Highlights

- As of 27 August 2015 there were over 3.1 million internally displaced people (over 530,400 families) across 3,430 locations in Iraq
- Ongoing ISIL action and military operations continue to create displacement. Between 30 July and 27 August 2015, just over 11,000 families were displaced, with significant increase in those displaced from Anbar and Kirkuk governorates (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix)
- Syria and Iraq hit international headlines in August as tens of thousands of people arrived at Europe’s land and sea borders, seeking asylum and forcing European governments to reassess refugee quotas and migration policy
- Where security conditions allow, the trend of displaced Iraqis returning to places of origin continues to rise. IOM reported 59,811 families returned as of 9 September 2015, with 51 per cent returning to Salah al-Din Governorate and 35 per cent to Tikrit district
- On 15 August, UNICEF concluded its 90-day Plan for aid delivery in response to Anbar/Ramadi displacements between 15 May and 15 August 2015. UNICEF, with the Rapid Response Mechanism consortium, reached over 1.8 million people with immediate and life-saving supplies; ensured access to safe drinking water for over 129,000 people; supported learning spaces for over 1,800 displaced children to continue their education; vaccinated 27,000 children 0-15 years old against polio; and offered psychosocial support through recreation activities for 8,800 children in Child Friendly Spaces. The 90-day plan results contributed to overall UNICEF achievements for the Iraq-wide IDP response
- Funding constraints mean that, as of August 2015, UNICEF cannot continue its support to partners for referral of children to specialized services in 3 camp locations in Dahuk and one non-camp location in Erbil. NGO staff have offered to continue in their roles on a voluntary basis for one month, as efforts continue to place affected children in new services
- Throughout the summer break, educational catch-up classes took place across Iraq reaching over 6,000 displaced children and youth

People in need of urgent humanitarian assistance:
- **8.2 million** people, of which:
  - **3.7 million** children and
  - **3.1 million** IDPs

Target population in 2015 (revised):
- **WASH:** 3,790,000
- **Health:** 448,000
- **Education:** 550,000
- **Child Protection:** 108,000
- **Rapid Response:** 4,000,000

UNICEF Requirements 2015 (revised):
- **US$ 160 million**

Funds received 2015:
- **US$ 29.4 million**
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Need

An estimated 8.2 million people across Iraq are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including Internally Displaced People (IDP), Syrian refugees, returnees and host communities, as well as affected populations in Armed Opposition Group (AOG) held areas. As of 27 August 2015, 3,182,736 people (530,456 families) were displaced across 3,430 locations in Iraq. According to the Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, 44 official IDP camps are active across Iraq and a further 13 are currently under construction, in addition to 34 collective centres and numerous informal settlements. IOM estimates that just over half a million individuals have been displaced from Anbar governorate since 1 April 2015, following the Ramadi crisis. Ramadi City has been under full control of ISIL since mid-May. Ongoing ISIL action and military operations continue to create displacement from affected areas. IOM reported that between 30 July and 27 August 2015, just over 11,000 families (approximately 66,000 individuals) were displaced, with significant increase in those displaced from Anbar (53,316 individuals) and Kirkuk governorates (10,920 individuals). Humanitarian actors continue to be concerned regarding reports of restrictions on freedom of movement of displaced people from Anbar to neighbouring governorates, especially across Bzebiz Bridge.

Humanitarian access remains hampered by ongoing fighting between Iraqi Security Forces and ISIL, leaving some of the most vulnerable Iraqis trapped without humanitarian assistance in ISIL-controlled areas. However, the trend of return to places of origin continues to rise in areas where positive change in security conditions allows. As of 9 September 2015, IOM reported 59,811 families (358,866 individuals) returned, of which 51 per cent (183,366 individuals) returning to Salah al-Din Governorate, 35 per cent to Tikrit district specifically to Merkaz, Tikrit. The issue of returns remains a sensitive issue, with reports received on 23 August that the Kirkuk Provincial Council announced all those displaced from Diyala should leave Kirkuk Governorate within one month. According to OCHA, the decision would, if put into practice, affect tens of thousands of people. The areas in question are often severely lacking in basic services or suffering from destruction to infrastructure as a result of ISIL or military action.

