**Highlights**

- Between January and July 2018, 73,379 vulnerable people including 42,285 children on the move, have received emergency response items to support access to safe water, good hygiene practices, and food rations. In July, partners reached 7,572 individuals including 4,286 children across four governorates.
- In July 2018, 16,630 newly-registered IDP children (7,907 girls) accessed psychosocial support services through UNICEF partners, while 1,352 IDP children in July (542 girls) accessed specialized services including family tracing and reunification, legal assistance, and alternative care.
- UNICEF supported training for 310 doctors and paramedical staff in Ninewa on cholera case management and outbreak prevention as part of coordinated actions between health and WASH partners to minimise risk of waterborne disease.
- 19 Directorate of Education staff in Dahuk and Ninewa completed a three-day training on Menstrual Hygiene Management in schools as part of intersectoral collaboration and capacity building efforts.
- In July, 49 master trainers from the Directorate of Education in Kirkuk and Ninewa completed Training of Trainer sessions on delivering PSS in the classroom. A first round of cascade training sessions led by master trainers has begun in Ninewa, reaching 150 schools.

**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>1,030,000</td>
<td>73,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to sufficient safe water supply</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>694,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls and boys receiving education supplies</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>194,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and caregivers participating in structured, sustained, resilience, or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>186,300</td>
<td>112,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 vaccinated against polio through campaigns</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>452,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Results are cumulative (January–July 2018). For explanation of results compared to targets see the narrative report and footnotes under the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) table on pages 8-9.
July marked the one-year anniversary of the retake of Mosul City, Ninewa, from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). As of July 2018, almost 870,000 people have returned to their homes in Mosul district, while around 396,200 people remain displaced. For both returnees and internally displaced people (IDP) extensive humanitarian needs remain. Government of Iraq (GoI) and World Bank damage assessments estimate reconstruction will take at least 10 years and cost at least US$80 billion. More than 3.95 million displaced Iraqis (including more than 1.8 million children) have returned to their homes mainly in Ninewa, Anbar, and Salah al Din in 2018, while over 1.95 million people (including nearly 1 million children) remain displaced across Iraq mainly in Ninewa, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Salah al Din, Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad. Of these, over 1.37 million internally displaced people (IDP) remain in non-camp locations including 176,000 people living in critical shelter. More than 574,200 IDPs live in camps and need continuing humanitarian support to maintain education, health, protection, and water and sanitation services for children and their families. Several governorates continue to present a complex picture of population movement. In particular, Ninewa is affected by both significant levels of continued displacement - more than 614,700 IDPs remain the Jeda’ah, Qayarrah Airstrip, and Hammam al Alil camps - while simultaneously seeing the return of more than 1.48 million individuals to the governorate as a whole. Anbar and Salah al Din governorates have also seen significant returns, with 1.26 million and 643,000 individuals returned respectively in 2018 so far. Returning children and families continue to face significant challenges including ongoing insecurity, risks posed by explosive remnants of war (ERW), damage to homes and municipal infrastructure including schools, health centres, and water and sanitation networks, as well as limited access to public services and livelihood opportunities.

Despite an overall reduction in armed conflict since the end of 2017 and significant rates of return in the first seven months of the year, arrivals in established IDP camps has continued. Since January 2018, 12,887 newly-arrived IDP families (approximately 77,322 individuals, including over 35,000 children) were recorded entering IDP camps in Ninewa, around 50 per cent of whom were reported to be secondary displacement movements. IDPs report the reasons behind continuing movement as economic hardship due to lack of livelihood opportunities in areas of origin, compounded by limited or no access to public services or adequate shelter due to destroyed and damaged houses.

Beyond immediate humanitarian needs, wider environmental challenges face an already fragile country. Iraq faces a decrease in the annual rainfall, and an increase in average temperatures. Average annual rainfall registered in 2018 has been only 166 mm (average is 850mm with an annual range from 700-1000mm), leaving the country highly dependent on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. However, water levels in both rivers have been decreasing rapidly – for example, the reducing water level in the Tigris has resulted in lower levels of water in the Habbaniyah lake, with overall increases in water salinity making it less drinkable. Specifically this has impacted on quantity and quality of water for the Habbaniyah Tourist City (HTC) IDP camp in Anbar. Negative effects on water levels in southern Iraq have also been noted. The WASH Cluster are consulting on the possibility of a detailed joint assessment that includes relevant government ministries. Further, in a July update to the UN Security Council, the UN Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) emphasized that around a quarter of the two million people currently living in southern Iraq will be at increasing risk of water shortage, waterborne diseases, and possible displacement should drought and water supply challenges continue in the coming years.

