

At a recreational centre in Kirkuk Adulrahman, 8 years old, says "My favourite activity is drawing. Sometimes drawing helps us express the feelings we have inside". ©UNICEF/Iraq/2017/Rifaat



# Iraq Humanitarian Situation Report

## SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- A new military offensive to retake the Tel Afar area west of Mosul City began on 20 August 2017 and was almost completed by 31 August. In the week prior to the onset of hostilities, almost 19,000 people fled, doubling the total number displaced in the previous three months (OCHA).
- 177,100 people received kits with immediate response items, a 9 per cent increase compared to July. The majority (81 percent) were reached in Ninewa. Since January 2017, more than 2.1 million vulnerable people received RRM.
- In August, UNICEF assessed 106 Ninewa schools for rehabilitation, in coordination with the Directorate of Education (DoE).
- UNICEF supported the Directorate of Health (DoH) to provide emergency vaccination and MUAC screening services at two mustering points receiving displaced people from Tel Afar. In August, 2,690 children under 15 received polio immunization and 2,602 children were vaccinated against measles.
- UNICEF expanded WASH services into the new Nimrud camp. As of August, the camp held 1,500 families, or around 9,000 individuals (total capacity is 3,600 plots or 22,000 individuals), at least half of them children.
- Water trucking continued to 12 neighbourhoods in West Mosul City, supporting access to safe water for 104,000 individuals, as well as supply for 14 villages in Bashiqa and Telkeif serving over 65,400 people.

### 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 | 1,300,000 | 2,101,986 |           |           |
| Emergency affected populations with access to sufficient safe water supply                               | 1,000,000 | 1,695,631 | 2,025,873 | 2,493,716 |
| School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab)                                 | 50,000    | 36,390    |           |           |
| Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes           | 161,567   | 292,361   | 351,270   | 444,752   |
| New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services                    | 8,000     | 4,983     |           |           |
| Children under 5 accessing nutrition   | 50,000    | 256,716   |           |           |

### August 2017

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

**3.25 million** internally displaced people (IDP)

**2.17 million** people returned to newly-accessible areas  
(IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 31 August 2017)

### Target population in 2017:

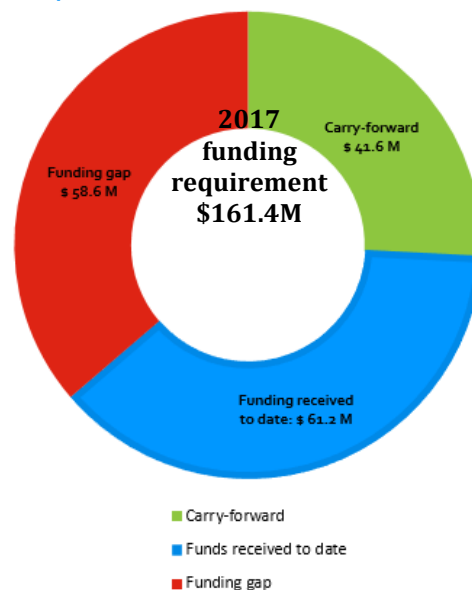
- Rapid Response: 1.3 million IDPs**
- WASH: 1 million people**
- Education: 690,000 children**
- Health: 5.7 million children (polio)**
- Child Protection: 161,500 children**

### UNICEF Appeal 2017

**US\$ 161.4 million**

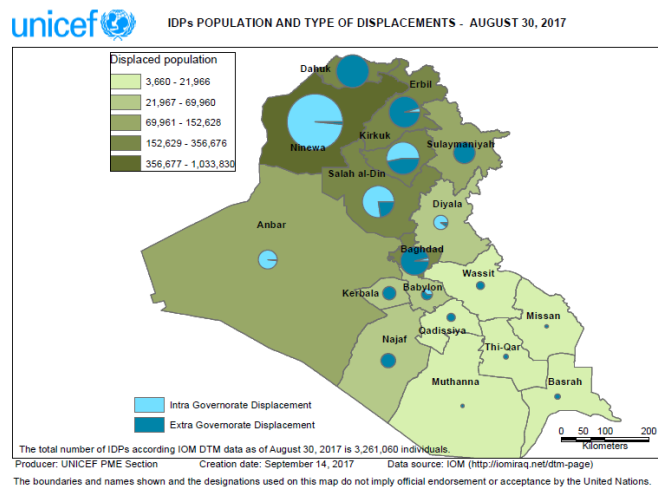
### Funding Status\*

**US \$ 102.8 million**



\*Funds available' includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry forward from the previous year. US\$102.8 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.

