Highlights

- UNICEF locally procured and is distributing 14,000 sets of clothes (each set containing underwear, t-shirt, trousers, sandals/shoes) for newborns and children up to 17 years of age who fled their homes with little more than the clothes on their backs. Thus far, a total of 6,163 children in Bajid Kandala Camps benefitted from the distribution, which will be expanded to Khanke Camp.

- 30,798 IDPs benefited from UNICEF’s Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) within the past week. UNICEF’s partners NRC, Mercy Corps, DRC, Save the Children and ACTED distributed urgently needed relief items including bottled water, buckets, high-energy biscuits and hygiene kits to IDPs in urgent need. Targeted locations included IDPs in host community and camps, IDPs residing in schools, mosque, with friends or family, in their own rented place or under open air in Dahuk, Daquq, Kirkuk, Zakho, Hawiga and Muqdadiya Districts in Dahuk, Diyala and Kirkuk Governorates.

- Valerie Amos, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, made a four-day official visit to Iraq, visiting Baghdad, Erbil and Dohuk Governorates.

- UNICEF, WHO and the Directorate of Health jointly prepared and launched a measles immunization campaign in Dohuk Governorate, targeting 169,421 IDPs aged between 9 months and 15 years old.

- Despite the greatest efforts of all governmental and humanitarian actors to create alternative shelter for IDPs currently hosted in schools and to provide humanitarian assistance, the federal Ministry of Education (MoE) felt impelled to postpone the beginning of school year until 22 October.

- The September National Immunization Days (NID) for Polio were launched on 14 September in Erbil, targeting a total of 5.8 million children under the age of 5 years. UNICEF’s social mobilization activities started on 11 September, focusing on mass media campaigns, community mobilization, school and social media advocacy.

9th – 17th September 2014

People currently displaced

1,800,000

(UNHCR, 28 August 2014 estimate)

Target population

Health: 360,000

WASH: 3,000,000

Education: 126,200

Child Protection: 50,000

Rapid Response: 200,000

Winterization: 200,000

UNICEF funding received

US$ 103,243,329

(as of August 10)

Requirements: under revision, as part of Iraq SRP review
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Fighting continues in the north and east of Iraq, raising the expectation that the numbers of IDPs will continuously increase in the coming months. According to unverified reports, it is probable that up to 130,000 individuals will be forced to leave their homes in Diyala Governorate due to water restrictions imposed by ISIS. Similarly, in Anbar Governorate, water projects have repeatedly been affected by the ongoing armed struggle and attacks, making access to water a particular challenge to thousands of Iraqis.

According to OCHA, since January 2014, approximately 1.8 million Iraqis have been displaced by conflict and violence, seeking shelter with relatives, in hotels, parks, public, religious or unfinished buildings and in open spaces in more than 1,500 identified locations across the country. Throughout the conflict-affected governorates in Iraq, many schools are hosting IDPs. In Dahuk Governorate alone over 500 schools were, until recently, occupied by IDPs, making up for 63 per cent of the IDP population in Dahuk Governorate. Over the past few days, local authorities started vacating over 100 schools, in view of the approaching 2014/2015 academic school year. Despite the greatest efforts of all governmental and humanitarian actors to establish IDP camps, create alternative shelter and provide humanitarian assistance, the federal Ministry of Education (MoE) felt impelled to postpone the beginning of school year until 22 October. While education in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates, and in most Syrian refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region (KR-I) remains less affected, with the academic year commencing according to schedule, the delay, primarily in Dahuk Governorate could lead to resentment among the host community towards IDPs and exhaust the hitherto existing hospitality and solidarity.

Due to instability in Iraq and in the overall region, the KR-I has been considered a safe haven for people for over a decade, initially welcoming Kurdish Iraqis and refugees from neighboring Syria, and more recently other minority groups, as well as Arab Iraqis. However, the resources of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) are exhausted and public services are strained by the massive influx of IDPs, while at the same time financial support from the central Government has not yet been determined. Access to the region, particularly to Erbil Governorate from Kirkuk Governorate is becoming increasingly difficult for newly displaced people, as the reluctance of governorates to continue hosting IDPs is growing.

On 10 September, a joint planning workshop was held by the KRG, the UN agencies and INGOs. The workshop aimed to design and agree on a two month operational plan to ensure that the immediate needs of both the IDPs and host communities are met. The primary points under discussion were shelter, food, health and WASH for the most vulnerable IDPs, and the relocation to alternate accommodation of the IDPs residing in schools, to allow for the start of the new school year.

