



Sidra, (right) and Asha, both 4, at Hasansham camp for new IDPs in Ninewa ©UNICEF/Iraq/2016/Annmar

20 DECEMBER 2016 TO 23 JANUARY 2017

Iraq Crisis

Flash Update # 5
Mosul Response

unicef 

Latest Humanitarian Developments

- As of 19 January 2017, 30,370 families (182,220 individuals) were reported as displaced since 17 October 2016, more than half of them children. Of these, only 3,882 families (23,292 individuals) were reported as returned to places of origin.
- As fighting subsides in East Mosul, 30 schools have reopened on Sunday 22 January with help from UNICEF, allowing more than 23,000 children to resume education. Some schools in the area have been closed for up to two years.
- Since 17 October, UNICEF and UN agencies have reached 407,900 people (67,138 families) through 27 separate deliveries of humanitarian supplies to retaken areas. In East Mosul, UNICEF and government partners are trucking safe water sufficient for 59,000 people.
- In the three months since the offensive began, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) led by UNICEF and WFP has reached 253,602 people on the move (including 139,481 children) with immediate items including water and food.
- UNICEF child protection partners have provided psychosocial support to 19,780 newly-displaced children (9,589 girls) and psychological first aid to 14,421 children (7,027 girls).

UNICEF Response in areas affected by Mosul operations

Three months after operations to retake Mosul began, children continue to be significantly impacted by the fighting. An unknown number of children in newly-retaken communities are in need of education, having missed school entirely or been schooled under ISIL for more than two years.² Military operations near Mosul intensified on 29 December, causing over 9,000 people to flee the city in only four days; UNHCR reports that 245,000 Iraqi refugees are hosted by neighbouring countries in the region, with 9,977 Iraqis received in Al Hol camp in Syria since 17 October 2016.³ According to the mayor of Mosul city, as of 13 January approximately 580,000 people remained in the neighbourhoods that had been retaken at that time.⁴ While parts of eastern Mosul are now under control of the Government of Iraq, humanitarian partners are concerned about the estimated 750,000 civilians currently living in western sections of the city where fighting is expected to start in coming weeks.⁵ This will lead to further displacement and humanitarian need. Further UNICEF updates about Mosul response can be found [here](#).

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

- Since 17 October 2016, RRM partners have reached 253,602 people⁶ (including 139,481 children), of whom some 29,354 people were reached in newly-retaken areas of eastern Mosul. The majority of those displaced were reached within Mosul district, followed by Hasansham, Hamdaniyah, Al Sheikhan, Makhmur, Zakho, Mansour, Dahuk, and Garmawa.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

182,220 - # people displaced due to Mosul operations as of 19 January 2017

100,221 – # of children displaced due to Mosul operations (55 percent)

407,900 - # of IDPs that received a multisector emergency package between 17 October 2016 and 22 January 2017

Mosul Response Needs
US \$43 million

Funding Received¹
\$57.8 million

¹ As of 31.12.2016, UNICEF had received US \$57.8 million against its US\$ 43 million Mosul appeal. In 2017, Mosul requirements are included under the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Carryover funds for Mosul response will be reported under the 2017 HRP.

² Education Cluster, Iraq [Mosul Humanitarian Response](#) Sitrep, 15 January 2017

³ UNHCR Iraq Situation Flash Update, 24 January 2016.

⁴ OCHA Iraq: Mosul Humanitarian Response Situation Report No. 17 (16 – 22 January 2017)

⁵ OCHA Press Release, Humanitarians fear for the 750,000 civilians in western Mosul, 24 January 2017

⁶ This cumulative figure is higher than DTM displacement records because it includes people who were displaced and have now returned back to their homes