---

1. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) Humanitarian Bulletin, July 2018
2. Informal settlements, abandoned/unfinished buildings, mosques or municipal buildings such as schools
4. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) Humanitarian Bulletin, July 2018
5. Ibid.
6. Additional information: Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Returns Monitoring Analysis, 3 July 2018
8. Ibid - 51.9% of respondents indicated economic reasons (e.g., no access to livelihood opportunities, no money to pay rent/purchase food); 18% indicated destroyed/damaged houses.
Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In 2018, UNICEF leads the WASH Cluster, co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children International, leads the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) and Nutrition Working Group, (NWG) and is an active member of the Health cluster. UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Food Programme (WFP) coordinate the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium serving people on the move, and the Multi-Sector Emergency Package (MSEP) delivering aid in retracted areas. In addition, UNICEF, UNHCR, and the World Health Organization (WHO) coordinate with relevant line Ministries through the Cholera Taskforce, led by the Ministry of Health (MoH).

Uncertainty in relation to camp consolidation or closure has presented a challenge to UNICEF programming with a lack of clear information and decisions to support future planning and resource allocation. While a small number of camps have been closed, and governorate-level working groups have been established, which feeds information into to Voluntary Return Committees (VRCs) to facilitate decision-making, there is not yet a final decision on this issue. UNICEF sits on the Anbar and Nineveh VRCs, representing the international community in this forum.

In July, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) undertook training for 17 participants in Erbil that covered Child Protection Minimum Standards. A second training will take place in Baghdad in August. Information forms for the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) were translated into Arabic and Kurdish and now form part of training materials designed and delivered by the Case Management Working Group.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

The Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) targets 3.4 million people in need. The plan was jointly launched alongside the Government’s 2018 Plan for Relief, Shelter and Stabilization of Displaced People. The 102 humanitarian partners engaged in the HRP will reach as many newly displaced families as possible by securing safe access and providing sequenced emergency packages. UNICEF’s strategy under its 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal in Iraq is aligned with the HRP.

Humanitarian planning for 2019 has commenced and humanitarian partners, including clusters in which UNICEF is lead UN agency - Education and WASH Clusters, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) and the Nutrition Working Group (NWG) - are preparing an updated Humanitarian Needs Overview. In July, all clusters finalized severity indicators, scales, and thresholds. Data collation and analysis for the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment VI (MCNA) is underway as of July. This will serve as a key source for caseload identification, needs and severity mapping for 2019.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

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

In 2018, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium targets delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people, including children, on the move due to crisis or camp relocation. RRM assistance will be extended to highly vulnerable returnee populations intending to return to their areas of origin and requiring support during their repatriations. Between January and July 2018, the Consortium has reached 73,379 vulnerable people including 42,285 children on the move, with emergency response items to support access to safe water, good hygiene practices, and immediate food rations. The majority of delivered assistance has been first-line response to new and secondary displacement and camp relocations, providing basic lifesaving items to the affected populations. In the first seven months, progress against 2018 targets has been limited, mainly because of lower than anticipated levels of displacement. The RRM Consortium planned to support anticipated camp relocation caseloads with immediate response items; however, as discussions on camp consolidation/closure remain inconclusive, there have been no large-scale camp relocations in the first half of the year.

In July, RRM partners distributed 1,961 emergency kits to reach 7,572 individuals including 4,286 children across four governorates, ensuring provision of immediate, life-saving emergency supplies to highly at-risk families. In the month, the majority of people (86 per cent) were reached in the Qayyarah camp complex, Nineveh. All distributions to new camp arrivals took place in close coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster and local authorities, to ensure support is only provided where it is needed.

