Highlights

- UNICEF, in partnership with WHO and the MoH, conducted the national polio campaign from August 10th till August 17th in 12 governorates of Iraq. Areas that have recently experienced violence, including the city of Mosul and Anbar Governorate, have implemented the campaign successfully and reached a minimum of 3,482,092 children under 5 years of age (final numbers to be confirmed).

- Since June 2014, the number of IDPs in Dahuk Governorate reached approximately 400,000 individuals, more than 100,000 IDPs are estimated in Sulaymaniah, and about 155,000 IDPs are sheltered in Najaf and Kerbala Governorates. Consequently, an L3 emergency was declared throughout Iraq.

- On August 16th, UNICEF signed a USD $5 million agreement with the Government of Dahuk to support emergency cash transfers to displaced families. The partners are still working on the details of the program, which should be launched shortly after the Government's completion of a census of all IDPs in the area.

- In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, half of the 5,746 schools are occupied and serve either as shelter for affected IDPs or military and over half of the country’s 95,666 teachers are also affected by displacement. Unless alternative shelter can be found, it is unlikely that all schools will be operational by the start of the new school year, on September 10th, ultimately affecting over 850,000 children (Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs, Kurdish host community children).

- Due to the ongoing violence, as well as ethnic and religious dynamics, secondary displacement to the South of Iraq is continuing. The total number of IDPs in Najaf reached up to 78,000 during the reporting period. Najaf and the surrounding governorates of Kerbala and Wasit, voice increasing concerns regarding the incapability of providing all IDPs with basic services and overstretched public infrastructure.

- In response to the increasingly urgent humanitarian needs, UNICEF continues to strengthen its rapid response mechanism, with the support of five official partner NGOs (ACTED, DRC, NRC, Mercy Corps and Save the Children International). As of today, 57,418 have been reached.

- Since 2nd August, UNICEF has dispatched 89 truckloads, or more than 60 metric tons, of humanitarian aid including safe drinking water for 162,000 displaced people, supplementary food (such as high protein biscuits) for 92,000 people, and emergency health kits serving 100,000 people, among other items.

12th – 18th August 2014

People in need

1,500,000

(SRP 20 June 2014 estimate; SRP planning figures to be revised by August)

People currently displaced

1,200,000

(SRP 20 June 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

US$ 91,883,365

(subject to final review of recovery costs)
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals declared a Level 3 emergency throughout Iraq, due to the gravity of the humanitarian crisis. This declaration aims to simplify tools and systems, and ultimately facilitate a more efficient and coordinated humanitarian response in Iraq. To date, 17 of 31.7 million Iraqis (53.7% of the total population) are affected by the current crisis. The UN estimates that approximately 1.5 million individuals are in need of humanitarian aid (4.7% of total population, including host communities) and 1.2 million people are currently displaced (3.8% of total population).

Due to the ongoing violence, as well as ethnic and religious dynamics, secondary displacement to the South of Iraq, primarily to Najaf, Kerbala, Wassit, Missan and Basrah, is continuing. The total number of IDPs in Najaf reached up to 78,000 IDPs in the reporting period. Najaf and the surrounding governorates of Kerbala and Wassit, voice increasing concerns regarding their incapability of providing all IDPs with basic services.

The number of IDPs currently hosted in Dahuk Governorate is estimated to have reached over 400,000 IDPs (OCHA). Of the 55,000 IDPs that had reportedly crossed into Syria from Sinjar District in Nineawa Governorate, most made their way into Dahuk Governorate through the Pesh Khabour checkpoint. Zakho town alone (population of 350,000) is hosting 100,000 IDPs. Four IDP camps are already under construction in Dahuk Governorate and another 8 are under discussion. 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 strain of hosting 217,192 refugees from Syria\(^1\). The KRG resources are overstretched and the pressure on public services is high.

In response to the increasingly urgent humanitarian needs, UNICEF continues to strengthen its rapid response mechanism, with the support of five official partner NGOs (ACTED, DRC, NRC, Mercy Corps and Save the Children International), continuously prioritizing the delivery of assistance in hard to reach areas.


