IRAQ SITUATION REPORT

MARCH 2017

UNICEF Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>623,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>468,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>8,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>161,567</td>
<td>89,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>1,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 accessing nutrition services</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>10,074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

March 2017

5.1 million children in need out of 11 million people affected
(OCHA, HRP 2017)

3 million internally displaced people (IDP)

1.61 million people returned to newly-accessible areas
(IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 16 March 2017)

Target population in 2017:
- Rapid Response: 1.3 million IDPs
- WASH: 1 million people
- Education: 690,000 children
- Health: 5.7 million children (polio)
- Child Protection: 161,500 children

UNICEF Appeal 2017
US$ 161.4 million

Funding Status*

US $ 81.4 million

*Funds available* includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry forward from the previous year. US$60.2 million includes US$41,647,029 carried forward from 2016, for the US$161.4 million 2017 appeal. See page 5 for more detailed information.
IRAQ SITUATION REPORT

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

By end March, more than 286,020 individuals were displaced by the Mosul operations that began on 17 October 2016. More than 85 per cent of the displaced are staying in emergency sites, with only 14 per cent sheltered in private settings. Cumulatively, more than 350,000 individuals have been displaced by Mosul operations; however, as of 23 March, more than 76,000 were reported as returned to their places of origin. Further displacement is expected in coming months, and the UN estimates 350,000 civilians are still in the western section of the city. In response to reports of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant using civilians as human shields, the UN called for military operations to be conducted according to international humanitarian law, while humanitarian partners emphasized the civilian nature of all camps hosting IDPs. Construction and expansion of camps continues in anticipation of expected large-scale influx from west Mosul. With the majority of displacements occurring southwards from the city, reports were received of overcrowding and strain on services in certain camps, particularly in the Qayyara Jed’ah and Airstrip locations. A total of 250,952 Iraqis are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries, with 14,709 Iraqis received in Al Hol camp in Syria since 17 October. There remain over 236,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq. 97 per cent are hosted in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah).

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 and Nutrition working group, and is an active member of the Health cluster. UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) co-lead the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium, whose partners include the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and seven NGOs. UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA are delivering rapid multi-sector humanitarian assistance in newly-retaken areas of Mosul.

Humanitarian Strategy

Strategic priorities under the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) are to: reach as many people in need as possible across Iraq by securing safe access to front-line and newly retaken areas; facilitate and advocate for voluntary, safe, and dignified returns; give options to families to live in Iraq in dignity by expanding resilience and social cohesion programmes; and help people brutalized by violence recover by providing specialized protection assistance. Mosul response is being coordinated through the Humanitarian Operations Cell (HOC) under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.  

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

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

In March, the RRM consortium reached 623,568 people including 342,962 children across 6 governorates. Due to the intensification of military operations around Mosul, the majority of displaced people reached with RRM were in Ninewa. With multiple movements, people may be reached by the RRM consortium more than once during the course of their displacement, including at mustering points, then at a screening site with an initial package, and then with the full package once they arrive at an emergency camp or when they arrive in host communities. All efforts are made to reduce duplication when counting between RRM partners. Kits consist of a 12 kg immediate response food ration, hygiene items to last a family a week, 12 liters of bottled drinking water, a water container, and dignity kit. The RRM Consortium of UN agencies and 6 NGO partners cover all 18 governorates across Iraq with identified lead and back-up responders. Since 17 October 2016, UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response (MSEP) for 931,398 individuals in re-taken communities in northern Ninewa. This package is water treatment tablets, high energy biscuits, and hygiene items for adults and babies, and leaflets on key Child Protection messages.

