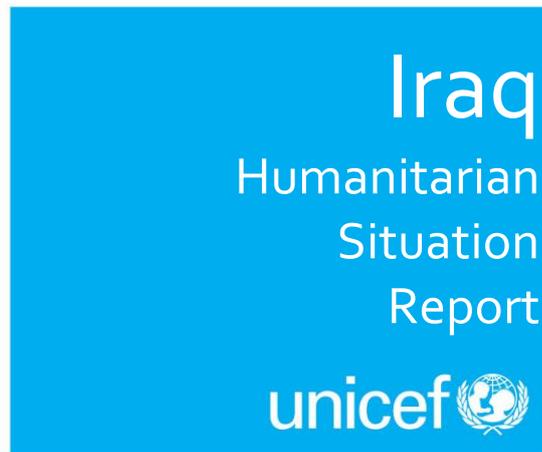




Shefa, 9 years old, in Dahuk organises her new school supplies. "I love to write, and these copy books will help me. I hope to be a doctor in the future" ©UNICEF/Iraq/2018/Jeelo



Highlights

- Heavy rainfall that started on 22 November disrupted water supply and sanitation networks in IDP camps in Qayyara, Ninewa, including the six Jeda'ah camps. Road access was temporarily halted due to flooding. After rehabilitation of the road by IOM, by 25 November UNICEF and partners restored safe water delivery (25 litres pppd) to the 52,000 people (24,440 children) in the Jeda'ah camp complex.
- In November, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium delivered emergency items including water and food to 24,648 individuals (12,670 children) in flood-affected camps and villages.
- UNICEF delivered education supplies to 50,722 children (25,868 girls), including in 234 schools across Hawiga (Kirkuk) and Dahuk. Since January 2018, 288,040 school-age children (126,511 girls) have received key materials to support learning.
- In November, UNICEF, the Iraq Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) launched the sixth [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey](#). Key findings are that 80 per cent of all children experience violence at home or in school; and while 92 per cent of children are enrolled in primary school, only just over half of children from poorer backgrounds complete primary level, and less than a quarter graduate from secondary school.

UNICEF Response with partners

Key Indicators	UNICEF		Cluster	
	Target	Result*	Target	Result*
Vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response	1,030,000	112,126**		
Emergency affected populations with access to sufficient safe water supply	1,300,000	959,987	2,309,765	1,969,225
Girls and boys receiving education supplies	450,000	288,040	528,222	409,911
Children and caregivers participating in structured, sustained, resilience, or psychosocial support programmes	186,300	167,429	203,865	298,432
Children under 1 vaccinated against measles through routine services	50,000	35,053		

*Results are cumulative (January-November 2018). For explanation of results compared to targets see the narrative report and footnotes under the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) table starting on page 9.

** Since January, progress against 2018 targets has been limited, mainly because of lower than anticipated levels of new displacements. Also, as discussion on camp consolidation/closure remains inconclusive, there have been no large-scale camp relocation movements yet.

November 2018

4 million children in need out of **8.7 million people** affected (OCHA, [HRP 2018](#))

1.86 million internally displaced people (IDP)

4.11 million people returned to newly-accessible areas (IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#), January 2014 to 31 October 2018)

Target population in 2018

Rapid Response: **1,030,000 IDPs**

WASH: **1.3 million people**

Education: **450,000 children**

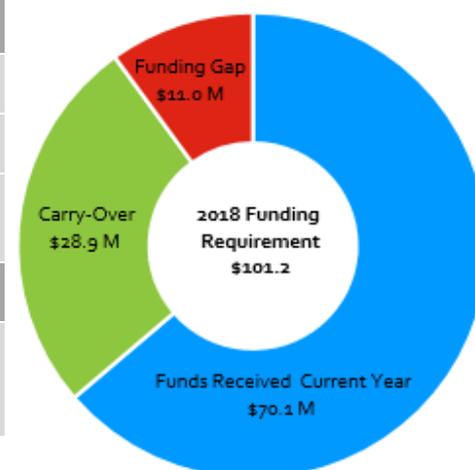
Health: **1.2 million children (polio)**

