Situation Overview and Humanitarian Need

An estimated 8.2 million people across Iraq are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including Internally Displaced People (IDP), Syrian refugees, returnees and host-communities in need, as well as affected populations in Armed Opposition Group (AOG) held areas and in newly accessible areas taken back by Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). During the reporting period, 68,322 individuals were newly displaced or newly identified as displaced, bringing the total population of IDPs in Iraq to 3.1 million individuals as of 18 June.

Highlights

- On 4 June the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq (July-December 2015) was launched, with a total budget of US$498 million, targeting 5.6 million vulnerable Iraqis with essential, life-saving support. Within the HRP, UNICEF is seeking US$48 million of which
- During June, 68,322 individuals were newly displaced or newly identified as displaced, bringing the total population of IDPs in Iraq to 3.1 million individuals as of 18 June.
- In response to the recent displacements, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium distributed 77,000 RRM kits throughout June, benefitting 530,000 individuals in more than 60 locations across 11 governorates. This figure includes 9,000 RRM kits reaching some 60,300 individuals in hard to reach areas.
- In Missan, UNICEF rehabilitated 46 schools previously used as shelters by IDPs, thereby improving the quality of education for 28,800 children. In the central zone, 560 teachers received training on psychosocial support (PSS), progressive pedagogy and school governance.
- UNICEF supported a regional polio campaign in Ameriyat Al-Falluja, Khaldiya and other high risk areas in Anbar Governorate, reaching a total of 124,947 children under five.
- In central Iraq, 38,000 IDPs in camps and collective centers received safe drinking water through water trucking and distribution of bottled water. Since the start of the IDP crisis in January 2014, UNICEF has provided 2,354,019 individuals with access to adequate amounts of safe water.
- With UNICEF support, the Directorate of Culture and Art in Dahuk Governorate, organized a cultural exchange visit between 4,000 IDP and host community children. They discussed peaceful coexistence, family support systems, the consequences of child labor, and child marriage and access to education for vulnerable groups.

People in need of urgent humanitarian assistance:
- **8.2 million** people, of which:
  - **3.7 million** children and
  - **3.1 million** IDPs

Target population:
- **WASH:** 3,500,000
- **Health:** 340,000
- **Education:** 250,000
- **Child Protection:** 75,000
- **Rapid Response:** 1,400,000

UNICEF Requirements:
- **US$ 319 million**

Funds received:
- **US$ 164.9 million**


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total population of IDPs as of 18 June to 3.1 million individuals across more than 3,300 locations in Iraq\(^1\). According to the Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, 40 official IDP camps are active across Iraq and a further 14 are currently under construction, in addition to 41 collective centres\(^2\) and numerous informal settlements. The number of camps is likely to increase in the coming months, especially in the centre of Iraq, in order to accommodate some of the IDPs who recently fled from Anbar Governorate, and as a contingency should military operations in Ramadi and Fallujah districts trigger further waves of mass displacement. While displacement from and within Anbar Governorate continued throughout June, it slowed down significantly. As of the latest update on 22 June, IOM estimates that since 8 April, as many as 48,719 families (approximately 292,314 individuals) have been displaced in two waves across 16 of Iraq’s 18 governorates, including within Anbar Governorate. Among the areas worst affected by this displacement are Baghdad and Anbar governorates, hosting an estimated 43 per cent and 33 per cent of the concerned IDPs, respectively\(^3\). Ramadi City has been reported as under full control of ISIL since mid-May.

Under the coordination of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC), the governmental coordinating body of the humanitarian response in central and southern Iraq, humanitarian agencies have moved quickly to launch a full scale response to the assessed priority needs, which primarily include water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food, shelter and NFI. The humanitarian response has assisted thousands of IDP families in Anbar Governorate, but is undermined by the ongoing fighting between ISF and ISIL, leaving many areas inaccessible and some of the most vulnerable Iraqis trapped without humanitarian assistance in ISIL controlled areas. Needs assessments demonstrate that the WASH and health situation in Anbar Governorate continues to deteriorate, with particular concern for IDPs in Ameriyat al-Fallujah and Habaniya sub-districts. In addition to Anbar, new displacement was recorded in June from Samarra, Salah al-Din Governorate. IOM’s DTM tracked more than 3,408 families (approximately 20,000 individuals)\(^4\) from Dujail, Balad, and Samarra districts in Salah al-Din Governorate and Hawiga District in Kirkuk Governorate displaced between 14 and 27 June due to fighting. Most families found shelter in camps, schools, unfinished buildings and rented accommodation in the area.