Syria and Iraq hit international headlines in August as tens of thousands of people arrived at Europe’s land and sea borders, seeking asylum and forcing European governments to reassess refugee quotas and migration policy. The protracted humanitarian crises and prevailing security situation have severely affected the economic situation across the country where public services are strained and financial resources of the government, host communities, IDPs and Syrian refugees are diminishing. Demonstrations took place in centre and south Iraq throughout August, protesting electricity shortages and lack of public services. Prime Minister Abadi announced reforms intended to restructure and streamline the central Iraq government. Budget and oil revenue disputes between the Federal Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) remained unresolved resulting in continuous delays in payment of public sector salaries, including teachers, and stalling of public infrastructure projects. The possible extension of current KRG President Barzani’s term in office remains under debate – meetings continue, but no agreement has yet been reached.

Lack of funding is currently affecting all partners. As ISIL and military action continues, and the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increases, WASH and health services are both suffering from critical underfunding. July and August temperatures reached at least mid-40 degrees centigrade every day increasing the demand for safe water. An overall lack of funding has impacted heavily on availability of health services outside camps, with OCHA reporting closure of 182 out of 220 agency-supported health facilities in July 2015.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF leads the WASH and Education Clusters as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster and is an active member of the Health and Nutrition Cluster. UN agencies and humanitarian partners are working within the Clusters to meet the needs of IDPs and Syrian refugees to promote an integrated response. In February 2015, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) launched a new online database, which facilitates improved reporting and monitoring against harmonized indicators of sector and cluster achievements. The Iraq

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2 CCM Settlement Status Report, 10.08.2015
3 IOM, DTM XXVIII 09.09.2015
4 IOM DTM, Round XXVIII 09.09.2015
5 OCHA Iraq IDP Crisis Situation Report No. 55, 56, 57, 58 (reports covering the period 29 July – 25 August 2015). As of September 1, 2015, the Bzebiz Bridge was reported as officially closed to IDPs with exceptions that included cases of medical need.
6 OCHA Iraq IDP Crisis Situation Report No. 59 (26 August to 1 September 2015)
7 UNOCHA Press Release, ‘European Refugee Crisis Highlights Lack of Funding for Iraq’, Erbil, 13 September 2015
In response to the mass displacement in central Iraq since April 2015, cluster coordination mechanisms have been re-activated in Baghdad and partners are meeting on a weekly basis to strengthen coordination. UNICEF and partners hold Emergency Coordination Team (ECT) meetings twice a week, based in Baghdad. Monthly meetings with RRM Consortium partners including WFP, IOM, and UNFPA are facilitated to validate information, discuss displacement trends and plan coordinated humanitarian assistance. UNICEF and UN partners continue to coordinate the initial emergency response on a needs basis through Emergency Crisis Group meetings, with the emergency coordinators of the various agencies. Meetings with the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC), the national emergency coordination system of the Government of Iraq, are convened fortnightly and include UN Agencies, JCMC and line ministry members. In August 2015 a number of inter cluster assessment missions to assess and respond to emerging humanitarian needs, including to Anbar, Baghdad, Tikrit and Erbil Governorates, took place. Assessments, once finalized, are shared with relevant humanitarian partners. WASH and Health Cluster partners have been prioritising work on cholera preparedness planning for the highly at-risk Governorates of Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Diyala, Anbar and Nineva Governorates. Cholera is endemic in northern Iraq, and the history of outbreaks suggests that these tend to appear between July and December. The WASH plan focuses on prepositioning cholera kits and disinfection items, close monitoring water quality, and safe final disposal of latrine sludge. Community-based specific awareness campaigns are being prioritised.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