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 and the Child Protection Sub-cluster. 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. UNICEF continues to lead the WASH and Education Clusters, 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 Dahuk and Erbil Governorates. Over the past weeks, the Cluster has established a WASH strategy for immediate response. In alignment with this strategy, NGO focal points are identified and coordinated according to expertise and geographic areas.

The Education Cluster was launched in March 2014 and has since expanded to encompass 17 partner organizations, including UN agencies, INGOs, and government partners. A Dahuk-based education cluster coordination group has also been established. 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, INGOs, 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 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. The SRP is under revision, and the 3 RP for Syrian refugees and host communities is under development.

**Analysis of Program Response per Sector**

**Child Protection**

UNICEF with the support of partners Nujeen, SOSD, Kurds, Hari-kari, and the VOP CP mobile team, established eight Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) across Dahuk and Ninewa Governorates. The UNICEF CFSs provide psychosocial support activities for the IDPs living in Dahuk City, Kani, Sharia, Al Shikhan, Lalesh, Zakho and Bajid Kandala. During the reporting period, 3,994 were registered, and an average of 600 boys and girls participated in the CFS activities.

UNICEF facilitators and partners are present in different IDP locations in Dahuk to identify vulnerable children, unaccompanied and separated children, as well as children affected by armed conflict. Since August 3rd, a total of 204 cases of grave violations against children in conflict have been identified and 82 could already be verified. UNICEF is continuing to identify new cases of grave violations and referring children to appropriate services.

UNICEF implemented the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) and is registering the UASC cases (unaccompanied children) on a daily basis. UNICEF is in dialogue with IRC and ICRC to strengthen rapid family tracing and reunification (FTR), and to develop a comprehensive follow up mechanism and service delivery for UASC.

UNICEF is coordinating the CP response in close collaboration with local authorities, and other focal points in Dahuk Governorate, including border officials, to strengthen Child Protection activities at border crossings.

**Education**

According to estimates, immediately after the influx of IDPs, up to half of the 5,746 schools in the KR-I were occupied and served as shelter for either affected IDPs or military. Over half of the country’s 95,666 teachers are also affected by displacement. The situation in Dahuk Governorate is particularly dire, since almost two thirds of the 1450 schools in the Governorate are occupied or affected by IDP families. The education cluster is meeting with the authorities and partners to develop strategies for alternative learning spaces, which are currently under review by the Ministry of Education (MoE)/KRG, while the shelter cluster is looking into a strategy to provide alternative housing. The 12 IDP camps, which are already being constructed or in planning will pose an ultimate solution to free public buildings. However, it is unlikely that all schools will be operational by the start of the new school year, on September 10th, ultimately affecting over 850,000 children (Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs, Kurdish host community children).
The postponed examinations scheduled for August 17-18th, which were an immediate concern of the Ministry of Education, started in time and are still ongoing. The Minister announced an Educational Emergency, requesting a wider range of partners for their assistance, since there is a need for a multi-sector and strategy response to the complex education challenges. While the MoE is generally opposed to the idea of using tents as permanent school premises, UNICEF advocated for tented schools in camps.

August 16th the MoE, with the support of UNICEF successfully conducted the postponed 9th grade examination for the IDPs that had missed the opportunity to participate in regular examinations. In preparation UNICEF financially supported the airlift of examination papers, answer sheets and other supportive examination materials for grades 6, 9 and 12 from Baghdad to Erbil.

All Catch-up Classes organized by UNICEF in cooperation with the MoE, teachers, principals and INTERSOS, in 7 locations in Anbar and Erbil Governorates, with the intention to prepare the students for their final examinations was finalized according to the schedule. More than 1,500 students benefitted from these activities. The 3 schools in Shaqlawa are continuing operations, however, with alternative focus on the provision of refresher courses for students from grades 1 to 6 and recreational activities. An average of 400 students are participating in these activities.