A new military offensive to retake the Tel Afar area west of Mosul City began on 20 August 2017. By 31 August Iraq Security Forces (ISF) had retaken most of the district, with some fighting ongoing in one remaining sub-district. Between April and August, humanitarian partners documented approximately 43,000 people leaving Tel Afar district<sup>1</sup>, with almost 19,000 people fleeing during August alone<sup>2</sup>. The offensive progressed faster than anticipated, and with lower numbers of displaced than expected. Those leaving the area cited shortage of food, water, and other basic items as drivers of displacement and many people arriving at mustering points were exhausted and dehydrated. Protection concerns remain regarding the disappearance and detention of boys and men from the area. A reported 1,400 foreign nationals, mostly women and including 850 children, also fled the area, and are now sheltered at a transit site in northern Ninewa. For people perceived to be affiliated to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the risks of retaliation and abuse are high. A new IDP camp, Nimrod, was opened by the Government, with space for 1,800 families. Even with this additional capacity, new arrivals have increased strain on infrastructure and services, including water and sanitation, health, and education. Security and humanitarian access remains fluid in Ninewa and high levels of damage mean reconstruction will be a lengthy process. It is estimated that Mosul's Old City alone has 11 million tonnes of debris for clearance<sup>3</sup>. In other areas, humanitarian partners are planning for further displacement of around 60-85,000 people from Hawiga, near Kirkuk; and in western Anbar reports are received of increases in the number of people fleeing Al Qaim, a town still held by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). To accommodate increases in internally displaced people (IDP), the Government opened an extension site at Kilo-18 (Anbar), and is transferring families from Kilo-18 to Ameriyat al Fallujah and Khalidiyah camps (Anbar).



### 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, UNFPA, and WFP coordinate the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium serving IDPs on the move, and the Multi-Sector Emergency Package (MSEP), delivering aid to people remaining in retaken areas. For coordination in Ninewa, the 'Humanitarian Operation Centre' (HOC) is replaced by the OCHA Mosul Office, which is responsible for the humanitarian coordination function previously under the Civil Military Coordination (CIMCORD) office. UNICEF, UNHCR, the World Health Organisation (WHO) coordinates with relevant line Ministries for cholera preparedness and response.

| Estimated Affected Population (OCHA 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview) |            |           |           |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Onset of current humanitarian crisis: June 2014                       |            |           |           |
| Data relates to 2017 population in need                               |            |           |           |
|   | Total      | Male      | Female    |
| Total Affected Population   | 10,511,099 | 5,239,135 | 5,271,964 |
| Children Affected (Under 18)  | 4,922,635  | 2,492,766 | 2,429,869 |
| Children Under Five   | 1,493,637  | 760,602   | 733,035   |
| Children 2 years  | 304,940    | 156,306   | 148,634   |
| Children 1 year   | 298,094    | 151,505   | 146,589   |

### 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 affected by violence recover by providing specialized protection assistance. UNICEF supports system-building and resilience-strengthening interventions through partnership with government, non-government, and civil society partners.

### Summary Analysis of Programme Response

#### Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and Multisector Emergency Response Package (MSEP)<sup>4</sup>

In 2017, the RRM Consortium<sup>5</sup> has reached 2,101,986 vulnerable people including 1,156,092 children on the move with emergency response items to support access to safe water, good hygiene practices, and immediate food rations, delivering assistance in the first 72 hours of displacement. Compared to July, there was an increase in numbers of people newly-displaced and, consequently, an

1 UNOCHA, August 2017 Humanitarian Bulletin, 01.09.2017

2 Ibid.

3 UNHCR, Iraq Situation Flash Report, 7 September 2017

4 RRM reaches internally displaced populations. MSEP reaches conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities. With multiple movements, 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. All efforts are made to reduce duplication between partners.