A new inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq was launched on 4 June at the European Parliament in Brussels, informed by an updated Humanitarian Needs Overview for Iraq and covering a 6 month period (from July to December 2015). The HRP appeals for US$498 million to cover minimal integrated emergency response requirements to meet the priority humanitarian needs for IDPs, host-communities, and other affected populations. Within the HRP, UNICEF is seeking US$48 million for priority critical life-saving responses. As the hottest months are approaching, bearing the highest risks of disease outbreaks, and given the imminent threat of additional displacement, UNICEF’s top priorities are to sustain health and nutrition interventions, provide safe water and sanitation, and to cover the immediate, life-saving needs of highly vulnerable families on the move through the RRM. UNICEF is currently revising its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, in line with inter-agency appeals, to support resource mobilization efforts to meet the needs of children beyond the minimum response.

Since the onset of new displacements from Anbar in April 2015, UNICEF has been responding to the needs of the most vulnerable individuals and communities. On 15 August, UNICEF concluded its 90-day Plan for aid delivery in response to Anbar/Ramadi displacements between 15 May and 15 August 2015. UNICEF, with the Rapid Response Mechanism consortium, reached over 1.8 million people displaced from Anbar with immediate and life-saving supplies; ensured access to safe drinking water for over 129,000 people; supported learning spaces for over 1,800 displaced children to continue their education; vaccinated 27,000 children 0-15 years old against polio; and offered psychosocial support through recreation activities for 8,800 children in Child Friendly Spaces. The 90-day plan results contributed to overall UNICEF achievements for the Iraq-wide IDP response.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Child Protection (CP)**

In the month of August, UNICEF and its partners reached 2,985 children (girls: 1,366 and boys: 1,619) with child protection services. Of these, 2,624 children (girls: 1,209 and boys: 1,415) received psychosocial support services (PSS), 237 children (girls: 94 and boys: 143) were referred to specialised services and 124 children (girls: 63 and boys: 61) were documented as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). During the month, the child protection sub-cluster was able to expand efforts in Kirkuk and centre-zone governorates, as two Child Friendly Spaces opened in Leylan camp, Kirkuk and increased mobile child protection units deployed to monitor and respond in the eight camps that lie close to Bzebiz Bridge, Anbar Governorate.

Funding constraints mean that, as of August 2015, UNICEF cannot continue its support to partner ACTED, or its sub-partner Harikar, to support referral of children to specialized services. The two partners were working in 3 camp locations in Dahuk and one non-camp location in Erbil. Identifying suitable referral partners, either governmental or non-governmental, who can take on the 271 cases registered at the UNICEF-supported Child Protection Unit (CPU) is a challenge due to a lack of existing child protection and case management services. ACTED CPU social workers and Harikar CFS/YFS staff have offered...
to continue in their roles on a voluntary basis for one month, as efforts continue to place children in new services. However, in August UNICEF was able to initiate support for small-scale legal and social reintegration services for the 44 children currently in contact with the law who are held in the Juvenile Observation House (a juvenile detention facility) in Dahuk. Harikar will be the partner for these services. A similar need to respond to social and legal services for children in detention is reported for southern Iraqi governorates. The May Juvenile Detention report, which is the most recent government report on this issue, shows 327 boys and 15 girls held in detention in southern governorates. UNICEF is engaging the services of a local NGOs for provision of legal services to these children.

Conditions for IDPs remain difficult. In August a rapid assessment supported by UNICEF focused on the Koyea sub-district of Erbil, a Yezidi neighbourhood, where there are over 25,000 people – in this case not only displaced Iraqis but also Syrian refugees and Kurdish host community members – living in congested rented accommodation with poor health and sanitation facilities, and where social services are largely absent. Such conditions can pose fertile ground for child protection risks. In Ashti IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah, Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC) conducted a rapid assessment to determine the level of community understanding on children’s issues. Of the 125 families surveyed, only 30 had an understanding of the rights of the child.