Alongside new displacements from the same governorate, IOM reported the return of approximately 2,200 families (approximately 13,000 individuals) between 14 and 27 June, to Tikrit Town, raising the total to an estimated 98,000 individuals since the re-taking of the area by the ISF in April 2015. Reports suggest that the returnees are in urgent need of food assistance, air coolers and non-food items (NFIs) including kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets. Spontaneous IDP returns of smaller dimensions were also reported in accessible areas in southwest Kirkuk Governorate, as well as in neighboring Diyala Governorate. According to OCHA, concerns were voiced over forced returns in Kirkuk Governorate, where unregistered IDPs from Diyala Governorate, or those without sponsorship papers, are likely to face expulsion.\(^5\) In the beginning of June, a fire broke out at Al Yawa IDP Camp (1,400 families) in Khanaqin District, Diyala Governorate, leaving 73 tents totally destroyed or damaged, but no casualties or serious injuries were reported. Risk factors included over-crowded conditions, hot and dry weather, and IDPs cooking near tents. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium reacted immediately with the distribution of Immediate Response Rations (IRR) and RRM packages to affected families. According to the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), as of 22 June, the Government of Iraq (GoI) issued more than 420,000 smartcards to IDPs, through mobile offices. Once activated, the cards will allow the holder to withdraw financial assistance, with a monthly value of about USD $336. Ashti IDP Camp in Sulaimaniyah Governorate, with a planned capacity of 6,000 individuals, officially opened on 29 June. On a daily basis 30 families (180 individuals) are voluntarily relocated to the new camp, in order to relieve the overcrowded Arbat IDP Camp in Sulaimaniyah, which currently hosts an estimated 18,000 IDPs, more than four times its planned capacity of 4,800 individuals.

### Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF leads the WASH and Education Clusters as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster and is an active member of the Health and Nutrition Clusters. UN agencies and humanitarian partners are working within the Clusters to meet the needs of IDPs and Syrian refugees to promote an integrated response. In February 2015, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) launched a new online database, which facilitates improved reporting and monitoring against harmonized indicators of sector and cluster achievements. The Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund (IHPF) has been established and will provide grants for humanitarian partners responding to critical needs in Iraq, with oversight from the Humanitarian Coordinator. It is administered by OCHA, with cluster coordinators facilitating broad involvement and access to the fund for partners across Iraq.

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1. International Organization for Migration Iraq, Displacement Tracking Matrix Dataset, Round XXIII, June 2015, 18.06.2015
2. CCCM Camp Status Report, 11.06.2015
3. International Organization for Migration Iraq, Displacement Tracking Matrix Report; Ramadi Crisis & Displacement; 22.06.2015
4. This figure is in addition to the almost 150,000 people previously displaced within Salah al-Din Governorate, since 2014.
5. Iraq Crisis Situation Report No. 50 (24 June – 30 June 2015), OCHA
In response to the recent mass-displacement in central Iraq, cluster coordination mechanisms have been re-activated in Baghdad and partners are meeting on a weekly basis to strengthen coordination. UNICEF and partners hold Emergency Coordination Team (ECT) meetings twice a week, based in Baghdad. Bi-weekly meetings with RRM Consortium partners including WFP, IOM, and UNFPA are facilitated to validate information, discuss displacement trends and plan coordinated humanitarian assistance. UNICEF and UN partners continue to coordinate the initial emergency response on a needs basis through Emergency Crisis Group meetings, with the emergency coordinators of the various agencies. Meetings with the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC), the national emergency coordination system of the Government of Iraq, are convened fortnightly and include UN Agencies, JCMC and line ministry members.