Locations of multi-sectoral IDP needs assessments conducted by UNICEF staff, facilitators and implementing partners (total 371; 43 conducted between 9th & 17th September); for more information on the detailed results of the assessment, visit this [link](#).
Humanitarian leadership and coordination

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

The Education and WASH Clusters are meeting on a weekly basis in order to coordinate the response across Iraq. In light of the revision of the Strategic Response Plan for IDPs across Iraq and the Regional Response Plan for the Syrian Refugee Crisis, which is affecting primarily the north of Iraq, the clusters are currently meeting with all humanitarian partners in order to reassess and adjust planning targets, coordination and implementation.

The KRG Minister of Education attended an Education Cluster meeting recently, in which he appealed to all partners to support the region in the ‘State of Educational Emergency’. UNICEF and the Education Cluster are working tightly with the Government in order to address short, medium and long-term concerns for education in Iraq.

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. Both the SRP and the 3RP (Regional Response and Resilience Plan) are currently under revision/development by the different clusters and sectors. UNICEF, in partnership with UN agencies, I/NGOs, local authorities and civil society organizations, continues to implement and consistently refine its rapid response as well as contingency planning in order to effectively address rapidly changing humanitarian needs posed by fluid 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. A multi-sectoral, holistic approach is also being adopted in UNICEF’s response to the IDPs currently living in schools, including WASH, health and nutrition, education, child protection and communication for development (C4D).

Analysis of Program Response per Sector

Child Protection

UNICEF, in collaboration with its implementing partners: Department of Labor and Social Affairs (DoLSA), Save the Children, ACTED, Nujeen, VOP, Harikar and SOSD provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to a total of 9,535 IDP children across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). 8,469 (4,883 boys and 3,586 girls) were reached in Dahuk Governorate through static child friendly spaces (CFS) and mobile units in seven psychosocial support centres in camp sites and 24 schools. 1066 children participated in CFS’s in the Governorate of Erbil. In addition, plans are underway to partner with Clowns Without Borders Sweden to complement the on-going efforts to provide psychosocial assistance and expand services to an estimated 50,000 children in three KR-I Governorates.

In Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din Governorates, UNICEF facilitators and partners documented and verified a total of 68 incidents of grave violation against child rights; 14 further cases were reported and are pending verification.

36 additional unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified and documented in the Governorate of Dahuk, raising the total to 142 identified cases. A follow-up on each of these cases is ongoing. A system for family tracing and reunification of UASC cases has been established and UNICEF carried out a one-day capacity building workshop with the Directorate and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Child Protection Partners. UNICEF is working closely with UNHCR to assist IDP families who host unaccompanied or separated children with cash transfer. Families with between two to five members will be provided with 500,000 IQD (US$430), and families with more than five members will receive 700,000 IQD (US$603).
**Education**

Thus far 103 schools occupied by IDPs in Amedi, Akre and Shikhan Districts in Dahuk Governorate have been evacuated and the IDPs relocated. Over 400 schools remain occupied across the Governorate. UNICEF committed to financially support an assessment of the vacated schools by government engineers and the rehabilitation of close to 200 schools. The Education Cluster partners discussed the MoE/KRG’s request to initiate a school feeding project in the IDP camps and initiated coordination among all partners in respect of school rehabilitation.

In collaboration with school management and IDP volunteers, UNICEF is conducting recreational activities for 2,656 IDP children in 11 schools in Shariya and Khanke Districts in Dahuk Governorate, as well as educational and recreational activities in three tent-classrooms for 748 students from Baherka Camp, in collaboration with INTERSOS. Additionally, UNICEF, in collaboration with INTERSOS, finalized a one-week psychosocial support training in Shaqlawa, building the capacity of nine teachers, five social workers, four mobilizers and three UNICEF facilitators.

From 20 August to 10 September, Catch-up Classes (CUCs) ran for 313 IDP students in two schools in Ka’im, Anbar Governorate. The aim of the classes was to support the children for their final examinations. The CUCs were organized in June by UNICEF in collaboration with Ka’im DoE and 22 teachers, but had to be discontinued for several weeks from 16 June due to security concerns. In total UNICEF supported 3,342 IDP students from Anbar and Erbil Governorates since June 2014.

UNICEF, in collaboration with ISHO, distributed 1,000 sets of clothing to the most vulnerable IDP students aged six to twelve years in four IDP communities in Heet, Khaiblah and Habaniah in Anbar Governorate, in order to facilitate their school attendance. Each set contained a school uniform, training dress, shoes and socks.