UNICEF continues to support child protection trainings to build local knowledge and understanding of issues affecting children. In Basra, UNICEF in coordination with the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) supported a three-day training focusing on children’s needs during and after emergency situations. In Sulaymaniyah, UNICEF partner Seeking to Empower People (STEP) ran trainings for its CPU and CFS staff on Minimum Standards for Child Protection, and on report writing.

Strengthening national systems to support children is a key part of UNICEF’s child protection response. The first meeting on foster care took place in Erbil in August, between the Foster Care Consultation Group and the Foster Care Implementing Group. Attendees included both international and national professionals in social work, law and child protection, to discuss the establishment of a foster care system in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Currently no mechanism exists to ensure children’s safety while in foster care, or to enhance the protection of children being fostered. The three Kurdistan governorates, STEP and UNICEF are collaborating to kick start this process.

With demonstrations in central and southern governorates occurring in August 2015, child protection actors are concerned about the potential for children to be both part of demonstrations and about the increased presence of armed personnel to control the situation, as both pose additional risks to children’s safety. Tension among certain displaced groups was reported in August, specifically among displaced groups of Shabak and Arabs settled in informal areas in urban Erbil. The child protection sub-cluster reported that rate of displacements in Kirkuk Governorate increased, with over 6,000 people displaced in recent days. An average of 10 to 15 individuals are reported to be moving into Kirkuk on a daily basis, many of them women and children who appear to suffer from psychosocial distress. Further it appears that children in Kirkuk have limited access to registration services or documents, which increases their vulnerability.

Education

Throughout the summer break, educational catch-up classes took place across Iraq, reaching over 6,000 displaced children and youth. Catch up classes (CuC) are helping children and young people to keep up with their education and overcome disruptions suffered over the last academic year. In Baghdad Rusafa 1 and 2, UNICEF and partner Um Al Yateem Foundation (UYF) ran classes for 973 students while partner Al Mortaqa carried out classes in Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala and Babil that supported 5,665 students. These students also received teaching and learning materials. New schools in Harsham, Baherka and Ainkawa, Erbil Governorate, have been handed over to the Directorate of Education (DoE). In Arbat IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah, a UNICEF prefab school was completed in the reporting period. UNICEF completed construction for 2 schools in Najaf that will serve displaced children as part of summer break interventions to ensure that as many learning spaces as possible are open to children at the start of the academic year in September. All newly-constructed schools must be handed over to the respective DoEs via formal processes that include quality assurance checks. As the new academic year arrives, encouraging displaced children, especially girls, to access education remains a challenge. In Najaf Governorate specifically, it is reported that more than 65 per cent of IDP girls at intermediate and secondary levels do not join schools. Reported reasons for non-attendance include a lack of school facilities, but also safety and security concerns.

Together with its partners in Dahuk (Save the Children, UNHCR, Harikar, ACTED, NRC, and Kurds) UNICEF supported 13,672 (6,713 boys and 6,959 girls) in summer recreation activities. In Bersive 1 and 2, Dahuk Governorate, UNICEF and Friends
of Waldorf Education (FWE) reached 3,250 children, while in Erbil, activities reached 122 students in Ainkawa suburb of Erbil city.

The demand for school spaces continues to rise. UNICEF is locating space for new schools and seeking permission from relevant authorities for construction of new schools (proposed locations in Missan and south of Kirkuk); to increase the space available in pre-existing schools (Basra); or to improve facilities available in pre-existing schools through provision of desks and other items (Qadissiya and Muthanna). For temporary learning spaces (tented schools), UNICEF continues to establish and renovate these as needed.

Training of 55 education staff in Al Takiya School in Baghdad was completed in August. The school was established earlier this year in response to the wave of displacement from conflict in Ramadi and other areas of Anbar Governorate. Attendees were trained on pedagogy, school management and psychosocial support. The training was conducted in two workshops that started in 26 July and concluded 4 August. A request for training for teachers on psychosocial support and classroom management has been received from the Directorates of Education in southern Iraq. UNICEF has responded to the request and preparations for trainings are underway. In collaboration with the DoE Kirkuk, teacher training for 61 head teachers took place in August, focusing on civic values and life skills. This forms part of the Peace Education Programme ongoing in Kirkuk, an ethnically diverse area long contested by many actors.

