Iraq Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

October 2016

4.7 million
# of children affected out of 10 million

3.3 million
# of people internally displaced (IDPs)

Target population in 2016:

Rapid Response: 2.4 million
WASH: 1.9 million
Education: 650,000
Health: 5.9 million (polio)
Child Protection: 206,000

UNICEF Appeal 2016*
US$179 million
Funding Status
US $138.1 million

Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply</th>
<th>UNICEF*</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,952,130</td>
<td>749,447</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) | 86,000* | 51,662 |
| Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes | 206,000* | 66,903 |
| IDP: 731,000 | IDP: 327,564 |
| Host community: 5,200,000 | Host community: 5,296,380 |
| Vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response | 2,400,000 | 1,086,409 |

UNICEF Response with partners

October 2016

- On 17 October the Government of Iraq announced the start of military offensive to re-take Mosul in northern Ninewa, held by ISIL since mid-2014. As of 31 October, almost 18,000 individuals were displaced from areas surrounding the city. At least 47 percent of these were children under 18.

- Conflict is placing children at high risk of violence. From January to end-October 2016, the Iraq Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) verified 144 violations affecting 387 children (284 boys, 80 girls and 23 sex unknown).

- In October, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium co-led by UNICEF and WFP reached 103,009 vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict, including 49,494 children. A multi-sectoral emergency response package reached 11,500 individuals in two re-taken communities in Ninewa.

- More than 4.7 million children under 5 received vaccination against polio across 16 governorates during the five-day Nationwide Polio Immunization Day (NPID) campaign in October.

- UNICEF established three new Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in camps hosting newly-displaced people from Mosul.

- WASH infrastructure is underway in seven new camps. As of 31 October UNICEF had completed water and sanitation services to support 6,365 households in newly-constructed camps in Dahuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din.

Highlights

- On 17 October the Government of Iraq announced the start of military offensive to re-take Mosul in northern Ninewa, held by ISIL since mid-2014. As of 31 October, almost 18,000 individuals were displaced from areas surrounding the city. At least 47 percent of these were children under 18.

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* Since July 2016, UNICEF targets include the anticipated caseload resulting from the Mosul offensive. In the event these displacements do not occur before the end of the year, this caseload will not be reached and actual results will remain lower.

1 Depending on intensity of fighting and the scale of violence, up to 13 million Iraqis may need some form of humanitarian assistance by the end of 2016, with the number of children affected potentially rising to over 6 million (OCHA).

2 As of 31 October 2016, UNICEF has received 72 percent, or US$121 million including US$572,019,959 carried forward from 2015, of the US$179 million 2016 appeal. See page 5 for more detailed information.
On 17 October the Government of Iraq announced the start of the military offensive to re-take the city of Mosul in northern Ninewa, which has been held by ISIL since mid-2014. As of 31 October, almost 18,000 individuals were displaced from areas surrounding the city, at least 47 per cent of these are children under 18. Rates of displacement in the first two weeks of the operation have been lower than initially expected, as many of the villages and towns were already empty of civilians; or Iraqis have chosen to remain in re-taken villages rather than move to emergency camps. This has created a challenge for humanitarian actors, who have to reach scattered populations across multiple locations, many of which are not yet considered fully secure. For those fleeing, emergency preparedness and response remains challenging. Available space in the newly constructed IDP camps of Khazer, Hasansham and Qayyara-Jeda’ah were filling quickly, requiring temporary measures and forcing some people to take shelter in other locations, including school buildings, while work on extensions and new displacement sites is completed. Multiple new camp locations are being constructed in Ninewa and Salah al Din governorates, some of which are ready to receive IDPs but are not in direct proximity to areas of new displacement. Through its leadership of WASH and Education clusters and Child Protection sub-cluster, UNICEF is coordinating with partners to provide services in new camps, including construction of WASH infrastructure. Active conflict also increased in Kirkuk (Hawija) and the town of Rutba in western Anbar. ISIL claimed an attack on Kirkuk city on 22 October, provoking local authorities to reiterate instructions to internally displaced Iraqis to return to insecure places of origin, citing security concerns. More than 240,900 Iraqis are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries, with 956 Iraqis fleeing to Syria over recent weeks. Oil fires started by retreating ISIL members continue to burn in parts of Ninewa, causing significant air pollution in surrounding locations.