5 The RRM Consortium led by UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA has new partners Secours Islamique Francais (SIF) and United Iraq Medical Society (UIMS) to replace former members ACTED and Save the Children International. Other members are Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme (RIRP), and Women Empowerment Organisation.

increase (9 per cent) in RRM deliveries, with the majority of people (81 percent) reached in Ninewa. In other governorates, the RRM reached people in Anbar, Erbil, Kirkuk, Salah al Din and Baghdad. In total across all RRM distributions, 177,100 people were reached in August. Since 17 October 2016 UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response (MSEP) through NGO partners, which has reached 1,223,376 individuals (207,920 families, around 672,857 children) in re-taken communities in northern Ninewa. The MSEP has helped to provide needed basic items to support households affected by violent conflict. In August, no additional MSEP deliveries were needed, as no civilians remained in Tel Afar - instead, during their displacement, they were reached with RRM.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Adequate water, sanitation and hygiene support for vulnerable or displaced populations is critical in ensuring the health of children and their families. In 2017, UNICEF has supported nearly 1.7 million people to access safe water in 2017, at least 8 million of them (47 per cent) children under 18 through water trucking, 'quick fixes' (minor rehabilitation) to damaged supply networks, provided adequate sanitation for more than 254,000 people (nearly 120,000 children), and delivered hygiene items and education sessions to more than 541,000 people (more than 254,000 children). Work takes place in camps, informal settlements, and in host communities, including for large-scale municipal networks, supporting health efforts that guard against disease outbreak. In August, after concerns were raised about the suitability of the site, UNICEF and partner Qatar Red Crescent expanded WASH services into the newly-opened Nimrud Camp serving IDPs arriving from Tel Afar. As of end-August, the camp held more than 1,500 families (9,000 individuals). Water trucking continued to 12 neighbourhoods in West Mosul, supporting safe water for approximately 104,000 individuals, as well as supply for 14 villages in Bashiqa and Telkeif serving 65,460 people. Water treatment plants serving West Mosul City are still not functioning at full capacity, meaning costlier temporary water trucking is set to continue for the near future.

Solid waste management services continued in camps across the country, maintaining a sanitary environment for nearly 250,000 IDPs (107,000 children) through cleaning campaigns (229 separate events in August alone). In addition to the 21 schools completed in July (Anbar, Baghdad, and Salah al Din) in August rehabilitation of WASH facilities was completed in 36 primary schools in Basra, Thi Qar and Qadisiya - a total of 75 cohorts (separate school shifts) share these buildings, meaning 35,887 children (16,334 girls) will start their new academic year with access to improved sanitation. Water quality monitoring is undertaken by all UNICEF partners delivering water - in August, 12,842 samples were tested for various quality parameters, in line with international standards. Trainings for Erbil partners on hygiene promotion to support health, focusing on Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), cholera, and scabies took place in preparation for the high-risk cholera season in Autumn. To further support children's health and prevent outbreak of waterborne diseases, UNICEF delivered 203 tons of water treatment materials<sup>6</sup> to Baghdad governorate and water purification tablets to the Directorate of Health (DoH) in southern governorates to support health and hygiene awareness campaigns in areas vulnerable to outbreak of waterborne disease.

### Education

With new displacements from Tel Afar, the number of school-age children in Ninewa IDP camps has increased. Information from the Directorate of Education (DoE) in Qayyara indicates 4,000 primary-age students in the Jeda'ah-5 IDP camp currently served by only three schools. The DoE Anbar issued an official letter requesting teachers to return to the governorate by September 2017. As the new academic year approaches, education space in host community locations and in the Ninewa camps (Jeda'ah Airstrip and Jeda'ah-6, Haj Ali, and Hammam al Alil in particular) needs to be prepared in case students cannot return to places of origin. In August, UNICEF assessed 106 schools in Ninewa for rehabilitation needs<sup>7</sup> with the DoE Ninewa and alongside other partners including UNDP. Learning materials reached more than 4,300 children (2,089 girls) in August, with further distributions anticipated in coming months. The 'Back to School' campaign started in Dahuk and Ninewa governorates, targeting school-age children in IDP and refugee camps, and in host community areas. In West Mosul schools, UNICEF delivered 5,000 desks and 363 whiteboards to at 33 schools in West Mosul, in preparation for the new year. After capacity-building sessions last month, in August the UNICEF-led 'School Based Management' (SBM) approach was initiated in 17 schools in Ninewa and 33 schools in Dahuk. SBM aims to devolve more decision-making authority to school bodies, while building their capacity in participatory needs assessments, planning, and budgeting. UNICEF and the MoE KRG held an event in Erbil in August, marking the launch of the [Cost of Education](#) study. The study compiles national and regional data to outline the state of the education sector in Iraq and the KRI. A complementary event was held with the federal MoE in Baghdad earlier this year.

