Highlights

- Violent clashes between the Islamic State (IS) and Peshmerga resulted in the displacement of estimated 200,000 people from Zummar city, Sinjar city and surrounding areas to Sinjar mountains and other locations. UNICEF is responding by providing access to drinking water, hygiene kits and other emergency items to estimated 31,000 individuals, who arrived in Dohuk Governorate throughout the past 2 days.

- On 24 July 2014, UNICEF operated the first ever airlift of humanitarian relief items from Europe to Sulaymaniyah. The airlift included nearly 35 metric tons of emergency WASH equipment, as well as urgently needed health and nutrition supplies. The items will be used to support thousands of IDPs in Kalar and Khanaqin.

- UNICEF conducted a one-day induction training for all its facilitators on UNICEF’s programmatic and technical approaches, interpersonal communication skills, as well as UNICEF’s code of conduct and mandate. Additionally, 25 facilitators were trained in monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children in armed conflict and basic principles of child protection in emergencies. These skills are of particular importance in the light of the recent Sinjar displacement.

- In response to the influx of more than 30,000 IDPs in Najaf, UNICEF supplied 500 cartons of BP-5 high-protein biscuits (for 12,000 children), 50,000 sachets of ORS for the management of 8,333 diarrhoea cases and 10,000 bed sheets.

- UNICEF Regional Director for MENA, Maria Calivis, visited the KR-I from the 22nd until 24th of July. Ms. Calivis met several UN and government officials, including the Ministry of Planning and Interior, representatives of the UNCT, the UNICEF Iraq Country office team in Erbil and Dohuk and visited several IDP and refugee sites.

- Due to ongoing violence and insecurity, UNICEF’s recreational activities in some schools in Al-Qosh in Anbar Governorate experienced disruption and some families voiced inaccessibility of registration centres for the postponed student examinations.

- Over 600 schools continue to be used as IDP shelters, and need to be freed to ensure students can resume learning activities in September.

- To complement the national polio immunization campaign, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF initiated the largest social mobilization campaign, since re-emergence of polio in Iraq was initiated. The over Eid-al-Fitr intervention targeted more than 5 million people.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Due to the unstable security situation and dire living conditions in many affected areas, displacement and mass movements are continuing and are subject to rapid changes. Significant displacement of minorities from IS-held territories is ongoing. Particularly over the days of Eid-al-Fitr, various locations in Iraq experienced an increase in violence.

Most recent developments in the North West of Iraq have raised serious concern among all humanitarian actors and changed the humanitarian situation significantly. As a result of armed clashes starting August 3rd between IS fighters and the Peshmerga, IS has taken control of some of the Northern cities, including Sinjar and Zummar, giving them potential control of oil fields and the Mosul dam.

The incidents resulted in significant new displacements. Initial estimates of numbers range from thousands of families to a figure of approximately 200,000 people, mostly from minority groups. Preliminary verbal reports from representatives of the majority of the IDP populations that fled to the Sinjar Mountains confirm that there is an urgent need for safe drinking water, food, shelter and health services.

The Development Modification Centre (DMC) expressed the intention to establish IDP camps, both in Shariya and Khanki in order to manage the increasing humanitarian needs. So far, Shariya received approximately 22,000 IDPs, who are staying in public spaces and schools and Khanki received about 2,000 individuals. A third identified location, which witnessed an influx of approximately 9,000 individuals, is Badjid Kandala - a transit centre originally intended for 5,000 Syrian Refugees.
UNICEF’s response to the recent wave of displacement from Sinjar District and Zummar city