Humanitarian Strategy

A new inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq was launched on 4 June at the European Parliament in Brussels, informed by an updated Humanitarian Needs Overview for Iraq and covering a 6 month period (from July to December 2015). The HRP is appealing for US$498 million to cover minimal integrated emergency response requirements to meet the priority humanitarian needs for IDPs, host-communities, and other affected populations. Within the HRP, UNICEF is seeking US$48 million for priority critical life-saving responses. As the hottest months are approaching, bearing the highest risks of disease outbreaks, and given the imminent threat of additional displacement, UNICEF’s top priorities are to sustain health and nutrition interventions, provide safe water and sanitation, and to cover the immediate, life-saving needs of highly vulnerable families on the move (through the RRM). UNICEF is currently revising its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, in line with inter-agency appeals, to support resource mobilization efforts to meet the needs of children beyond the minimum response. UNICEF, in partnership with UN agencies, I/NGOs, local authorities and civil society organizations, continues to implement and refine its rapid response as well as contingency plans in order to effectively address rapidly changing humanitarian needs. Drawing on a combined assessment and immediate, rapid response approach, UNICEF is providing multi-sectoral packages of life-saving commodities and relief interventions to affected communities, particularly focusing on minorities and hard-to-reach, highly mobile populations. UNICEF is also prioritizing the protection needs of civilians, including those displaced and otherwise affected by the conflict, with due regard to human rights and international humanitarian law. Since the onset of new displacements from Anbar in April 2015, UNICEF has been responding to the needs of the most vulnerable individuals and communities through the provision of immediate humanitarian aid. UNICEF operationalized a 90-day Response Plan that sets concrete targets for aid delivery between 15 May and 15 August 2015, across UNICEF’s programmatic areas of Child Protection, Education, Health and Nutrition, and WASH.

Summary Analysis of Programme response
Child Protection (CP)

UNICEF through the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and three local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) continues to respond to the growing protection needs as a result of the Anbar displacement through the provision of psychosocial support services as well as awareness campaigns on the rights of children and Mine Risk Education (MRE). As of 23 June 2,240 children were registered in seven static or mobile Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) across IDP camps in Baghdad Governorate. Throughout June, UNICEF’s partners registered a total of 4,638 new children (2,209 girls; 2,429 boys) in psychosocial support services across whole Iraq, raising the cumulative total of children registered in UNICEF’s CFS since the beginning of 2014 to 56,507 children (26,272 girls; 30,235 boys). Four social workers in Arbat IDP Camp of UNICEF’s implementing partner Seeking To Equip People (STEP) participated in a seminar on trauma management offered by Wcham, a Germany based organisation. The trainees will be able to employ the acquired knowledge for their work in UNICEF’s CFS and Child Protection Unites (CPU). UNICEF in collaboration with the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) conducted follow-up visits of 568 cases of Unaccompanied and Separated IDP children (UASC) registered by DoLSA since June 2014 in Dahuk Governorate. In order to reach as many children as possible, UNICEF decided to henceforth integrate materials on the prevention of UASC in Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) distributions. In June, UNICEF’s partners documented 66 unaccompanied and separated children (47 girls; 19 boys), raising the cumulative total to 619 since the beginning of the IDP crisis in 2014. An additional 327 children (127 girls; 200 boys) were referred to specialised services in June.

The Directorate of Culture and Art in Dahuk Governorate, funded by UNICEF, organized a cultural exchange visit between IDP children from two camps and host community children. The children had the opportunity to present creative plays featuring topics such as peaceful coexistence, family support systems, the consequences of child labour, and child marriage and access to education for vulnerable groups. Over 4,000 children and 1,500 adults attended the programme and 2,500 newsletters, with articles from children, were distributed. The coordination capacity in regards to the complexity and scale of the emergency, with roughly 1.5 million IDP children in Iraq, coupled with the funding situation remain a serious obstacle to the delivery of Child Protection services. Humanitarian access remains the main challenge in
the delivery of CP and monitoring programming, with ongoing violence and insecurity impacting humanitarian operations, especially in central Iraq.