### Child Protection

In August, UNICEF and partners continued significant engagement to identify needs and provide special protection for unaccompanied children (not in care of family members), including children of foreign nationalities. UNICEF works with partners and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to ensure care and protection of all unaccompanied children through legal process, with UNICEF partners providing legal representation where required. UNICEF works with ICRC for cross-border family tracing and reunification. In August, UNICEF and partners reported providing psychosocial support services (PSS) to 49,658 IDP children, for a total of 292,361 children (138,159 girls) since the start of the year. PSS aims to support the creation of a more normal environment for children, where they can socialize with peers and express themselves through play and creative activities. Specialized child protection services, such as more targeted health, legal, behaviour, or other support delivered by dedicated service providers, reached 4,104 IDP children (1,896 girls) in August that brings total to 21,320 IDP children (9,670 girls) reached since January. This

<sup>6</sup> Chlorine gas

<sup>7</sup> 52 schools in the Hammam al Alil area, 43 schools in Al Hadhar sub-district, and 7 in Haj Ali



includes 436 separated children (174 girls) and 138 unaccompanied children (27 girls) identified in August alone. This year, 3,060 separated children (1,324 girls) and 489 unaccompanied children (109 girls) received family tracing and reunification services. Ensuring quality of data for reunification of UASC remains challenging, as does gathering of accurate figures on children in alternative care. UNICEF is working with partners to ensure data is cleaned and verified before reporting. Dedicated provision of technical support and mentoring to partners undertaking Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) remains a gap. UNICEF and the child protection sub-cluster (CPSC) with the support of partners has provided temporary human resource support, and is now working to identify a dedicated person to more sustainably address this need. Although the number of reports of child casualties has significantly dropped since the main military operations in Mosul finished, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) continued to receive reports of child deaths and injuries due to conflict. In the month, the MRM verified the case of 14 boys who had been recruited and used in combat by ISIL.



Children in Debaga IDP camp perform a play about being displaced and, ultimately, reunited with family. ©UNICEF/Iraq/2017/Sparks

### Health and Nutrition

With new arrivals from Tel Afar, health and nutrition services in camps have had to expand to meet the additional demand. Two mustering points were activated for first line health response for people displacing from Tel Afar (Scorpion Junction and Badush), and UNICEF supported the Directorate of Health (DoH) Ninewa to provide around-the-clock vaccination and Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening which shows a child's nutritional status – at these two points as of end-August, 2,690 children under 15 received polio immunization and 2,602 children were vaccinated against measles. Of the 1,173 children under 5 screened at these points, 115 cases of Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) and 55 cases of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) were identified, provided with treatment or referred to identified Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) for specialised treatment. Vaccination campaigns started in the third week of August in Al Mansoor, an underserved West Mosul neighbourhood, reaching 307 children who have limited access to basic health services, or living in areas where facilities were destroyed. Additionally, more than 200 women received tetanus vaccinations. These services will run for an initial three months (until mid-November) through the UNICEF partner. As part of UNICEF's commitment to reduce child mortality, neonatal monitoring and health advice reached parents through the tent-to-tent new-born home service teams, who visited 597 newborns in August. Seminars on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) reached 3,037 caregivers, improving their knowledge of children's nutritional needs. As part of joint cholera preparedness actions, a cholera case management training of trainers ('ToT') took place in Basra, with connected cascade trainings in eight other governorates<sup>8</sup> that reached 450 doctors and PHC staff. UNICEF supported supervisory visits with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to Najaf and other governorates that have reported cholera cases in 2017 to ensure that the 'Oral Rehydration Salts' (ORS) corners in PHC are re-activated with correct information and guidance, and to conduct on-the-job refresher trainings for staff. UNICEF prepositioned ORS and zinc tables with the DoH to ensure sufficient stock in the event of increases in Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) or cholera cases. Preparedness actions are in line with the Joint Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan agreed between UNICEF, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the MoH. Training sessions, in preparation for a survey of all PHC in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah al Din, reached 30 managers of the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). The survey will pinpoint each PHC's available services and gaps, allowing health partners to design targeted interventions to improve service quality. The Ninewa survey was completed in August, with Anbar and Salah al Din scheduled for September.