Lack of security remains a concern and hampers coordination for UNICEF and education partners; this is the case in governorates like Anbar, Salah Al Din, and Kirkuk. Specifically in Kirkuk, there is a need to strengthen cooperation between education actors and the DoE in provision of space and logistic assistance. Currently UNICEF has no NGO education partner in Kirkuk.

Due to ongoing budget crises for both Baghdad and Erbil governments, there is limited contribution available for education from the government’s side. The financial situation places the international community under increasing pressure to meet gaps in service.

Health & Nutrition

Health and nutrition response activities for the IDP crisis in Iraq in August continued to focus on neonatal care services, growth monitoring and nutrition screening for children under 5 years and immunization of children through primary health care centres and camp facilities in the priority governorates of Baghdad, Diyala, Basra, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk and Erbil. Through collaborative efforts with the Ministry of Health (MoH) since the start of the IDP crisis in 2014, UNICEF has reached 7,182 children under 1 from conflict-affected families through provision of new-born homecare services. Since the start of the displacement crisis in 2014, in cooperation with MOH and Directors of Health (DOH) partners at the governorate level, UNICEF ensured 74,064 children under the age of 1 received their routine measles immunization, and supported 144,300 children with growth monitoring and nutritional screening services. Children showing signs of malnutrition and nutrition-related health conditions received further treatment via appropriate referral. Children aged 6-36 months, who were not yet presenting signs of malnutrition, were enrolled to receive supplementary food, rich in vitamins and minerals, to help prevent malnutrition. For each new-born screened, the mother also received relevant counselling on optimal infant and young child feeding practices; ensuring that caregivers are informed about their child’s nutritional needs and know how to meet them. WASH and Health Cluster partners prioritised cholera preparedness for highly at-risk Governorates of Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Diyala, Anbar and Ninewa. The history of outbreaks suggests that these tend to appear between July and December.

Insecurity and lack of access significantly affected delivery of critical services, particularly in the Anbar governorate. Funding still remains a limiting factor in service delivery. An overall lack of funding has impacted heavily on availability of
health services outside camps, with OCHA reporting closure of 182 out of 220 agency-supported health facilities in July 2015. More funding is required to support capacity-building in neonatal care, newborn care and nutrition services.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
WASH programming in Iraq continues to be affected by changes in security. UNICEF and partners have to operate both for short-term emergency provision and with a longer-term perspective to support rehabilitation and resilience. UNICEF has to date provided 2,375,832 individuals with access to adequate amounts of safe water, including more than 1.2 million host-community members, who are benefitting from the support of urban water projects with water purification materials and generators. Additionally, UNICEF has provided 172,488 IDPs with access to latrines and distributed hygiene materials to 916,042 IDPs throughout the country.

WASH partners continued to focus on humanitarian response in Anbar and Baghdad, where access to safe water remains a critical need. With the WASH Cluster, UNICEF works with Government partners and OCHA to try and assure regular supply of chlorine. In response to displacements specifically from Anbar Governorate since April 2015, as of 15 August UNICEF has provided safe drinking water for 129,000 people, supported sanitation services reaching more than 53,000 people, and solid waste disposal for over 69,000 people.