Child Protection: **186,300 children and caregivers**

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 101.2 million

Funding Status⁺
US \$ 98.9 million



⁺ 'Funding status' includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as carry-forward from the previous year. 'Funding gap' is calculated per programme. The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total HAC requirements – as of September 2018, there is a surplus under WASH, Education, and Child Protection. See page 8 for more detailed information.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Following heavy rains on 22 and 23 November, flooding caused widespread destruction across Iraq. Ninewa, Thi Qar and Salah al Din were the most heavily-affected governorates, recording several casualties and widespread damage to homes, schools, bridges, roads and other public infrastructure. Data from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster¹ revealed around 18 camps for internally displaced people (IDP) affected by flooding, damaging infrastructure and impacting over 130,000 IDPs including 65,000 children. In Ninewa, several IDP camps including Qayyarah Airstrip, the Jeda'ah camp complex, and Nimrud camp all sustained heavy damages. Assessments in Ninewa identified tent replacement, restoration of WASH services, and drainage/clearing operations as immediate needs.² As rains are expected to continue in the coming month, there remains a need to resolve shelter and camp infrastructure issues, especially surface water drainage systems, to mitigate against future flooding as well as exacerbated risks presented by cold winter temperatures. Conversely, heavier rainfall has contributed to alleviate freshwater stress in southern Iraqi governorates. In November, reduction in Acute Watery Diarrhoea incidence continued in Basrah and the total cases returned to below World Health Organisation (WHO) thresholds.

Findings from a recent study suggest rates of return are stabilising across Iraq.³ As of 31 October, 4.1 million individuals, including over 2 million children, had returned home, while 1.86 million individuals, including more than 900,000 children remain displaced. More than half (54 per cent) have been displaced for over three years. Around 30 per cent of families are displaced in camps, 70 per cent in out-of-camp settings, including nearly eight per cent in critical shelter⁴. Of those in camps, a majority remain in Ninewa (51 per cent) and Dahuk (27 per cent)⁵. Returnee populations also face challenges – more than 130,300 individuals (3 per cent) are in critical shelters, which increases their vulnerability to illness as winter approaches. In the coming 12 months, 64 per cent of IDPs intend to stay in their areas of displacement, 11 per cent plan to return, one per cent want to leave the country or resettle elsewhere in Iraq, and 24 per cent remain undecided. Families from Salah al Din and Kirkuk are most likely to return home within the next year, while those from Sinjar are least willing to do so. Key issues hindering returns include: problems with housing, earning a living and accessing basic services, social cohesion, security, and mental health issues. Destruction of houses in areas of origin was the most prevalent self-reported reason for continued displacement⁶.

Between January and October, 16,932 newly-arrived families (approximately 101,600 individuals, including around 50,000 children) were recorded entering IDP camps in Ninewa. Around 51 percent of these 'new' arrivals were reported as secondary displacements⁷. The major reasons for return to camps continue to be financial or economic hardship, accompanied by limited or no access to adequate shelter due to damaged houses.⁸

In November, UNICEF and the Iraq Central Statistics Office (CSO) launched the sixth [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey](#). Key findings are that 80 per cent of all children experience violence at home or in school; while 92 per cent of children are enrolled in primary school, only just over half of children coming poorer backgrounds complete their primary education, and less than a quarter graduate from secondary school. In health, 5 out of 10 of children are fully vaccinated, with the poorest children missing out the most; and less than 40 per cent of all Iraqi households have access to safely-managed water.

Humanitarian partners in northern Iraq continued to face access constraints in the delivery of humanitarian aid during the month. Despite high level advocacy on this, and although the parliament discussed a bill to remove federal checkpoints between the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and federal Iraq, as of end-November constraints for humanitarian partners remained unresolved.

On 25 November, a 6.3-magnitude earthquake hit the Iran-Iraq border.⁹ The Kurdistan Regional Government's (KRG) Joint Crisis Coordination Centre confirmed at least three people died and around 100 people were hospitalized, with injuries ranging from heart-attacks, fractures, and lacerations from falling debris.

¹ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Flood Preparedness and Response, 29 November 2018 (internal briefing)

² Ibid.

³ International Organisation for Migration (IOM) [Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\)](#) as of 31 October 2018.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Critical Shelters - informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings.

⁶ [Reasons to Remain: Categorising Protracted Displacement in Iraq](#) – November 2018

⁷ [CCCM Mosul Camps New Arrivals Monitoring](#) - January to October 2018

⁸ [Ibid](#) – 53.9% of respondents indicated financial/economic reasons (for example, families had no access to livelihood opportunities, no money to pay rent or purchase food); 15.7% indicated destroyed/damaged houses.

⁹ Affected areas include Garmiyan, Kifri, Khanaqin and Kalar.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF leads the [WASH Cluster](#), co-leads the [Education Cluster](#) with Save the Children International, leads the [Child Protection Sub-Cluster](#) (CPSC) and [Nutrition Working Group](#), (NWG) and is an active member of the Health cluster. UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Food Programme (WFP) coordinate the [Rapid Response Mechanism \(RRM\) Consortium](#) serving people on the move, and the Multi-Sector Emergency Package (MSEP) delivering aid in retaken areas. In addition, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) coordinate with relevant line Ministries through the Cholera Taskforce, led by the Ministry of Health (MoH). In November, cluster review of projects that will form the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan was completed. Child Protection sub-cluster has approved 27 projects (out of 40 received) for a value of US\$39 million; the WASH cluster approved 26 projects (out of 49 received) for a value of US\$75 million; the Education cluster approved 21 projects (out of 48 received), for a value of US\$35.5 million. In relation to the first 2019 Iraq Humanitarian Fund standard allocation, UNICEF-led clusters will select partners and vet projects in December 2018, for projects to start as part of the Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 in the coming January.