---

1 International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Press Note, 28 March 2017
2 UNHCR Iraq Situation Flash Update, 29 March 2017.
3 Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter Agency Information Portal: http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103
4 UN agencies are: UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP NGO partners: ACTED, Muslim Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme, Save the Children, and Women Empowerment Organization
5 RRM reaches internally displaced populations on the move. The Multi-sector Emergency Response Package (MSEP) reach conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities.
Seasonal Response

In the winter of 2016/2017, UNICEF reached 224,674 children (114,584 girls) with winter clothing kits and 35,643 children (18,178 girls) through e-voucher support, as well as 35,651 IDPs (18,182 females) receiving winter blankets. Of these, 96,521 children (53,087 girls) received clothing kits since January. Limited funding for winter response meant the project start was delayed from October until December 2016, and that priority was given to children under 14, newly-displaced from Mosul and living in non-camp environments including in open shelters, or unfinished buildings.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)\(^6\)

In March, WASH service gaps widened in host communities in and around Mosul due to ongoing conflict. With higher than usual rainfall, increased turbidity of water (significant presence of particles such as clay, silt, mud, or other matter) in the Tigris River made it difficult to provide filtered, chlorinated water, putting further strain on already stretched water supply to camps. Wide use of unchlorinated water from shallow wells remains a health concern, raising the risk of waterborne diseases, as well as the accumulation of large amounts of solid waste in Mosul city, which raises the risk of vector-borne diseases. Health and WASH clusters, along with government counterparts, are coordinating to identify and minimise these risks. Although certain measures have been put in place to ensure provision of required quantity of clean, potable water for IDPs, some complaints were received about quantity and quality of water, which partners continue to work to address. UNICEF has finalized new partnerships for water trucking in March, which will come online as of April.

Preparations of emergency sites and new camps to shelter newly-displaced people is ongoing. As of 27 March UNICEF had supported WASH infrastructure in 17 of 31 emergency camps and 4 transit sites serving newly-displaced people. The UNICEF-supported sites had 39,050 WASH-ready plots\(^7\), and were serving an estimated 33,860 newly-displaced people (18,623 children). To support continuing humanitarian need across the country, UNICEF’s network of partners, including 14 WASH Service Centres (WSC), sustained services for IDPs in 138 camps, settlements, and host community locations. A clean environment was maintained for over 243,500 camp residents (104,700 children) through solid waste collection services including cleaning campaigns, distribution of garbage bags, and garbage removal and disposal, and 279,731 IDPs received hygiene kits. National level advocacy reached 102,355 school-aged children for World Water Day on 22 March through child-focused events with poems, songs, exhibitions, and plays under the slogan ‘Water is Life – Let’s Protect It’. As part of combined interventions, more than 15,200 children are accessing improved WASH services in schools and Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS). Provision of accessible WASH facilities for people with disabilities and adequate gender-sensitive spaces in some areas, especially where population is rapidly changing, remains a challenge that UNICEF is working to address. Regular outages of electricity continue which lower water pumping rates and, as temperatures rise, increased demand for water for domestic use and for air coolers is expected.

Education

As numbers of newly-displaced children rose in combination with patterns of return to newly-secured areas, need for learning materials and spaces, as well as enrolments in camp schools, fluctuated in March. Through NGO partners, UNICEF is delivering education services and supplies in new IDP locations including the Hasansham camp complex\(^8\), Khazer M1, Qayyarah Jed’ah and Airstrip, and Hajj Ali, in eastern Ninewa. Need for staff and materials remains high in these locations. UNICEF-supported education supplies reached 7,509 children (3,110 girls) countrywide. Services to meet younger children’s learning needs are being increased – in March UNICEF partners reported Early Childhood Development (ECD) for 3 to 5 year olds activities reached 753 newly-displaced children (352 girls), and 13 additional facilitators and Early Childhood Development (ECD) staff have been recruited across Ninewa camp locations. Across Education cluster partners more than 35,300 newly-displaced children are accessing education in temporary tented learning spaces (TLS), of which UNICEF partners are supporting nearly 8,200 children\(^9\).