In response to the water shortage affecting 4,450 families in Al Habaniyah Tourist City in Anbar, UNICEF through its partner RIRP and local government, is providing additional two mobile water treatment compact units. Through the Anbar Emergency Committee UNICEF is supporting rehabilitation of the existing water treatment unit, taking place in parallel with increased water distribution through water trucking. Two out of the three safe water production facilities in the Al Khaliidiya City are located in areas currently inaccessible due to insecurity. The remaining facility functions only 14 hours per day, resulting in severe water shortages for the city. The local NGO providing water to the nearby Al Habaniya Tourist City has altered its water trucking service to Al Khaliidiya to meet acute needs there. Although the alteration has affected water availability in Al Habaniya TC, sustainable access to safe water for the 4,450 families in this location remains a priority for WASH partners. Increasing numbers of returnees (affecting Tikrit and Daur districts in Salah Al Din Governorate, locations in Diyala Governorate, and Zummar, Sunoni and Rabia in Ninewa Governorate) has created pressing need to repair water treatment facilities, manage solid waste, provide generators, submersible pumps and fuel, water treatment chemicals, and ensure that water and sanitation facilities in schools are rehabilitated. UNICEF provided 2 generators, water quality monitoring tools and reagents to the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) to ensure continuous provision of water supply. The generators were provided to Mamilian and Bardarash camps benefitting 21,500 persons, and other supplies were provided to Chamishko camp benefitting 8,750 persons.

In Dahuk, water trucking is ongoing to non-camp IDPs benefitting 49,300 persons in multiple locations over 7 districts. Water trucking is being conducted in Arbat IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah, while Ashti, Qurato, and Aliyawa camps are receiving full WASH services through support to partners Qatari Red Crescent (QRC), Arche noVa and Save the Children International (SCI) respectively. To improve sustainable water provision the UNICEF-funded water network construction in Al Wand 2 camp continues through partner SCI. The temporary intake and water treatment system in Tazar De camp is established, in partnership with Action Contre La Faim (ACF). More than 1,700 families were reached by these interventions. In August, 44,450 families at Khanke, Essian, Sheikhan, Dawodia, and Garmawa IDP camps in Dahuk were reached with solid waste activities.

Additional needs identified in Baghdad, Erbil and Dahuk Governorates during the reporting period include increased hygiene promotion activities, improved access to showers and latrines, and support to garbage disposal. Improvement of water networks is required for the Dahuk IDP camps Khanke, Bersieve 2, Chamishko, Karbarto 1 and 2. Operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, and water quality monitoring by UNICEF through partner French Red Cross (FRC) is being done in Khanke and Sharia camps, reaching 35,400 persons. Installation of latrines is continuing in Anbar, Baghdad and Erbil. Hygiene kits (19,700 kits in total) were distributed in Anbar and Baghdad. Hygiene promotion and awareness materials were delivered to government counterparts and local NGO partners to deliver water conservation messaging to families and host communities living across Najaf–Karbalā road. In Qadissiya, Thi Qar, Najaf, Missan, Muthanna, Basra and Dahuk, hygiene kits and other non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to 38,400 displaced families.

Provision of safe water is critical in maintaining children’s health. In August, WASH and Health Cluster partners prioritised cholera preparedness planning for highly at-risk Governorates. The WASH plan focuses on prepositioning cholera kits and

8 UNOCHA Press Release, ‘European Refugee Crisis Highlights Lack of Funding for Iraq’, Erbil, 13 September 2015
9 Results for the Anbar displacements are recorded against UNICEF’s 90-day Anbar-response plan which ran between 15 May and 15 August 2015. Achievements against this plan were monitored separately during the 90-day response period, but contribute to the overall results of the Iraq-wide IDP response.
disinfection items, close monitoring water quality, and safe final disposal of latrine sludge. Community-based specific awareness campaigns are being prioritised.

Shortage of funding is hampering UNICEF support to NGO’s and government in camps, host communities and returnee areas. It is estimated that if current underfunding continues, more than 1.5 million people across Iraq will not be able to access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Cash Assistance
In August 2015, UNICEF and the Governorate of Dahuk started a US$1.2 million agreement for disbursement of emergency cash assistance to a targeted 4,800 vulnerable families living in camp settings. During August 2015, project activities assisted 1,900 households in Bajet Kandala IDP camp. All data for distribution have been collected and recorded by UNICEF through dedicated hardware and software ‘Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS)’. All data were shared with the central database of the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Governorate of Dahuk, in order to avoid duplication and minimize overlapping of interventions. Each target household received a one-off payment of US$250 in cash.