In November, the WASH Cluster co-coordination has changed from Action Contre la Faim, who have been in this role since 2015, to be taken up by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). Mercy Corps has been endorsed by the Strategic Advisory Group (SAD) as a 'technical support agency' for the WASH cluster, playing a specific co-ordination role in Ninewa and the KRI. Between 10 and 16 November, a technical Child Protection Information Management System Plus (CPIMS+) team visited Iraq to support initiation of the CPIMS+ pilot. The team held workshops with representatives of the KRI Directorate of Social Affairs (DoSA) and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), as well as Case Management Working Group (CMWG) members in Erbil and Dahuk. Also in November, the CMWG hosted a one-day workshop to review KRI Case Management Standard Operation Procedures (SOP). Two new thematic sections (children in contact with law and children associated with armed groups/forces) were suggested for the updated version. The first draft is expected in December 2018.

Estimated Population in Need (OCHA 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview)			
Start of humanitarian response: June 2014			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Population in Need	8,293,047	4,187,017	4,106,030
Children (Under 18)	3,889,736	1,958,827	1,930,909
Children Under Five	1,269,587	653,405	616,182
Children 6 to 23 months	752,612	389,297	363,315

Humanitarian Strategy

The 2018 Iraq [Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP) targets 3.4 million people in need. The plan was jointly launched alongside the Government's 2018 [Plan for Relief, Shelter and Stabilization](#) of Displaced People. The 102 humanitarian partners engaged in the HRP will reach as many newly-displaced families as possible by securing safe access and providing sequenced emergency packages. UNICEF's strategy under its 2018 [Humanitarian Action for Children](#) (HAC) Appeal in Iraq is aligned with the HRP. The Iraq HRP is complemented by the UN's two-year [Recovery and Resilience Programme](#) which aims to fast-track social dimensions of reconstruction. The RRP builds on existing humanitarian efforts and is designed to ensure people see tangible improvements in their daily lives at the start of the reconstruction process.

The 2019 HRP will target approximately 1,750,000 people of which 500,000 will be IDPs in camps, 550,000 will be non-camp IDPs, 500,000 returnees, and 200,000 vulnerable host community individuals. The strategic objectives of the 2019 plan will focus on: Post-conflict transition towards durable solutions; strengthening the centrality of protection; and contingency planning and preparedness for any future emergency response. The 2019 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal will support just over one million people, at least 500,000 children. Strategic objectives of the 2019 HAC are aligned with the 2019 HRP.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and Multisector Emergency Response Package (MSEP)¹⁰

In 2018, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium has delivered lifesaving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people, including children, on the move due to crisis or camp relocation. RRM assistance is extended to highly vulnerable returnee populations intending to return to their areas of origin and requiring support during their return.

Between January and November 2018, the Consortium reached 112,126 vulnerable people including 62,162 children on the move, with emergency response items to support access to safe water, good hygiene practices, and immediate food rations. Of the total reached, the majority (68 per cent) were supported during secondary displacements, 2 per cent during new displacements, 4 per cent during camp relocations and the remaining 27 per cent were assisted during emergency responses to flooding in Sinjar, Shirqat,

¹⁰ People may be reached by RRM more than once during displacement, including at mustering points; at a screening site with an initial package; and with the full package on arrival at a camp or in host communities. RRM does not register beneficiaries; all efforts are made to reduce duplication in reporting between partners.

Hamdaniyah and Mosul (Ninewa). The RRM Consortium planned to support anticipated camp relocation caseloads with immediate response items; however, as discussions on camp consolidation/closure remain inconclusive, there have been no large-scale camp relocations requiring assistance so far.

During November, RRM partners distributed 5,651 emergency kits to 32,143 individuals (16,431 children) across four governorates, ensuring provision of immediate supplies to highly at-risk families. The majority (77 per cent) were reached in flood-affected camps and villages where the Consortium activated RRM to assist 4,855 affected families (24,648 individuals including 12,670 children) within the first 48 hours of flooding. There were no Multi-Sector Emergency Package (MSEP) deliveries in November; as the level of active conflict in Iraq has declined in 2018, there have been no populations caught in frontline locations.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF supports vulnerable displaced families with temporary and sustainable WASH services and facilities, including emergency water trucking, rehabilitation of water and sewage treatment plants and water supply networks, and upgrade of WASH facilities in schools and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC). Where possible, services are being handed over to government partners as part of UNICEF's exit strategy, particularly in areas of return. In IDP camps, completing this handover is a challenge due to uncertainties around camp closure and consolidation, and considering differences in government capacity in various parts of the country.