UNICEF, with the support of its facilitators on the ground, NRC and DMC (local authorities), responded immediately to the mass displacement by distributing an estimated 1,600 hygiene kits to affected populations in Badjid Kandala and a total of 83,400 litres of bottled water in Badjid Kandala and in Shariya, benefitting approximately 31,000 individuals. Additionally UNICEF, in collaboration with five partner NGOs, activated its Rapid Response Mechanism. As of July 5th, with the support of ACTED and NRC, Rapid Response Kits, including hygiene items, bottled water and high energy biscuits will be distributed within the accessible areas with high IDP concentration within Dohuk Governorate. UNICEF dispatched standard relief items for more than 10,000 IDPs to Dohuk from Erbil warehouse. Items included 28 recreational kits, 50 early childhood development kits, 10 emergency health kits, 2 diarrhoeal disease kits, 2000 packs of high energy/protein biscuits, 2 cartons of ORS, 160 plastic mats, 28 tents (72 m²), 7 water tanks with the total capacity of 110,000 litres, 20,000 soaps, 10,000 buckets, 2000 packs of water purification tabs, 200 family water kits for each 10 families, 2000 hygiene kits and 4000 jerry cans.

UNICEF relocated five staff members and four facilitators of all sectors, in order to reinforce UNICEF’s operations and ensure a multi-sectoral response (WASH, Educational, Child Protection, and Health & Nutrition) in the North West of Iraq from the Dohuk field office. A total of 12 staff members and 18 facilitators will be based in Dohuk office for the coming days. In coordination with its partners, UNICEF deployed 22 Child Protection officers and facilitators/volunteers (from COB partner Kurds & Harikar) in different locations with high IDP concentration in order to monitor grave violations against children affected by conflict and to assess and respond to protection needs on ad hoc basis.

As the security situation remains unstable in many areas, accessibility of many locations hosting big numbers of IDPs for emergency assistance is still a major concern of the humanitarian actors. UNICEF’s rapid response continues to prioritize the delivery of assistance in hard to reach areas. However, activities in some areas in Anbar Governorate have been repeatedly disrupted by curfews.

The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) faces increasing difficulties in dealing with the rapid and massive increase of population movements into the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KR-I), which adds to the burden of hosting 217,192 refugees from Syria within communities and 11 camps. The Government resources are overstretched and the pressure on public services is high. The Central Government is still in the process of being formed after parliamentary elections on 30 April and no budget has yet been allocated to the KR-G. Since the majority of IDPs in staying in host communities, both the capacity of the host communities to absorb IDPs, as well as the financial means of the displaced populations are depleting. As a result, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil Governorates are more and more reluctant to permit entry of newly arriving IDPs into their sovereign territory.

Patterns of multiple displacement directed by needs, availability of assistance, capacity of host community and Government, as well as ethnicity and sect is notable in the movement choices of the displaced populations.

In order to better manage the continuous influx of IDPs, local governments support and reinforce the establishment of IDP settlements. Throughout the reporting period both, Kerbala and Najaf Governments initiated the establishment of new IDP camps with the capacity of 30,000 IDPs each and requested assistance from the UN in order to deal with the increasing numbers of IDPs arriving primarily from Sinjar and other Districts in Ninewa Governorate.

In response to the two confirmed cases of polio in Iraq, UNICEF supports the federal and KRG Ministry of Health to organize an Iraq-wide immunization and awareness campaigns for approximately 4 million children under 5 years of age, including all displaced children and refugees from Syria. However, insecurity, primarily in the disputed areas, is posing a challenge for accessing children in the vaccination campaign and other programmes.

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http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103
Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar and spread of violence to surrounding governorates and the subsequent mass displacement, the Humanitarian Coordinator officially activated the cluster system in Iraq. OCHA, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have worked for coordination of the sector response to Syrian refugees with the cluster response to IDPs to promote an integrated response where possible. UNICEF continues to lead the WASH and Education Clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster, and is coordinating the strategy and response of all cluster members to the multiple displacements.

Following the massive displacement of people from Mosul in June, the WASH Cluster partners are meeting on a weekly basis in both Dohuk and Erbil Governorates. Over the past weeks, the Cluster has been working to establish a WASH strategy for immediate response. In alignment with this strategy, NGO focal points were identified and coordinated according to expertise and geographic areas.