Winter Response

- In the winter of 2016/2017 UNICEF is protecting children by providing warm clothes and thermal blankets. Since December, 100,630 children (52,328 girls) and 1354 pregnant women newly-displaced from Mosul have received winter clothes for babies and children.⁷ Limited funding received for seasonal response means that planned interventions have been strictly prioritized to reach IDP children under 14 years newly-displaced from Mosul and living in non-formal or non-camp environments including in makeshift tents, open shelters, or unfinished buildings.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- Water supply remains a significant need in re-taken areas of Mosul city. UNICEF, in coordination with government partners, is working to activate Al Saheroon water treatment plant and to install additional 'filling points' that will reduce distance travelled by water trucks. While this is ongoing, UNICEF and government partners are trucking safe water sufficient for 59,000 people in East Mosul, at a daily rate of over 1.2 million litres. To increase awareness of safe water practices, UNICEF disseminated text messages through Asia cell to Mosul subscribers.
- Rehabilitation of water sources is needed for villages and towns in the retaken areas in northern Ninewa. With improvements in security access from Dahuk governorate, UNICEF is initiating water trucking as a temporary measure to serve these locations.
- Of the 27 sites established so far for IDPs from Mosul and Hawiga, UNICEF has supported WASH infrastructure in fifteen camps, emergency sites, and transit areas (32,048 plots⁸) which currently host around 140,000 IDPs (more than half of them children).
- UNICEF and NGO partners are trucking water for 12,601 families in Hasansham and Khazer⁹ at a rate of 25-30 litres pppd, alongside operations and maintenance (O&M) on the water supply and sanitation networks. Solid waste management and hygiene promotion is ongoing.
- Since October 2016 UNICEF, in coordination with WFP, UNFPA, IOM and partners, has reached 407,900 people (including 224,345 children) in newly-retaken neighbourhoods with a multisector emergency package. Supplies include hygiene kits for children and adults, water treatment tablets, jerry cans for water storage, and High Energy Biscuits (HEB) for children under 5 years.
- UNICEF conducted a technical assessments of water supply gaps in 28 villages¹⁰ with partners Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) and UIHA. Needs include rehabilitation of local water networks and provision of basic hygiene items.

Education

- As fighting subsides in East Mosul, 30 schools reopened on Sunday 22 January with help from UNICEF, allowing more than 23,000 children to resume education.¹¹ UNICEF has provided teaching and learning materials (including science and mathematics kits, and first aid kits) to each newly-opened school. An additional 40 schools are expected to open in the coming weeks, after local authorities complete checks for unexploded ordnance.
- As of 22 January, UNICEF had supported 7,256 newly-displaced children (3,535 girls) to access non-formal education through tented temporary learning spaces (TLS) in IDP camps. Distributions of learning materials is ongoing according to need per location, supported by UNICEF and education partners InterSOS, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Save the Children.
- Five new tented schools have been established by UNICEF in coordination with the Directorate of Education (DoE) Ninewa in Hasansham (UNHCR and MoDM) camps. The DoE is working to ensure these are operational within the coming week. Education partners are undertaking daily outreach to enrol additional students.
- An assessment of 175 newly-accessible schools was completed in northern Ninewa; 19 schools were identified as in 'bad' or 'very bad' condition. In south-eastern Ninewa, assessment is ongoing to gather education data from the Qayyara sub-district. Results are due by mid-February, and will inform education response in the area. UNICEF engages regularly with DoE Ninewa to prioritise locations, and address gaps.
- Gathering data on education response is challenged due to frequent movement of children and families into and out of camps and host community areas. In camps, space is limited for children's activities, and availability of qualified teachers remains a critical issue. UNICEF and partners are identifying teachers from the IDP population or using facilitators trained on Education in Emergencies (EiE) where possible. The available space must be shared between learning and recreational play activities, meaning children to attend informal learning activities in 'shifts' or on alternate days per week.

Child Protection

- Military operations in Mosul have taken a heavy toll on children and their safety. Since the beginning of the operations in October, 57 children have been reported killed and 82 injured. Numbers are believed to be much higher than reported. In retaken areas of eastern Mosul there is a significant risk of exposure to explosive hazards and concern of further casualties as children return to areas that have not been cleared. Mine action sub-cluster partners continue clearance operations.¹²

⁷ UNICEF is also distributing items to other vulnerable children. For more information about UNICEF winter response, see humanitarian situation reports [here](#).