**Cash Assistance** After the first round of cash assistance in Mosul delivered in July, further assessments in August that indicated high levels of vulnerability mean the programme has expanded to include an additional 598 households (1,501 children), helping more vulnerable families to meet their basic needs. This month, 840 vulnerable households (2,055 children) in East Mosul districts received a child grant of US \$ 30 per child (up to four children per household). UNICEF partners were trained on the internet-based 'Open Data Kit' (ODK) used for data collection and techniques for interviewing families, including awareness-raising on children's needs. Many

<sup>8</sup> Kerbala, Babylon, Najaf, Wassit, Ninewa, Erbil, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah

families in Mosul and in areas of return remain vulnerable – among other factors, access to livelihood opportunities are limited, and provision of basic services is inconsistent.

**Supply and Logistics** UNICEF dispatched relief items for IDPs to government and non-governmental partners with a total value of over US\$14.6 million since the start of the year. WASH response items accounted for 46 per cent and emergency items such as RRM kit components accounted for 25 per cent of aggregated dispatched relief items.

**Media and External Communication** In August, UNICEF Iraq was mentioned in the media over 100 times, including with [PBS](#), [Al Jazeera English](#), and [Yahoo News](#). Interviews with UNICEF spokespeople highlighted grave violation of children's rights in Iraq as well as the humanitarian situation of children and families trapped in Tel Afar. UNICEF also produced 4 [human interest stories](#) focused on raising awareness of issues faced by displaced minority groups such as Yazidis.

**Security** In August, the retake of Tel Afar was announced by the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), although fighting continued in surrounding rural areas. It was reported that several hundred Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) combatants had surrendered to Iraqi Kurdish Peshmerga forces however, in other parts of the country it remained clear that ISIL groups maintain the capacity and intent to undertake attacks on civilians, as well as against the ISF. In Baghdad improvised explosive device (IED) attacks rose sharply with ISIL claiming responsibility for several mass casualty incidents. Airstrikes continued in the month against ISIL targets particularly in Al Qaim, Rawa (Anbar), north eastern Baiji (Salah al Din) and Hawiga (Kirkuk), and there remain expectations of renewed offensives to retake remaining pockets of ISIL-held territory, including in Anbar and Kirkuk. For the first time in two years, the border crossing between Jordan and Iraq was reopened, facilitating access for commercial road traffic.

## Funding as of 31 August 2017

| Appeal Sector                              | 2017 Requirements (US\$) | Funds available *<br>31.08.2017 | Funding gap       |            |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
|  | a                        | b                               | (US\$) c(a-b)     | %          |
| Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)             | 5,000,000                | 4,244,583                       | 755,417           | 15%        |
| Health and Nutrition                       | 11,000,000               | 8,741,160                       | 2,258,840         | 21%        |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene              | 74,000,000               | 38,545,793                      | 35,454,207        | 48%        |
| Child Protection                           | 24,200,000               | 17,322,134                      | 6,877,866         | 28%        |
| Education                                  | 32,000,000               | 20,584,009                      | 11,415,991        | 36%        |
| Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance) | 3,600,000                | 2,822,726                       | 777,274           | 22%        |
| Winterization (Seasonal Response)**        | 11,600,000               | 10,580,058                      | 1,019,942         | 9%         |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>161,400,000</b>       | <b>102,840,463</b>              | <b>58,559,537</b> | <b>36%</b> |

*\*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\$ 41,647,029 from the previous year (carry forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2016, for the 2016 HAC Appeal).*

*\*\*Note: The US \$ 10.5 million shown as received for winterization (seasonal response) was received in early 2017, and was utilized in support of the 2016-2017 winter response which ran until April 2017. For the 2017-2018 winter response, due to initiate in October 2017, UNICEF currently has US \$ 1 million, leaving the planned response 90% unfunded.*

## Next SitRep: 17 October 2017

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, 2017: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals>

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017: <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq>