As rapid response to the massive influx of IDPs primarily into Dahuk Governorate since the beginning of August, UNICEF liaised with 18 headmasters in different schools in Dahuk and provided 15 recreational kits, in order to initiate recreational activities for the affected children hosted in the schools and surrounding areas. Since the 13th of August, an average of 2,384 participating in the offered services on the daily basis. In Baherka camp, UNICEF with Save the Children initiated recreational activities and refresher courses at three classroom tents for an average of 270 students.

Health & Nutrition

The Iraqi Ministry of Health with the support of UNICEF and WHO conducted a polio vaccination campaign from August 10th – 14th 2014 across 12 high risk governorates, including Baghdad, Babil, Kerbala, Najaf, Diyala, Anbar, Salah Al-Din, Nineawa, Kirkuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Dahuk. While final figures are still to be collated, first reports confirmed that nearly 3.5 million children under five years of age have been immunized against polio during the campaign.

Due to the recent influx of IDPs into Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah Governorates, the campaign was extended until August 17th 2014 in these Governorates, including an additional mobile vaccination unit on Pesh Khabour checkpoint, in order to ensure that the campaign reaches all children.

UNICEF, the Department of Health (DOH)/ Dahuk and WHO agreed to streamline immediate and recovery phase of a joint health and nutrition response. Regular immunization activities against measles and polio have been disrupted and hindered due to the mass movements of people. However, DOH/ Dahuk decided to continue outreach immunization activities (measles & polio) with support of UNICEF after completion of National Immunization Days (NIDs) and is currently conducting a preliminary and preparatory needs assessment.

In response to the nutritional needs of the rapidly increasing displaced populations living under dire humanitarian conditions, UNICEF supplied a total of 770 cartons of high energy biscuits and 500 cartons of supplementary food to the DoH, DMC (local authorities) and partners (ACTED, NRC, ACF) to be distributed to approximately 30,000 IDPs in Najaf and Dahuk Governorates, with particular focus on children under the age of 5 years. Authorities started distribution through Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) and partnering NGOs are distributing the food supplements as part of UNICEF’s rapid response mechanism.

Additionally UNICEF delivered medical treatment and equipment, as well as 64,000 sachets of Oral Rehydration Solution to PHCCs in Dahuk and Najaf, which will be sufficient to manage more than 10,000 cases of diarrhea.

UNICEF started preparations for a comprehensive nutrition assessment in Najaf, Kerbala and Wassit Governorates. Field work will start immediately after assessment teams participate in a one-day training, held over the course of three days.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Following the most recent wave of displacement in the beginning of August 2014, WASH cluster partners have been readjusting the immediate response in line with the shifting needs. Focusing on the most critical areas in key locations in Dahuk (Zakho, Kanki, Sharia and Bajid Kandala); Erbil (Ainkawa and Baherka); Sulaymaniyah (Chamchamal and Kalar); Najaf (Najaf City); Diyala (Khanaqin) and Baghdad (Al Nanahrawan Camp) partners are working closely with the
Government Emergency Cells to address the needs of the displaced gathering in schools and collective shelter as well as the most vulnerable who are residing in unfinished buildings. Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is a priority of all WASH partners. At the same time, the WASH Cluster, with UNICEF as lead agency, is mapping out and commencing interventions as IDP camps are rapidly established by the government.

UNICEF’s primary focus in the north of Iraq shifted from medium term support, such as rehabilitation of water systems and water trucking, back to immediate, life-saving WASH intervention. Within the framework of UNICEF’s rapid response mechanism, partner NGOs (NRC, ACTED) are continuously providing safe drinking water and urgently needed hygiene and WASH NFI supplies. UNICEF started the installation of 218 mobile latrines and 15 water tanks in various areas, with continuously high concentration of IDPs, benefitting more than 20,000 IDPs. Additionally, UNICEF is shifting sanitation supplies from deserted camps (e.g. Khazer and Garmawa Transit Camp) to new locations with acute needs.

