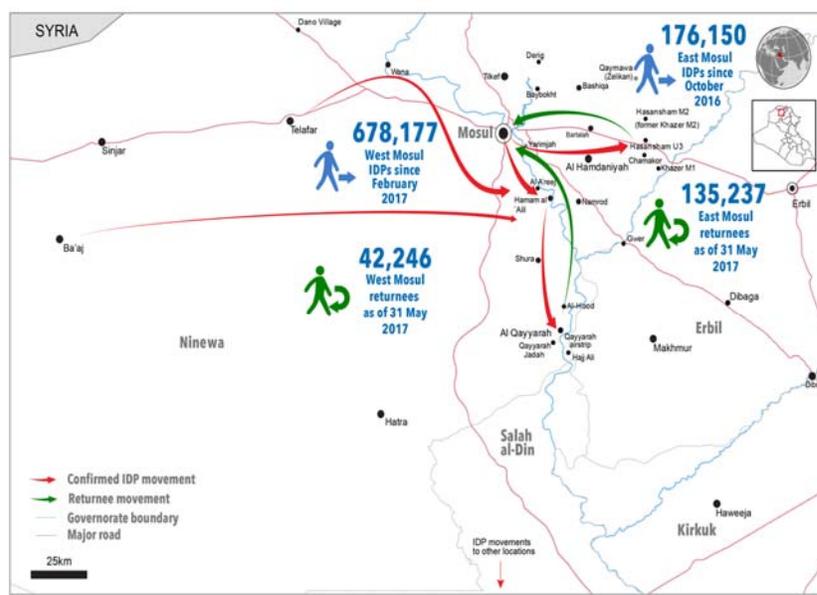




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation and, as the context rapidly evolves, information is subject to constant change, with figures and locations which may no longer be current at the time of issuance/reading. The next report will be issued on or around 19 June 2017.

Highlights

- Throughout the past week, and as per previous trends, displacement has 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 678,177 people have fled western Mosul as of 11 June.
- Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016, 854,327 people have been cumulatively displaced from Mosul city as of 11 June. Humanitarian partner's original upper level estimate regarding the number of people who would be affected was one million people.
- Concerns remain for the protection of civilians in the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-controlled areas of western Mosul city.
- According to the Government of Iraq, approximately 14,000 IDPs from Baaj district, west of Mosul district, have arrived at Hammam al Alii screening site since 5 June. The IDPs have then been transferred to a number of different camps in Ninewa. This IDP movement is the result of hostilities further west of the Tal Afar area, towards the Syrian border.
- As the rate of trauma injuries remains of concern, in support of the government's Ministry of Health, humanitarian partners have scaled up their emergency response capacity, in and around the broader Mosul city area, in terms of trauma stabilisation, surgical care, primary health care (PHC) and medical referral capacity.



Map Sources: OCHA, MoDM, 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 11 June 2017.

<p>3,100,000</p> <p>Aggregate number of beneficiaries of 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>1,100,000</p> <p>People received medical consultations (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>808,000</p> <p>People reached with NFI kits (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>854,327</p> <p>People displaced, cumulatively, from Mosul city as of 11 June 2017 (source: Government of Iraq, MoMD)</p>	<p>8,234</p> <p>Fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites (as of 11 June 2017)</p>
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Situation Overview

Displacement from western Mosul city has continued throughout the week. According to MoMD, over 48,000 people have passed through Hammam al Alil screening sites and other sites since 5 June – this is an increase of nearly 50 per cent in displacement outflows when compared to the previous week. Between 3,500 to 8,400 people fled, per day, over the period 5 to 11 June.

Humanitarian partner's original upper level estimate regarding the number of people who would be impacted by the fighting for Mosul city was one million people, of whom 750,000 would require direct assistance. Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016, cumulatively, 854,327 people have been displaced from the city as of 11 June according to MoMD. Since the start of the western Mosul operation on 19 February, a total of 678,177 people have fled western Mosul city. As of the end of May, 177,483 people returned to Mosul city - 42,246 people returned to western Mosul, while 135,237 people returned to eastern Mosul – leaving 676,844 people from Mosul city currently displaced.

Humanitarian and protection needs remain severe, both among displaced families and vulnerable residents of newly accessible areas. While humanitarian partners continue to respond to the outflow of people providing emergency assistance – including shading, ready-to-eat meals, water, sanitation facilities, and medical and protection services – capacities are being stretched, and funding concerns are being reported in some areas, such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health.