---

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

10 Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah Al Din and Nineveh
to those in need. There were no Multi-Sector Emergency Package (MSEP) deliveries in July, as there was no need to reach people caught in conflict areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF supports vulnerable displaced families with temporary and sustainable WASH services and facilities, including emergency water trucking, rehabilitation of water and sewage treatment plants and water supply networks, and upgrade of WASH facilities in schools and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC). Where possible, services are being handed over to government partners as part of UNICEF exit strategy, particularly in areas of return. In IDP camps handover planning is a challenge due to the uncertainties around camp closure and consolidation, and taking into consideration differences in government capacity in various parts of the country. Between January and July 2018, UNICEF has supported at least 694,842 IDPs (326,576 children of which 166,554 girls) in 174 formal and informal camps, collective centres, and non-camp locations in fourteen governorates through government and non-government partners, including through WASH Service Centres (WSC). UNICEF progress is 53 per cent against its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal 2018 water supply targets for IDPs, and UNICEF-supported partner contribution has constituted 41 per cent of the whole WASH Cluster results as of July 2018.

In 2018, UNICEF has worked with Government and UN partners to deliver a parallel ‘quick fix’ strategy in Mosul for water network breakages. Construction is challenging in Mosul, with significant amounts of rubble and dangers posed by explosive remnants of war (ERW). It is estimated only 10 percent of the total needed network upgrading is completed. While rehabilitation work is ongoing, UNICEF has been asked by the Directorate of Water to extend water trucking through at least July and August (the hottest time of year with highest demand for water), and to expand from 14 to 21 neighbourhoods as rates of return increase. In July UNICEF provided 666m³ per day of drinking water by trucking in 21 affected neighbourhoods supporting continued supply of safe water for 93,649 newly-returned residents (around 7 litres per person per day). As part of the exit strategy to eliminate water trucking in the City, UNICEF is supporting the Ninewa Directorate of Water (DoW) to upgrade four water supply systems – as of July, 80 per cent of this work is completed. It is anticipated by end-August sufficient progress will have been made that water trucking can be significantly reduced; and it is expected by end-2018 no further trucking will be required.

A spike in diarrhoeal disease was reported in Ashti IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah during July but, after increased coordination efforts at camp level including between WASH and health actors, this had subsided substantially by the end of the month. The UNICEF partner in the camp intensified cleaning and awareness campaigns on safe water handling and storage at household level. In Salamiyah IDP camp, Ninewa, saw high water turbidity (significant presence of particles such as clay, silt, mud, or other matter) continued; IDPs are being encouraged to filter drinking water inside tent using traditional methods (gauze and cotton filtration). Water quality monitoring in UNICEF-supported IDP camps in July found over 92 per cent of tested samples within acceptable range; and UNICEF distributed 1,094 tons of water treatment materials that will support safe water for at least 750,000 individuals across Baghdad, Dahuk and Erbil governorates.

Electricity cuts remain regular in parts of the country, and shortage of fuel hampers consistent pumping of water. As the government has provided water-powered air coolers for certain IDP camps, this is placing additional pressure on water resources in Iraq’s intense summer heat. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) is providing to provide ‘top up’ supply from a safe source (up to 50 litres per person per day) in some camps to compensate for additional water requirements created by coolers but not all. WASH partners have tried to contact relevant Directorates to improve communication and information-sharing on this issue, but as of July a meeting has not been possible.

UNICEF continues to improve WASH services for children in schools and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) – as of July, partners reported 53,357 children in these facilities with access to water, and 46,363 children with access to sanitation facilities. In Anbar and Salah al Din, UNICEF and partners finalised WASH support for 13 schools, improving access to facilities and services for 9,248 students (5,086 girls). As part of coordinated WASH and Health actions for prevention of cholera, UNICEF supported a total of 320 doctors and paramedical staff working in hospitals in Ninewa to complete a five-day training on proper cholera case management and cholera outbreak prevention; while intersectoral collaboration between WASH and Education programmes supported a three-day training on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in schools for 19 Directorate of Education (DoE) staff in Dahuk and Ninewa.

11 Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Ninewa, Qadissiyah, Salah al Din, and Sulaymaniyah. Source: Partner ActivityInfo reports. 174 sites is the maximum served in one month since January 2018; actual number of sites served in July as reported by partners was 129.
12 254 tons of chlorine gas delivered to Baghdad, Dahuk and Erbil governorates and estimated to serve 750,000 individuals; 840 tons of alum sulphate delivered to Erbil and Dahuk governorates and estimated to serve 650,000 individuals.
Education