UNICEF’s WASH activities in the center and south of Iraq have not been greatly affected by the security situation and recent population movements. UNICEF, with the support of its partners, is providing close to 300,000 liters of safe water on a daily basis to a minimum of 14,000 IDPs in Anbar Governorate and daily solid waste disposal for more than 7,000 individuals. UNICEF addressed immediate WASH needs by installing a total of 30 water tanks, benefitting more than 11,500 IDPs in Khanaqin Checkpoint in Diyala Governorate, Najaf City in Najaf Governorate and Al Nanahrawan Camp in Baghdad Governorate. Additionally UNICEF distributed 2,000 adult hygiene kits and 4,000 jerry cans in Najaf City, benefitting a minimum of 12,000 IDPs.

In total, in the past week, UNICEF provided access to safe water to approximately 70,000 IDP, improved or provided access to sanitation to close to 30,000 IDPs, distributed WASH NFIs to approximately 70,000 IDPs and provided access to hygiene materials to more than 50,000 IDPs.

Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF’s C4D facilitators and partners supported assessments in various new IDP locations, in order to generate information on numbers, situation and needs, prompting the immediate emergency response. Since August 7th, approximately 7,800 Christian families are sheltering in churches, schools, unfinished or unoccupied buildings and parks in Ainkawa, Erbil Governorate. Church authorities and the local community are overwhelmed. UNICEF’s local partner WEO initiated an awareness campaign on sanitation and solid management among the IDP families through dialogues and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

Additionally, C4D facilitators promoted awareness generation messages on water consumption and put up posters to prevent families from consuming non-drinkable water.

External Communications

In line with the growing need for humanitarian support to displaced communities from northwestern Iraq, UNICEF deployed external communications staff to field sites throughout the Kurdistan Region. Visibility of ongoing activities, namely the Rapid Response Mechanism, increased.

ICO staff participated in 22 media interviews, for outlets including BBC World, CNN International, and German, Irish, and Swedish news stations. Spokespersons conducted interviews in Arabic, English, and German.

UNICEF participates in a daily external media coordination meeting with other humanitarian agencies to align messages in the response to massive internal displacement.

Supply and Logistics

Two humanitarian airlifts arrived in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, with a total of 127,200 emergency food rations for distribution among the most vulnerable children and families.

Based on rapid assessments in IDP locations in Dahuk Governorate, UNICEF locally procured 13,000 sets of children clothing to distribute to IDP children affected by the latest displacement. The purchase included 1,000 sets for 0-24 months, baby rompers and 12-24 months baby pants, 3,000 sets (including shoes, pants and shirts) for each 3-5 years, 6-9 years, 10-13 years and 14-17 years old children, half of which are for boys and half for girls.

UNICEF received 23 truckloads of family hygiene kits from Turkey, and sent 20,000 kits to Dahuk and 10,000 kits to Erbil warehouse. These are distributed as part of UNICEF’s rapid response mechanism (RRM), among other purposes.
Next SitRep: 25/08/2014

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>
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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.
### WASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - June 10th</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached June 11th - August 9th</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - August 9th</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>357,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Emergency affected population reached with improved sanitation systems</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>157,800</td>
<td>103,250</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></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>265,664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - August 9th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children received learning materials</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers trained to provide psycho-social support</td>
<td>1,200</td>
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</table>

### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - August 9th</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children provided with access to growth monitoring services</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and youth 6 months to 23 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under 5 vaccinated against Polio</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Emergency affected population reached with health promotion campaigns</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - August 9th</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of separated children in emergencies reunified or in alternative care</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Emergency affected children provided with psycho-social support</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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### SOCIAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - August 9th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of most vulnerable families receiving child focused cash transfer</td>
<td>10,000 families</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### RAPID RESPONSE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - August 9th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of sudden displaced families in transit receiving essential relief items (family package)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
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### WINTERIZATION

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<tr>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Reached Jan 1st - August 9th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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</table>

* Period comprising response to Anbar IDP crisis
** Period comprising response to Anbar IDP crisis and Ninewa crisis
* This figure reflects only IDP children vaccinated in entry points, checks points and children remaining in unstable settings.
* 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, other partners delivered rapid response packages reaching more than 25,000 individuals.