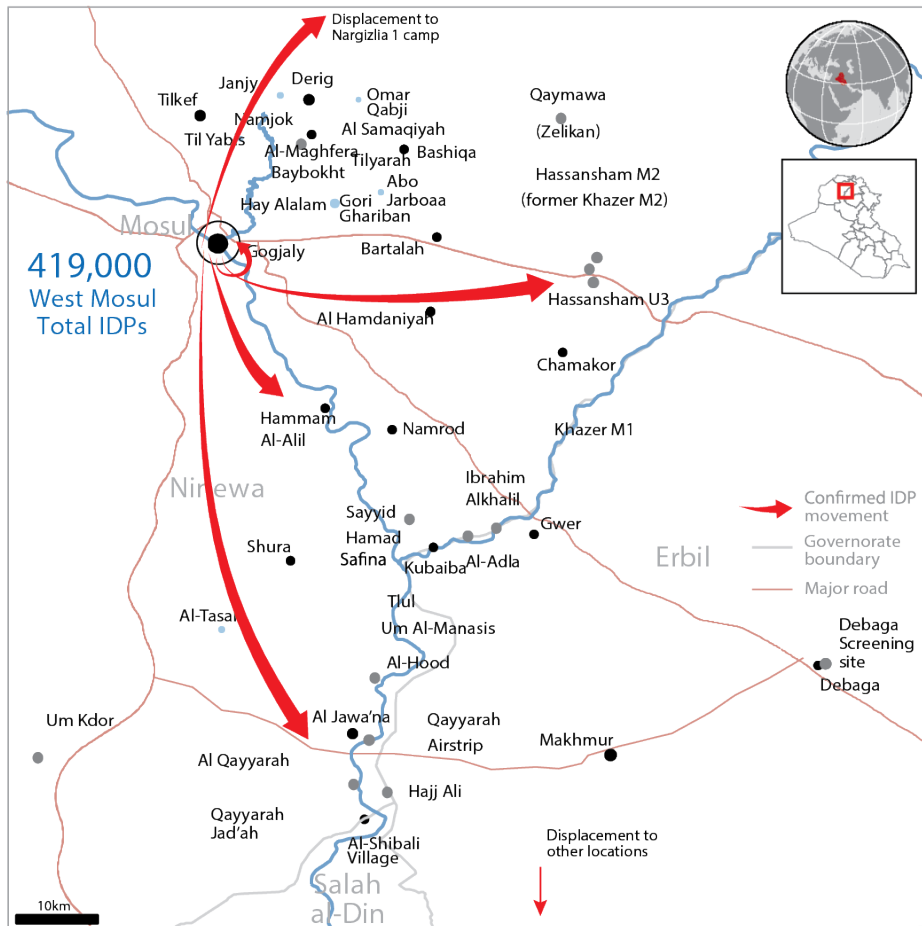




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 8 May 2017.

Highlights

- Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners reported over a 180 per cent increase from last week in the distribution of RRM kits due to the significant outflow along the Tel Afar-Sahlej route.**
- As of 30 April, a total of 489,000 people remain displaced from Mosul, some 419,000 of those individuals from western Mosul city alone, according to the Iraqi authorities. Since the start of operations on 17 October 2016, 580,384 people have been displaced from Mosul.**
- Camp construction continues to meet the humanitarian needs of people fleeing western Mosul. As of 30 April, 2,199 fully serviced plots were available for immediate use in nine priority locations, with another 3,313 plots in 10 other camps and sites near Mosul city and surrounding areas.**
- On 28 April, 36 Yazidi survivors, including women, men and children, reached Dahuk safely, after they escaped captivity by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) for nearly three years**



Map Sources: OCHA, CCCM Cluster
 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 1 May, 2017

<p>2,364,305 People potentially reached in and out of camps with emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>1,271,023 People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)</p>	<p>797,780 People have received medical consultations (since 17 October)</p>	<p>580,384 People displaced by the Mosul Operation as of 30 April, according to the Government of Iraq</p>	<p>794,748 People have received NFI kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>5,512 Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites, as of 29 April</p>
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Situation Overview