⁸ Populations fluctuate weekly. 1 plot = 1 family of 6 individuals according to Cluster defined standards for the settlement site. Not all camps with UNICEF-supported WASH infrastructure are currently at capacity, or hosting IDPs. Data per WASH Cluster Infrastructure Status (operational update)

⁹ Specifically: Hasansham UNHCR camp 3; and Khazer MoDM camps 1 and 2 (Ministry of Displacement and Migration is camp manager)

¹⁰ Assessments took place for: 5 villages in Telkeif district, 15 villages of Bashiqa sub-district (in Mosul district), 3 villages of Zumar sub-district (Telafar district) and 5 villages of Rabea'a sub-district (Sinjar district).

¹¹ As per DoE Ninewa on 23 January 2017. This figure is subject to change as enrolment continues, and more schools open.

¹² OCHA Iraq: Mosul Humanitarian Response Situation Report No. 17 (16 – 22 January 2017)

- UNICEF partners provide emergency child protection assistance to newly-arrived IDPs in ten camp and three non-camp locations. A total of 21 mobile child protection teams are operational in areas affected by displacement, with four additional teams ready to be deployed into new camps once IDPs arrive. Mobile teams consist of a team leader, two case workers and community mobilizers who move between locations to provide services for children that include referral for emergency healthcare, services for unaccompanied minors, provision of psychological first aid/psychosocial support and information on available services.
- UNICEF child protection partners have provided psychosocial support to 19,780 newly-displaced children (9,589 girls) and psychological first aid to 14,421 children (7,027 girls) in various locations. A recent child protection visit to newly-accessible areas of Gogjali and Zahra noted that children express stress and fear about the events they have witnessed, and that the ongoing presence of Iraqi security forces in the community can cause distress for children. In general, partners report a lack of qualified service providers and staff to meet needs in retaken communities. Temporary health services, provided by International Medical Corps (IMC), are provided in the area. UNICEF is working to expand psychosocial support and GBV services through this partner.

Health and Nutrition

- In newly-retaken areas, restoration of conflict-damaged cold chain infrastructure is needed. On 19 January UNICEF, as part of a joint mission, visited four Primary Healthcare Centres¹³ (PHC) in retaken communities to assess routine Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services. In two of the four, Zahra and Qahira PHCs routine EPI was ongoing, although certain supplies and equipment are lacking. Non-payment of staff salaries remains a key concern. UNICEF is working with the Directorate of Health (DoH) to provide needed support which will include cold chain equipment and temporary incentives to PHC staff until central government salaries recommence.
- To address identified shortages of essential medicines, UNICEF has delivered six Emergency Health Kits to partners which contain essential medicines sufficient to serve up to 60,000 IDPs in Dahuk and Ninewa for up to 3 months.
- Between 18 and 29 December 2016, UNICEF provided vaccinations, medical supplies, transportation, and health promotion support to a polio and measles campaign which targeted 800,000 children in six governorates.¹⁴ The MoH reported 700,545 children vaccinated against polio (OPV; 92.7 per cent coverage), and 542,422 children (86.4 per cent coverage) vaccinated against measles.¹⁵
- As part of the multisector emergency response package to retaken communities, UNICEF delivered High Energy Biscuits (HEB) sufficient for two packs for every child under 5 years.¹⁶ This is a temporary measure until WFP distributions of fortified food supplies are initiated. In camps and areas hosting new IDPs, since 17 October 5,901 children (2,992 girls) affected by Mosul operations have been provided with blanket distribution of nutrition supplements (HEB) as a preventive measure against malnourishment. At Debaga camp, in the reporting period 314 children (158 female) children were monitored for growth, no cases of severe malnutrition (SAM) were detected.
- Provision of a full package of nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment) has proven a challenge in camps where space for health services and availability of qualified staff is limited. To help prioritise, data on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) has been gathered from 8 IDP camps in Dahuk, Erbil, and Ninewa, to better understand how early child nutrition can be supported. Results are expected in February 2017.
- Adequate and timely referral of injured civilians from frontline areas remains a concern. UNICEF coordinates with WHO and health cluster partners to provide support where required.