**Health & Nutrition**

From 8 September a 15-day campaign to raise awareness and immunize against measles began in Dahuk Governorate, targeting 169,421 IDPs aged 9 months to 15 years. The campaign is currently ongoing. UNICEF provided support to rent 243 vehicles to assist the campaign, along with social mobilization, logistics and stationary support amounting to almost US$300,000.

As requested by UNICEF and chaired by the Vice Governor of the district, the “High Committee on Cholera Control” has been activated in Dahuk Governorate. The Disease Surveillance Unit has identified 87 locations with poor water and sanitation facilities. UNICEF provided technical advice on the prevention and management of cholera.

A rapid nutrition assessment of the IDP community and specifically targeting children aged 6-59 months is planned in the seven districts of Amedi, Akre, Dahuk, Shikhan, Sumel and Zakho Districts in Dahuk Governorate, beginning towards the end of September.

The September National Immunization Days (NID) was launched on 14 September in Erbil, according to schedule. This is the first national campaign since May 2014, targeting a total of 5.8 million children under the age of five. Vaccines had been pre-positioned in all Governorates of Iraq except Mosul and Salah al-Din, due to security reasons. UNICEF’s social mobilization activities started on 11 September and are focusing on mass media campaigning, community mobilization, and school and social media advocacy. UNICEF and WHO successfully conducted an intra-campaign and post-campaign monitoring training in the KR-I with the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

**Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)**

In accordance with the prioritization of the DMC governmental authorities in Dahuk Governorate, UNICEF continues to put particular focus on the quick finalization of WASH facilities in the newly established camps in the KR-I, in order to relocate IDPs currently sheltering in public buildings and schools. UNICEF completed a technical assessment for the construction of water and sanitation facilities in Persivi 2 Camp. Alongside this, the development of water and sanitation bidding documents for construction of similar facilities took place and will be kept as a resource to refer to as models for new camps in Dahuk and elsewhere. UNICEF continues to support over 100,000 IDPs with safe water in Zakho, Dahuk, Akre, Sumel and Shikhan Districts in Dahuk Governorate.
UNICEF and its implementing partners are continuing to improve IDP access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities through: the construction of showers and latrines; strengthening existing WASH facilities for IDPs across the three Kurdish Governorates with maintenance activities and water trucking; and improving awareness of health issues through hygiene promotion sessions.

In Khanke camp UNICEF supported 458 families’ access to water and sanitation facilities through the installation of water tanks, the distribution of jerry cans and buckets as well as the construction of 18 new showers and latrines. Camp residents are continuously benefitting from hygiene promotion sessions, encouraging good practice in family health and hygiene. Similarly, in Garmawa camp up to 2,000 beneficiaries now have access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of continued water delivery services, and latrine construction and maintenance. In Bajid Kandala work is ongoing on the latrine and shower construction.

More than 11,500 IDPs residing in unfinished and school buildings across Dahuk Governorate, in Dalal settlement, Chamanki and Sirsk benefited from UNICEF and partners’ water delivery, distribution of hygiene kits for adults and babies, hygiene promotion and sanitation repairs and cleaning and the installation of a water bladder tank.

In the central and south provinces, UNICEF and its partners continue to reach as many beneficiaries as possible across all areas. Up to 26,571 IDPs in Kerbala Governorate received assistance with water provision, sewage improvement and hygiene awareness activities. In coordination with IFRC, sessions on water borne diseases and on hygiene promotion started in Missan, Najaf and Diwaniya, building the capacity of 90 local NGO staffers.

In Khanaqin, new IDP arrivals received sanitation and hygiene kits from UNICEF and Save the Children, as well as lifesaving supplies through UNICEF’s Rapid Response Mechanism.

Water projects in Anbar (Amriatta Al-Falluja) continue to be affected by a lack of chemicals and fuel, as well as the ongoing violence, including damage caused by fighting near the facility. Local authorities are reportedly unable to meet the cost of repairing the affected facilities. Additionally, water trucks’ access to beneficiaries is reportedly being limited by military activity on roads in Amriatta Al-Falluja. In response, 16,606 IDPs hosted in Heet, Amriatta Al Fallujah, Al Khalidiya and Habaniya where reached through provision and distribution of water (nearly 300,000 litres per day total) while 12,158 IDPs benefitted from ongoing garbage collection activities.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF and implementing partners are continuing C4D activities in camp and non-camp locations, supporting health-, sanitation and education-related interventions for the IDP community.