UNICEF supports access to education through establishment of temporary learning spaces, increasing space for formal education, as well as delivering Non-Formal education (NFE) interventions through partners. Quality of learning is supported through teacher training, and provision of teaching and learning materials. UNICEF also works to strengthen capacity of national education actors to implement services in humanitarian situations. In July, the Education Cluster and UNICEF arranged a technical meeting with the federal and Kurdistan Regional Government Ministries of Education (MoE) to discuss the status of schools serving IDP students. Earlier in 2018, the federal MoE announced it would close all federal offices and IDP schools in the KRI. This caused concerns for education and protection actors, as it could have been a ‘push’ factor for vulnerable families to return to places of origin that were not safe or restricted children's access to education. Following prolonged advocacy from Education cluster partners, the federal MoE has agreed that KRI schools hosting IDP students can remain open for the coming academic year, and that the MoE would help secure resources to keep IDP schools open; while the KRG MoE agreed to allocate space in its warehouse for supplies for IDP students, and continue to work to open spaces in KRG schools for IDP students where possible. An estimated 205,000 IDP students remained in the KRI as of the end of the 2017/2018 academic year.

In the first seven months of 2018, UNICEF has delivered education supplies for 194,031 children (83,271 girls) across Iraq; trained 256 teachers (131 females) on education in emergencies (EiE), ways to encourage development of life skills among students, and methods to deliver psychosocial support (PSS) in the classroom; and has supported 201,337 children (39,809 girls) to enroll in formal or non-formal education programmes. In the first half of the year, discussions on more formal teacher training with the Ministry of Education (MoE) training department was delayed due to national elections in May, uncertainty over post-election government formation; also, trainings could not initiate prior to completion of end of year exams. However in July, in coordination with the Directorate of Teacher Training and Development in the Ministry of Education (MoE), 49 master trainers from Directorates of Education (DoE) in Kirkuk and Ninewa completed Training of Trainer (ToT) sessions on delivering PSS in the classroom. A first round of cascade training sessions led by the master trainers have already begun in Ninewa, reaching teachers from 150 Ninewa schools (out of a planned 300) as of end-July. In July trainings related to various elements of the School Based Management (SBM) approach engaged 459 principals, teachers, parents and educational supervisors from DoEs, and were held in a variety of locations across the country including Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, and Najaf, as part of the continuing nationwide roll-out of the approach, which builds capacity of teachers, parents, and communities to take an active role in improving children's learning environments. Topics included developing School Improvement Plans (SIP), student-centred teaching methodologies, positive discipline, and roles and responsibilities of school committees. In additional support, UNICEF is supporting repair of 7,000 damaged DoE Ninewa school desks over the summer period. As of end-July, 3,378 desks have been distributed to 11 schools in Ninewa, with the remainder to be completed by September.

In July, in cooperation with the Salah al Din DoE and a UNICEF partner, 1,951 children participated in summer education activities in 10 centers, including non-formal education (NFE) for out of school children (OOSC) and Catch Up Classes for children who have missed school or who need to re-take end of year exams. In the IDP camps of Debaga and Jeda’ah, (Ninewa), a UNICEF partner delivered tutoring in Arabic, English, maths and science to 4,422 children (1,96 girls). There remain specific protection concerns around education infrastructure in areas retaken from ISIL in 2017, and the need for repair, rehabilitation, and clearance of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) are significant. With continuing fluctuations in population movements in the first half of the year, and delays in the camp consolidation exercise, planning for education services in camps has been challenging.

Child Protection

In 2018, UNICEF is reaching vulnerable children and caregivers through structured, sustained psychosocial support services (PSS), with referral to specialized child protection assistance if needed. Specialized assistance includes case management, legal services, family tracing and reunification, and emergency alternative care. UNICEF is working to deliver support to children in contact with the law, including children accused of affiliation with ISIL. UNICEF integrates a focus on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention

---

13 SBM trainings are not part of agreed Cluster indicators, therefore these teachers are not reflected in the HPM table.
14 Shirqat (5 centres), Tikrit (2 centres), Baiji centre, Balad-Yathrib (1 centre) and Balad station (1 centre).
across its work. UNICEF and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) promote integration of services in community centres, aiming to minimize stand-alone activities as part of resilience-focused interventions.

In July 2018, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 16,430 newly registered IDP children (7,907 girls); since January 2018, 112,484 children (53,995 girls) have accessed PSS. Specialized child protection services reached 1,352 IDP children in July (girls, 542), bringing the total reached this year to 5,742 IDP children (2,496 girls). Specialised services include family tracing and reunification, legal assistance, and alternative care. In 2018, as the acute emergency response began to subside, UNICEF has begun to consolidate partnerships both for geographic coverage and case management capacity. This process took some time and resulted in periods of lower activity in the first half of the year as older partnerships were concluded and new ones were negotiated. In July, CPSC members almost doubled in achievements compared to June, for most of the indicators including PSS, awareness raising, case management and parents’ programs. The increase in achievements are contributed by long-awaited project agreements signed, and more number of the children attending activities during summer holidays.