The Education Cluster was launched in March 2014 and has since expanded to encompass nearly 17 partner organizations, including UN agencies, I/NGOs, and government partners. All activities require a high level of coordination with both, the federal and regional Ministries of Education.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF response strategy and priorities in Iraq are in line with the targets and objectives of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for the internal displacement crisis and remain focused on providing access to basic and life sustaining services for Iraqi IDP women and children in order to protect them from further deprivations or exposure to violence. UNICEF, in partnership with UN agencies, I/NGOs, local authorities and civil society organizations, continues to implement and consistently refine its Rapid Response Plan in order to effectively address urgent humanitarian needs posed by mass displacements. Drawing on a combined assessment and immediate, rapid response approach, UNICEF started providing multi-sectoral packages of life-saving commodities and relief interventions to affected communities, particularly focusing on minorities and hard to reach, highly mobile populations. In parallel, UNICEF continues to work closely with OCHA to initiate multi-sectoral, inter-agency assessments that will inform the revision of the SRP. Under the newly established unified humanitarian coordination system, agencies are in the process of harmonizing their response approaches to the Syrian refugee crisis and the IDP crisis, in order to strengthen efficiency.

Analysis of Programme Response per Sector

Child Protection

Psychosocial support services continues in seven locations (Sinjar, Al-Qosh, Shaqlawa, Khanaqin, Khazar and Baherka Transit Camps and Garmawa Camp) in Ninewa, Erbil and Diyala Governorates reaching over 2,000 children. In response to UNICEF’s assessment mission to Kirkuk on July 20th, UNICEF supplied 15 recreation kits to a Human Rights Centre, a local community-based organization (CBO) in Kirkuk city, in order to support psychosocial activities for an estimated 1,350 children. UNICEF is currently exploring the possibility of collaborating with an additional local CBO, Isthar Centre for Women, Youth and Children, to provide psychosocial support to displaced children at its community centre in Kirkuk.

Concurrently, UNICEF works to strengthen the capacity of its facilitators to monitor and report on grave violations against children in armed conflict and to strengthen response mechanisms for children affected by these violations. Therefore, UNICEF conducted a 2-day training for 25 child protection and education facilitators on MRM of grave violations against children’s rights, including an orientation on the basic principles of child protection in emergencies.

Through the capacity building activities and the expansion of its network of facilitators and partners, UNICEF team verified and documented six cases of grave violations of children’s rights during this week and further identified cases in Khazar Transit Camp and Khanaqin are currently been investigated.

UNICEF Child Protection staff conducted an assessment mission to Khazar Transit Camp, with focus on investigating potential protection issues. The visit revealed serious protection concerns in the camp, which primarily derive from the lack of systematic IDP registration procedures and weak camp management. As a response, UNICEF deployed dedicated facilitators in the camp on a continuous basis, in order to monitor, report and react to immediate protection issues, including cases of violence against children and note the camp populations’ concerns related to protection, health, WASH and education to develop an appropriate response.
Education

Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF in cooperation with its partners continuously supported educational and recreational activities in Anbar and Nineawa Governorates. Although the number of schools, offering recreational activities decreased from 40 to 31, due to multiple displacement, the number of children participating in these activities increased from 1,949 to 2,099, illustrating popularity of the intervention.

In order to assist affected IDP students with their preparations for the postponed examinations, UNICEF and partners continued to provide Catch-Up Classes (CUCs) in five locations in Haditha District in Anbar Governorate. More than 1,200 students of all grade made use of these daily services throughout the reporting period, with a two-day break during the Eid holidays.