Seven months after the start of military operations between the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the number of people displaced from Mosul continues to climb. As of 30 April, a total of 489,000 people are displaced from Mosul, some 419,000 of those individuals from western Mosul city alone, according to the Iraqi authorities. This includes some 5,000 people who fled from Tel Afar, west of Mosul, to Sahlej in the Zummar area northwest of Mosul, before being transported from Zummar to newly accessible areas and camps. Since the start of operations on 17 October 2016, 580,384 people have been displaced from Mosul, according to the Government of Iraq.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners reported over a 180 per cent increase in the number of distribution undertaken since last week, due to the significant movement of people along the Tel Afar-Sahlej route. Some 113,193 (19,241 families), including 62,256 children, benefitted from the distribution of 20,417 emergency kits. Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to cover the needs of 1,183,727 people, including 651,050 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.

As military operations continue, there is a potential for a large outflow of IDPs out of western Mosul along the Syrian Highway. Iraqi authorities have identified a mustering point for displaced people near Badoush, and humanitarian partners are prepared to respond with RRM kits, WASH, Health and Protection services at this location.

Camp construction continues to keep pace with humanitarian needs as the number of people fleeing western Mosul increases, and with expectations of larger outflows. As of 30 April, 2,199 fully serviced plots were available for immediate use in nine priority locations, with another 3,313 plots in 10 other camps and sites near Mosul city and surrounding areas. Some 285,199 people (53,068 families) are currently being sheltered in the 19 camps in close proximity to Mosul city, according to the CCCM cluster. In total, 320,052 people (61,183 families) displaced from Mosul and its surrounding areas are being accommodated in all camps within the Mosul corridor.

As heavy rains have been forecast, there is concern that these rains may potentially affect the bridge crossings over the Tigris River at Qayyarah and Nimrod. Iraqi authorities have assured humanitarian partners that minimising the disruption of services is a priority, and are keeping humanitarian partners informed about any increase in water discharge from the Mosul Dam. Humanitarian partners have been prepared for the possibility that the bridges may close at short notice and have been pre-positioning humanitarian supplies on the western side of the Tigris River as a contingency.

In the last week, some 38,270 individuals (7,654 families) at six camps received dry food rations or Family Food Rations (FFRs), while a total of 14,000 individuals (3,500 families) received cooked meals at Hammam al Alil 2 camp.

Water continues to remain a significant humanitarian concern in Mosul city. In eastern Mosul city water shortages persist and humanitarian partners continue to truck 2.3 million litres of water per day. In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, water is still being provided through water tankering, complemented by bottled water. The Al-Ghazalani water treatment plant has been restored and the rehabilitation for water treatment units at Bartalah and Hamdaniya has begun. Access to safe water for people inside western Mosul city also remains a critical challenge, and health care partners warn of the potential risk of outbreak of water borne diseases.

Providing comprehensive primary health care services to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority. Health care partners have identified a possible location near the former Badoush prison for a field hospital which would aid in treating people fleeing westwards from ISIL-held parts of the city. Planning, including assessing medical capacities at the location, is ongoing.

Trauma care also remains a critical concern, especially near front line areas. Since 17 October last year, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 8,243 people have been referred to hospitals in Mosul and neighbouring Governorates, with 823 cases reported from western Mosul alone during the period between 5 to 29 April.

On 28 April, 36 Yazidi survivors, including women, men and children, reached Dahuk safely, after they escaped captivity by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) for nearly three years. The Yazidi women and girls were referred to dedicated service points set up by UNFPA, where they were provided with first response assistance.

They will be referred for further specialised treatment and comprehensive follow up support services at women's centres especially established by UNFPA, including medical, psychological, psychiatric, and legal aid.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Newly displaced families from western Mosul city, en route to screening facilities and camps, require immediate basic assistance to help meet their humanitarian needs.