**Humanitarian leadership and coordination**

UNICEF leads the WASH Cluster, co-leads the Education cluster with Save the Children International, leads the Child Protection sub-cluster and Nutrition working group, and is an active member of the Health cluster. UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) co-lead the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium, whose partners include the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and seven NGOs. Regular information sharing takes place with the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) in Baghdad and the Joint Crisis Coordination centre (JCC) in Erbil, alongside other UN agencies and line ministries.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF supports health and nutrition services for children under 5 years through the Ministry of Health (MoH); and provides water, sanitation, and hygiene services through the Ministry of Public works and Municipalities (MPWM) and the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism (MMT). In collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF helps improve access to education for children aged 6 to 17 years. With the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), UNICEF works to uphold children’s rights at policy and community levels. UNICEF supports child-focused cash transfers to highly vulnerable families to meet their daily needs including the hidden costs of schooling. UNICEF and WFP co-lead the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) that supports newly-displaced populations in transit with life-saving and dignity-raising kits. With the start of the military offensive to re-take Mosul city and surrounding villages, the humanitarian community activated its response for new displacements. UNICEF supports children under the banner of the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative, strengthening resilience.

**Summary Analysis of Programme response**

**Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)**

In October, partners distributed 20,265 RRM kits reaching 101,009 individuals including 49,494 children. The majority of the displaced were from Salah al Din, followed by Ninewa, Anbar, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah. The RRM kits consist of a 12 kg immediate response food ration, hygiene kit with various supplies to last a family a week, 12 liters of bottled drinking water and a water container; where possible, they also include UNFPA’s dignity kit. The RRM Consortium of UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP) and 7 NGO partners (ACTED, Danish Refugee Council, Muslim Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment

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1 More information on UNICEF’s Mosul-specific response for 17-31 October is available [here](#).

2 UNHCR Iraq Situation Flash Update, 31 October 2016
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Programme, Save the Children, and Women Empowerment Organization) cover all 18 governorates across Iraq with identified lead and back-up responders.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Through the efforts of WASH partners, WASH infrastructure was underway in seven new camps, with provision made to deliver a WASH package on an emergency basis. As of 31 October UNICEF had completed water and sanitation services to support 6,365 households in newly-constructed camp sites in Dahuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din. As a temporary measure while NGO partners mobilized UNICEF ensured safe water supply to Hasansham 1 and Qayyara-Jeda’ah camps, which received the majority of the new IDPs in the period. Hygiene kits (191,000), showers (for 330,000 people) and latrines (for 350,000 people) were stocked with WASH cluster partners, ready for use. In Hasansham, Qayyara-Jeda’ah, and Zelikan IDP camps, 1,314 families (7,884 people) received full WASH services.⁴

UNICEF supported displaced populations across Iraq ensuring water, sanitation and service provision for 749,447 individuals including 352,240 children. Twelve UNICEF WASH Service Centres (WSC) support coordinated WASH services for both IDP and host community populations, covering Anbar, Baghdad, and Salah al Din governorates. As the number of camps in Dahuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din increases, the pressure on WASH actors intensifies. Although displacements as of end-October were lower than originally anticipated, these are expected to rise as military operations move into more densely-populated urban areas. Anticipated needs include restoration of water and sanitation infrastructure damaged by neglect since 2014, or by active conflict in recent weeks. UNICEF is developing a package of services suitable for newly-accessible locations including WASH as a central component.

Education

The new school year is underway, and the challenges of overcrowded, ill-equipped classrooms and lack of teachers continue. Schools operate in multiple shifts (morning and afternoon), and shorten the school ‘week’ to three days in order to accommodate more students. This has a negative impact on children’s learning outcomes. It was reported that authorities are struggling to find teachers for Anbar and Salah al Din where schools may be open, but teachers remain displaced in other areas of the country. In October, 6,280 children (3,202 girls) have accessed learning through temporary learning spaces (tents), 63,640 children (32,456 girls) have received learning materials, and 319 teachers (163 females) have participated in UNICEF-supported trainings on topics including improved teaching methods and positive discipline techniques. For areas under ISIL control, many public services - including schools - have reportedly not been fully functional since 2014. Children’s education status will need to be assessed as they arrive at emergency sites. 3.5 million school-aged Iraqi children are missing out on education, placing them at increased risk of early marriage, child labour and recruitment into armed groups. To support schools in providing for newly-displaced children, UNICEF has provided education supplies to the Directorate of Education (DoE) Salah al Din, enough for at least 2,000 children. In the rapidly shifting humanitarian context, UNICEF coordinates with the Education cluster to ensure supplies reach schools in areas affected by Mosul displacements.

³ WASH Cluster package of humanitarian assistance services, per relevant settlement type, includes: adequate water supply, with access to functional sanitation facilities including latrines and showers connected to a sewage disposal/drainage network; and distribution of basic hygiene supplies such as soap and cleaning materials.