Education Cluster: In view of the new academic year starting mid-September, the Education Cluster is currently working (1) to conduct the final postponed examinations for IDP students from crisis affected areas, (2) to find consensus on the curriculum to be used for the IDP students’ education, (3) to identify alternative housing and rehabilitate the schools, which are currently hosting IDP families and (4) to implement a comprehensive Back to School campaign to ensure that all the children, including IDPs and refugees, are able to access quality education.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners provided temporary and permanent access to safe water to more than 70,815 individuals, reaching 3,000 individuals in Wasit, 22,500 in Erbil, 5,000 in Dohuk, 5,000 in Kirkuk, 7,500 in Diyala, 12,025 in Ninewa and 15,790 in Anbar Governorates with either one-time distributions or daily water trucking activities. Additionally UNICEF provided hygiene materials and kits, while sensitizing on hygiene practices, to 29,230 individuals in several locations across Anbar (9,540), Kirkuk (6,000) and Ninewa Governorates (13,690). Several interventions to provide access to improved sanitation systems, including distribution of cleaning materials, installation of mobile showers and latrines, among others, have benefited 4,500 individuals in Diyala and 8,690 in Ninewa Governorates.

UNICEF is supporting planning and assessment efforts of authorities in Najaf and Karbala governorates to address the needs of 40,000 IDPs hosted temporarily along the road connecting the two governorates. Similarly, following a formal request from governmental authorities in Baghdad, UNICEF started preparations to provide access to clean water and adequate sanitation to the IDPs who fled Telafar and settled in schools and mosques in Al Sadr city and along Jameela area.

WASH Cluster: cluster members continue to distribute emergency WASH supplies throughout the country. The present volatile political and economic situation is a challenge for most international NGOs to develop partnerships with key governmental counterparts, universities, and companies.

Health & Nutrition

The total number of IDPs in Najaf Governorate reached 30,000 individuals out of whom approximately 5,300 are under 5 years of age. In response to the increasing nutritional and health concerns the DoH, with the support of UNICEF started a Measles immunization campaign on July 22 and vaccinated 4,920 children against polio in Al-Najaf airport upon arrival and in areas with high IDP concentrations between Kerbala and Al-Najaf, increasing immunization coverage rate to estimated 93 per cent. Seven health units are providing daily health services and organizing weekly routine immunization sessions. Additionally, UNICEF shipped 500 cartons of BP-5 high-protein biscuits (for 12,000 children), 50,000 sachets of ORS for the management of 8,333 diarrhoea cases and 10,000 bed sheets to the director of Primary Health Care in Najaf.

With support of UNICEF, four health teams from the Department of Health continue to conduct field visits to assess the IDP’s health status and identify their needs, with special focus on vaccination status and maternity health needs. In addition to regular vaccination services, a total of 20 mobile vaccination teams are conducting frequent immunization visits to areas with high IDP concentration and vaccinations teams are positioned at all checkpoints crossings into Dohuk Governorate. More than 2,000 under five years old children were vaccinated against Polio and measles.

Preparations for the August polio immunization initiative are ongoing. The campaign will be held in 13 (out of 18) governorates from August 10 - 14, covering over 4 million children.
In response to an assessment and rapid response mission to Kirkuk on the 20\textsuperscript{th} July 2014, UNICEF provided two diarrheal kits to MoH Kirkuk. Each diarrheal kit can be used for the management of 100 severe and 400 mild/moderate cases of diarrhoea.

Preparations and planning activities for a comprehensive nutrition assessment have started and the assessment is to be launched soon.

Major challenges to the provision of health services are (1) the national disease surveillance system, which is compromised by the disruption to internet connectivity in many parts of the country, (2) the general shortage of essential medicines, vaccines, health supplies and medical staff in health facilities, as well as (3) access of health personnel to health facilities due to ongoing violence, fuel shortages and road conditions.

Communications for Development (C4D)

In Garmawa camp, UNICEF and ACF continue with hygiene promotion activities targeting women and children, and emphasizing personal hygiene, water conservation, and solid waste management. During the reporting period, over 110 women and children were reached. Other hygiene promotion campaigns are conducted in Heet center in Anbar Governorate, raising hygiene awareness of the community members, as well as of students in schools.

