**Highlights**

- The total displaced population decreased in 2016 to 3 million individuals¹. However, military activity has increased and humanitarian needs continue to be extremely high. The number of people remaining displaced and in camps, continued in 2016 but it is anticipated that many will return in 2017. UNICEF will continue to cover WASH, health, education and child protection for the existing and new IDP caseloads, and will help build services to facilitate returnees and host communities in 2017.
- UNICEF estimates it will need US$ 161 million to continue support to established services for existing IDPs, and to ensure adequate response for newly-displaced people, as well for those returning to their areas of origin. It aims to reach 5.7 million children in need in 2017.
- Since the offensive on Mosul city began on 17 October, more than 130,248 people (71,636 children under 18) have been displaced from surrounding towns, villages, and from the city suburbs.
- On December 8, in the single largest humanitarian aid delivery in eastern Mosul since the current conflict began, WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA provided food, dignity kits, water purification tablets, and hygiene kits for 42,000 people. A multi-sectoral emergency response package reached 163,800 individuals in re-taken communities since 17 October.

**UNICEF Response with partners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF*</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply</td>
<td>1,952,130</td>
<td>1,206,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab)</td>
<td>86,000*</td>
<td>73,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>206,000*</td>
<td>138,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0-59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns</td>
<td>IDP: 735,000</td>
<td>IDP: 522,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Host community: 5,209,000</td>
<td>Host community: 5,295,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>1,337,849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Since July 2016, UNICEF targets include the anticipated caseload resulting from the Mosul offensive. Actual displaced caseload as of December 2016 is lower than forecast. **Since US$183.7 million includes US$52,019,959 carried forward from 2015, of the US$179 million 2016 appeal. See page 5 for more detailed information.

**December 2016**

- **4.7 million children** affected out of 10 million people affected (OCHA, HRP 2016)
- **3 million** internally displaced people (IDP)
- **1.3 million** people returned to newly-accessible areas

**Target population in 2016:**
- Rapid Response: **2.4 million**
- WASH: **1.9 million**
- Education: **650,000**
- Health: **5.9 million** (polio)
- Child Protection: **206,000**

**UNICEF Appeal 2016**

**US$179 million**

**Funding Status**

- **US $183.7 million**
- **Carry-forward $ 52 M**
- **Funding received to date: $ 131.7 M**

**Funds available’ includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry forward from the previous year.**
IRAQ SITUATION REPORT
DECEMBER 2016

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Despite a decrease in total displaced population in Iraq in 2016 from 3.3 million to 3 million individuals\(^1\), violence and insecurity increased in western and northern Iraq, patterns of displacement continued to be complex, and humanitarian need remained extremely high.\(^2\) Mass displacement continued in 2016, including 86,000 people displaced during the retake of Fallujah city in May/June 2016, and more than 130,000 people\(^3\) displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas since 17 October. Military operations near Mosul intensified on 29 December, causing over 9,000 people to flee the city in only four days. The average daily figure for displacement has increased by 50 per cent since 29 December, while as many as one million people are estimated to remain out of reach of humanitarian assistance in Mosul city. Across Iraq more than 1 million people have returned to their towns and villages. Public service provision in these areas is frequently limited or completely non-existent as locations have been occupied by armed militants or have suffered infrastructure damage due to conflict. Nearly 85 per cent of all displaced people are hosted in just seven of Iraq’s 18 governorates.\(^4\) A total of 239,077 Iraqis are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries, with 5,493 Iraqis fleeing to Syria since 17 October.\(^5\) There remain 230,000 Syrian refugees\(^6\) in Iraq, the majority of whom are hosted in three northern governorates.