Education

Education partners continue to respond to IDP children’s educational needs, including the provision of summer educational and recreational activities. With UNICEF support, Dawodia Camp School in Dahuk Governorate was inaugurated on 9 June, opening up additional learning spaces for 800 IDP children. Construction of an additional 12 schools is ongoing, with over 70 per cent average completion to date. Construction of a pre-fab school in Al Neharwan in Baghdad, and two schools in Najaf is ongoing. Further school space is being opened for up to 4,800 IDP students through provision of 60 prefab classrooms in Diyala (30), Baghdad (27) and Babylon (3) Governorates. In Missan, rehabilitation of 46 schools once occupied by IDPs was completed, thereby improving the quality of education for 28,875 children. In addition, the UNICEF supported repair of over 3,000 items of old and broken school furniture, to be distributed to host community IDP schools for the new academic year, is further improving school environments. Teacher training is a key part of UNICEF’s work to improve the quality of education available to children in Iraq. In the central zone, 560 teachers received training on PSS, progressive pedagogy and school governance during five-day teacher training workshops, potentially providing access to PSS in schools to an estimated 22,400 children. In Dahuk, with partner Friends of Waldorf Education, 36 primary school teachers working in Bersive 1 and 2 camps and in Zakho host communities, received a three-day training on child-friendly teaching methods focusing on dealing with children who have experienced traumatic events. Open sessions were held in Bersive 1 and Bersive 2 camps in Dahuk, where 100 parents (20 male and 80 female) received instruction on how to better address changes in their children.

The Federal Ministry of Education is facing serious and ongoing financial constraints, and has not been able to regularly pay salaries to IDP teachers in Central Governorates, with delays ranging from one to six months dependent on the governorate. The situation seems likely to worsen in coming months, with concern that the MoE will not continue covering rent for the buildings used as schools for IDP students in the Kurdistan Region. A further challenge is the shortage of IDP teachers in various locations across Iraq, including Dahuk and Kirkuk. While primary enrolment is high, with almost equal gender parity at that level, there remains concern at the low number of girls accessing schools in Najaf and Missan. UNICEF’s concern is that children out of school are at higher risk of adopting negative coping mechanisms or having their rights infringed such as engaging in early marriage or child labour. UNICEF-provided classroom tents installed during the last year and intended as temporary learning spaces are suffering from wear and tear and need replacement to ensure continued adequate learning space for children. In Dahuk, all 12 tented schools in IDP camps were assessed to determine whether tents needed to be replaced as well as determining whether WASH facilities needed upgrades. The need for additional classrooms and suitably qualified teachers to accommodate the present number of displaced students remains pressing, even with extensive rehabilitation and ongoing school construction. Schools are overstretched, most running two or three shifts per day, with overcrowded classes and very limited basic classroom amenities. Education cluster coordination is being strengthened across the country, with coordination missions to Baghdad and Basra to reinforce links at decentralized level. Particular attention is being paid to the coordination of partners with the aim to ensure better coverage of summer school and catch-up classes. A Back to School campaign is currently being planned for September/October 2015, to encourage enrolment into school for as many children as possible.

Health & Nutrition

In the light of the high number of confirmed measles cases in the first half of 2015, with the majority in and around Baghdad Governorate6 and the recent mass displacement from and within Anbar Governorate, immunization activities targeting children displaced from high-risk areas, continues to be a major priority for UNICEF and other health partners. Since April, routine immunization activities conducted by 25 UNICEF supported mobile vaccination teams, succeeded in vaccinating 24,703 under 15 year old children against polio, and 17,987 children aged 9 months to 15 years against measles. In order to ensure that all children under five years of age are immunized, especially those who may not have been covered during the May Polio National Immunization Days (PNID), UNICEF supported a regional polio campaign in Ameriyat Al-Falluja, Khalidiyah and other high risk areas in Anbar Governorate from 31 May to 4 June, reaching a total of 124,947 under five year old children. UNICEF’s support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) included health promotion activities through mass media, the transportation of previously supplied polio vaccine (a total of 34 million doses since the end of 2014) to the hotspot areas, and the strengthening of the cold chain system in Baghdad and other governorates with high numbers of IDPs. In addition to nutrition, PHCC and Baby Hut supplies to DoHs in priority governorates, UNICEF supported the MoH to transfer crucial vaccines to Habaniya Tourist City, Khalidiyah, as well as Heet, Ana and Ka’im districts.