A young girl looks through a hole in a school wall damaged by conflict in Ramadi, Anbar Governorate. ©UNICEF/Iraq/2016/Khuzaie
Health and Nutrition

Between 23 and 27 October, Nationwide Polio Immunization Days (NPID) took place in all governorates apart from Kirkuk and Ninewa, who could not implement the campaign due to ongoing military operations. Reported coverage of the campaign is 83 per cent nationally, or 4.7 million children under five years (lower than past campaigns due to lack of access to the two governorates stated). The campaign was supported by largescale social mobilization interventions through national media (TV and radio), billboards, and leafleting. In October, for IDPs in Erbil, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah, UNICEF delivered services at home for 332 newborns (169 girls) and their mothers, reached 1,288 internally displaced children (657 girls) with nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment)5, and vaccinated 2,220 children under 1 year (1,132 girls) against measles.

Child Protection

From January to end-October 2016, the Iraq Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) received reports of 290 incidents of grave violations of child rights, affecting 852 children. Of these, 144 violations were verified as affecting 387 children (284 boys, 80 girls and 23 sex unknown). Killing and injuring is the most common violation reported, with 188 children confirmed killed and 140 injured. Reports emerged about ISIL affiliates recruiting children, including boys as young as nine years old for use as fighters or suicide bombers. To strengthen the MRM, UNICEF conducted a two-day training for 35 child protection partners working in Dahuk and northern Ninewa as current areas of particular concern.

Initial interactions with children from areas retaken by government forces indicates high need for psychosocial support services (PSS) as well as mental health counselling. UNICEF has established three new Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Zelikan and Qayyara-Jeda’ah camps. Five mobile Child Protection teams are on the ground providing emergency assistance including Psychological First Aid (PFA). UNICEF, the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) security forces (Asayish) have agreed and established child-friendly investigation mechanisms for children undergoing security screenings, ensuring involvement of social workers and appropriate services for children arrested under alleged terrorism-related charges. UNICEF advocates for diversion measures for children in conflict with law, and for the detention of children only as a last resort. A strategy for release and reintegration of children recruited into armed groups is under development.

In total in October, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 9,371 newly-registered IDP children (4,679 girls), for 66,903 newly-registered children (31,715 girls) reached since January 2016. Specialized child protection services reached 1,123 IDP children (417 girls) for 7,445 IDP children (2907 girls) since the start of the year. In the month, 123 children (43 girls) were found to be Unaccompanied and Separated (UASC) and accessed services including family tracing, reunification, and alternative care. Service gaps remain for survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), while security access to certain new IDP locations remains inconsistent, hampering regular and timely access for child protection actors.

Cash Transfer

Since January 2016, UNICEF cash transfer reached children in 458 households across Baghdad, Dahuk, and Erbil. Children are selected on the basis of vulnerability criteria applied at the time of needs assessment. The total supported during October is 2,707 children including both IDPs and Syrian refugees (1,336 girls and 1,371 boys). The October transfer covers the first term of the new academic year (September 2016 until start-January 2017). The key target group is children out of school or identified to be at risk of dropping out. Due to insecurity and lack of partners, the originally-established target of 14,655 households will not be achieved by the end of 2016. Of the five additional governorates originally planned to be targeted, the security situation in two – Anbar and Ninewa – has
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not able to identify appropriate partners to operate in these locations. UNICEF’s programme is a multi-year intervention that will last until 2020, providing longer term support to most vulnerable families in Iraq. The next rounds of cash distribution are expected to take place in Baghdad and Dahuk governorates during November 2016 after completion of beneficiary registration.

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF Iraq dispatched relief items to government and non-governmental partners with a total value of US$10.17 million since the beginning of the year (of which around US$132,000 in October 2016). Since the start of 2016, WASH accounted for 27 percent of the aggregated dispatched items for the IDP response. The total amount of supplies ordered for IDP response was $35.4 million in this period.

Media and External Communication

In October, ICO spokespersons conducted 36 media interviews, including with CNN, BBC, France 24, NHK, ARD, and Al Jazeera. More than 90 news articles mentioned UNICEF’s work in Iraq. A local media roundtable held in Baghdad with AP, Al Sharqiya, and Al Iraqiya generated additional coverage in Iraqi outlets. Four human interest stories and five press releases were published on digital platforms, while 129 posts on UNICEF Iraq social media pages generated almost 1.5 million views. In the same month, UNICEF Iraq hosted 15 UNICEF National Committee visitors from Holland, Spain and Germany, who spent a total of 15 days on field visits around Erbil and Dahuk. UNICEF Germany Goodwill Ambassador Eva Padberg joined the German National Committee, generating 93 press mentions in German media. UNICEF Iraq hosted UNICEF MENA Regional Director Geert Cappelaere, who visited Erbil to learn more about Mosul preparations and response.

