In October and November, 52 children populated urban areas. It increases me of the camps to which people are fleeing due to Mosul operations are also receiving people.

Latest Humanitarian Developments
- As of 13 November, 9,047 families (54,282 individuals) around half of them children under 18, are displaced as a result of Mosul operations.
- Since the start of operations on 17 October, UNICEF has reached at least 105,983 people affected by Mosul operations with life-saving response items through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and 54,000 affected people in retaken communities, including in Gogchaly, eastern Mosul city.
- Key basic items including adult and baby hygiene kits, water storage items, and High-Energy Biscuits reached 5,000 families including an estimated 15,000 children in Gogchaly, an eastern neighbourhood of Mosul City. Water treatment tablets sufficient to provide one month of safe water for 46,500 people were delivered to seven retaken communities in Ninewa since 24 October.¹
- UNICEF finalised a package of services for delivery to vulnerable people living in newly-accessible retaken communities. It covers water supply, basic hygiene, health and nutrition services, education and child protection interventions.
- As the military operation enters populated urban areas, the risk of civilian casualties, including children, increases. In October and November, 52 children have been killed or injured according to data verified through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM). More than half of these cases took place in Ninewa governorate.
- Participation of adolescent boys and girls in existing child protection in camps is minimal. Child Protection actors will include targeted approaches to encourage this group to join activities in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).

UNICEF Humanitarian Response in areas affected by Mosul operations
- UNICEF is responding to urgent needs in areas affected by the military operations announced on 17 October. In the first half of November, the majority of IDPs continued to flee to the east and south of Mosul city. UNICEF has defined response packages to deliver to displaced persons in screening sites, emergency sites and camps; as well as to affected populations in retaken communities which ensures access to safe water, hygiene items, health and nutrition services including vaccination against polio and measles, education assessments, rapid child protection assessments, psychological first aid (PFA) and mine risk education for the most vulnerable children and their families.²

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)
- 22,482 RRM kits containing immediate response items sufficient to last a family of seven for a week reached 105,983 people displaced since 17 October. The number of RRM beneficiaries is higher than the current displaced population numbers. This is explained by the fact that some of the camps to which people are fleeing due to Mosul operations are also receiving people displaced due to nearby military operations in Hawiga. The RRM provides a blanket distribution to all IDPs in one site.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

SITUATION IN NUMBERS
Between 1.2 to 1.5 million people - # estimated population of Mosul city
54,282 - # people displaced due to Mosul operations as of 13 November 2016
25,513 – estimated # of children displaced due to Mosul operations (47 percent)
105,983 - # of IDPs that received rapid response items (RRM) between 17 October and 13 November

Mosul Response Needs
US $43 million

Funding Received as of 13.11.2016
$26.8 million

¹ Water treatment tablets are delivered with instructions in the local language to support correct use.
² CORRECTION: In the UNICEF Flash Update 17-31 October, the two re-taken communities reached were Al Houd and Ibrahim Khalil which are in Ninewa, not Salah al Din as previously reported.
In close coordination with partners and WASH Service Centres (WSC) UNICEF is actively ensuring WASH services in 14 sites to cover needs of people newly-displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas, while also responding to emergency needs of affected populations in retaken communities.

To the east of Mosul city, in partnership with the Erbil Refugee Council (ERC) and Oxfam, UNICEF provided WASH facilities for 1,500 households in Hasansham IDP camp. In Al Khazer camp, 3 WASH facilities for 2,500 households are completed. To the north, UNICEF completed 100 per cent of the water networks in six locations established for new IDPs, and completed showers and latrines sufficient for 1,352 households across the same sites. To the south of the city, the majority of arrivals in the period have come from Hawija (Kirkuk) and IDPs from southern areas of Mosul city. Through partner RNDVO, in Qayyara-Jeda’ah camp, UNICEF completed WASH facilities for 1,000 families (100 per cent of the current camp capacity). In Qayyara-Airstrip camp, construction of WASH facilities has been accelerated and will be completed within the coming week.

In Salah Al Din, through partner Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme (RIRP), 450 plots (40 per cent of planned capacity) are completed in Al Shahama camp, Tikrit. WASH Service Centre (WSC 11), run by partner Brothers of Iraq Family Association (BIFA), continued improvement of WASH facilities for Silo al Hajjaj screening centre.

UNICEF is also stepping in to provide WASH facilities in MoDM led camps in Salah Al-Din (Al Alam) at the request of the Government.

**Education**

UNICEF supports six Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) across five camp locations in Ninewa.

To the north of Mosul, UNICEF completed a 12-classroom tented school in Zelikan camp, which currently hosts around 390 school-age children (163 girls). Among the IDPs newly-arrived to the camp, 15 teachers (2 female) were identified to support learning. In the camp through partner WarChild, 450 children of all ages (230 girls) are taking part in sports, arts, and non-formal education activities six days per week as a bridging measure until formal lessons can start.

To the south of Mosul in Hasansham and Al Khazer camps, outreach teams conducted daily information sessions to raise awareness of tented schools, as well as on availability of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and counselling and legal assistance programmes provided by partner Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). In Qayyarah-Jeda’ah camp, a tented school are ready to receive children, and 22 facilitators recruited from the IDP community participated in trainings on Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), Education in Emergencies (EIE) including elements of child protection, and lesson planning. In the two camps, at least 1,720 children (732 girls) attended recreational and non-formal education activities. Reportedly, parents’ requests for start of formal school are high. (UNICEF Human Interest Story [here](#)).