1,183,727

People potentially reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the week, RRM partners distributed 20,417 emergency kits to 19,241 families benefitting 113,193 people, including 62,256 children, representing a 181 per cent increase from last week, indicating a significant rise in the displaced population after the opening of the Tel Afar (Sahlej) displacement route. More than 64 per cent of the beneficiaries were reached at the Hammam al Alil screening site, the reception site and the newly opened camp (72,768 people), followed by recipients at mustering points of Scorpion Junction, Baghdad Circle and Tel Kasyum (14,172 people) and another 13,109 in Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali camps, 5,970 people in Khazer Camp, 2,358 people in Hasansham Camp, 3,782 in Sehlej Village (Tel Afar), 788 people at Nargizlia Camp.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,183,727 people, including 651,050 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.
- Families receive food and water in light-RRM kits at screening and muster sites, and a full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, in camps and emergency sites. Each RRM kit, which is meant to cover one week's supplies 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.

Gaps and constraints:

- Partners had to suspend the distributions during the reporting period due to mortar attacks on some of the distribution sites. Fortunately, there were no casualties during the attacks.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 320,052 people (61,183 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement from areas in western Mosul city is still ongoing; currently the capacity in the nine priority locations is 2,199 plots, with another 3,313 plots available in 10 other camps and sites near Mosul city.
- Returns to eastern Mosul from camps north and east of Mosul city continue at a steady rate.

5,512

Plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites as of 30 April

Response:

- CCCM partners continue to undertake missions in accessible areas of Mosul city using the Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool (RRASP) to identify priority needs in out-of-camp locations. Since 17 October 2016, CCCM partners conducted 445 RRASP assessments.
- At Basateen al-Shoukh camp, CCCM is finalizing the identification of humanitarian partners. Meanwhile, a request for an additional 1,500 tents has been made to Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoDM).
- In response to the scabies morbidity rate in camps in western Mosul city, the Health Cluster is working on a simple referral protocol to apply in camps with the support of the CCCM partners. Additionally, the Health Cluster is increasing the number of mobile clinics needed in the Hammam al Alil screening site and camp.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Jad'ah 5 and 6 camps require upgrades of WASH and mapping services; no partners have been identified. There is no camp management in Jad'ah 6 and 7 camps.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Due to ongoing displacement from western Mosul city, people inside and outside of camp settings continues to need non-food items (NFIs) and adequate shelter. These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in or returning to their homes.

794,748

People reached
with NFI kits since
17 October

Response:

- During the week, 300 tents and 1,300 Emergency Shelter Kits have been distributed to people in need in out-of-camp settings in Mosul District (Aljadaa); Tilkaif District (Qawsiyat); and Tikrit (Al Alam). In addition, 4,930 Basic NFI Kits and 2,418 Seasonal Top-up kits have been distributed to vulnerable families in the same areas, as well as Bashiqa and Tilkaif.
- NFI distributions continued in all camps.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 132,483 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile NFI Kits and 102,134 basic NFI Kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 794,748 people. In addition, a total of 43,711 Winter Top-up Kits, including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching an estimated 238,174 people. More than 119,649 clothing kits have been distributed, while 92,938 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 56,289 family tents have been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 337,584 people, with 11,962 Emergency Shelter Kits and 11,793 Emergency Sealing-off Kits distributed, benefitting almost 142,793 people.
- As warmer temperatures are forecast, the cluster is encouraging donors to support plans for shading and additional summer items like cool boxes and jerry cans.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The continued outflow from western Mosul city, is challenging already stretched resources and capacities; it is increasingly difficult to accurately track the number and location of IDPs
- The increasing outflow from western Mosul city is challenging supply pipelines and means of transport.
- Transport to the west of the Tigris might be affected due to the discharge of water from Mosul Dam, possibly making the bridges temporarily impassable.