To improve quality of child protection services, 37 case workers (19, females) completed UNICEF-supported training on case management and use of revised case management tools in Jeda'ah camps and Sulaymaniyah. To improve systematic data management, UNICEF, together with NGO and government partners, is developing a web-based Child Protection Information Management (CPIMS) application to cover KRI services. Case Management training was delivered to 30 Social Workers (20 government and 10 NGO staff) in Baghdad. UNICEF continues to work with ICRC on cross-border reunification and alternative care services for children of foreign nationalities held in care after the end of the conflict with ISIL. Between January and July, a total of 17 children have been reunified with their families.

In July, 1,629 women, 1,554 girls, and 173 boys who have experienced, or who are found to be at risk of, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) have accessed case management and PSS services through UNICEF GBV partners. In addition, 1,150 women and 1,035 girls and 427 boys received social and recreational services that support resilience. Awareness-raising activities and trainings to reduce GBV stigma and promote safer environments for women and girls reached 5,967 community members (2,338 women, 1,433 girls, 964 boys, 1,232 men); and trainings to increase access to quality GBV services reached 88 providers (76 women, 12 men).

Two reports of grave violations against child rights in conflict were verified in July, affecting four children in Salah al Din. The incidents included killing of three children (two boys and one girl) and injuring of one boy due to explosive remnants of war (ERW). Since the beginning of 2018, 311 incidents have been verified affecting 73 children. The majority of incidents have related to children killed or injured by these explosive devices remaining in retained areas where armed conflict took place in 2017. Overall there is a significant decrease in reported violations in 2018 compared to previous years, mainly because fewer areas are experiencing active hostilities. Between January and end-July 2018 338 incidents were reported affecting 120 children; in the same period in 2017, 534 incidents had been reported, affecting 3,368 children; and in 2016, 264 incidents had been reported, affecting 798 children. Monitoring of the situation of children during conflict continues. Access and security threats as well as sensitivities around violations remain the biggest challenge to obtaining and verifying reports.

There remain challenges relating to obtaining appropriate civil documentation for populations who lived in areas under ISIL control. Specifically for children born since mid-2014 in areas formerly under ISIL control, this is most noticeable in a lack of official birth registration documentation; without this, a child’s access to basic services can be restricted. UNICEF is providing legal assistance through partners and advocating with government authorities for the re-start of documentation services.

Health and Nutrition

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

Through government and NGO partners, since January 2018, 1,190 new-borns and their mothers (607 girls) have been visited by trained health worker teams as part of the home visits programme in the critical first month of life. Immunization support continued, with UNICEF and partners reporting 13,687 children under one year (6,980 girls) vaccinated against measles and 4,523,907 children under 5 years vaccinated against polio. Progress as of July is 27 percent (measles) and 38 per cent (polio) of UNICEF 2018 targets. In response to an outbreak of measles confirmed by the Ministry of Health (MoH), with the majority of cases in Erbil governorate, UNICEF is supporting 20 mobile immunization teams (40 staff) with transportation, incentives and stationery for the districts of Dashti Hawler (2 teams), Khabat (2 teams), Shaqlawa (3 teams), Soran (4 teams), Barzan (3 teams), Choman (2 teams), Koysenjaq (2 teams) and Makhmour (2 teams). Support is being provided in addition to the existing fixed immunization units in IDP and Syrian refugee camps.