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6 According to WHO, there were 494 confirmed Measles cases in the first half of 2013, as compared to 966 during the first half of 2015. While Baghdad Governorate had only 9 confirmed cases from January to June 2013, thus far in 2015 543 cases have already been verified. (WHO, IRAQ: Measles cases evolution (2013-2015), 15 July 2015
in Anbar Governorate, insuring availability for three months. In addition to 44,400 syringes, and more than 87,000 doses of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (MMR), OPV, tetra, rota virus, BCG, hepatitis, meningococcal, tetanus, typhoid and influenza vaccines were provided.

In response to recent reports on infestations across some IDP camps, UNICEF, with the support of its implementing partner RIRP, distributed leaflets across six IDP camps, collective centres and check points in Baghdad Governorate, containing messages on the prevention and treatment of scabies, lice and personal hygiene, reaching an estimated 6,000 IDP families. Through the training of 120 doctors, health workers, and administrators on breastfeeding, the provision of supportive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, and through technical and financial support for the MoH monitoring and evaluation team, the MoH with UNICEF support equipped Al-Nuamaan hospital in Baghdad Governorate will act as a counselling and information centre, which encourages pregnant and lactating women to breast feed and deal with the psychological trauma that may have led them to stop this healthy practice.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Since the start of the IDP crisis in January 2014, UNICEF has provided 2,354,019 individuals with access to adequate amounts of safe water, including more than 1.2 million host-community members, who are benefitting from the support of urban water projects with water purification materials and generators. Additionally, UNICEF has provided 155,073 IDPs with access to latrines and distributed hygiene materials to 802,487 IDPs throughout the country. During June, UNICEF and WASH cluster partners continued to respond to displacements from Anbar Governorate. The provision of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene was flagged as an overwhelming priority humanitarian need, with the cluster, and UNICEF as the provider of last resort, making every effort to respond. UNICEF maintained support to camp-based populations. In 7 IDP camps in Dahuk Governorate, 53,000 individuals were provided with solid waste collection services. An additional 136 latrines and 209 showers were completed in non-camp sites at various locations in Dahuk, serving 408 IDP families. Sanitation infrastructure for 4,000 IDP families in Baghdad Governorate was improved by provision of 82 mobile latrines and 49 mobile showers. The UNICEF-GoI cost-shared wastewater treatment at Maymouna Center, Missan Governorate, is at 95 per cent completion and will benefit 8,500 Iraqis.

Meeting immediate needs for hygiene items, UNICEF and partners distributed 1,850 hygiene kits in Bersive 2, and 4,357 kits in Khande, in addition to 1,445 adult hygiene kits in non-camp locations. Hygiene promotion sessions in Bersive 2 reached 2,300 women and 4,329 children. Similarly, 901 women and 1,793 children were reached in non-camp locations in the governorate. Over 11,400 families in the four southern governorates of Basra, Missan, Qadissiya and Najaf received hygiene kits, helping them to meet their basic hygiene needs. UNICEF and Qatari Red Crescent (QRC) are providing safe drinking water to 1,140 (190 families) relocated from the overcrowded Arbat IDP camp to the newly opened Ashiti IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah. WASH services in Ashi are being scaled up to meet the pace of relocation. In central Iraq, 22,000 IDPs in camps and collective centers received safe drinking water through water trucking through UNICEF partner Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme (RIRP), and 16,000 IDPs received bottled water in the Al Rasheed Collective Centre. In Baherka IDP camp, Erbil Governorate, UNICEF has completed construction of water and sewage systems in two sections of Baherka IDP camp. The final connection of households to the mains is yet to be finalized; once complete, the new systems will benefit about 304 families.