Food Security

Needs:

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

38,270

individuals reached with
thirty-day food rations
during the reporting
period

Response:

- During the reporting period, Food Security partners reported a total of 4,365 individuals (873 families) received dry food rations or Family Food Rations (FFRs) in two western Mosul city neighbourhoods (Al Risalah and Nablus). Some 8,835 individuals (1,767 families) received Ready to Eat Rations (RTERs) / Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) in the western Mosul city neighbourhoods of Ghazlani and Baghdad Circle.
- Over the last week, a total of 38,270 individuals (7,654 families) received dry food rations or Family Food Rations (FFRs) at six camps, including Chamakor: 840 individuals (168 families); Haj Ali: 6,905 individuals (1,381 families); Hasansham M2: 260 individuals (52 families); Jad'ah 5: 10,020 individuals (2,004 families); Khazer M1: 8,090 individuals (1,618 families); Qayyarah Airstrip: 12,155 individuals (2,431 families). Cooked meals were distributed to 14,000 individuals (3,500 families) at Hammam al-Alil 2 camp.
- A total of 7,815 individuals (1,563 families) received Ready to Eat Rations (RTERs) / Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) at three screening sites over the past week, including Rubaydhah: 90 individuals (18 families); Scorpion Checkpoint: 4,410 individuals (882 families); Tel Kaysum: 3,315 individuals (663 families).

- In out of camp sites, Food Security partners distributed Ready to Eat Rations (RTERs) / Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) to 3,882 individuals (671 families) at Sahlej village, and to 785 individuals (157 families) at the Shirqat screening site. Additionally, 830 individuals (166 families) received dry food rations / Family Food Rations (FFRs) in the Al Yarmuk village.

Gaps and constraints:

- Food Security partners have reported that Wadi Hajar is the only functioning market in west Mosul.
- The World Food Programme (WFP) and partners are currently looking at providing assistance to vulnerable families fleeing Mosul and heading towards the Badoush area.
- Distributions are also expected to commence in newly accessible areas in western Mosul city. These are Al-Thawra Apartments, Al-Nasr, Al-Seiha and Al-Thaniya neighbourhoods.
- Food Security partners are also looking at providing emergency fodder and animal vaccines in rural areas where there are displaced people.



Health

Needs:

- The need for a comprehensive package of primary health care services, including disease surveillance/response and mental health and psychosocial services, as well as trauma management to affected population in newly accessible areas remains a priority.

797,780

People have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 51,316 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 11,385 consultations were provided to children under the age of five.
- This week 9,536 reproductive health care consultations were reported. 915 emergency referrals were made, of which 248 cases were referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 226 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were conducted.
- A total number of 9,536 routine vaccinations were provided, of which, 4,660 polio and measles vaccinations were given to children under the age of 15 years this week.

Gaps and constraints:

- Insufficient funding to provide adequate health services to affected individuals is a concern as many health projects will close by mid-year should no new financial resources be made available.
- Shortage of fuel and limited access to safe water for people inside western Mosul remain concerns. The latter is a potential risk for outbreaks of water borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Adequate availability of safe drinking water and solid waste management remains a significant need in all areas of Mosul city.

Response:

- Some 309,023 displaced people (58,457 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- In Salamiyah camp (MoMD), partners continue to work on retrofits to improve sanitation facilities.
- In Salamiyah camp (UNHCR), a partner has begun installing WASH facilities for 4,640 plots.
- In Hasansham U2 camp, WASH facilities have been completed for 1,560 plots.
- In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, partners continue to upgrade WASH facilities for 4,000 plots. Water is still being provided through water tankering, complemented by bottled water.
- In Hammam al Alil 2 camp, WASH facilities have been installed for 4,672 plots.
- In Jad'ah 5 camp, WASH cluster partners have begun improving WASH coverage and enhancing specific WASH facilities for people with special needs.
- Some 72,797 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 440,166 displaced people.

1,271,023

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

- Al-Ghazalani water treatment plant has been restored; rehabilitation work has started for water treatment units at Bartalah and Hamdaniya. Work has been begun for restoration of the water network at Hamdaniya.