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. In addition, UNICEF in collaboration with WFP and UNFP is delivering multi-sector rapid humanitarian assistance in newly- retaken areas of Mosul.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF supports health and nutrition services for children under 5 years through the Ministry of Health (MoH); and provides water, sanitation, and hygiene services through the Ministry of Public works and Municipalities (MPWM) and the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism (MMT). In collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF helps improve access to education for children aged 6 to 17 years, supporting them under the banner of the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative. As a result of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), UNICEF works to uphold children’s rights at policy and community levels. UNICEF supports child-focused cash transfers to highly vulnerable families to meet their daily needs including the hidden costs of schooling. UNICEF and WFP co-lead the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) that supports newly-displaced populations in transit with life-saving and dignity-raising kits. The UN and partners are finalizing the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which will guide humanitarian response for IDPs in Iraq in 2017. UNICEF estimates it will need US$ 161 million to continue ongoing services for existing IDPs and to ensure adequate response for newly-displaced people, aiming to reach 5.7 million children in need in 2017.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

In 2016, RRM consortium partners have distributed immediate relief items reaching 1,337,849 displaced people including 709,060 children, of which 113,792 (62,586 children) were reached in December. A significant portion of RRM support was received in the final quarter of 2016 - these resources supported the final quarter of 2016, and will be used for continued response into 2017.\(^7\)

---

\(^1\) International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), January to December 2016

\(^2\) IOM identifies 7 main periods of displacement since 2014, the onset of the current crisis: January–May 2014, June–July 2014, August 2014, post-1 September 2014 to March 2015, post-1 April 2015 to February 2016, post-1 March 2016 to 16 October 2016, and from 17 October 2016 to date. The Mosul displacements and additional expected displacements prompted inclusion of the seventh displacement period in the DTM from 17 October 2016 to present.


\(^4\) Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Nineawa and Salah al-Din

\(^5\) UNHCR Iraq Situation Flash Update, 26 December 2016.


\(^7\) Under HRP 2016, RRM (US$ 17.5 million) and Seasonal Response (US$ 10 million) requirements were collated under one Appeal Sector ‘RRM’. In 2016, breakdown of funds received were: RRM US$11,980,896 (68 per cent of 2016 requirement) and for Seasonal Response US$6,313,399 (63 per cent of 2016 requirement for IDP response. US$5 million was requested for Syrian refugee seasonal response. UNICEF response to Syrian refugees is available [here](#).
IRAQ SITUATION REPORT

DECEMBER 2016

Contingency planning for 750,000 has been made and currently there are around 130,248 people recorded as displaced from Mosul. However, west Mosul is still to be re-taken which will lead to further displacement. RRM kits consist of a 12 kg immediate response food ration, hygiene kit with supplies to last a family a week, 12 liters of bottled drinking water and a water container; where possible, they also include UNFPA’s dignity kit. The RRM Consortium of UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP) and 7 NGO partners (ACTED, Danish Refugee Council, Muslim Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme, Save the Children, and Women Empowerment Organization) cover all 18 governorates across Iraq with identified lead and back-up responders.

Seasonal Response

In the winter of 2016/2017 UNICEF is protecting children by providing warm clothes, through distribution of winter clothes and thermal blankets. Limited funding received for seasonal response means that the planned target of total 750,000 children will not be reached for winter 2016-2017. As a result, priority is being given to IDP children under 14 years newly-displaced from Mosul and living in non-formal or non-camp environments including in makeshift tents, open shelters, or unfinished buildings. As of December 2016 UNICEF has provided 108,728 (55,957 female) IDP children with warm clothes. In addition 1,040 pregnant women received winter clothes for their expected new born babies, and 27,917 IDP children received warm blankets. The large portion of the reached children (64 per cent) were supported in Ninewa, including in newly retaken areas around Mosul city. Distributions will continue into 2017.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

People have remained displaced and in camps through 2016 and UNICEF continued to cover water supply, sanitation, and hygiene for existing IDPs, as well meeting the increasing need for WASH support in returnee areas, acute emergency needs of the newly-displaced, as well as those living in host communities. Although the total IDP population declined, significant resources were required to ensure continued service delivery for existing IDPs, and ongoing operations and maintenance for camp-based IDPs represents a high portion of UNICEF investment into WASH in Iraq, ensuring this group continue to have access to appropriate services. Meeting WASH needs of new IDPs also represents a significant financial investment, especially if new camps need costly temporary trucked water supply or large-scale infrastructure work to establish new water and sanitation networks.