In November, heavy rainfall towards the end of the month caused disruption to camp water supply and sanitation networks. Despite difficulties reaching camps due to surface water on access roads or washed out sections of road, UNICEF and partners restored delivery of safe water to the approximately 52,000 people (26,520 females, 24,440 children) in the Jeda'ah camp complex, Ninewa, by 25 November. With increase of water levels, water quality monitoring indicated issues in the Salamiyah and Jeda'ah IDP camps, where turbidity levels were particularly high – in these locations, water had to settle for around half an hour after transfer to camp tanks, and camp residents were advised to use household level filtration using fine cotton cloths. In two villages in Shirqat, Salah al Din¹¹, emergency WASH items including water buckets and sanitary napkins were distributed to over 2,000 families by the UNICEF WASH Service Centre (WSC) partner, while in Anbar the WSC partner supported drainage from camps. At the end of November, with further rains expected in December, there remain issues around damage to shelter and WASH infrastructure, as well as drainage concerns, that are being addressed in coordination with camp and local authorities, and WASH and Shelter Cluster partners.

UNICEF progress is at 74 per cent against its 2018 IDP water supply targets, and UNICEF-supported partner contribution has constituted 49 per cent of WASH Cluster results as of November 2018. Between January and November 2018, UNICEF has supported 959,987 IDPs (451,194 children of which 230,109 girls) through government and non-government partners, including through WASH Service Centres (WSC). In Mosul City, Ninewa, UNICEF delivered a daily average of 190m³ safe water to 19,700 individuals (10,047 females, 9,259 children) in 5 neighbourhoods of the Old City. UNICEF is supporting rehabilitation of 12 water networks in Mosul City, which are 33 per cent completed as of November 2018, serving around 25,000 individuals (12,750 females, 11,750 children). Water trucking to this part of the City has been decreasing in the second half of 2018 as networks are repaired in stages. Based on current status of works, and level of need in this area, it is anticipated that water trucking will continue until around February 2019. In response to water scarcity in southern Iraq, and further to the five water pumps installed in Basrah's central R-Zero water treatment plant in mid-October, in November UNICEF continued to ensure safe water provision and educational messaging reaching more than 50,000 children (25,000 girls) in 70 school buildings in Abu Khaseeb district, as a short-term measure to keep children in school.

In November, in Ninewa, WASH facility rehabilitation was completed in 30 Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) that serve a catchment area of around 37,700 individuals (19,227 females, 17,719 children), as well as in 24 schools in Telafar district, improving access for an estimated 8,930 individuals (4,554 females, 4,197 children). In 2018 so far, UNICEF has supported WASH rehabilitation in 247 schools and 160 PHC countrywide.

UNICEF and partners continued supporting solid waste management in camps across the country contributing to sanitary environments through cleaning campaigns, distribution of garbage bags, and garbage removal and disposal. As of November, 378,974 IDPs (178,118 children, 90,840 girls) have had continued access to adequately-maintained latrines, with UNICEF-supported partners contributing 79 per cent of the Cluster sanitation response. World Toilet Day was celebrated on 19 November 2018 in all UNICEF-supported camps. In 2018, more than 290,100 individuals, at least half of them children, have participated in hygiene promotion and social mobilization actions in UNICEF-supported camps and schools across the country.

In southern governorates, as part of the response to the water crisis in Basra, water trucking is ongoing for 70,000 children in 70 schools within Abu Al Khasib district, Basrah, while in Thi Qar, UNICEF supplied 168 water desalination membranes which were

¹¹ Villages of Al Khadrinyah and Al Hury.

installed by the Directorate of Water (DoW) in various locations, improving water quality for 40,000 individuals in the most-affected communities.

At the end of November, a meeting was held at the Centre for Disease Control in Baghdad to finalise responsibilities and accountabilities under the 2018-2019 Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan. The Plan is now agreed by the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF, the World Health Organisation (WHO), WASH and Health Clusters and concerned Directorates of Water and Health. UNICEF has supported its translation to Arabic.

Education

UNICEF supports access to education through establishment of temporary learning spaces, increasing space for formal education, and delivering non-formal education (NFE) interventions through partners. Quality of learning is supported through teacher training and the provision of teaching and learning materials. UNICEF also works to strengthen the capacity of national education actors to implement services in humanitarian situations.