Overcrowded classrooms remain an issue, with classes up to 70 children and schools running up to four different ‘shifts’ per day to accommodate demand. In Anbar, two UNICEF-supported schools opened for 1,200 children in newly-retaken areas, and completed rehabilitation of 10 schools in Rutba has opened space for 7,500 children. Also in Anbar, the first of two new pre-fabricated schools was installed in Heet, with space for 800 students. In Kirkuk two new schools of a planned nine opened, with 1,120 IDP students (510 girls) enrolled in two shifts\(^10\). In southern Iraq, 40 pre-fabricated containers were delivered to 28 schools in Missan, Qadissiya, and Thi Qar, increasing learning space for 14,237 children (6,073 girls). UNICEF has committed to rehabilitate 214 schools in East Mosul\(^11\) of which 70 are completed to date. In March, works were initiated in 34 additional schools through a private contractor. The expected completion is end-April 2017. Challenges in water supply to retaken areas is adversely affecting schools, as connections for adequate volumes of water take time to reestablish.

---

\(^6\) Incorrect field data sources have been adjusted. From March, only partners with an HRP project will be considered in cluster and UNICEF WASH reporting.

\(^7\) Per cluster standards, 1 plot is intended to serve one family of average 6 people.

\(^8\) Specifically Hasansham MoDM camp 2 (partner, InterSOS), Hasansham UNHCR-3 (partner, Norwegian Refugee Council)

\(^9\) In Dahuk, Erbil, and Ninewa.

\(^10\) Two Kirkuk schools are Qutaiba bin Muslim school (650 boys) and Tariq bin Ziyad school (510 girls)

\(^11\) Originally UNICEF targeted 350 schools in east Mosul - however some schools had more extensive damage and were referred to other agencies, including UNDP.
Child Protection

Figures from March showed a significant increase in children found as unaccompanied or separated\(^2\) from families and caregivers, due to higher numbers of people fleeing conflict in western Mosul. Emergency alternative care was identified as a challenge in February, as local authorities did not have sufficient resources for facilities; however in March, with UNICEF technical and financial support, the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoSA) Erbil is providing temporary shelters in camps for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), and has worked to expedite security clearance for unaccompanied children as well as engaging family tracing and reunification services to identify relatives in the child’s place of origin. In March, 544 children (188 girls, 366 boys) were identified as UASC. As part of preventive actions, UNICEF includes information leaflets with advice on avoiding separation and contact numbers for services as part of RRM and multi-sector emergency packages (MSEP).

In March, UNICEF partners reported reaching 48,965 IDP children (23,258 girls, 25,707 boys) with psychosocial support services (PSS), for a total of 89,732 children (41,402 girls and 48,330 boys) reached with PSS since the start of the year, and 3,982 IDP children (1,782 girls and 2,200 boys) received specialised child protection services. Gaps have been identified by UNICEF and child protection sub-cluster partners due to limited space in camps for Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS). Child Protection and Education actors are coordinating in camps to harmonize timings, activities, and target groups, to maximize available space for education and recreation activities.

The Iraq Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) verified 39 incidents of grave violations of child rights, affecting 73 children (43 boys, 19 girls and 11 sex unknown). A total of 28 children were confirmed killed, another 25 injured, and 20 boys were confirmed as recruited into armed groups. A further 17 violations affecting 36 children were reported but are not yet verified\(^3\). Due to limited access to conflict-affected areas, gathering information about child rights violations remains a challenge - it is likely that actual number of violations is higher than those received by the MRM to date. For those children who suffered grave violation and to whom UNICEF had access, UNICEF provided PSS, referrals to medical or legal services, and other specialized assistance and case management as needed.