In 2016, UNICEF supported water, sanitation and hygiene for 1,206,816 displaced people (567,203 children) country-wide. Of the overall cluster response, in 2016 UNICEF supported 53 percent of water supply, 84 per cent of sanitation, and 76 per cent of hygiene activities, based on cluster and UNICEF progress as of December. Populations in transit locations fluctuated, depending on relocation of IDPs to other camps as well as the rates of continuing new arrivals. Overall, the changing operational environment required a continued flexible response from WASH partners. This has been increasingly supported through the expanded network of ‘WASH Service Centres’ (WSC). In 2016, 12 WSC served displacement-affected areas of western and northern Iraq, and provided coordination and monitoring services for WASH actors and local authorities, and enhanced service delivery for WASH interventions. Response for people arriving from conflict-affected areas of Ninewa and Kirkuk continued in 11 sites in Dahuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din serving at least 249,433 newly-displaced people with access to safe water (as of 18 December 2016).

Since the start of Mosul Operations in October, UNICEF reached 163,800 people (90,090 children) in retaken communities with a multi-sectoral emergency package in retaken communities affected by conflict, of which 28,800 people were reached in December. In December UNICEF initiated emergency water trucking through the Humanitarian Relief Foundation (HRF) to an estimated 10,000 people in 10 recently retaken villages on the eastern edge of Mosul city. Four water points (boreholes and loading points) were also rehabilitated in the same area. WASH cluster partners expanded water trucking in accessible areas of Mosul, to 33 accessible neighbourhoods by end of December 2016.

Education

Schools in Iraq often convene two/three shifts per day in order to cope with increased number of students. Nearly 3.5 million school-aged Iraqi children attend school irregularly, or not at all, and it is estimated more than 600,000 displaced children have missed an entire year of education. For areas under ISIL control, many public services - including schools - have reportedly not been fully functional since 2014. Due to this, education needs are being assessed as children arrive at displacement sites and UNICEF has already supported 5,490 children (2,579 girls) affected by the Mosul operations to access temporary learning spaces in newly-established IDP camps in Dahuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din. Across the country, UNICEF continued to increase access to education, and improve quality of learning environments for IDP and host community children. As UN lead agency for the Education cluster, UNICEF has supported access to temporary learning spaces (TLS) for 73,797 children (37,786 girls, and 72 per cent contribution to overall cluster progress), provided educational supplies for 521,615 children (214,814 girls, and 64 per cent of cluster progress), including textbooks, notebooks, stationery, school bags and teaching materials. To support delivery of quality education in the classroom, UNICEF supported 3,362 teachers and education personnel (1,618 females, and 98 per cent of cluster progress) to participate in trainings on a range of topics including improved pedagogy, and provision of psychosocial support in the classroom. The issue of non- or partial-payment of teacher salaries remains a key concern for all education partners, as well as providing support to teachers and students travelling long distances to school. UNICEF is engaged in ongoing discussion with the Ministry of Education (MoE) on ways to ensure adequate support is provided.

---

8 Where possible, the package is supplemented with the World Food Programme’s food ration and UNFPA dignity kits. Packages also include information leaflets with child protection and Mine Risk Education (MRE) messages.