More than 288,000 children are enrolled in UNICEF-supported schools in locations affected by the IDP crisis. In November, 120 teachers and education personnel completed trainings on a range of topics. Trainings on delivery of psychosocial support (PSS) in the classroom reached 98 teachers and PTA members (50 female) from 48 schools in Mosul, supported by the Directorate of Education (DoE) Ninewa. UNICEF supported School-Based Management (SBM) trainings that reached 815 teachers and PTA members (245 female) from 130 schools in Mosul, Dahuk and Erbil.

In the month, UNICEF delivered educational supplies to 50,722 children (25,868 girls) in schools to facilitate access to education, including in 234 schools across Hawiga (Kirkuk) and Dahuk, as well as stationery and student bags to children in IDP camp schools in Ninewa (Airstirp, Haj Ali, and Hamam al Alil). Since the start of the year, 288,040 school-age children (126,511 girls) have received key materials to support their classroom learning. In Hawiga, 18,575 children (8,499 girls) participated in Mine Risk Education (MRE) sessions or received key messages on risks posed by explosive ordnance through leaflets and brochures, presentations, focus group discussions, and simulation exercises, and dramas.

Actual or apparent shortages of teachers is a recurrent challenge since the start of the new school year, particularly in IDP camps, as displaced people have returned to their places of origin. UNICEF plans to support 400 volunteer teachers in the IDP camp schools in southern Mosul district, and continues to work with the MoE and the DoE Ninewa to overcome this issue. Delivery of certain education supplies – specifically Back to School campaign materials – faced challenges in November due to the new customs checkpoints/regulations; in this case, a federal Gol tax exemption letter is required to move supplies from UNICEF's Erbil office to partner offices in Kirkuk. At time of reporting, the needed exemption letter has been pending for one month.

Child Protection

UNICEF is reaching vulnerable children and caregivers through structured, sustained psychosocial support services (PSS), with referral to specialized child protection assistance¹² when needed, including for children with disabilities. UNICEF is working to deliver support to children in contact with the law, including children accused of affiliation with ISIL. UNICEF integrates a focus on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention across its work. UNICEF and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) promote integration of services in community centres, aiming to minimize stand-alone activities as part of resilience-focused interventions.

In November 2018, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 18,533 IDP children (8,192 girls), reaching a total 167,429 children (79,564 girls) since January 2018. Specialized child protection services reached 1,288 IDP children (564 girls) in November, bringing the total reached this year to 9,376 IDP children (4,026 girls). Specialised services include family tracing and reunification, legal assistance and alternative care. In November, 18,058 women, girls and boys who have experienced, or who are found to be at risk of, Gender Based Violence (GBV) have accessed case management and PSS services through UNICEF GBV programming. In the same month, 11 reports of grave violations of child rights were recorded, affecting 27 children. Nine of these violations were verified; incidents included the killing of six children (all boys) and maiming of a further 21 children (15 boys and six girls) in Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa and Salah al Din due to explosive material and bomb-attacks.

Addressing multiple vulnerabilities of children affected by conflict often requires inter-sectoral intervention. In addition to limited numbers and low capacities of Iraq's social workforce, weak coordination among social service providers poses an additional challenge in ensuring continuum of care for children with protection needs. UNICEF, together with the Child Protection Sub Cluster

¹² Specialized assistance includes case management, legal services, family tracing and reunification, and emergency alternative care.

and other protection partners, continue to work to ensure coordination, through information-sharing and capacity building in relation to child protection assessments and referrals. As one part of this work, UNICEF has initiated a pilot of the Child Protection Information Management System Plus (CPMIS+) in the KRI, starting in Dahuk; as of November, the initial features of the system have been developed and CPMIS+ is being tested by CP agencies engaged in case management. Once up and running, the CPMIS+ is expected to strengthen the overall system, and specifically improve management of case records.

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF supports delivery of routine immunization services, monitoring of infant and young children's growth, and counselling on Infant and Young Child feeding practices (IYCF). Where a child is identified with malnutrition, UNICEF and partners ensure referral to specialised care per UNICEF and WHO guidelines. Neonatal health services are supported, including awareness sessions in IDP camps. UNICEF supports government partners through delivery of supplies and staff capacity building, and also engages NGOs to mitigate for short-term gaps in critical service provision.

In 2018, UNICEF has supported social mobilization activities for one Nationwide Immunization Day (NID) in 14 governorates, one Sub-National Immunization Day (SNID)¹³ and three emergency campaigns in areas of concern in Anbar (Qa'im, Ana, Rawa), Kirkuk (Hawiga 1 and 2), Ninewa (Ba'aj, Hathar, Tel Afar, Sinjar), and Salah al Din. As of November 2018, UNICEF and partners reported 35,053 children under one year (17,877 girls) vaccinated against measles (70 per cent of target) through routine Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services, and, as part of ongoing polio prevention campaigns, 1,269,248 children under five (650,826 girls) vaccinated against polio (106 per cent of target) since January.¹⁴ In November, 3,361 doses of Vitamin A supplementation were given to children 9 to 59 months in camps, for a total of 30,856 doses given in 2018 so far.