In Hawiga, Kirkuk governorate, where there has been continued armed conflict in the first half of the year, rates of return are beginning to rise, with a commensurate need for the re-start of basic services. In July, UNICEF supported training for 60 Directorate of Health (DoH) staff in Kirkuk on the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), and on methods for health and nutrition
promotion interventions. Nine teams (each of three people) have started to run immunization, nutrition screening, and health promotion activities across nine sub-districts in Hawiga. These areas are being targeted by the DoH Kirkuk as they have been particularly hard to reach so far in 2018. However, improvements in security mean access for health actors is becoming easier. During the first ten days of the Hawiga interventions, children and women have been reached as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Type of vaccine/supplementation</th>
<th>Oral polio vaccine (OPV)</th>
<th>Hexa</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Vit A</th>
<th>Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR)</th>
<th>Tetanus Toxoid (TT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawiga 1</td>
<td>Oral polio vaccine (OPV)</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawiga 2</td>
<td>Oral polio vaccine (OPV)</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1,404</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Oral polio vaccine (OPV)</td>
<td>2,476</td>
<td>2,476</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td>3,317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of nutrition interventions, 10,252 pregnant women and new mothers have attended health promotion sessions on IYCF between January and July 2018, and 104,545 children aged 6-59 months (53,318 girls) have been screened for nutritional status. Of the children screened in July, 1,208 children (6 percent) were identified with Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) and 202 children (1 per cent) with Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM). For cases with complications, referral to specialist Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) was undertaken. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 7 percent in IDP camps is ‘poor’ per international standards (reflects July data only; growth monitoring data not available for all children in camps in the reporting month).

In July, UNICEF-supported health promotion events reached 12,988 individuals with key messages on food safety, breastfeeding, newborn care, and health during pregnancy. As part of efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, trained health workers visited 259 newborns and their mothers in their tents/homes in the critical first month of life. In cases where risk signs were identified, newborns and mothers were referred to the nearest Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) or other health facility. The planned Iraq health and nutrition response remains 55 per cent underfunded; as needed, UNICEF is prioritising interventions to ensure basic child- and mother-focused services can continue. However in Dahuk, growth monitoring activities and newborn home visit programme has been temporarily suspended due to weak performance of health teams, and lack of funding to support capacity building interventions; if sufficient funds are received UNICEF intends to support revitalization of these services in the third quarter of 2018. Otherwise, response strategies in the first seven months have been refined to focus on work through government where possible, or on first-line response combined with high-level advocacy to ensure child-focused prioritization – for example, support to one-off vaccination campaigns reaching vulnerable children in IDP camps or host communities.

**Cash Assistance**

UNICEF is establishing links between humanitarian assistance and the Government’s social protection framework to provide integrated support to vulnerable children. UNICEF’s cash assistance is unconditional, but aims to support removal of barriers to children’s access to education. UNICEF delivers an integrated package of support alongside government partners to identify protection-related concerns and refer cases to social workers for additional support.

In the first half of 2018, UNICEF has supported 3,902 children (1,877 girls) with cash assistance of US$30 per child per month. Funding has been limited in 2018 for UNICEF cash assistance for the IDP response, with a cent funding gap as of end-July. To continue support for the current caseload of 3,900 children in the next academic year, at least US$1.25 million is needed before school reopens in late September/early October. To achieve its planned target of 15,000 IDP children, UNICEF needs US$4.8 million to cover 2018/2019.

**Supply and Logistics**

Since January 2018, UNICEF Iraq dispatched relief items to government and non-government partners with a value of over US$6 million, with the total value of supplies ordered for IDP response at US$3.8 million. Since the start of 2018, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and winter (2017/2018 response) programmes accounted for 80 percent of aggregated dispatched items.

---

*Women only.*
In July, UNICEF Iraq was mentioned 12 times in media outlets including Russia Today, Iraqi Daily Journal, UNInfo, and The Guardian. Human interest stories focused on training for minority communities, on support given to IDP children to take their end of year exams, and on the role of Child-Friendly Spaces in IDP camps. More than 300 young people participated in a marathon in Dahuk as part of ongoing events promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding.

Security

In July, civil demonstrations were the main feature of the month. Initiating in southern Iraqi governorates, specifically Basra, demonstrators called for better services, including electricity and water supply, for improved livelihood opportunities, and for the Government to tackle corruption. There were several incidents of damage to electricity towers. Protests spread also to central Iraq governorates, with demonstrations occurring on an almost daily basis. On 20 July, more than a thousand demonstrators gathered in Tahrir Square, Baghdad; it was reported that ISF troops dispersed protesters with water cannon, tear gas, and fired shots in the air when demonstrators attempted to enter Baghdad’s Green Zone. More than 30 Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and civilians were reported as wounded. A total of 835 security related incidents were recorded across the country in the month, with the majority related to either terrorism or armed conflict. No UNICEF staff were affected by security incidents and no UNICEF-supported programming was affected; however, UNICEF and its partners continue to exercise caution.