9 As of 18 December 2016
Health and Nutrition

UNICEF supported newborn home care services reaching 2,072 newborn babies (1,057 girls) and their families as part of services in the first month of life to reduce neonatal mortality. Immunization is a key and cost-effective intervention in support of child survival. In 2016, 5.8 million children (2.9 million girls) under five years were vaccinated against polio either as part of the Nationwide Polio Immunization Days (NPID) that have been ongoing since 2014, or as part of ‘mop up’ campaigns to trace defaults and ensure high coverage. A total of 32,867 children under one year (16,252 girls) were vaccinated against measles as part of routine vaccination services since January. The Federal MOH in coordination with KRG MOH and support of WHO and UNICEF concluded a campaign on 29 December 2016, targeting 800,000 children for vaccination against Polio and measles in the most vulnerable areas of Kirkuk, Anbar, Salah al Din, Retaken areas of Nineawa and IDPs living in camps of KR-I. UNICEF provided vaccinations, medical supplies, transportation and health promotion support to a large-scale vaccination campaign between 18 and 29 December, covering six governorates. The MoH reported 700,545 children vaccinated against polio (OPV; 92.7 per cent coverage), and 542,422 children (86.4 per cent coverage) were vaccinated against measles, at close of the campaign on 29 December.

Nutrition services reached 33,364 IDP and host community children (32,411 IDP children) who were screened for nutritional status, and referred to specialised care if required. At least 172 children were identified with some form of malnutrition in December and reached with appropriate treatment according to need. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) are available in pediatric hospitals for inpatient treatment while in IDP camps, where capacity exists, UNICEF-supported ‘Baby Huts’ provide therapeutic food on an outpatient basis. As part of the multisector emergency response package in retaken communities, UNICEF delivered High Energy Biscuits (HEB) for children under 5 as part of ‘first line’ blanket distribution of nutrition supplies. Between 17 October and 18 December, 4,860 children (2,464 girls) affected by Mosul operations received supplements. In the same period, UNICEF has supported vaccination of 23,900 children affected by Mosul operations. Health and nutrition services continue to face funding challenges during the ongoing economic downturn in the country. Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) opening hours are limited, as public sector salaries have been either non- or partially-paid for many months. High turnover of government health staff necessitates regular refresher trainings in many locations to ensure adequate quality of services.

Child Protection

Children in Iraq remain at high risk of experiencing or witnessing violence. Since January, the Iraq Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) verified 201 grave violations of child rights affecting 478 children (341 boys, 103 girls, and 34 sex unknown). Killing and injuring was the most commonly reported violation, with 227 children confirmed killed and 179 injured in 2016. In December, the MRM verified an incident in which more than 700 children and their families (total: 1,750 individuals) were trapped at front lines, held by different armed actors in Baybokht village for more than a month, without access to humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF-supported child protection interventions reached 138,881 newly-registered children (66,265 girls) with psychosocial support services, representing a 69 per cent contribution to the overall children reached by all child protection actors. A total of 14,377 (5,951 girls) accessed specialised services, including 2,071 cases of children identified as Unaccompanied or Separated (UASC) (528 girls) who were provided with documentation, family tracing, reunification, or alternative care services. In December, 4,736 girls and women accessed GBV services through UNICEF partnerships, reaching a total of 12,799 women and girls over 2016. UNICEF continued to scale up assistance for children newly-displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas. Since operations started on 17 October, UNICEF partners reported providing Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) to 10,384 children (5,027 girls) and PSS to 11,337 children (5,444 girls). Children identified as the most vulnerable have been provided sustained specialised services including individual counselling, health, and legal services among others, resulting in observable positive behavioural changes as reported by child protection partners. UNICEF continues to engage with authorities on treatment of children in detention including those detained during military operations. UNICEF and the Directorate of Mine Action have agreed mobile Mine/Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Risk Awareness education activities that are anticipated to start in Anbar and Salah al Din governorates in 2017.

Cash Transfer

Due to insecurity and challenges in identifying suitable partners in the first half of 2016, the target of 14,655 households was not achieved by the end of 2016. Of the eight governorates originally planned for delivery of cash assistance, the security situation in two – Anbar and Nineawa – has not been sufficiently stable for cash delivery; while, in Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah al Din, UNICEF was not able to identify appropriate partners to operate. UNICEF’s programme is a multi-year intervention that will last until 2020, providing longer term support to most vulnerable families in Iraq. Since January 2016, UNICEF-supported cash transfers reached 2,070 children across Baghdad, Dahuk, and Erbil. Children are selected on the basis of vulnerability criteria, through targeted needs assessments in each location. Support to this group will continue throughout the remainder of the academic year 2016-2017.