In nutrition interventions, through UNICEF-supported partners, 20,437 pregnant women and new mothers attended health promotion sessions on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) between January and November 2018, and 143,345 nutritional status screenings for children aged 6-59 months (73,106 girls) have taken place. Of children screened in November, 184 were identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 28 with Severe Acute (SAM)¹⁵ and were provided with therapeutic feeding through the community-based management of acute malnourishment (CMAM) model. Cases with complications were referred to specialist Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC). In 2018 UNICEF has procured and delivered 80 tons of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) to Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) serving IDPs and returnees, and 11 tons of PlumpyNut to support management of SAM in IDP camps. Finding qualified staff to work on nutrition programmes is a challenge in Iraq, especially Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counsellors in camps. While longer-term coordination with the national Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) is needed to build sustained capacity, UNICEF is supporting local-level capacity of DoH and, in some cases, NGO staff. In 2018, 100 DoH and NGO staff (at least 37 female) have been trained on nutrition through three sessions run in July (50 staff) and November (50 staff).

UNICEF has been working to scale up health promotion programmes in IDP camps in 2018, including a 'home visits' initiative that supports maternal and neonatal health. In November, 8,500 individuals participated in UNICEF-supported health promotion events, and 2,581 new-borns (1,316 girls) and their mothers have been visited by trained health worker teams during the critical first month of life. In cases where risk signs were identified, new-borns and mothers were referred to the nearest health facility. UNICEF preparedness against outbreak of waterborne diseases are joint actions between WASH and Health teams, in coordination with WHO and the MoH. Supplies for treatment of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) have been prepositioned with local authorities in areas considered to be at high risk of outbreaks. To support national capacity, UNICEF has trained 25 government staff from Basrah's Directorate of Health on water quality monitoring, and 300 staff from 13 Basrah hospitals on treating waterborne diseases, including cholera, which is endemic in Iraq. Actions contribute to reducing risk of waterborne disease outbreak, at a time of year where this is a high concern.

¹³ Correction from October where two National Immunization Days were reported.

¹⁴ Routine polio services are supported by UNICEF through fixed units in IDP camps – in October 439 doses of polio vaccine reached children 9 to 59 months.

¹⁵ Numbers of children screened are a mix of anthropometric and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening, and figures of MAM and SAM cannot be used to infer prevalence in the population.

Cash Assistance

UNICEF is establishing links between humanitarian assistance and the Government's social protection framework to provide integrated support to vulnerable children. UNICEF's cash assistance is unconditional, but aims to support removal of barriers to children's access to education. UNICEF delivers an integrated package of support alongside government partners to identify protection-related concerns and refer cases to social workers for additional support. In the academic year 2017-2018, UNICEF had supported 3,902 children (1,877 girls) with cash assistance of US\$30 per child per month. UNICEF intends to support 3,000 children from 1,495 families in Mosul City with cash for education support¹⁶. Finalisation of a new contract with the finance service provider (FSP) for cash delivery was ongoing in November and is expected to be completed in December.

Funding has been limited for UNICEF cash assistance for IDP response in 2018, with a 70 per cent funding gap as of end-November. US\$3.8 million is urgently needed to ensure support to vulnerable families in the first semester of the new school year, helping parents to meet hidden costs of learning. Without these funds, UNICEF will not be able to reach its planned target of 9,000 children in 2018. These children may be at increased risk of drop-out, with longer-term consequences to their future.

Winter Response Preparations

In Iraq, extreme summer heat quickly turns to zero-degree temperatures, bringing with it heavy rains, snow storms, and freezing temperatures, especially at night. Children are especially vulnerable to winter weather that exacerbates risk of diseases such as pneumonia. In 2018-2019 winter response, UNICEF intend to reach 200,000 of the most vulnerable Iraqi children, delivering warm clothing in nine governorates. UNICEF has secured funds sufficient for 151,000 kits. Procurement is underway and distribution is scheduled to start in December. Resource mobilization efforts have continued with donor partners,, and for this season, it is estimated that 75% of the children targeted will receive warm clothing to protect them from Iraq's harsh winter.

