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<b>Reporting period</b>	30.Jan - 03 Feb, 2017
<b>Report number</b>	#18

## Key figures

- **56,660** school age children are among the recently displaced people by the Mosul offensive since 17<sup>th</sup> of October. Unfortunately this number is rapidly increasing as the displacements continues.
- **23,799** children (48.9% females) are accessing non-formal education in the 25 Temporary Learning Spaces established in the camps, with a significant number more to be established over the coming weeks.
- 3,915 (50.4% girls) children are accessing formal education in the 12 formal school spaces established in the camps in Hasamsham U3 and Hasamsham M2 .

## Humanitarian needs

- Urgent clearance of explosive hazards needs to be undertaken in newly accessible areas where schools are being reopened by Ninewa Directorate of Education (DoE).
- 28 schools in Qayyarah and 7 schools in East Mosul have been referred to UNMAS Technical Teams for further clearance of UXOs.
- Mine Risk Education is an essential activity needed urgently in schools that the DoE is re-opening.
- Minor repairs and rehabilitations of schools in Eastern Mosul is needed to ensure that schools are safe for re-opening (including windows, doors, clean-up of glass and rubble, servicing of school water supply, fuel for heaters, etc.).
- Among people recently displaced by the Mosul emergency, 56,660 are school age children (35% of the population coming from eastern Mosul city). Of these, 39,122 are currently not accessing any form of education.



Figure 1: Education Facilitators attending to Children in Tikrit



Figure 2: Children in a learning Session in Qayyarah Airstrip TLS

## Humanitarian response

- As of the reporting period, 6,499 (3,448 boys and 3,051 girls) displaced children received support for non-formal education programs in Khazer M1, Hassansham M2, Daquq, Haji Ali, Qayyarah Airstrip, Jeddah and Tikrit. Cumulatively, 23,799 displaced children (12,184 Boys and 11,615 Girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, HassanSham, Jad'ah, Zelikan, Haji Ali, and Qaymawa camps, in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns and in the Qadisiyya neighborhood of eastern Mosul city.
- The DoE Ninewa has agreed for formal learning to start in camp settings, which is a great step forward for children to be able to continue their studies with the Iraqi curriculum. 6 formal school tents are being opened in HassanSham M2, U3 and Khazer, and 12 formal schools are operating in Qaymawa.
- Over 70 schools in East Mosul have been supported with teaching and learning supplies.
- The DoE confirms that almost 100,000 students have been registered in East Mosul as part of the Back to School campaign.
- 15 partner staff, including 8 DoE representatives, were trained on Kobo Collect assessment tool in Dahuk. This training was conducted to improve the quality of rapid education assessments being carried out in and around Mosul.
- 1,834 children were provided with students' kits in Hassansham U3 and Khazer M1. These kits were provided to sustain and also improve the quality of learning.
- Rapid EiE assessments are ongoing across newly retaken areas, including 120 schools in East Mosul and 141 schools in Qayyarah.

## Gaps and constraints

- EiE funding continues to be a concern to the Education Cluster. All assessment missions to newly retaken areas have found that schools have been systematically destroyed or damaged by ISIS. If the children of Iraq are to not miss out on a third year of education, the Cluster urges donors to support the efforts of school rehabilitations, mine risk education, distribution of teaching and learning materials and psychosocial support.
- Shortage of water and electricity in Eastern Mosul is limiting the re-opening of schools. The rapid EiE assessments conducted last week indicated that the schools should not re-open until water sources, heating and electricity are rehabilitated.
- Mine clearance agencies are working as fast as they can to support the DoE in school clearance, but many are being re-opened having just received military clearance.
- Non-payment of teachers' salaries in newly retaken areas is hindering the re-opening of the schools. Unless an alternative is found, teachers may not return to their duties following their 19 months' salary arrears.
- Shortage of school textbooks continues to hamper the response as the Federal Ministry of Education has insufficient textbooks to send to camps and newly retaken areas for formal learning programs.
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## Coordination

- Coordination with camp management is ongoing to ensure the allocation of sufficient space for education services in the camps. Agreements have been made with the CCCM Cluster for allocation of space on standard site plans, and any issues related to this are raised with Cluster and relevant authorities.
- Close coordination is ongoing with the WASH and Child Protection Sub-Cluster to ensure that integrated services are provided to the displaced children in and out of camps. For example, the

WASH Cluster is urgently seeking partners to rehabilitate school water supply and school toilets in East Mosul. The CP Sub-Cluster's strategy for East Mosul is to use schools as a point of entry in order to identify vulnerable or separated children.

- Improving the education coordination mechanisms in Anbar is a top priority for the Cluster this month, and we hope to see improvements in identifying gaps and supporting children without access to education across Anbar.