots. The network extension is ongoing to subsequently cover 2,400 plots.
- The generator of the Al-Sahroon water treatment plant in eastern Mosul had been damaged. People are currently being provided water by Bazwaya boreholes through water tankers. Provision of another generator has been committed by UNICEF and will take a week time to be installed.
- Though a number of areas in the newly accessible areas in eastern Mosul City are being provided with potable water through water tankers, the supply of safe drinking water remains insufficient. Solid waste management is also a significant need in the areas.

1,138,753

People out of camps have been reached with full WASH support since 17 October

Response:

- In As-Salamiya MoMD Camp, partners are on standby for upgrading WASH facilities for 2,500 plots.
- Around 224,000 displaced people are receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- In Hammam Al-Alil UNHCR Camp, WASH facilities are being installed for 5,000 plots.
- Cluster partners have provided additional sanitation facilities in the Hammam Al-Alil reception center and are regularly maintaining them.
- In Hammam Al-Alil MoMD Camp, WASH facilities are being upgraded for 4,000 plots by a Cluster partner. Water has been provided through tankers and complimented with bottled water due to some issues related to the Hammam Al-Alil water treatment plant.
- Trucking of safe drinking water in eastern Mosul has now been augmented with an additional partner providing safe drinking water from Bazwaya boreholes due to damage to Al-Sahroon water treatment plant to 12 neighbourhoods of Mosul at a daily rate of 1,000 m³. Nearly 28 neighbourhoods now have access to safe drinking water, with an average of 2,300m³ being provided per day.
- As a temporary measure, UNICEF began water-trucking (for drinking purpose only) to the most affected villages of Tilkeif, Talusquf and Qawsiat from a deep well at Shalalat in East Mosul.
- Since 27 January, 19 villages, including Tilkeif and Al Hoquul, with an estimated 11,467 people, have received a total of 837 m³ of safe drinking water through trucking. (average of 213.5L/day). New deep boreholes identification is in process in East Mosul.
- Around 52,613 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites and 564 plots in transit sites, to potentially serve 319,062 displaced people.
- Installation of a piped water network for the first 2,100 plots in Hajj Ali emergency site is 100 per cent complete, and is now operational for covering the drinking water requirements of 2,100 plots.

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding for rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable potable water access.
- Significant issues related to water and sanitation facilities in schools have been reported in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul. The Cluster is seeking partners to ensure quick repairs to the facilities.
- Garbage collection and safe disposal are significant issues in eastern Mosul. The Cluster is in discussion to identify partners to undertake the responsibilities of solid waste management.
- Partners facing issues in Hajj Ali emergency site, the Qayyara Airstrip emergency site extension and Hammam Al-Alil Camp due to ongoing rain, which has impacted the pace of work.



Needs:

- Maintaining the civilian character of displacement sites is a major need in some camps south of Mosul City.
- Families have been under distress due to conditions that have impacted their dignity and sense of safety. There is also a need to scale up provision of Psychological First Aid. Psychosocial support for families needs to be scaled up particularly in Hammam Al-Alil Camp.
- Scaling up of services for extremely-vulnerable individuals, especially older persons, needs to be carried out as soon as possible in the camps receiving IDPs from West Mosul.
- There is a strong need to prevent family separation at screening/transit sites and to preserve family unification during movements. Actions for preventing family separation need to be strengthened.
- A high number of new born babies need birth certification and vaccination.
- There is a need for Mine Risk Education, explosive hazards assessments and clearance in the newly accessible areas.

410,238

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, some 410,238 people have been reached by protection partners.
- Thirty-two Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since 17 October in and out of camps. Partners are following up on the recommendations of the last week's RPA conducted in Hammam Al-Alil and Bawiza.
- Since 17 October, around 21,146 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 13,611 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 295 children, including 165 girls and 130 boys, received psychosocial support, and 297 others, 177 girls and 115 boys, received psychological first aid. This brings the number of children who have received psychosocial support since 17 October to 47,722 children (23,107 girls and 24,615 boys) and those who received psychological first aid to 51,869 children (24,924 girls and 26,940 boys).
- Sixty-eight unaccompanied and separated children (29 girls and 39 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 1,227 children (497 girls, 730 boys) since 17 October. Around 17 unaccompanied and separated children (5 girls, 12 boys) have been reunified with their families, bringing the total to 693 children (311 girls and 382 boys) since 17 October.
- Sixty-four children (33 girls, 31 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing the total to 3,633 children (1,457 girls and 1,865 boys) since 17 October.
- During the week, some 901 women, 639 girls, 108 boys and 187 men were reached with information on gender-based violence (GBV), risk mitigation and available GBV services. Services are provided through 9 women's centres and the GBV mobile teams. Some 297 girls, 2 boys and 634 women received psychosocial support or crisis counseling. Around 96 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available GBV services. Nearly 124 girls and 166 women community members were trained on GBV prevention and/or referrals. Seven safety audits were conducted to identify site-level GBV risks and advocate for an improved protection environment for women and girls.
- Mine Action partners continue to deliver Mine Risk Education, having reached 57,718 people since 17 October and clearance within North and East. During the last week, threat and impact assessments of 11 schools were conducted in Qayyarah District and in two villages: Al Rashah and Manarat Shabah, in Hamdaniya. The latter identified three schools and one public health center that required further action and clearance, which was conducted.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Lack of sex segregated WASH facilities within some camps as well as nighttime lighting potentially place women and girls at risk of sexual violence.
- Additional capacity is required to ensure comprehensive case management of unaccompanied and separated children.