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|  | Cluster Response    |                          |                          | UNICEF and IPs     |                         |                          |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Cluster Target 2017 | Cluster Results 31.08.17 | Change since last Report | UNICEF Target 2017 | UNICEF Results 31.08.17 | Change since last Report |
| <b>RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM - Needs: 2.1 million people*</b>   |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response [1]   |                     |                          |                          | 1,300,000          | 2,101,986               | 177,100                  |
| <b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - Needs 6.3 million people</b>  |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply [2]   | 2,025,873           | 2,493,716                | 437,986                  | 1,000,000          | 1,695,631               | 183,278                  |
| Emergency affected populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities [3]  | 495,213             | 334,131                  | 11,790                   | 300,000            | 254,491                 | 42                       |
| IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [4]  | 2,025,873           | 694,804                  | 36,059                   | 900,000            | 541,155                 | 14,743                   |
| <b>EDUCATION – Needs 3.5 million school-aged children</b>  |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| Boys and girls receiving educational supplies [5]  | 550,000             | 619,270                  | 14,193                   | 690,000            | 565,090                 | 4,349                    |
| School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) [6]   |                     |                          |                          | 50,000             | 36,390                  | 4,349                    |
| Out-of-school children aged 6 to 17 years accessing education [7]  | 100,000             | 9,472                    | 0                        | 100,000            | 1,845                   | 0                        |
| <b>CHILD PROTECTION – Needs 4.2 million children under 18</b>  |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes [8]   | 351,270             | 444,752                  | 77,575                   | 161,567            | 292,361                 | 49,658                   |
| Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) [9]   | 47,082              | 27,050                   | 4,428                    | 14,065             | 21,320                  | 4,104                    |
| Females receiving individual or group psychosocial support [10]  |                     |                          |                          | 9,000              | 9,762                   | 1,013                    |
| <b>HEALTH – Needs: 5.7 million children under 5</b>  |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services [11]   |                     |                          |                          | 8,000              | 4,983                   | 597                      |
| Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization [12]   |                     |                          |                          | 50,000             | 7,170                   | 664                      |
| Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns [13]  |                     |                          |                          | 5,700,000          | 5,578,948               | 0                        |
| <b>NUTRITION</b>   |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| Children U5 have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) [14]  |                     |                          |                          | 50,000             | 256,716                 | 4,067                    |
| Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding   |                     |                          |                          | 20,000             | 27,662                  | 3,037                    |
| <b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>   |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| Most vulnerable children receiving cash assistance [15]  |                     |                          |                          | 9,000              | 7,260                   | 2,055                    |
| [1] RRM Consortium led by UNICEF and WFP: F 1,072,013 and M 1,029,973. RRM reaches IDPs; it does not include conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities reached through the Multi-sector Emergency Response Package (MSEP).   |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| [2] WASH Cluster: Females (F) 1,271,795 and Males (M) 1,221,921. UNICEF: Females (F) 864,772 and Males (M) 830,859. From March, only partners with an HRP project will be considered in WASH cluster and UNICEF reporting. Cluster targets are HRP 2017 targets; UNICEF targets are HAC Appeal 2017. |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| [3] WASH Cluster: F 170,407 and M 163,724. UNICEF: F 129,790 and M 124,701.  |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| [4] WASH Cluster: F 354,350 and M 340,454. UNICEF: F 275,989 and M 265,166. Hygiene kits delivered by WASH partners are separate from hygiene items delivered via the RRM.   |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |
| [5] Education Cluster: F 280,825 and M 338,445. UNICEF: F 254,271 and M 310,819.   |                     |                          |                          |                    |                         |                          |

[6] UNICEF: F 16,320 and M 20,070.

[7] Education Cluster: F 5,055 and M 4,417. UNICEF: F 851 and M 994. For out-of-school children re-entering formal education, the enrolment period for the 2017/2018 academic year will begin in late September 2017; final enrolment data will not be available until processed by the Ministry of Education.

[8] Child Protection sub-cluster: Girls: 212,201 and Boys: 232,551. UNICEF: G 138,159 and B 154,202.

[9] Child Protection sub-cluster: G 12,292 and B 14,758. UNICEF: G 9,670 and B 11,650.

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

[11] UNICEF: G: 2,543, B: 2,440

[12] UNICEF: G: 3,657, B: 3,513.

[13] UNICEF, MoH, WHO (nationwide polio campaign): G: 2,845,263 B: 2,733,685. As Ministry of Health-verified data is received for sub-national campaigns in newly-accessible areas, children reached from previously unserved areas may be added to the 'Summary of Programme Results' table without a full nationwide polio campaign taking place.

[14] UNICEF: G: 130,928 B: 125,788. This figure includes children screened through MUAC through mobile teams or tent-to-tent visits, as well as fixed teams inside camp PHCs. Increase in May and June reporting due to 'active surveillance' strategy in Ninewa IDP camps since April in response to increased displacements from Mosul city.

[15] UNICEF: G: 3,657 B: 3,603. This table reflects the Iraqi internally displaced households receiving UNICEF-supported cash transfer. Syrian refugee households are reflected in UNICEF Syrian refugee reporting.

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