Funding as of 31 July 2018

Flexible thematic funds from UNICEF Portugal, UNICEF Germany, and UNICEF’s global thematic humanitarian funds have helped to support RRM, health and nutrition, and cash assistance programmes in 2018 so far, although health and nutrition support and cash assistance programmes remain underfunded. RRM needs have been less acute than anticipated in the first seven months of 2018, and received resources are adequate to meet needs. In most cases, carry-over and 2018 funds received are earmarked to specific programmes and cannot be used to support gaps in other areas. In cases of prolonged underfunding, UNICEF will adjust programming to focus on first-line response or maintenance of existing basic service provision for the most vulnerable groups.

Next SitRep: 19 September 2018

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

Who to contact for further information:

Peter Hawkins
UNICEF Representative
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +39 083 105 2470 / 2490
Email: phawkins@unicef.org

Hamida Ramadhani
UNICEF Deputy Representative
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +39 083 105 2470 / 2490
Email: hramadhani@unicef.org

Laila Ali
Communications Specialist
Iraq Country Office
Tel: +964 780 925 8542
Email: laali@unicef.org

Peggity Pollard-Davey
Reports Specialist
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +964 751 055 0942
Email: ppollarddavey@unicef.org

*Note: Funds available include HO cost recovery and cross sectoral costs. Carry-forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2017, for the 2017 HAC Appeal.
**2018 Education response: As of July 2018, UNICEF Iraq had received an additional US$4,094,116 for Education response.
SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cluster Target 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM - Needs: 860,000 people</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - Needs 5.4 million people</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected population accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>2,309,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected population benefiting from latrines established/rehabilitated/maintained</td>
<td>436,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION – Needs 3.3 million school-aged children</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys and girls receiving educational supplies</td>
<td>528,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers, facilitators, and education personnel trained on emergency education, life skills, and delivering PSS</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict-affected boys and girls (6-17 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes</td>
<td>528,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION – Needs 2.4 million children under 18</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and caregivers participating in structured, sustained, resilience, or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>203,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)</td>
<td>29,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls, boys, and women receiving individual or group psychosocial support³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH – Needs: 1.2 million children under 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 vaccinated against polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children U5 accessing nutrition services</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL PROTECTION – Needs: 1,080,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable children receiving child-focused cash transfer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:

RM 1: Consortium led by UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA: Females: 37,423, Males: 35,956. In the half of 2018, progress against 2018 targets has been limited, mainly because of lower than anticipated levels of displacements. Also, as discussion on camp consolidation/closure remains inconclusive, there have been no large-scale camp relocation movements yet.


Education 3: Cluster: Females: 3,541, Males: 3,402. UNICEF: Females: 331, Males: 315. UNICEF-supported trainings take place in agreement with the MoE; larger-scale trainings are scheduled to take place outside the formal academic year to minimise disruption to children’s learning.

Education 3: Cluster: Females: 354,269, Males: 340,472. UNICEF: Females: 39,809, Males: 61,528. Enrollment to formal education takes place once per year (data usually available from MoE by October/November). UNICEF is working with the MoE to support enrolment through establishment of schools, providing pre-fabricated classrooms, and opportunities for children to access learning.

### Child Protection sub-cluster 2: Females: 5,989 Males: 7,261. UNICEF Females: 2,496 Males: 3,246. In 2018, as the acute emergency concluded, UNICEF has begun to consolidate partnerships both for geographic coverage and case management capacity. This process took some time and resulted in periods of lower activity as some partnerships were concluded and new ones were negotiated. In July, CPSC members almost doubled in achievements compared to June, for most of the indicators including PSS, awareness raising, case management and parents’ programs. The increase in achievements are contributed by long-awaited project agreements signed, and more number of the children attending activities during summer holidays.

### Health 1: Females: 607 Males: 583. In certain governorates, mobile community health worker teams (covering new-born/nutrition services among others) were paused in 2018; it was instead planned to establish nutrition teams in IDP camps to do growth monitoring by anthropometric measurement. Due to restricted funds available for UNICEF H&N, this has been postponed until funds are received.

### Health 2: Females: 6,980 Males: 6,707. Potential underreporting by partners into ActivityInfo is being investigated.

### Health 3: Females: 230,983 Males: 221,924. UNICEF reports only for its targeted governorates of Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din, per the HAC 2018. Potential underreporting by partners into ActivityInfo is being investigated.

### Nutrition 1: Females: 53,318 Males: 51,227. Indicator counts number of sessions delivered, rather than number of children served.


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