---

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF is supporting immunization and reestablishment of routine services with specific focus on areas hosting new IDPs from Mosul and in accessible areas of the city. Six training courses on emergency immunization response took place in March, reaching 176 EPI staff, including training for 60 staff in 17 Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) in accessible parts of Mosul. In addition, a cold room was installed at Al Qudis PHC in Mosul, to increase vaccine storage capacity; this will support availability of vaccine doses for children living in and near the city. Nationwide between 6 and 12 March the second round of 2017 Nationwide Polio Immunization Days (NPID) took place led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and supported by WHO and UNICEF, reaching 5,578,948 children, for a 98.2 per cent coverage rate (target was 5.9 million children under 5). At least 131,269 children reached were IDPs.\(^4\) To reach children who may have missed routine vaccinations in the past two years, a specific three-month outreach immunization campaign was launched in March, targeting all under 5 in accessible parts of Mosul and rural areas in Qayyarah, Hamdaniyah and Zummar. Unpredictable population movements can cause gaps in health service provision, as large numbers of children arrive at short notice, increasing demand for supplies such as vaccines in specific locations. A gap for routine immunization was identified in Jeda'ah camp in March, due to lack of space for services. UNICEF is coordinating with WHO and health actors on this, via the Health cluster. Capacity for management of malnourished children remains low, and UNICEF continues to integrate Rapid Nutrition Assessment by Middle-

---

\(^{12}\) Unaccompanied and Separated Children, UASC - ‘Unaccompanied’ – the minor has no adult caregiver present at all. In these cases the child is considered highly vulnerable, and connections to alternative care services are prioritised accordingly. ‘Separated’ - the minor began their journey/displacement in the company of primary adult caregivers, was separated from them, but is now in the immediate care of relatives or close community members. In both situations, family tracing and reunification services are activated to search for the child’s primary caregivers among the IDP community or in their place of origin.

\(^{13}\) Due to the nature of information received under the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, reports and verifications may relate to incidents from past months.

\(^{14}\) According to MoH data, this number are those who self-declared as IDPs to the vaccination teams at time of service. Actual number may be higher.
Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) into medical teams’ responses. UNICEF is also working to establish referral pathways for severe cases to specialist centres in Dahuk, Erbil, and Kirkuk. After UNICEF trainings, in March 26 health workers started nutrition screening for children aged 6 to 59 months in Hammam al Alil and Jeda’ah camps in eastern Ninewa, reaching 5,883 children (2,882 girls) displaced from Mosul. In total across the country, 7,289 children (3,697 girls) were monitored for growth through UNICEF-supported services. Results of screenings and surveys showed 1.24 per cent of children identified with severe acute malnourishment (SAM), and 2.6 per cent with moderate acute malnourishment (MAM). While these rates are low compared to global figures, they are high compared to past data from Iraq. UNICEF training courses reached 50 health educators working in Mosul PHCs as part of restoration of health promotion services, and is beginning a health awareness campaign on safe storage and treatment of water, alongside messages on breastfeeding and immunization.

Cash Assistance  In the context of continued economic downturn in Iraq, UNICEF is supporting cash assistance for vulnerable children and families in Baghdad, Dahuk, and Erbil. In March, 371 children (175 girls) from vulnerable families received direct cash assistance, for a total of 2,839 children (1,539 girls) reached since January 2017.

Supply and Logistics  Since the start of 2017, UNICEF dispatched IDP relief items to government and non-governmental partners with a total value of over US$8 million. In March, WASH response items accounted for 36 per cent and emergency items such as RRM kit components accounted for 45 per cent of aggregated dispatched relief items. WASH hygiene kits sufficient to serve around 75,800 families were delivered to partners. The total amount of ordered supplies for the IDPs response stands at $7.17 million.

Media and External Communication In March, the key advocacy message was the plight of children displaced from and remaining in Mosul. UNICEF conducted over 120 interviews in national and international media, including with BBC, SKY news and Al Jazeera and published 22 human interest stories and 6 videos. During the UNICEF Executive Director’s visit to Iraq, he spoke to displaced Iraqi children and their families in Fallujah, in eastern Mosul, and in Chamakor IDP camp. For Mosul response, regular blog updates detailed UNICEF response for affected children.