10 Target areas: Anbar, Dahuk (Zalikan camp), Erbil (IDP camps), Kirkuk Ninewa, Salah al Din. Strategy was to vaccinate all children under 5 against polio (OPV) and all children 9 months to 5 years against measles (providing there is no evidence of measles-containing vaccination within previous 28 days).
11 Geographic coverage of the campaign was the same; polio and measles figures cannot be combined as they may double-count children reached.
12 At time of reporting, the incident itself has been verified, but UNICEF has not yet been able to confirm the total number of children involved.
13 The significant increase in numbers in December compared to previous months results from retroactive partner reporting.
IRAQ SITUATION REPORT
Supply and Logistics

Since the start of 2016, UNICEF dispatched relief items to government and non-governmental partners with a total value of nearly US$25.28 million. RRM kits for populations on the move and winter clothing items for children accounted for nearly half (47 percent) of aggregated dispatched relief items, while WASH items including hygiene kits, water treatment materials, and water storage equipment (tanks, jerrycans) accounted for 23 per cent. The total value of ordered supplies for the IDPs response was US$38 million.

Media and External Communication

In 2016, UNICEF published 64 human interest stories, 36 videos, and 1,315 social media posts, generating almost 9.2 million views. UNICEF spokespersons conducted more than 300 interviews with national and international media, discussing the situation for children in Iraq. In addition, UNICEF Iraq pages on FreeBasics.com, which offers free internet content for Iraqi smartphone users, were viewed almost 1.6 million times. For Mosul response, regular blog updates detailed UNICEF response for affected children.

Security

The Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) gained territory in northern and central Iraq in December as part of the Mosul offensive, before an operational pause. On 29 December, operations intensified once more, with advances in five directions. The re-launched operations, made progress in eastern neighbourhoods of Mosul. While humanitarian access appeared possible via three routes from the east of the city, much of the area remained vulnerable to indirect fire (IDF). ISIL claimed several Suicide Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (SVBIED) attacks behind ISF frontlines in Gogjali village, as well as attacks in Anbar, Baghdad, Babylon, Diyala and Salah ad Din governorates.

Funding as of 31 December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>2016 Revised Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available * 31.12.2016</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$) (a-b)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)**</td>
<td>27,500,000</td>
<td>18,294,295</td>
<td>9,205,705</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>21,762,000</td>
<td>16,934,475</td>
<td>4,827,525</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>61,000,000</td>
<td>68,358,797</td>
<td>-7,358,797</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>22,000,000</td>
<td>26,206,362</td>
<td>-4,206,362</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>38,560,000</td>
<td>45,544,869</td>
<td>-6,984,869</td>
<td>-18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)</td>
<td>7,369,212</td>
<td>8,383,779</td>
<td>-1,014,567</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>179,191,212</td>
<td>183,722,577</td>
<td>-4,531,365</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year totaling US$ 52,019,953 (carry forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2015 for IDP Response). Additional funds at end of 2016 will be carried over into the following year. ** Under the HRP 2016, RRM (US$ 17.5 million) and Seasonal Response (US$ 10 million) requirements were collated under one Appeal Sector ‘RRM’. In 2016, breakdown of funds received were as follows: for RRM US$ 11,980,896 (68 per cent of total 2016 requirement for IDP response) and for Seasonal Response US$ 6,313,399 (63 per cent of total 2016 requirement for IDP response under the HRP. An additional US $ 5 million was requested to support seasonal response for Syrian refugees. UNICEF response to Syrian refugees is detailed here.

