The conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has had profound humanitarian consequences. The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is one of the largest, most complex and volatile in the world. Military operations by the Iraqi security forces and allied armed groups are ongoing and intensifying to retake areas held by ISIL. Since the beginning of March, tens of thousands of people have been newly displaced along the Anbar and Mosul corridors. Humanitarian assistance is being provided to affected people, though insecurity, strict security screening procedures, the remote location of displaced people, serious protection concerns, and overcrowded camps remain critical challenges. All parties to the conflict must allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief. The aid effort is also hampered by limited funding constraining operations, especially as the humanitarian situation deteriorates. The Humanitarian Response Plan calling for US$861 million is currently funded with only 30 per cent. Humanitarian partners estimate that $300 million is needed by July to sustain first line emergency response.

**ANBAR: HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS**

Military operations led by Iraqi security forces to retake Fallujah in Anbar from ISIL began on 22 May. About 5,000 people have been displaced, including 3,800 to camps in Ameriyat al Fallujah, according to local authorities and partners on the ground. Most people have fled outlying areas of Fallujah: the few who have managed to escape report dire conditions, with very limited access to food, no medical care and use of dirty water from canals. Families are reportedly trapped in Fallujah or on routes out of the city, unable to escape the active fighting and crossing the front lines. Up to 50,000 people could remain in the city, according to estimates. Fallujah has been under control of armed opposition groups since early 2014.

Local authorities and humanitarian partners are providing emergency assistance to displaced people. The UN and its partners are distributing family packages of ready-to-eat food, safe drinking water and hygiene kits as people flee from the conflict. Health partners are providing health care inside the Ameriyat al Fallujah camps, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Shelter, latrines, water provision and electricity have been prepared in camps for displaced people without family connections in areas of displacement.

**ERBIL: HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS**

People continue to flee clashes around villages west of Makhmur. Since military operations started on 24 March, over 3,000 people have sought shelter in Debaga camp. They join families already living in the camp who had fled prior to the latest clashes. The capacity for the camp has been exhausted and planning is underway for suitable extension sites as local authorities supported by humanitarian partners continue to provide basic necessities and protection services.