Many families have experienced multiple displacements and moved to the camps after seeking shelter in unfinished buildings and schools. Each of these families has unique needs and cash allows them to meet those changing needs in a dignified manner and in a better way than the humanitarian actors may be able to predict. Early results from Post Distribution Assessments show that cash assistance received by UNICEF to date was spent to meet primary requirements. Virtually all families spent part of the grant to access food, while up to eighty per cent of families spent part of the grant to support medical expenses. An average of 25 percent of families used the grant to meet utilities costs. To a minor extent, the grant was also used to meet education costs and for debt repayment.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)
UNICEF formally activated its Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to meet the immediate life-saving needs (drinking water, emergency nutrition, and hygiene) of IDPs in August 2014. The RRM consists of rapid assessments (through hand-held digital data tablets) and simultaneous delivery of essential items through a consortium of UN agencies (WFP, OCHA, IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF) and nine NGO partners with the capacity to cover 16 governorates fully and two governorates partially (Nineveh and Anbar are covered where humanitarian access is possible). UNICEF is providing overall RRM coordination, including strategic planning and technical leadership, capitalization of lessons learned, and scale up of best practices and innovations.

At the end of August 2015, the RRM had reached more than 3.5 million individuals. In response to the recent displacements from Anbar and Salah Al-Din, throughout the month of August the RRM Consortium distributed more than 30,200 RRM kits, benefiting more than 211,000 individuals at more than 105 locations across 9 governorates. The August figure includes 15,528 RRM kits delivered to hard-to-reach areas in Anbar (including Amriyat Al Fallujah and Khalidiya) and Salah Al-Din (Tikrit, Al-Dor and Al-Alam) through RRM partners benefitting more than 109,000 individuals.

Communication for Development (C4D)
To raise awareness of issues facing IDPs and provide essential messaging, UNICEF set up billboards in each camp in Erbil. UNICEF set up 34 large billboards and 350 post signs. The first billboard campaign undertaken was child protection, delivering anti-child labour messaging to communities in host communities and camps.
UNICEF is appealing for an overall US$160 million in its Humanitarian Action for Children appeal (revised downwards from US$319 million in the 2014/2015 appeal) to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, including US$48 million to respond to priority life-saving needs as part of the revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP, July to December 2015).

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<th>Sector</th>
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<th>HRP Requirement</th>
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*Note funded amounts includes HQ Cost Recovery & CO Cross Sectoral Costs** FGM/GBV funds received included and monitored under CP in line with SRP Funds Appeal (CP: US$472,508 and FGM/ GBV: US$ 1,008,566)*** US$ 1,630,379 thematic funds SM149910 reserved for salaries and not allocated to any Programme Section included against EM budget.

Next SitRep: 16/10/2015
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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 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.
The tapered closing of the 2014/2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is ongoing to the end of 2015, alongside the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP, July to December 2015). UNICEF appeals for $160 million for the remainder of the year, $48 million of which falls under the UN HRP appeal.

The table shows Cluster Targets and Results against the UN-wide SRP HRP, and UNICEF targets and results against the larger $160 million HAC appeal. UNICEF’s SRP/HRP targets are shown for each indicator in the relevant footnote.