Next SitRep: 14 February 2017

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Official Website: http://www.unicef.org/iraq/
UNICEF Iraq Country Office Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq
UNICEF HAC, 2016: https://www.unicef.org/appeals

Who to contact for further information:

Peter Hawkins
UNICEF Representative
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +964 780 920 8636
Email: phawkins@unicef.org

Sharon Behn
Chief of Communications
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +964 780 196 4524
Email: snogueira@unicef.org
### Summary of Programme Results

**RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM** -- *2016 Needs: 2.4 million vulnerable people*

- Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response [1]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 2,400,000  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 1,337,849
  - **Change since last Report**: 113,792

- Most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter with appropriate clothing [1]  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 750,000
  - **Change since last Report**: 108,728

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE** -- *2016 Needs: 6.6 million people*

- Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply [2]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 2,372,430  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 2,277,298
  - **Change since last Report**: 511,538

- Emergency affected populations with access to functional latrines [3]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 910,937  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 470,866
  - **Change since last Report**: 47,860

- IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [4]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 1,480,868  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 1,288,478
  - **Change since last Report**: 127,052

**EDUCATION** -- *2016 Needs: 3.3 million school-age children*

- School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) [5]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 45,000  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 102,188
  - **Change since last Report**: 16,969

- Teachers and education personnel receiving training on EiE and / or PSS and / or Pedagogy [6]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 8,300  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 5,264
  - **Change since last Report**: 3,162

- Boys and girls receiving educational supplies and / or teaching learning material [7]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 615,000  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 531,275
  - **Change since last Report**: 81,089

**CHILD PROTECTION** -- *2016 Needs: 3.6 million children under 18*

- Grave child rights violations verified  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 250  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 201
  - **Change since last Report**: 30

- Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) [8]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 30,000  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 42,131
  - **Change since last Report**: 12,338

- Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes [9]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 150,000  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 201,879
  - **Change since last Report**: 53,603

- Women and girls receiving GBV services at women centres/mobile teams  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 16,500  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 12,799
  - **Change since last Report**: 4,736

**HEALTH** -- *2016 Needs: 5.6 million children under 5*

- Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services [10]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 100,800  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 2,072
  - **Change since last Report**: 361

- Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization [11]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 283,700  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 31,867
  - **Change since last Report**: 10,590

- Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns [12]  
  - **Cluster Target 2016**: 731,000  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 522,185
  - **Change since last Report**: 182,536

**NUTRITION** -- *2016 Needs: 5.6 million children under 5*

- U5 Children have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) [13]  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: IDP: 114,000  
  - **Change since last Report**: 31,411

- Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: Host community: 320,000
  - **Change since last Report**: 953

**SOCIAL PROTECTION** -- *2016 Needs: 2.8 million vulnerable people (466,000 households)*

- Most vulnerable households receiving cash assistance [14]  
  - **Cluster Results 31.12.16**: 14,655
  - **Change since last Report**: 2,070

---

IRAQ SITUATION REPORT

DECEMBER 2016


[9] Child Protection sub-cluster: G 95,713 and B 106,166. UNICEF: G 66,265 and B 72,616. For child protection projects with partners with UNICEF agreements spanning December 2015 into 2016, a ‘continuing caseload’ of children has been included in 2016 results, as of July reporting.

[10] UNICEF: G: 1,057, B: 1,015


[12] UNICEF IDP: G: 266,314 B: 255,871 Host Community: G: 2,701,154, B: 2,595,226. The National Polio Immunization Days (NPID) conducted in October reached 4.7 million children in Iraq in 16 governorates. The HPM table reflects the higher result, which was achieved during the April 2016 NPID.


[14] This table reflects the Iraqi internally displaced households receiving UNICEF supported cash transfer. Gender breakdown is not available from all partners at time of reporting. Syrian refugee households are reflected in UNICEF Syrian refugee reporting. Households are selected on the basis of vulnerability criteria not nationality or status.

* Since July 2016, UNICEF targets include the anticipated caseload resulting from the Mosul offensive. Targeting was based on an anticipated caseload of up to 750,000 newly displaced people. As of December 2016, displacements from Mosul have been lowered than anticipated, with more people in affected locations choosing to remain in their towns or villages, or choosing to return to their places of origin, once these are behind frontlines. For this reason, some 2016 progress will remain lower against targets than anticipated.