Supply and Logistics

Since the start of 2018, UNICEF Iraq dispatched relief items to government and non-government partners with a value of over US\$9 million. In November, challenges created by new customs procedures continued, with additional permissions and documentation needed to move supplies between KRI areas to federal GoI areas. This mainly affects delivery of shipments between Dahuk and Erbil into Ninewa and Kirkuk, but the same process also applies if items enter through other points in Iraq. Earlier in 2018, receipt of offshore supplies and internal logistics were likewise challenged due to the internal political tension after the September 2017 referendum on the KRI's independence. Between March and September 2018, the situation had improved, however the new requirements are affecting humanitarian deliveries again. UNICEF has warehouses in Dahuk and Erbil that receive and store items intended for onward delivery by road to partners and affected communities including in Kirkuk and Ninewa.

Media and External Communication

In November, UNICEF launched the sixth [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey \(MICS\)](#) presenting key data on the situation of children and women in Iraq. The Baghdad launch was attended by the Minister of Finance and Planning as well as the UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General (DSRSG) and was covered by local and international media, including Al Jazeera and [France 24](#). It was also [broadcast live on Facebook](#). During the same month, UNICEF published a [photo essay on the floods](#) that have affected significant parts of Iraq, including Qayyarah and Jeddah camps. UNICEF's work to support clean [water for schools in Basrah](#) was also covered.

Security

Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) stepped up operations along the Iraq-Syrian border in early November after a major ISIL offensive on Syrian Defense Forces in Syria. Armed attacks in the Iraqi area of Al Qa'im, western Anbar in November included a ground attack led from Syrian territory on Popular Mobilisation Forces (PMF), attempted border crossings into Iraq, massing fighters close to the border, and ambush of a PMF commander's convoy near Rutba, Anbar. Homes of tribal sheikhs, alleged ISF-collaborators, and community leaders (mukhtars) were attacked in Rutba and Hit. Attacks on ISF border protection units also visibly increased along the Iraqi-Jordanian-Saudi borders around the Trebil sector in southwestern Anbar. Iraqi forces reinforced border patrols to deter ISIL movements between Syria and Iraq. Heavy rains in late November caused flooding and other damage to transportation

¹⁶ Exact figures may change depending on final registration of families in the programme.

infrastructure mainly in northern Iraq that impacted UNICEF operations by road. UNICEF will continue to take precautions to mitigate any negative impact on staff and programmes.

Funding as of 30 November 2018

In November, UNICEF Iraq received new contributions of US\$608,700 from UNICEF regional thematic funds in support of 2018 winter response for vulnerable IDP and returnee children, and US\$108,000 from the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to support UNICEF actions to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. In 2018, flexible [thematic humanitarian funds](#) have helped to support underfunded health and nutrition and cash assistance programmes. RRM needs have been less acute than anticipated in 2018, and resources received are adequate to meet needs. In most cases, 2017 carry-over funds and 2018 funds are earmarked to specific programmes and cannot be used to support gaps in other areas. In cases of prolonged underfunding, UNICEF will adjust programming to focus on first-line response or maintenance of existing basic services for most vulnerable groups.

Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available*		Funding Gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	USD	%
Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)	4,870,000	1,189,344	819,370	2,861,285	59%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**	37,000,000	28,266,948	10,002,784	-	0%
Education**	15,950,000	12,764,516	6,407,974	-	0%
Child Protection**	21,767,000	18,110,435	7,982,181	-	0%
Health and Nutrition	10,000,000	4,566,410	1,310,980	4,122,610	41%
Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)	5,564,160	1,067,572	621,828	3,874,760	70%
Winterization (Seasonal Response)	6,000,000	4,113,836	1,759,019	127,145	2%
Total	101,151,160	70,079,061	28,904,136	10,985,800	11%

*Note: Funds available include HQ cost recovery and cross sectoral costs. Carry-forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2017, for the 2017 HAC Appeal.

**2018 response: As of November 2018, UNICEF Iraq had received an additional US\$1,269,732.23 for WASH; an additional US\$3,222,489.56 for Education response; an additional US\$4,325,615.84 for Child Protection above its 2018 requirements.

Next SitRep: 19 January 2018

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Official Website: <http://www.unicef.org/iraq/>

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq>

UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal, 2018: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals>

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, 2018 : <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq>