**Child Protection**

As the military operation slowly enters more densely-populated urban areas, there is greater risk of civilian casualties, including children. In one recent incident in the eastern Mosul city, two children were killed and six were injured when a truck bomb detonated outside a house. In October and November, 52 children have been killed or injured, according to data verified through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), which gathers information on grave violations of child rights during conflict. More than half of these cases took place in Ninewa governorate. It has been observed that participation of adolescent boys and girls in existing child protection programmes in camps is minimal. Child Protection actors are working to include targeted approaches to encourage this group to join activities in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).

UNICEF partners supported child protection assistance to newly-arrived IDPs in various locations including Zelikan, Hasansham, Al Khazer, Qayyara, and Haj Ali. Tent-to-tent visits explained available services and encouraged children to participate in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). During the period, UNICEF partners provided Psychological First Aid to 1,276 children (girls, 656) and psychosocial support (PSS) to 1,726 (girls, 842), for a total of 2,188 (girls, 1,109 boys, 1079) children affected by Mosul operations receiving PFA, and 2,484 children (girls, 1,225) receiving PSS since 17 October. Very few cases of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified; UNICEF partners on the ground are following up on reported incidences.

High presence of media teams in locations hosting new IDPs has been identified as a concern. This is critical at spaces for children, where pictures should not be taken without explicit permission. The child protection sub-cluster has circulated guidelines to partners to help them manage this situation.

**Health and Nutrition**

Since the start of the offensive, UNICEF has supported mobile vaccination teams from the Directorates of Health (DoH) in affected governorates, reaching 9,614 children (4,817 girls) under 15 years with polio and measles vaccination. This includes children in screening sites, IDP camps and retaken communities.

As an immediate measure, UNICEF has provided children with a 2-week supply of High Energy Biscuits or Plumpy Doz, upon arrival at screening sites and as part of emergency response for re-taken communities until family food rations can be provided along with nutrition screening.

In the period, 2,000 children were screened for nutrition status in Salah al Din (Dream City, Qadissiya camp, and informal settlements in Tikrit city). Data is being analysed by the Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) in Baghdad and will be finalized within a

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3 Hasansham was previously referred to as Hasamsham (UNHCR) IDP camp, while Al Khazer was previously referred to as Hasansham (MoDM) IDP camp. Common camp names have been adjusted for coordination.

4 Zelikan and Amalla camps; and reception centres in Nargizliya, Mandan, Kariz, and Kakhurt

5 TLS locations are: Zelikan (3 TLS in this location), Hasansham, Al Khazer, Qayyara-Jeda’ah.

6 Activities vary according to partner, location, and identified needs of age groups served.
week. Children showing signs of malnourishment received appropriate treatment (HEB and/or SuperCereal). A rapid assessment took place in Zelikan camp, Dahuk which showed low prevalence of malnourishment (less than 1 per cent) among the current population. As a preventive measure, UNICEF supplied 3,159 packs of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) and 1,365 sachets of Plumpy Doz sufficient for the 1,451 children under 5 years at the site.

- A shortage of a particular syringe used for measles vaccination was identified in Erbil governorate; UNICEF mobilized additional supply of 6,500 units from Kirkuk DoH, to ensure vaccination continues for newly-displaced children.

**Humanitarian Coordination**

UNICEF Cluster Coordinators attend daily meetings with the Humanitarian Operations Cell (HOC) and Emergency Cell. Members are key emergency focal points and heads of UN agencies that are Cluster leads. 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 Facebook Page:** [https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq](https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq)

**Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, 2016:** [http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq)

**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.

**Annex 1 – UNICEF Mosul Response Summary**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly-displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas reached with RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response*</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>105,983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Seasonal Response**

| Vulnerable children affected by the Mosul operations better protected from the risks of winter with appropriate clothing** | 200,000 | 0 |

**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

| Individuals affected by Mosul operations with access to sufficient safe water supply | 784,000 | 49,630 |
| Individuals affected by Mosul operations with access to functional latrines | 431,200 | 43,333 |
| Individuals affected by Mosul operations received hygiene kits | 490,000 | 16,120 |

**Education**

| School-aged children affected by Mosul operations reached through temporary learning spaces (tents) | 64,000 | 339 |

**Child Protection**

| Children affected by Mosul operations receiving psychosocial support (PSS) services | 29,000 | 2,188 |
| Children affected by Mosul operations receiving Psychological First Aid (PFA) services | 29,000 | 2,484 |

**Health**

| Children 6 months to 15 years affected by Mosul operations vaccinated against measles | 90,000 | 9,614 |

**Nutrition**

| Children under 5 years affected by Mosul operations have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) | 30,000 | 2,209 |

- **WASH Water Supply:** 25,285 females; 24,292 males
- **WASH Functional Latrines:** 22,073 females; 21,207 males
- **WASH Hygiene kits:** 8,194 females; 7,873 males

- **Education:** 140 girls; 199 boys
- **Child Protection PSS:** 1,109 girls; 1,079 boys
- **Child Protection PFA:** 1,225 girls; 1,259 boys
- **Health Vaccination:** 4,817 girls; 4,797 boys
- **Health Nutrition Services:** 1,156 girls; 1,053 boys

* RRM total reached in the reporting period is higher than IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Some camps are receiving people displaced from Mosul and Hawiga (Kirkuk). **Winter response to Mosul displacements scheduled to start in late November 2016.