Wherever possible, efforts continue to be made to undertake assessment missions in newly accessible areas, followed by distribution of emergency assistance. Equally, humanitarian partners continue to aim to reach those who remained in their homes. Concerns persist in terms of the protection of civilians in ISIL-controlled areas of western Mosul. Continual reports of food insecurity, lack of safe drinking water and medicines are being received and tens of thousands of people are remaining in the old city area and the neighbourhoods immediately north of the old city.

Following displacement routes in Mosul city, ten assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites remain in place. Over 9 and 10 June, 1,300 IDPs arrived from western Mosul's Zanjili's neighbourhood to the mustering point and screening site at Mosul Woods on the east side of the Tigris river – this is the largest number of IDPs to date who have reached this screening site at any one time.

According to the Government of Iraq, approximately 14,000 IDPs from Baaj district have arrived at Hammam al Alil screening site since 5 June following intensified hostilities further west of Tel Afar area towards the Syrian border. People have then been transferred to Haj Ali, Khazer M1, Qayyarah Jad'ah 5, Qayyarah Airstrip and As-Salamiyah camps in Ninewa. Some 8,000 individuals have so far been registered at As-Salamiyah 2 camps and 5,500 individuals have been registered at the Ja'dah camps in Qayyarah.

In addition to these movements, information has been received that further groups – up to 10,000 people – from the Tel Afar area are expected to come south towards Tal Jarabiyah village, in Baaj district. However, as services are reportedly lacking in Tal Jarabiyah, especially around the provision of water, people are reportedly moving towards Hammam al Alil screening site. Reportedly, and due to lack of water, dead and dying livestock in the Tal Jarabiyah area was spotted.

Camp construction and site expansion continue to ensure enough capacity exists to accommodate newly displaced people. According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster, 8,234 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites as of 11 June, where 308,382 people were currently being sheltered.

The re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network remains a key concern. The daily provision of water into Mosul city remains steady at 6.4 million litres – with some 2.78 million litres being trucked and delivered to western Mosul city, and some 3.62 million litres being tankered to eastern Mosul city.

The rate of trauma injuries continues to be of serious concern. Since October last year, and as of 10 June, 14,039 people from Mosul city were referred into the established trauma pathway, which covers from stabilization to surgical and post-op care. Since February, and from western Mosul city alone, some 7,906 people were referred into the trauma pathway. Since the start of the western Mosul operation in February, and as of 10 June, 3,387 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points near the frontline areas of western Mosul city. Partners' capacity to provide trauma stabilization and surgical care in and around Mosul remains critical in terms of the provision of life-saving interventions, especially as potentially heavy caseloads following the final push for the fighting in Mosul's old city are expected.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Families transiting through all mustering points and screening sites continue to need to receive light-RRM kits containing water and food – this also includes the newly displaced from Baaj and Tel Afar. A full RRM kit is provided once people reach camps and/or emergency sites. The full RRRM kit is meant to be a family's week-long supply, consisting of 6.4 kilograms of immediate response-food rations, hygiene and identity kits, 12 litres of potable water and a water container.

Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM partners distributed 16,887 emergency kits to 15,887 families, reaching 88,041 people, including 48,423 children. Compared to last week, this week's distribution has increased of some 43 per cent, reflecting an increase in the number of people displaced from Baaj and Tel Afar.
- Over 47 per cent (40,944 individuals) of RRM beneficiaries were reached at Hammam Al Alil screening site, reception centre and camp.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,738,217 people, including 956,019 children. This figure speaks to the number of people who could have been covered, given the number of kits distributed, and bearing in mind that several people may have received assistance more than once. Due to the dire conditions inside Mosul city, people are receiving kits at mustering points and again once reaching reception sites and IDP camps.

1,738,217
People reached with
RRM kits since October
2016

Gaps and constraints:

- Due to security concerns, the main RRM partner had to suspend the night-shift distribution at Hammam Al Alil screening and reception centres. A backup RRM partner is currently covering the night-shift distribution until the situation improves.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- 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.
- The need to increase protection and health interventions at the Hammam Al Alil screening and in transit sites persist – this would include the need for setting up protection referral pathways to undertake appropriate follow-up on specific vulnerable cases.

8,234
Fully-serviced family
plots readily available
at 19 camps and
emergency sites
as of 11 June 2017

Response:

- As of 11 June, 8,234 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites: 3,949 plots were available at 11 priority sites to shelter 23,694 individuals, while 4,285 plots were available at eight other sites to shelter 25,710 individuals – CCCM partners continue to advocate for camp capacity to be used in its full potential.
- Construction of new sites continues to ensure adequate camp capacity is available. Overall, 308,382 people are currently living in 19 available emergency camps/sites – 62,020 plots were in use – with the remainder in host communities and informal 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 cluster continues to work on the harmonization of a de-registration form across all Mosul camps. The intention would also be that of including additional questions to collect information on where the IDPs are

going after leaving the camps, thus enabling to analyse trends on returns and capture secondary displacements.