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-November 2018)*

	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Cluster Target 2018	Cluster Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target 2018	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM - Needs: 860,000 people						
Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response				1,030,000	112,126 ¹	32,143
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - Needs 5.4 million people						
Emergency affected population accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2,309,765	1,969,225 ¹	31,862	1,300,000	959,987 ¹	58
Emergency affected population benefiting from latrines established/rehabilitated/maintained	436,901	482,149 ²	14,104	300,000	378,974 ²	8,458
EDUCATION – Needs 3.3 million school-aged children*						
Boys and girls receiving educational supplies	528,222	409,911 ¹	65,231	450,000	288,040 ¹	50,722
Teachers, facilitators, and education personnel trained on emergency education, life skills, and delivering PSS	5,000	10,781 ²	647	4,300	1,535 ²	120
Conflict-affected boys and girls (6-17 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes	528,222	652,789 ³	59,418	300,000	245,351 ³	43,625
CHILD PROTECTION – Needs 2.4 million children under 18						
Children and caregivers participating in structured, sustained, resilience, or psychosocial support programmes	203,865	298,432 ¹	29,548	186,300	167,429 ¹	18,533
Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	29,325	24,016 ²	2,883	18,630	9,376 ²	1,288
Girls, boys, and women receiving individual or group psychosocial support ³				20,000	18,058 ³	1,161
HEALTH – Needs: 1.2 million children under 5**						
New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services				8,000	2,581 ¹	272
Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization				50,000	35,053 ²	1,895
Children under 5 vaccinated against polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns				1,200,000	1,269,248 ³	3,786
NUTRITION						
Children U5 accessing nutrition services				50,000	143,345 ¹	2,178
Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding				20,000	20,437	1,622
SOCIAL PROTECTION – Needs: 1,080,000						
Most vulnerable children receiving child-focused cash transfer				9,000	3,902 ¹	0

Footnotes:

RRM 1: Consortium led by UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA: Females: 57,184, Males: 54,942. Since January, progress against 2018 targets has been limited, mainly because of lower than anticipated levels of new displacements. Also, as discussion on camp consolidation/closure remains inconclusive, there have been no large-scale camp relocation movements.

WASH 1: Cluster: Females: 1,004,305, Males: 964,920. UNICEF: Females: 489,593, Males: 470,394.

WASH 2: Cluster: Females: 245,896, Males: 236,253. UNICEF: Females: 193,277, Males: 185,697.

Education 1: Cluster: Females: 181,013, Males: 228,898. UNICEF: Females: 126,511, Males: 161,529.

Education 2: Cluster: Females: 5,498, Males: 5,283. UNICEF: Females: 783, Males: 752. UNICEF-supported trainings take place in agreement with the MoE; larger-scale trainings are scheduled to take place outside the academic year to minimise disruption to children's learning.

Education 3: Cluster: Females: 293,803, Males: 358,986. UNICEF: Females: 105,260, Males: 140,091. Enrolment to formal education takes place once per year (data available after verification by MoE). UNICEF is working with the MoE to support enrolment through establishment of schools, providing pre-fabricated classrooms, and opportunities for children to access formal and non-formal learning.

Child Protection 1: Sub-cluster: Females: 141,959 Males: 156,473. UNICEF Females: 79,564, Males: 87,865. In relation to funding versus progress in 2018: as the acute emergency phase of the Mosul response concluded, UNICEF began to consolidate partnerships both for geographic coverage and case management capacity. This process took time and resulted in periods of lower activity in 2018 as some partnerships were concluded and new ones were negotiated. An increase in progress is anticipated by end-2018.

Child Protection 2: Sub-cluster Females: 10,898 Males: 13,118. UNICEF Females: 4,026; Males 5,350. In relation to funding versus progress in 2018: See CP footnote [1]

Child Protection 3: This indicator reflects UNICEF support to individuals receiving multi-sectoral services to respond to needs of survivors or people at risk of Gender-Based Violence.

Health 1: Females: 1,316, Males: 1,265. In certain governorates, mobile community health worker teams (covering new-born/nutrition services among others) were paused earlier in 2018; it was instead planned to establish nutrition teams in IDP camps to do growth monitoring by anthropometric measurement. Due to restricted funds, this has been postponed.

Health 2: Females: 17,877 Males: 17,176. In a context of underfunding response strategies were refined to focus on work through government where possible, or on first-line response combined with high-level advocacy to ensure child-focused prioritization – for example, support to one-off vaccination campaigns reaching newly-displaced children rather than longer-term capacity-building work.

Health 3: Females: 650,826. Males: 618,423. UNICEF reports for targeted governorates of Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din, per 2018 HAC.

Nutrition 1: Females: 73,106, Males: 70,239. Indicator counts sessions delivered rather than children reached due to national data collection systems.

Social Protection 1: UNICEF: Females: 1,877, Males: 2,025. UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children target of 15,000 children is a two-year target 2018-2019. The target of 9,000 reflected is the 2018 target only. Funding for UNICEF cash assistance for IDP response has been limited in 2018, with a 70 per cent funding gap as of end-October. Syrian refugee households are reflected in UNICEF Syrian refugee reporting.

**Needs per UNOCHA. Each cluster targets its own population in need based on countrywide vulnerability analysis*

***Population of 1.2 million children under 5 in need based on estimated population in Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din targeted for polio vaccination campaigns.*