In Erbil Governorate, in Baherka camp, 14 of Relief International (RI) mobilizers supported these interventions through tent-to-tent visits to provide more personalized support, and assisted in a registration campaign to encourage families to send children back to schools. In Ainkawa, mobilizers conducted awareness-raising sessions on polio for IDPs resident in the churches of Mar Yousef and Seryan Shlama, and are paying daily visits to the schools, churches and other centres occupied by IDPs.

Similarly, in Dahuk Governorate, UNICEF and its implementing partner Women Empowerment Organization (WEO) have a mixed gender team of 150 mobilizers who are now fully supporting IDPs in Khanke on hygiene promotion practices, focusing on diarrhoea and cholera prevention, on household and community levels. Community dialogues and meetings with mothers are organized on a daily basis to ensure continued feedback and information-sharing exists between NGOs and the targeted community.

Supply and Logistics

Since 11th June, when the Iraqi IDP Crisis expanded from Central to the North of Iraq, with the fall of Mosul, UNICEF has ordered supplies for a total value of about US$37M. This includes lifesaving and education supplies. UNICEF procurement happens on local, regional and supply HQ levels to speed up delivery of required supplies. The main challenge for the section is the southern areas of the country where access due to the security situation remains difficult.

Supplies of a value of more than half a million USD have been delivered to partners and prepositioned from the three main UNICEF warehouses, which are located across Iraq to allow a continuous flow of supplies. The RRM programme
started at the beginning of August with around 60 per cent of the planned items dispatched, consisting of approximately 60,000 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits, used to respond to the first and most immediate needs of IDPs. Each RRM kit is composed of hygiene supplies, water, food or nutrition rations and a bucket/collapsible water container.

During the reporting period, a full charter plane arrived in Erbil carrying health and nutrition supplies. It included inter-agency health kits, drugs, rehydration salts, diarrheal kits, and therapeutic food.

External Communications

UNICEF staff gave three interviews to international media outlets during the reporting period for Reuters, NBC and the Guardian. Additionally, UNICEF staff published a human interest story capturing the experiences of displaced mothers and pregnant women, sheltered in schools in northern Iraq.

On social media, UNICEF continued to post infographics in English, Arabic and Kurdish. As a result followers living in Iraq became the primary audience of UNICEF’s Facebook page. The content of posts included the ongoing polio vaccination campaign for children under five years old and a clothing distribution for children living in Bajid Kandala camps.

UNICEF co-chairs a bi-weekly strategic communications working group including other humanitarian agencies, OCHA and UNAMI.
### Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Priority Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF Response Plan Targets (Emergency plan)</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1 - June 10</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached June 11 - September 15</th>
<th>UNICEF total reached January 1 - September 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Emergency affected population provided with safe access to clean water</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>164,370</td>
<td>598,208</td>
<td>762,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Emergency affected population reached with improved sanitation systems</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>157,800</td>
<td>187,468</td>
<td>345,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of school children benefiting from clean and sanitary learning environment for improved health and learning outcomes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>5,920</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>421,393</td>
<td>631,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>14,750</td>
<td>3,342</td>
<td>18,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children received learning materials</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>5,955</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>8,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of teachers trained to provide psycho-social support</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Lactating mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children provided with access to growth monitoring services</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</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>11,433</td>
<td>11,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children under 5 vaccinated against Polio</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>26,304</td>
<td>201,304</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>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>121</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of separated children in emergencies reunified or in alternative care</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of Emergency affected children provided with psycho-social support</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>9,535</td>
<td>9,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of most vulnerable families receiving child focused cash transfer</td>
<td>10,000 families</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAPID RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of sudden displaced individuals in transit receiving essential relief items (family package)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>155,028</td>
<td>155,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WINTERIZATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Period comprising response to Anbar IDP crisis
** Period comprising response to Anbar IDP crisis and Nineawa crisis

This figure reflects only IDP children vaccinated throughout polio campaigns. Since polio immunization campaigns target all children under 5 years of age all over Iraq, beneficiary figures are estimates according to official IDP planning figures (1.1 million IDPs all over Iraq, of which approximately 200,000 are under 5 years of age, as of July 2014). Figures demonstrate only 1st time vaccinated children, who have not been reached in earlier campaigns.

77 cases have been identified and verified, though not referred to yet; 44 cases have only been identified

This figure reflects only the individuals reached through the Rapid Response Mechanism partners: DRC, NRC, ACTED, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children International. Given the sudden influx of IDPs in the first weeks of August 2014, other partners delivered rapid response packages reaching more than 15,000 individuals.