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 NFIs and adequate shelter – this also includes those people remaining in, or returning to, their homes – as people continue to flee with little to no items and personal belongings. Additionally, the need for shading areas and ‘summerisation’ assistance continues to increase exponentially.

807,880

People reached with NFI kits since October 2016

Response:

- Over the past week, 170 basic emergency shelter kits were distributed in 124 selected households to assist Mosul IDPs in Al Araby neighbourhood.
- Since October 2016, nearly 135,000 NFI kits (comprised of mobile NFI kits and basic NFI kits) have been distributed to 807,880 people. A total of 6,960 summer top-up kits have been distributed since the beginning of May, reaching an estimated 41,760 people. Over 1,100 summer clothing kits have also been distributed, and 5,737 families have been reached with complementary summer seasonal items. Lastly, a total of 56,439 family tents have been pitched, with 13,487 emergency-shelter kits and 11,793 emergency sealing-off kits distributed to some 149,700 people.
- With regard to ‘summerisation’, the cluster continues to encourage donors to support, and agencies to implement, plans for shading, along with the distribution of additional summer NFIs, such as cool boxes and jerry cans.
- The coordination team within the cluster is undertaking an inventory to evaluate access to basic social services in some of the priority camps in Ninewa Governorate. Preliminary results indicate gaps in provision of electricity, summer NFIs and lack of fuel for the generators.

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 and/or other safe locations.
- In newly accessible areas, families continue to report limited livelihood opportunities, with reports of people lacking 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.

40,125

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

Response:

- Over the past week, five cluster partners reported a total of 40,125 individuals (7,335 families) received 30-day dry food rations at the following camps: Chamakor (5,535 individuals, 1,007 families), As-Salamiyah (4,750 individuals, 950 families), Qayyarah Airstrip (645 individuals, 129 families), Hasansham U2 (320 individuals, 64 families), Hasansham M2 (220 individuals, 44 families), Jada’ah 1 (40 individuals, 8 families).
- In western Mosul, 30-day dry food rations were received by 9,395 individuals (1,639 families) in Amel, 6,000 individuals (1,000 families) in Al Sumod, 5,000 individuals (1,000 families) in Thawra, 4,500 individuals (750

families) in Yarmook, 1,825 individuals (365 families) in Mosul Jaded, 1,250 individuals (250 families) in 17 July, 620 individuals (124 families) in Mansoor.

- In east Mosul, a total of 1,250 individuals (200 families) received 30-day dry food rations in the 30 July neighbourhood.

Gaps and constraints:

- Continued lack of understanding regarding PDS and government's Ministry of Trade's capacity and upcoming plans for western Mosul, along with a list of key focal points per municipality or neighbourhood.



Health

Needs:

- Ensuring a comprehensive package of PHC 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.
- More operational ambulances to cover the operation area continue to be needed.

1,098,391
People received medical consultations since October 2016

Response:

- Since 17 October 2016, 1,098,391 people have received health consultations – weekly consultations' rates have stood steady at 5 per cent increase over the past two weeks.
- Over the past week, 53,946 medical consultations were reported by health partners – this is an increase of over 7 per cent from the 50,261 consultations reported the previous week – 12,432 of these consultations were provided to children under the age of five.
- Over the past week, 11,037 reproductive health care consultations were reported by health partners – this is an increase of close to 17 per cent from the 9,457 consultations reported the previous week. Within this caseload, 496 emergency referrals were made – with 31 cases being referred due to pregnancy or delivery-related complications. In addition, 319 consultations for mental health and/or psychosocial support were provided.
- Over the past week, 646 routine vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15.
- At Abu Saif screening site, Ninewa's Department of Health and Federal Police continue to provide 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.
- Funding shortages are a cause of concern.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Inadequate supplies of safe drinking water, sanitation infrastructure and provision of solid waste management continue to remain significant needs within camps and all newly accessible areas of Mosul city.

Response:

- 308,382 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.
- 79,379 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, while 564 plots have been established in transit sites.
- Care and maintenance is ongoing for WASH-installed infrastructure at Badoush and Scorpion Junction sites.
- 6,582 WASH facilities in As-Salamiyah camp have been completed.