Gaps and constraints:

- Shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools have been reported in eastern Mosul.
- Challenges related to accessibility of water treatment units due to power failures, breakdowns in pumping machineries and deviation of water tankers by security forces have been reported this week.
- Garbage collection and safe disposal of waste are significant issues in eastern Mosul city; the cluster is identifying partners to undertake solid waste management.
- The quantity of available water trucking for east and west Mosul is restricted due to current production capacity. This is mainly due to damaged treatment units and filling stations, and a shortage of fuel to run water pumps.



Protection

Needs:

- There is a need to increase the protection capacity of partners working at mustering points, screening and transit sites to prevent family separation.
- At al Salamiyah camp there is a need to scale up child protection presence
- Mine Risk Education and clearance in the newly retaken areas in an ongoing need.
- In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, women and girls continue to face verbal harassment when using the WASH facilities at night from young men. There is a significant need for dignity kits to be distributed in the camps.
- In Jad'ah 3 camp, the lack of sex-segregated washrooms is compromising the safety of women and girls.
- In Nargizlia camp, the lack of electricity at night is a safety concern for women and girls. Medical services for people with disabilities are needed. Some new arrivals are still in need of food.
- In Khazer 1 Camp, there is a need to ensure enough ambulances, especially for women who require neonatal and delivery care.

633,496

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Since 17 October, 633,496 people have been reached by protection partners; 97,944 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 24,539 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 16,550 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- Along the Mosul corridor, in camp and non-camp settings, 43 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since October 17, 2016. An RPA was conducted in Sahlej village in northern Ninewah Governorate with families fleeing Tel Afar district. The RPA identified issues related to restrictions on freedom of movement, lack of access to shelter, confiscation of mobile phones, and detentions.
- During the reporting period, 6,009 children (2,820 girls and 3,189 boys) received psychosocial support, and 2,784 children (1,405 girls and 1,379 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October 2016, 100,115 children (47,653 girls and 52,462 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 86,194 children (41,803 girls and 44,391 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- 214 unaccompanied and separated children (74 girls, 140 boys) were documented in the last week, bringing the total to 2,515 children (1,050 girls, 1,465 boys) since 17 October 2016. Some 118 unaccompanied and separated children (40 girls, 78 boys) have been reunified with their families, bringing the total to 968 children (407 girls and 561 boys) since 17 October 2016. 324 children (96 girls, 228 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing a total of 6,472 children (2,995 girls and 3,477 boys) since 17 October 2016.
- Gender-based Violence (GBV) partners reached 12,939 people (4,419 women, 4,012 girls, 2,042 men and 2,466 boys) with information on GVB, risk mitigation and available GBV services, as well as provided 5,209 people (2,052 women, 1,487 girls, 775 men and 895 boys) with psychosocial support. Four male and 11 female staff working for GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response, and 1,201 community members (671 women, 18 men, and 512 girls) participated in trainings on GBV prevention and/or referrals.
- Some 208 GBV dignity kits were distributed to women and girls with information on available GBV services. GBV partners conducted 20 GBV safety audits and four other GBV assessments.
- In Chamakor Camp, GBV services have started, and will be ready in Hasansham U2 by the end of the week; GBV prevention and response programming in two neighbourhoods of East Mosul are ongoing.

- Mine action partners continue to deliver Mine Risk Education in all accessible areas around Mosul city and have reached 63,120 people since 17 October. Clearance operations continued in areas north and east of Mosul city. During the last week, 13 threat and impact assessments were conducted.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Arbitrary detention of children after the screening process remains a significant concern
- Mine Risk Education activities are constrained by a lack of accredited clearance partners in western Mosul.

Education

Needs:

- Among people recently affected by the Mosul emergency, 118,453 are school-age children (35 per cent of the population), of whom 65,084 children are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly as newly displaced people continue to flee western Mosul.