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (August 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</th>
<th>Cluster Revised SRP/HRP Target</th>
<th>Cluster HRP Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Target</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply[1]</td>
<td>2,870,457</td>
<td>2,589,983</td>
<td>3,798,583</td>
<td>2,375,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to functional latrines [2]</td>
<td>880,188</td>
<td>492,395</td>
<td>970,607</td>
<td>172,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [3]</td>
<td>1,410,376</td>
<td>1,033,652</td>
<td>1,486,086</td>
<td>916,042</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>Cluster Revised SRP/HRP Target</th>
<th>Cluster HRP Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Target</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces [3]</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>221,86</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>202,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers and education personnel trained on PSS or EiE [4]</td>
<td>12,100</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>2,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children benefited from the provision of learning materials [5]</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>143,74</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>134,285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH &amp; NUTRITION</th>
<th>Cluster Revised SRP/HRP Target</th>
<th>Cluster HRP Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Target</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services[6]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services [6]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>484,000</td>
<td>144,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization [6]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93,400</td>
<td>78,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns[7]</td>
<td></td>
<td>IDP: 384,000</td>
<td>IDP:161,318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host: 5,460,000</td>
<td>Host: 5,421,652</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILD PROTECTION</th>
<th>Cluster Revised SRP/HRP Target</th>
<th>Cluster HRP Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Target</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grave child rights violations reported and verified [8]</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children identified for and referred to specialized protection services [9]</td>
<td>14,958</td>
<td>10,029</td>
<td>14,846</td>
<td>7,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving psychosocial support services in static and mobile CFS [10]</td>
<td>111,833</td>
<td>82,801</td>
<td>108,493</td>
<td>60,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children reunited, placed in family or alternative care arrangement [11]</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>3,896</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL PROTECTION</th>
<th>Cluster Revised SRP/HRP Target</th>
<th>Cluster HRP Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Target</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable households receiving child focused cash transfer[12]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,887</td>
<td>21,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAPID RESPONSE &amp; WINTERIZATION</th>
<th>Cluster Revised SRP/HRP Target</th>
<th>Cluster HRP Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Target</th>
<th>UNICEF HAC Results (as of 31.08.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response[13]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,080,914</td>
<td>3,503,829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] The indicator includes water supply & water quality interventions, with exception of the distribution of water bottles and jerry cans, since they are not providing sufficient quantities of water to the beneficiaries. Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 2,798,583

[2] Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 650,607

[3] The indicator only includes individuals directly benefitting from distribution of hygiene and dignity kits. Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 936,096

[4] Indicator is adjusted to more accurately reflect child beneficiaries in UNICEF-supported temporary learning spaces (tented schools). Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 350,000

[5] Newly-added indicator to reflect child beneficiaries of learning materials. Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 350,000

[6] Due to multiple displacement, the services may be provided to the same beneficiaries more than one time. Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s targets for ‘Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home service is 12,000’. For ‘Children provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services’ is 384,000. For ‘Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization’ is 80,000. Polio targets remain the same between the SRP/HRP and the HAC.

[7] Figures indicate the number of children that have been vaccinated at least once. National polio immunization campaigns target all US children all over Iraq. Fewer subnational campaigns target the Governorates worst affected by IDP movements. Results reflect official MoH figures (including immunized IDPs determined throughout the PNIDs) for the May PNIDs. Previously, IDP beneficiary figures were estimated by UNICEF according to IOM’s IDP tracking figures from
each governorate and the immunization coverage rate per governorate as per MoH. Reported here are MoH figures as of Polio National Immunization Day (PNID) April 2015. Polio targets remain the same between SRP/HRP and HAC.

[8] The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) holds information on grave violations against children’s rights. The MRM records the number of children affected, number of violations occurring, and the number of cases. In previous UNICEF humanitarian reporting, the number of children affected by grave rights violations was reported. This indicator now reports the number of violations of child rights, rather than the number of children affected. Therefore December results are not comparable and not included here. Other figures have been adjusted accordingly. Figures have been adjusted accordingly. Grave violations of child rights via the MRM targets remain the same between SRP/HRP and HAC.

[9] In previous reporting, this indicator included numbers of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). These children are now reported separately, under a dedicated UASC indicator. Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 8,403.

[10] Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 86,895

[11] Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 896

[12] Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 5,871

[13] Some families are assisted several times through the RRM due to prolonged or multiple displacements. While previously this indicator reflected only the ODK reported individuals reached through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in partnership with DRC, NRC, ACTED, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children International, it is now calculated by using the number of RRM kits distributed by RRM implementing partners to IDP families and reported back to UNICEF. Each kit is for a family of 7 members. Within the UN-wide SRP/HRP, UNICEF’s target for this indicator is 1,380,914