1,355,431
People reached with out-of-camp WASH support since October 2016

- A clean water storage tank was made available at Hammam al Alil camp – a generator, transformer and pumps were also installed at the location. Discussions continue around the construction of a pipeline between the storage tanks and the mobile treatment unit to enhance water production capacity for the camp and reduce dependency on bottled water and water tankering.
- In Jad'ah 5 camp, cluster partners continue to improve facilities to ensure they are gender-sensitive and suitable for people with special needs.
- In Jada'ah 6 camp, WASH partners have started providing clean drinking water to the newly arrived IDPs.
- Haj Ali camp has been connected, through a water pipeline, with the water treatment unit, which has resolved reported turbidity issues. The internal water network for the camp is now under construction – partners are currently trucking 900 m3/day for drinking purpose and installing additional water storage.
- The cluster continues to discuss the possibility of installing a mobile treatment unit of 50 m3/hour in western Mosul to increase water production in the area. Also, rapid assessments are being carried out for both the new right bank treatment unit and the old left bank treatment unit as the areas have become accessible.
- Following on to previous updates, cluster partners have increased hygiene promotion with a focus on Acute Watery Diarrhoea. Partners continue to work on the compilation of a cholera stock inventory across their entire operation area and review the IEC materials and key messages for outbreak preparedness (cholera) and response (scabies).

Gaps and constraints:

- Current water production and delivery capacity is stretched, yet demands continue to increase due to high temperatures.
- Challenges related to the accessibility of water treatment units due to power failures and breakdowns in pumping machinery continue to be observed. Capital investment is required for repairs of damaged facilities.
- Shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools continue to be a concern in eastern Mosul, and the cluster continues to seek 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, for example Nargizlia camp, to support people affected by the conflict.
- Mine Risk Education and clearance in newly accessible areas continue to remain an ongoing need.
- Gender-based Violence (GBV) case management and sexual harassment remain a key concern at many sites, especially near the female latrines, placing women and girls at risk.
- Scale-up of child protection presence is needed in eastern Mosul.

666,730

People who have received protection assistance since October 2016

Response:

- Since October 2016, 666,730 people have been reached by protection partners and 112,034 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 29,998 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 19,827 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 5,899 children (2,968 boys and 2,931 girls) received psychosocial support, while 3,155 children (1,493 boys and 1,662 girls) received psychological first aid. Since October 2016, 120,719 children (61,159 boys and 59,560 girls) have received psychological support, and 104,321 children (52,396 boys and 51,925 girls) have received psychological first aid.
- In the past week, 232 children (116 boys and 116 girls) with protection concerns have received specialized services – a total of 8,549 children (4,690 boys and 3,859 girls) since October 2016.
- Over the past week, 596 unaccompanied and separated children (367 boys and 229 girls) were documented – a total of 4,208 children (2,469 boys and 1,738 girls) since October 2016. In the past week, 131 unaccompanied and separated children (74 boys and 57 girls) were reunited with their families – a total of 4,339 children (2,543 boys and 1,840 girls) since October 2016.

- GBV partners reached 11,579 people (3,289 women and 3,854 girls, 1,765 men and 2,671 boys) with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available GBV services, as well as the provision of psychosocial support to 2,339 people (1,059 women and 600 girls, 452 men and 228 boys).
- 13 female staff working for GBV service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response, and 683 IDP women and 379 girls participated in trainings on GBV prevention and/or referrals. Some 41 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 68,188 people since October 2016. Over the last week, 12 threat impact assessment of eight PHCs and one electric sub-station in eastern Mosul were carried out – Filistain, Wahida and Al Shema districts were also assessed.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The number of child protection actors in Ja'dah camps, Hajj Ali, and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites continues to be limited and new partners are being sought. Overall, the numbers of actors with full child protection case management capacity is inadequate, and the existing capacity is being overstretched. Also, additional capacity building with strong mentoring support is required.
- Limited availability of comprehensive legal service provision in Qayyarah Airstrip and Haj Ali camp.
- There is still limited presence of accredited mine risk education and clearance partners in western Mosul.

Education

Needs:

- Among recently displaced people, 140,744 are school-age children, of whom 73,927 are not accessing any form of education.