To complement the national polio immunization campaign, Kurdistan Ministry of Health with support of UNICEF, community and religious leaders initiated the largest social mobilization campaign since re-emergence of polio in Iraq; including TV and radio commercials, banners, posters and advocacy through religious leaders in the context of Eid-al-Fitr. The Eid al-Fitr intervention aimed to reach at least 5 million people throughout the day.

UNICEF C4D is working with Education colleagues to design a back-to-school campaign, which will encourage both refugee and IDP children to go back to school. UNICEF facilitators distributed leaflets with key information on the postponed students’ examinations in affected IDP communities.

Supply and Logistics

The logistics cluster announced that cargo flight restrictions on the airports of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah have reportedly been lifted, facilitating transportation of humanitarian cargo.

On 24 July 2014, UNICEF, in coordination with federal and regional authorities, operated the first ever airlift of humanitarian relief items from Europe to Sulaymaniyah. The airlift included nearly 35 metric tons of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene items and equipment, such as water purification tablets, jerry cans, tap stands, as well as urgently needed health and nutrition supplies, such as micronutrients, and oral rehydration solution.

18 containers with humanitarian supplies were prepared and dispatched from UNICEF's warehouse in Dubai and are expected to arrive in Erbil in the beginning of August. UNICEF started using overland transport from the seaport of Bandar Abbas, Iran as an alternative supply route to the north of Iraq. The shipment includes hygiene kits, jerry cans, education materials and blankets.

Next SitRep: 11/08/2014

UNICEF Syria Crisis: [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html)
UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefmena](http://www.facebook.com/unicefmena)

Who to contact for further information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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Disclaimer: This report is based on information received from various internal and open sources. With the exception of the UNICEF Programme Update, not all information could not be independently verified and as such, the report does not reflect the opinion or position of UNICEF. This report is intended for informational purposes and is not an official document.
**Humanitarian Performance Monitoring**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WASH</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-June 10th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached June 11th-August 4th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-August 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Emergency affected population provided with safe access to clean water</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>164,370</td>
<td>172,656</td>
<td>337,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Emergency affected population reached with improved sanitation systems</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>157,800</td>
<td>79,502</td>
<td>237,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of school children benefiting from clean and sanitary learning environment for improved health and learning outcomes</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>5,920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of Emergency affected population provided with hygiene materials and sensitized to safe hygiene practices</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>210,378</td>
<td>144,549</td>
<td>354,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-June 10th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached June 11th-August 4th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-August 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>14,750</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>16,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children received learning materials</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>5,955</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>7,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of teachers trained to provide psycho-social support</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-June 10th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached June 11th-August 4th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-August 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Lactating mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children provided with access to growth monitoring services</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children and youth 6 months to 23 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,402</td>
<td>8,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children under 5 vaccinated against Polio</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>16,239</td>
<td>191,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of Emergency affected population reached with health promotion campaigns</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILD PROTECTION</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-June 10th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached June 11th-August 4th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-August 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Of reported cases of grave violation of child rights verified and referred for support</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>11 (identified)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of separated children in emergencies reunified or in alternative care</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of Emergency affected children provided with psycho-social support</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>3,190</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL PROTECTION</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-June 10th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached June 11th-August 4th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-August 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Of most vulnerable families receiving child focused cash transfer</td>
<td>10,000 families</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAPID RESPONSE</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-June 10th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached June 11th-August 4th</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-August 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Of sudden displaced families in transit receiving essential relief items (family package)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINTERIZATION</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-June 10th</th>
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<th>UNICEF total reached January 1st-August 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Of most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* IDP response in 2014 took place in two phases, first from Jan 1st to June 10 the primarily in response to Anbar IDP crisis, and second, from June 11th until now where it was extended to also respond to Northern Iraq displacements.