As the harsh summer heat continues, with temperatures reaching 45 degrees or more, reaching recently displaced people in central and south Iraq remains a key challenge for WASH actors. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), planned WASH activities have to be constantly re-adjusted due to frequent IDP movement in non-camp locations, which can create delays. As previously reported, funding for IDP response remains a major obstacle to meeting the enormous WASH needs across the country. In areas where access is now possible, WASH services are required; water trucking in 7 villages and extension of Soufeyah Water Project in Zummar are urgently needed to serve returnees. Baghdad camps and collective centers need higher levels of sustainable operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. Hygiene promotion to avoid spread of disease, and preparedness for potential new displacements are critical. Authorities in Muthanna reported shortage of purification chemicals for water treatment plants serving 1,164 IDP family and 100,000 host community families.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

UNICEF formally activated its Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to meet the immediate life-saving needs (drinking water, emergency nutrition, and hygiene) of IDPs in August 2014. The RRM consists of rapid assessments (through hand-held digital data tablets) and simultaneous delivery of essential items through a consortium of UN agencies (WFP, OCHA, IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF) and nine NGO partners covering 13 Governorates. UNICEF is providing overall RRM coordination,

7 UNICEF’s nine NGO partners supporting the RRM are the Women Empowerment Organization (WEO), Save the Children International (SCI), Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme (RIRP), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), National Institute for Human Rights (NiHR), Mercy Corps (MC), and Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW).
including strategic planning and technical leadership, capitalization of lessons learned, and scale up of best practices and innovations. At the end of May 2015, the RRM had reached an estimated 2.5 million individuals8. In response to the recent displacements from Anbar and other hot-spot areas, throughout the month of June, the RRM Consortium distributed 77,000 RRM kits, benefitting approximately 530,000 individuals at more than 60 locations across 11 governorates. This figure includes 9,000 RRM kits delivered to especially hard to reach areas through a direct delivery modality (UN convoys), and distributed with the support of IOM field teams to an estimated 60,300 individuals.

Communications for Development (C4D)
In Erbil Governorate, UNICEF partnered with Relief International (RI) to provide health awareness education on personal hygiene to the 3,700 IDPs living in Baharka IDP Camp, including health and hygiene sessions with mothers and group discussions with children about smoking. In Khanaqin, Diyala Governorate, 2,191 families benefitted from messaging on hygiene, health, protection from summer heat and fire safety through tent-to-tent mobilization, while in Alyawa Camp, messages were spray-painted on solid waste containers, in order to raise the IDP population’s awareness on minimum hygiene standards. In Dahuk Governorate, UNICEF with the support of its implementing partner distributed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in ten IDP camps. The posters covered topics such as the prevention and treatment of diarrhea, scabies, and best hygiene practices. In coordination with the UNICEF WASH section and local implementing partners, facilitators followed up on previously flagged water issues in schools.

Funding
Out of the UNICEF’s overall US$319 million appeal for Iraq, and in line with inter-agency HRP, UNICEF is appealing for US$48 million immediately as critical to respond to the most life-saving needs until the end of the year. As of 16 July 2015, UNICEF has received US$164.9 million (52 percent) against the US$319.4 million appeal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>IDP Response (SRP) Appeal 2014/2015 (in US$)</th>
<th>Funds received against appeal in 2014 (in US$)</th>
<th>Funds received against appeal in 2015 (as of 30 June 2015) (in US$)</th>
<th>Total Funding Received (in US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>63,329,700</td>
<td>39,825,801</td>
<td>5,874,938</td>
<td>45,700,739</td>
<td>72%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>65,000,000</td>
<td>31,770,398</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31,770,398</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>20,632,217</td>
<td>9,706,977</td>
<td>1,481,075</td>
<td>11,188,052</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Youth</td>
<td>106,501,920</td>
<td>31,071,284</td>
<td>1,393,200</td>
<td>32,464,484</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency (RRM &amp; Winterization)</td>
<td>40,748,780</td>
<td>24,243,180</td>
<td>5,964,214</td>
<td>30,207,394</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection (Policy)</td>
<td>23,200,000</td>
<td>9,885,709</td>
<td>3,725,355</td>
<td>13,611,064</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (US$)</td>
<td>319,412,617</td>
<td>146,503,349</td>
<td>18,438,782</td>
<td>164,942,131</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note funded amounts includes HQ Cost Recovery & CO Cross Sectoral Costs** FGM/ GBV funds received included and monitored under CP in line with SRP Funds Appeal (CP: US$472,508 and FGM/ GBV: US$ 1,008,566)** US$ 56,774 thematic funds SM149910 reserved for salaries and not allocated to any Programme Section