Security  The Government of Iraq offensive to retake West Mosul continued, with Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) making notable gains. The number of unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) attacks reportedly reduced in the month, but ISIL continued to launch attacks around Tal Afar, west of Mosul City, and continued raids on Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) positions in villages to the west and south of Tal Afar. There were reports of explosions in Mosul City involving blistering agents. ISIL attacks continued in other areas of the country including raids against ISF in Anbar, Diyala, and Salah al Din. Improvised explosive device (IED) attacks continued against civilians in Baghdad, mostly in markets and commercial areas. Multiple civil demonstrations were reported including a major demonstration on 24 March in central Baghdad.

### Funding as of 31 March 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>2017 Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available *&lt;br&gt;31.03.2017 (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>3,244,583</td>
<td>1,755,417</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>7,525,332</td>
<td>3,474,668</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>74,000,000</td>
<td>24,235,369</td>
<td>49,764,631</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>24,200,000</td>
<td>15,687,899</td>
<td>8,512,101</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>32,000,000</td>
<td>17,898,724</td>
<td>14,101,276</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>2,822,726</td>
<td>777,274</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterization (Seasonal Response)</td>
<td>11,600,000</td>
<td>10,053,485</td>
<td>1,546,515</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>161,400,000</td>
<td>81,468,118</td>
<td>79,931,882</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Funds available include HQ cost recovery & cross sectoral costs. Funds available’ includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward totaling US$ 43,647,029 from the previous year (carry forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2016 for the 2016 HAC Appeal).*

### Next SitRep: 14 May 2017


Who to contact for further information:

Peter Hawkins  
UNICEF Representative  
Iraq Country Office,  
Tel: +39 038 105 2470 / 2490  
Email: phawkins@unicef.org

Sharon Behn  
Chief of Communications  
Iraq Country Office,  
Tel: +964 780 196 4524  
Email: snogueira@unicef.org
### Annex A
**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cluster Target 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs: 2.1 million people*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response [1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter with appropriate clothing [1]</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td>Needs 6.3 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply [2]</td>
<td>2,025,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities [3]</td>
<td>495,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [4]</td>
<td>2,025,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td>Needs 3.5 million school-aged children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys and girls receiving educational supplies [5]</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) [6]</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-school children aged 6 to 17 years accessing education [7]</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>Needs 4.2 million children under 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes [8]</td>
<td>351,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) [9]</td>
<td>47,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females receiving individual or group psychosocial support [10]</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>Needs: 5.7 million children under 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services [11]</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization [12]</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns [13]</td>
<td>5,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td>Children U5 have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) [14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>Most vulnerable children receiving cash assistance [15]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

[1] RRM Consortium led by UNICEF and WFP: F 318,000 and M 305,548. RRM progress includes IDPs reached with response items; it does not include people reached through the Multi-sector Emergency Response Package (MSEP) deliveries which reach conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities.

Winter: G 53,087 and B 43,434. For winter: this includes updated data from the first two months of the year. Reporting for winter response January to March 2017 is a continuation of the 2016 HRP response. The 2016 HRP winter response will close by April 2017.

[2] WASH Cluster: F 974,879 and M 735,056. UNICEF: F 973,152 and M 229,774. Change is shown as ‘N/A’ for March reporting as incorrect field data sources have been verified and validated as of March 2017. From March, only partners with an HRP project will be considered in WASH.
cluster and UNICEF reporting. In March: Cluster partner-provided water supply reached 585,821 individuals and UNICEF-provided water supply reached 386,425 individuals.


[6] UNICEF: F 4,140 and M 4,051. The reduction between the UNICEF February and March progress is due to data verification in March which removed duplicate reporting from previous months.

[7] Education Cluster: F 1,482 and M 1,586. UNICEF: F 719 and M 803. For out-of-school children re-entering formal education, the enrolment period for the 2017/2018 academic year will begin in September 2017, after the summer holidays.

[10] This indicator does not include females taking part in recreational activities


*Needs per UNOCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview. Each cluster targets its own ‘population in need’ based on countrywide analysis.*