Education

Needs:

- Among the people displaced, 92,215 are school-age children, of whom 35 per cent are from eastern Mosul City and 54,681 are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly as newly displaced people continue to flee western Mosul.

36,534

Boys and girls enrolled in 25 temporary learning spaces

Response:

- In the past week, some 3,695 children (48 per cent girls) received support to resume their education following their displacement from Mosul. The majority of them are enrolled in newly-completed Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Hamam Al-Alil. However, enrolments continue in the education programs in Nargizlia 1, Khazer M1, Hassansham M2, Hajj Ali, Qayyarah Airstrip, and Jad'ah camps/emergency sites.
- Cumulatively, 36,534 displaced children (19,268 boys and 17,266 girls) are participating in education programs in TLSs in Khazer, Hassansham, Jad'ah, Zelikan, Hajj Ali, Nargizlia 1, and Qaymawa Camps, and in the Qadisiyya neighbourhood of eastern Mosul City.
- To improve education quality, partners provided 2,347 children (56 per cent girls) with learning materials.
- Nine Education Facilitators, including three males and six females, were recruited and trained on Education in Emergencies (EiE) in Hamam Al-Alil. The Facilitators are being provided with incentives for their teaching and supporting the learning process in the camp.
- Following the agreement to start up formal education in camp settings, some 3,000 children have been enrolled in Khazer Camp and 3,915 children (55 per cent girls) have so far been enrolled in Hassansham U3 and Hassansham M2 Camps. Similar enrolments in the other completed learning spaces in Qaymawa are underway.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Insufficient education space allocated in the planned new camps for West Mosul displacement, including As-Salamiyah and Hassansham U2.
- Mine Risk Education sessions are urgently needed inside the newly re-opened schools and in camp TLSs, especially Hammam Al-Alil, which is very close to land contaminated by unexploded ordnances (UXO).
- Continued support is needed from Mine Action partners to crosscheck the UXO clearance in eastern Mosul and Qayyarah schools.
- The Directorate of Education (DoE) of Ninewa is still unable to pay its formal teachers to work in all the formal tented schools requested in the camps.

Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Sixty-six per cent of 30,489 m³ of common storage space is currently available.

2,226 m³

of NFI cargo handled this week

Response:

- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, some 42,889 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 8,480 metric tons, have been handled on behalf of 33 humanitarian organizations.
- The common storage facilities in Hammam Al-Alil have been expanded in an effort to meet increasing needs from humanitarian organizations operating in the area. Four Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) have been set up in the MoDM site, providing 1,020 m² of space. Three other MSUs are being erected to provide 880 m² of additional humanitarian storage.
- A site assessment was carried out on 14 March to finalize plans for common storage in Nargizlia 1 and 2 and New Zelikan Camps.
- Ground works have been completed in Zummar, and two MSUs (480 m²) will be erected in next week to be managed by an NGO partner on behalf of the Logistics Cluster. This will, in part, act to replace the hub in Owainat, which is due to close on 31 March 2017.
- The Cluster is loaning two MSUs to local authorities to support distributions at Al-Aqrab (Scorpion) checkpoint, where large numbers of IDPs are passing through as they flee West and South Mosul.

Gaps and Constraints:

- NSTR.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The ETC carried out an assessment mission to Hammam Al-Ailil with its partner Télécoms sans frontières (TSF) and the WFP SCOPE team to identify needs in the camps, NGO offices, and a potential humanitarian hub location.
- The ETC met with its partner a possible humanitarian hub in Hammam Al-Ailil, and it is able to provide generators, radio and IT support.

Gaps and Constraints

- NSTR.

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- During this reporting period, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 171 calls related to Mosul. Approximately 80 per cent of the calls were placed by men and 20 per cent by women. The top four categories of calls were made to inquire about food assistance (34 per cent of the calls), followed by questions about government-related services (19 per cent), cash assistance (15 per cent), and protection (11 per cent). From the total number of calls placed, 60 per cent originated from current IDPs, 32 per cent from returnees, and 8 per cent from host community members.

Gaps and constraints:

- NSTR.

Daily

Tracking of displacement from Mosul since 17 October

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. OCHA has set up the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers.

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. Over 3 million Iraqis are currently displaced in 3,700 locations across the country.

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For more information, please visit www.reliefweb.int

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

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