Security

The Mosul offensive was launched jointly by Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), Kurdistan Regional Government Security Forces (KRG-SF), paramilitary forces (the Popular Mobilisation Front, or PMF), and the international coalition on 17 October 2016. In the first two weeks of the offensive, security forces made faster progress and faced less resistance than expected as they were advancing in lightly populated urban areas. On 21 October, ISIL fighters launched a coordinated attack on targets in central Kirkuk, including a police station next to the UN compound. Two days later, ISIL affiliates took control of Rutba. Paramilitary forces’ offensive towards Tal Afar, west of Mosul on 29 October raised concerns of sectarian tension, as well as possible intervention by Turkey. ISIL reportedly resorted to using Mosul city civilian residents as human shields, as well as executing a large number of people believed to be helping SF and towards Tal Afar, west of Mosul on 29 October raised concerns of sectarian tension, as well as possible intervention by Turkey. ISIL reportedly resorted to using Mosul city civilian residents as human shields, as well as executing a large number of people believed to be helping ISF and defecting ISIL fighters.

Funding as of 31 October 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>2016 Revised Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available * 31.10.2016</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)</td>
<td>27,500,000</td>
<td>10,672,512</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>21,762,000</td>
<td>12,753,387</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>62,000,000</td>
<td>51,097,591</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>22,000,000</td>
<td>18,369,345</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>38,560,000</td>
<td>39,470,241</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)</td>
<td>7,369,212</td>
<td>5,757,225</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>169,191,212</strong></td>
<td><strong>138,120,301</strong></td>
<td><strong>18%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year totaling US$ 52,019,959 (carry forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2015 for IDP Response).

Next SitRep: 15 December 2016

UNICEF HAC, 2016: [https://www.unicef.org/appeals](https://www.unicef.org/appeals)

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## Annex A

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS*

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<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cluster Target 2016</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cluster Results 31.10.16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNICEF Target 2016</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNICEF Results 31.10.16</strong></td>
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### RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM – 2016 Needs: 2.4 million vulnerable people

- Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response [1] 2,400,000 1,086,409 101,009
- Most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter with appropriate clothing** 750,000 0 0

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - 2016 Needs: 6.6 million people

- Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply [2] 2,372,430 1,304,645 164,112 1,952,130 749,447 15,771
- IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [4] 1,480,868 842,795 93,300 466,393 602,522 21,455

### EDUCATION - 2016 Needs: 3.3 million school-age children

- School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) [5] 45,000 75,183 6,935 86,000* 51,662 6,280
- Teachers and education personnel receiving training on EiE and / or PSS and / or Pedagogy [6] 8,300 4,644 503 7,000 3,212 319
- Boys and girls receiving educational supplies and / or teaching learning material [7] 615,000 342,501 70,385 466,393 359,437 63,640

### CHILD PROTECTION – 2016 Needs: 3.6 million children under 18

- Grave child rights violations verified 250 144 7 300* 144 7
- Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) [8] 30,000 25,445 4,410 38,559* 7,445 1,123
- Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes [9] 150,000 121,921 13,281 206,000* 66,903 9,371
- Women and girls receiving GBV services at women centres/mobile teams [7] 12,000 N/A N/A 16,500* 5,978 2,510

### HEALTH – 2016 Needs: 5.6 million children under 5

- Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services [10] 100,800 1,328 283,700 9,631 100,800 332
- Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns [12] Host community: 5,200,000 Host community: 5,296,380 0

### NUTRITION - 2016 Needs: 5.6 million children under 5

- US Children have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) [13] IDP: 114,000 Host community: 320,000 IDP: 18,962 Host Community: 953 0
- Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding 47,000 7,242 0

### SOCIAL PROTECTION - 2016 Needs: 2.8 million vulnerable people (466,000 households)

- Most vulnerable households receiving cash assistance [14] 14,655 458 198
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[1] RRM Consortium led by UNICEF and WFP: Females 554,069 and Males 532,340


[12] UNICEF IDP: G: 167,058 B: 160,506 Host Community: G: 2,701,154, B: 2,595,226. The National Polio Immunization Days (NPID) conducted in October reached 4.7 million children in Iraq in 16 governorates. The HPM table reflects the higher result, which was achieved during the April 2016 NPID.


[14] This table reflects the Iraqi internally displaced households receiving UNICEF supported cash transfer. Syrian refugee households are reflected in UNICEF Syrian refugee reporting. Households are selected on the basis of vulnerability criteria not nationality or status.

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* Since July 2016, UNICEF targets include the anticipated caseload resulting from the Mosul offensive. In the event these displacements do not occur before the end of the year, this caseload will not be reached so actual results will remain lower.

** Winter response in Iraq was scheduled to start in October 2016 but was delayed due to lack of funding.