

Iraqi IDPs displaced by fighting in the village of Shora, 25km South of Mosul

MOSUL HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

18 January 2017

IN NUMBERS

160,000

People are currently displaced

85% of displaced people are in emergency camps

6,600

Family plots are available now to shelter displaced people in emergency camps

565,000

People in need, in and out of camps, have been reached by first-line emergency assistance

1.2-1.5m

People could be affected overall by the military operations

US\$ 284m

Requested for the flash appeal to prepare ahead of the military operation

97% Of the required amount for the Mosul flash appeal has been received

US\$ 570m

Amount requested for Mosul response in the advanced executive summary of 2017 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

OVERVIEW

- Three months into the military operation to retake Mosul city from Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), civilians continue to have significant humanitarian needs. These needs are most severe among displaced families, both in and out of camps, and among vulnerable residents of newly accessible areas.
- Potentially, up to 1.2-1.5 million people could be affected by military operations.
- Current displacement has risen to 160,000 people. More than 85 per cent of displaced families are in camps and emergency sites, while the remainder are in host communities, sheltering in private settings or public buildings.
- Up to one million people in Mosul city are estimated to remain largely inaccessible to humanitarians, sheltering from the fighting, or waiting for an opportune time to flee. The humanitarian community remains extremely concerned for the safety of civilians in conflict areas. Parties to the conflict are being called upon to do everything possible to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians and ensure they have access to the assistance they need.
- There is no humanitarian access to ISIL controlled areas of western Mosul city and the corridor to Tal Afar and there are increasing humanitarian concerns for the wellbeing of civilians in these areas, where hundreds of thousands of people are thought to be living. For more than two months, major commercial supply routes have been cut. Key informants report that food prices are increasing significantly and there are credible indications that water and electricity supplies are intermittent. Shortages of basic and specialized medicines are also being reported.
- Protection concerns define this crisis. Between 17 October 2016 and 14 January 2017, 1,587 civilians were referred to Erbil's main hospitals from Mosul city due to trauma injuries, primarily from gunshot wounds and indirect fire. More trauma stabilization points are urgently needed, particularly near frontline areas.
- The majority of newly displaced people continue to move east and south from eastern Mosul city.
- Humanitarian partners are increasingly able to access more affected people in eastern Mosul city, as Iraqi Security Forces secure greater control over neighbourhoods in this area. Vulnerable residents, particularly those people in newly accessible areas, are in urgent need of drinking water, food, and trauma care.

DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE SINCE 17 OCTOBER



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- More than 137,000 people have found shelter in camps and emergency sites to the east and south of Mosul. Shelter is currently available to accommodate a further 6,600 families (nearly 40,000 people). Construction of new sites and plots sites is urgently underway to ensure adequate capacity is available for potential new displacements.
 - 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 reached 565,000 people in need with multi-sectoral emergency response packages of food, water and basic hygiene items.
 - Major efforts have been made to improve trauma care. A new 50-bed type II field surgical hospital was opened in Bartalah on 8 January. This field hospital treated over 45 patients for trauma injuries within its first 96 hours of operation.
 - From 17 October to 10 January 2017, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) has delivered dry food rations to 157,600 families, and ready-to-eat food rations to 105,000 families. Some 31,200 tents have also been distributed to shelter displaced people.
- In addition, MoMD has distributed 65,400 health kits, 48,000 kitchen sets and 123,000 blankets.
- Humanitarian partners have distributed winter items, such as heaters, thermal mattresses, and blankets to over 53,500 families and have stocks available to cover anticipated needs. Most of these families have also received complementary seasonal items such as shoes, warm clothing and quilts.
 - Humanitarian partners continue water trucking to newly accessible neighbourhoods in eastern Mosul city, delivering approximately 1,000 m³ (1m litres) of water per day to supplement the water needs of over 400,000 people.
 - Displacement tracking is conducted on a daily basis to monitor new movements of people.
 - 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. At least 892 children have been registered for follow-up with social case workers.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES

- Advocating for the protection of civilians is a top priority for the humanitarian community.
- 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 eastern 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.
- Humanitarian partners are preparing for different possible scenarios when fighting begins in the western sections of the city. The protection of civilians remains of critical importance, and all parties to the conflict have an obligation to ensure as few civilians as possible are affected by the conflict.

FUNDING

- As of 15 January, over US\$275 million has been confirmed for the Mosul Flash Appeal, representing 97 per cent of the required amount. Partners have continued to ramp up preparedness efforts to boost camp capacity and emergency supplies, and undertake initial response activities.
- As fighting continues in urban areas of Mosul, more people are becoming affected by the crisis.
- Partners are therefore planning for new contingencies. Despite the generous contributions received so far, further funding is required to meet shifting priorities and prepare fully for the worst-case scenario. The delivery of clean drinking water and trauma care are funding priorities.
- In mid-December, partners launched an Advance Executive Summary of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq estimating that USD 930 million is needed to reach 5.8 million Iraqis. Of this, approximately USD 570 million is being sought for the Mosul operation.

The next information sheet on Mosul's humanitarian response will be issued as more information becomes available.

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