Next SitRep: 15/08/2015
Humanitarian Response for Iraq: [http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq)

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Disclaimer: This report is based on information received from various internal and open sources. With the exception of the UNICEF Programme Update, not all information could be independently verified and as such, the report does not reflect the opinion or position of UNICEF. This report is intended for informational purposes and is not an official document.

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8 Some families are assisted several times through the RRM, due to prolonged or multiple displacements, as they move to different locations in search for safety. Due to the scale and speed of the rapid response, individual tracking of beneficiaries is not possible. Thus the RRM results are an estimation, based on the number of distributed kits, rather than actual beneficiary figures.
## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2014/2015 Target</th>
<th>Cluster Total Results (as of 30 June, 2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF 2014/2015 Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Results (as of 30 June, 2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,476,999</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to functional latrines</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>423,867</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>980,436</td>
<td>700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP children (6-17 years old) with access to education opportunities</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>221,861</td>
<td>125,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Host community children (6-17 years old) regain access to education opportunities</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>355,248</td>
<td>125,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children with access to psychosocial support in education programs</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>178,295</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH &amp; NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>5,275</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Children provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>130,209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>58,431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns</td>
<td>IDP: 340,000</td>
<td>177,658</td>
<td>Host: 5.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases of grave violation monitored, verified and documented</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,735</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>9,228</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing Psychosocial Support Services</td>
<td>82,500</td>
<td>70,667</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable families receiving child focused cash transfer</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>19,974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAPID RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden and multiple displaced individuals receiving essential relief items (family package/ RRM Kit)</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>2,548,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Winterization indicators were removed from the list of ICO high frequency indicators, due to seasonal irrelevance

^a The indicator includes water supply & water quality interventions, with exception of the distribution of water bottles and jerry cans, since they are not providing sufficient quantities of water to the beneficiaries. The big increase of numbers is explained by the addition of the host community members, who benefitted from the assistance of public water projects with water purification materials by UNICEF.

^b The prior indicator on 'Sanitation' was revised and will henceforth only include the beneficiaries of latrines.

^c The prior indicator on 'Hygiene' was revised and will henceforth only include the individuals directly benefitting from the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits.

^d The rapid increase in the results of this indicator can be explained with the revision of the indicator to also include beneficiaries of Temporary Learning Spaces, benefitting from recreational activities.

^e Due to multiple displacement, the services may be provided to the same beneficiaries more than one time.

^f Figures indicate the number of children that have been vaccinated at least once. National polio immunization campaigns target all US children all over Iraq. Fewer sub-national campaigns target the Governorates worst affected by IDP movements. Results reflect official MoH figures (including immunized IDPs determined throughout the PNIDs) for the May PNIDs.

Previously, IDP beneficiary figures were estimated by UNICEF according to IOM’s IDP tracking figures from each governorate and the immunization coverage rate per governorate as per MoH.

^g This indicator describes the number of children verified, who have been affected by grave violations of child rights through MRM.

^h While previously this indicator reflected only the ODK reported individuals reached through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium, it is now calculated by using the number of RRM kits distributed by RRM implementing partners to IDP families on the move and reported back to UNICEF on a daily basis. Each kit is for a family of 7 members.