Humanitarian Coordination

UNICEF leads the WASH Cluster with Action Contre La Faim (ACF), the Education cluster and Child Protection sub-cluster with Save the Children International, the Rapid Response Mechanism in coordination with the World Food Programme (WFP), and is an active member of the Health cluster.

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Official Website: <http://www.unicef.org/iraq/>

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq>

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, 2016: <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq>

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Disclaimer: This report is based on information received from various internal and open sources and does not reflect the opinion or position of UNICEF. This report is intended for informational purposes. Due to the rapidly shifting context, information may have changed.

¹³ PHCs visited in: Gogchali, Samah, Zahra and Qahira

¹⁴ Target areas: Anbar, Dahuk (Qaymawa camp), Erbil (IDP camps), Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al Din. Strategy was to vaccinate all children under 5 against polio (OPV) and all children 9 months to 5 years against measles (providing there is no evidence of measles-containing vaccination within previous 28 days).

¹⁵ Polio and measles figures cannot be combined as they may double-count children reached.

¹⁶ Approximately 67,300 children (17 per cent of the population) from the 407,900 individuals reached as part of this package.

Annex 1 – UNICEF Mosul Response Summary*

	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Response 17.10.2016 to 22.01.2017
Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)		
Vulnerable people newly-displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas reached with RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response**	400,000	253,602
Seasonal Response		
Vulnerable children affected by the Mosul operations better protected from the risks of winter with appropriate clothing	200,000	100,630
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene		
Individuals affected by Mosul operations with access to sufficient safe water supply	784,000	436,961
Individuals affected by Mosul operations with access to functional latrines	431,200	105,911
Individuals affected by Mosul operations received hygiene kits	490,000	383,782
Education		
School-aged children affected by Mosul operations reached through temporary learning spaces (tents)	64,000	7,256
Child Protection		
Children affected by Mosul operations receiving psychosocial support (PSS) services	29,000	19,780
Children affected by Mosul operations receiving Psychological First Aid (PFA) services	29,000	14,621
Health		
Children 6 months to 15 years affected by Mosul operations vaccinated against measles	90,000	24,051
Nutrition		
Children under 5 years affected by Mosul operations have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services)	30,000	5,901
<i>RRM: Disaggregated data since 17 October 2016 not available at time of reporting.</i>		
<i>Seasonal Response: 52,328 girls; 48,302 boys</i>		
<i>WASH Water Supply: 238,537 females; 198,424 males</i>		
<i>WASH Functional Latrines: 56,581 females; 49,330 males</i>		
<i>WASH Hygiene kits: 202,943 females; 180,848 males</i>		
<i>Education: 3,535 girls; 3,721 boys</i>		
<i>Child Protection PSS: 9,589 girls; 10,191 boys</i>		
<i>Child Protection PFA: 7,027 girls; 7,594 boys</i>		
<i>Health Vaccination: 12,272 girls; 11,779 boys</i>		
<i>Health Nutrition Services: 2,992 girls; 2,909 boys. UNICEF is continuing to work with the MoH to establish functional nutrition services offering screening, referral, and treatment as a consolidated package.</i>		

*UNICEF and UN agencies are reaching people progressively as they are displaced from areas of conflict and as access to retaken areas becomes possible. From January 2017 Mosul response requirements and targets are included under the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

** RRM total reached in the reporting period is higher than IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) figures of people displaced - some camps are receiving people displaced from Mosul and Hawiga (Kirkuk) and, in some locations, IDPs are returning to their places of origin.