Response:

- Since October 2016, 477,117 boys and girls have been supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings.
- Cumulatively, 66,817 displaced children (34,697 boys and 32,120 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, As-Salamiyah and Salah al-Din.
- Last week, 620 children were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLSs in the camps. As per the summerisation response, TLs are being fitted with either air coolers, shading tarps, rechargeable fans or air conditioning units.
- Over 50 West Mosul city schools have been reopened by the Ninewa Department of Education (DoE) – Education in Emergencies (EiE) assessments have taken place in over 100 West Mosul's schools to inform first-line education response.
- All severely damaged schools found in West Mosul city have been referred to the UNDP's Stabilisation Unit for inclusion in the workplan aimed at providing support with comprehensive school reconstruction. In the meanwhile, the cluster continues to work with UNMAS and Civil-Military Coordination to ensure clearance of explosive hazards in newly reopened schools in western Mosul is conducted.
- With the academic year now over, partners are running summer school activities across Mosul camp and off-camp locations – children are receiving language, IT classes and vocational education, exam support, and sports competitions.
- The annual Back to School campaign is underway ready for the new academic year in September, and partners are working hard to get as many schools as possible rehabilitated and replenished with teaching and learning supplies – over 90 schools in urban Hammam Al Alil have been assessed for EiE needs and gaps, and schools are now being selected for emergency rehabilitation programming.
- A first-line EiE response is underway in Tel Jarabee'a IDP settlement in Tel Afar, which will ensure school-aged children there have access to safe and protective spaces.
- 2 formal tented schools in Jad'ah 4 and 5 camps are in the final stages of completion, and have been handed over to the DoE Qayyarah to run with Ministry of Education's teachers and textbooks.

477,117

Boys and girls supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings since October 2016

Gaps and Constraints:

- The lack of electricity supply in some Mosul camps has made it difficult to scale up the education 'summerisation' response, as the cooling solutions require power. The continuing high temperatures in tented

learning spaces affect students' and teachers' attendance, as well as concentration and learning outcomes. Generators are urgently needed in the Salah al-Din camps to ensure learning spaces have cooling solutions.

- Due to the number of explosive hazards being found inside West Mosul's schools, Mine Risk Education is a clear need and a major priority for all partners to focus on.
- With the opening of Jad'ah 6 camp, the cluster is still trying to mobilise a partner to run an emergency education response.
- Contractual issues with a construction company have delayed the start-up of TLSs in As-Salamiyah 2 camp.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Out of 25,553 m² of common storage space, 17,448 m² are available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response country-wide in 17 locations.

1,690 m³

of humanitarian cargo
received over the past
week

Response:

- Since October 2016, a total of 39,544 m³ of relief commodities have been received for storage, and 6,831 m³ has been transported on behalf of 36 humanitarian organizations – 1,690 m³ of humanitarian cargo was received over the past week.
- The cluster is currently storing 10,214 m³ of relief commodities on behalf of 25 humanitarian partners.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The cluster is following up with relevant authorities on additional requirements for incoming cargo at Ibrahim Khalil border as this could delay the arrival of humanitarian commodities in country.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- The cluster visited Qayyarah Jad'ah camps 1 to 5 and spoke to camp management and partners about extending the existing ETC Internet connectivity for its staff. At a later stage, the possibility of extending Internet connectivity to the affected population will also be explored.



Coordination and Common Services

Needs:

- Over the past week, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 1,178 calls, 579 (49 per cent) came from Mosul – 318 (27 per cent) calls were received from in-camp locations (Qayyarah Airstrip, 39 per cent of calls; Hammam al Alil, 19 per cent; Qayyarah Ja'dah, 18 per cent), while 261 calls (22 per cent) were received from out-of-camp locations (Mosul city, 70 per cent of calls).
- Young adults between 26 and 35 years of age placed the most calls.
- Of the in-camp calls, 25 per cent were follow-up calls, while 11 per cent reported complaints around camp coordination and management (40 per cent of calls, electricity, water, and corruption/security/mistreatment issues), shelter and NFIs (27 per cent) and food security (25 per cent).
- Of the out-of-camp calls, 56 per cent were follow-up calls, while 4 per cent reported complaints around cash (26 per cent of calls), government issues (19 per cent, request for information about returning to places of origin and compensation for damaged assets), and food security (17 per cent).
- 74 per cent of callers agreed to share their information for follow-up.
- Only 2 per cent of all callers were females, who were the head of household, and called from within camps.

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 million Iraqis currently displaced in 3,577 locations across the country. Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding: as of 11 June, the 2017 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, has received US\$357 million, amounting to a funding coverage of 36.3 per cent funded. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. The top-three donors are the Government of the United States of America (US\$90 million, up nearly US\$16 million since 27 May), the European Commission (US\$58.8 million) and the Government of Japan (US\$52.5 million).

For further information, please contact Enrica Giacobbe: giacobbe@un.org

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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