405,389

Boys and girls supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings

Response:

- Cumulatively, 53,389 camp-based displaced Mosul children (27,389 boys and 25,980 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in the Mosul camps, including Hamman Al Aliel, Khazer, Hassan Sham, Jeddah, Qayyarah, Haj Ali, Nargizlia, Chamakor, Qaymawa, Salah Al Din and eastern Mosul city.
- Some 320 schools have reopened in eastern Mosul city and two retaken districts of Tilkaif and Bashiqa, allowing 352,000 off-camp children to return to school. Over 140,000 of these children have also been provided with learning materials to boost their quality of learning.
- Last week, 2,000 children (47 per cent female) were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLS in the camps.
- Over 4,000 (1,338 girls) children were provided with students kits in Jad'ah schools.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Concerns are being raised with the Ministry of Education that the 2016/2017 academic year is ending soon and no decision has been taken to extend the school year through the summer months to help children to catch up on two years of missed schooling.

Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Across 14 different logistics hubs, the Logistics Cluster has 16,240 m² of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

1,529 m³

of humanitarian cargo received this week

Response:

- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 32,614 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 6,033 metric tons, has been received, and 6,683 m³ (1,550 metric tons) transported on behalf of 34 humanitarian organizations.
- As of 30 April, the Logistics Cluster is currently storing 10,964 m³, equivalent to 1,981 metric tons of relief commodities on behalf of 22 humanitarian actors.
- The Logistics Cluster is following up with humanitarian organizations to assess needs at the mustering point in Badoush; mobile storage units (MSUs) are available to be dispatched to support the rapid response mechanism (RRM) in this location.
- The Logistics Cluster supported Technische Hilfswerk (THW) in training staff from the Joint Crisis Coordination (JCC) centre in warehouse and commodity management.
- The newly established common storage hub in Zummar has started receiving relief commodities from partner organizations. The cluster is working with a number of NGOs to finalize the agreement for the establishment of further common storage facilities in Nargizlia 1, Zelikan, Salamiyah and Basateen al Shouk camps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Forecast rain is expected to have an impact on a number of temporary floating bridges i.e., Nimrud and Qayyarah, over the Tigris River in the following two weeks. The Logistics Cluster is assisting organizations in repositioning emergency relief items for the ongoing response in west Mosul.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- An invitation to bid (ITB) to provide internet connectivity to humanitarian in Qayyarah is now closed as an Internet Service Provider (ISP) has been identified and the signed contract received. An ITB to provide an independent back-up solar power solution has been created and sent to the procurement department.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- From November 2016 to April 2017, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) Mobile Field Coordinators have conducted 207 information-gathering missions to villages and towns immediately north, east, south and southeast of Mosul city with outreach to stakeholders in 219 locations within the same areas, including: Bashika (27); Tilkaif (14); Telafar (9); Hamdaniya (18); Nimrud (30); Al Shura (30); Qayyarah (22); East Mosul City (12); and Hammam al Alil (19). Reports regarding humanitarian, protection and access have been channelled in real-time via existing coordination mechanisms and bilateral briefings provided to NGOs. NCCI has identified and engaged more than 206 local stakeholders composed of diverse actors from civil administration to local armed actors.
- From 23-29 April 2017, Field Coordinators conducted five missions: Two to Telafar (Shindukhan, Sahlej, Tal Al Reem, and Chamrot); one to Hamam Al Alil; one to Baybokh; and one to north of Mosul), and engaged with 67 stakeholders in those areas (39 actors from civil administration bodies, 4 UN Agencies, 8 INGOs, 4 LNGOs, 2 community leaders, and 10 armed actors). NCCI presented NGO perspectives at one Operational Working Group meeting, one Access and CMCoord meeting, and one West Mosul Planning Meeting.

Daily

Tracking of displacement from Mosul since 17 October

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report

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. 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 (UNDSS).

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>

Disclaimer: This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation. The context is evolving and the above information is subject to constant change.