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). The total population of IDPs as of 2 July was over 3.1 million individuals (over 518,800 families) across 3,613 locations in Iraq. According to the Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, 40 official IDP camps are active across Iraq and a further 13 are currently under construction, in addition to 44 collective centres and 1

1 International Organization for Migration Iraq, Displacement Tracking Matrix Dataset, Round XXIV, July 2015, 02.07.2015
2 CCCM Settlement Status Report, 16.07.2015
numerous informal settlements. IOM estimates that since ISIL advancement further into Anbar Governorate began in early April, 48,719 families (292,314 individuals) have been displaced across 16 of Iraq’s 18 governorates including within Anbar Governorate itself. Ramadi City has been reported as under full control of ISIL since mid-May. Ongoing ISIL action and military operations continue to create displacement from affected areas. IOM reported in mid-July that over 12,500 families (approximately 74,400 individuals) were displaced from Saqlawiya City in Fallujah district, Anbar Governorate, in the wake of military operations surrounding Fallujah City, noting that many of these people have been displaced for the second time. Humanitarian actors continue to be concerned regarding reports on freedom of movement of displaced people from Anbar to neighbouring Governorates, particularly Baghdad and Babylon. On 24 July airstrikes began against alleged positions sheltering Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) positions in the northern Governorates of Dahuk and Erbil. Reports have been received from authorities on civilian casualties due to these airstrikes.

Under the coordination of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC), the government-led humanitarian response body in central and southern Iraq, humanitarian agencies have moved quickly to launch a full scale response to the assessed priority needs, which include water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food, shelter and NFIs. 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, and by the current lack of funding affecting all partners.

The trend of return to places of origin continues to rise, in areas where positive change in security conditions allows. As of 2 July 2015, IOM reports 41,129 IDP families (246,774 individuals) have been identified as returned. The number of people identified as returning to their places of origin increased by 37 percent (approximately 66,300 individuals) between the start of June and the start of July. The return trend has been observed towards Salah al-Din (91,692 individuals), Ninewa (61,098 individuals), Diyala (57,540 individuals) and Anbar (31,896 individuals). The areas in question are often severely lacking in basic services or suffering from destruction to infrastructure as a result of ISIL or military action.

As ISIL and military action continues, and the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increases, the WASH and health services are both suffering from critical underfunding. WASH partners reported in July that 28 per cent of projects had been cut back or were not functioning due to underfunding, with an additional 12 per cent due to close at end July, unless new support is received. Delivery of health services is particularly affected across Iraq in central and northern governorates that include areas of high concentration of displaced people. Health partners estimate that 2 million people are already impacted by closure of general health programmes.

The first phase of relocations to Ashti IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah has completed, with 618 families (over 3,700 individuals) now in situ. Relocations have partially removed pressure on the heavily overcrowded Arbat IDP camp, although there are still 13,000 IDPs resident there, nearly three times its original capacity for 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.

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

3 International Organization for Migration Iraq, Displacement Tracking Matrix Dataset, Round XXIV, July 2015, 02.07.2015
4 OCHA Iraq IDP Crisis Situation Report No. 52 (08-14 July 2015)
5 OCHA Iraq IDP Crisis Situation Report No. 55 (29 July – 4 August 2015)
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 appeals 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)

Through July, UNICEF in collaboration with its partners reached 1,722 children (772 girls and 950 boys) with child protection services. Of these 1,248 children (539 girls and 709 boys) received psychosocial support services (PSS), 392 children (186 girls and 206 boys) received special services and 82 children (47 girls and 35 boys) were documented as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC).

In Baghdad Governorate UNICEF in collaboration with Al Amal provided Child Protection services in Al Takiya Collective Centre, which was established to house recently-displaced populations from Anbar Governorate. Child protection services included psychosocial support and specialized services. In the same governorate, child protection actors in 12 camps received UNICEF-supplied psychosocial and recreational kits, that will be used to support over 8,400 children (over 4,100 girls and 4,300 boys) aged between 5 and 16 years old. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Environment to reach out to at least 250 children in Salah al Din and Diyala Governorates as part of a Mine Risk Education campaign designed to raise children’s awareness of the risks that unexploded ordnance can create. Posters, leaflets and games engaged children in learning on this critical issue, intending that injury or death to children as a result of remnants of war can be reduced or avoided. Capacity building on Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) is needed for child protection actors working in the central and southern zones of Iraq. Induction training for new staff, both national and international, or refresher training, helps to ensure a consistent level of quality response to children’s protection needs across all areas of Iraq. In July, UNICEF supported its partner Kurdistan Children’s Nest, working in Sulaymaniyah, northern Iraq, to receive a Training of Trainers (ToT) session for 26 staff (17 female, 9 male) on child protection topics, to enhance staff capacity to respond to children’s needs.

As part of efforts to strengthen child protection responses outside camps, for displaced families in informal settlements, UNICEF participated in an inter-agency assessment in Erbil city, to assess the needs of IDP families living in informal settlements in the capital of the Kurdistan Region. Those surveyed reported numerous basic, health and psychosocial needs, including children suffering from nightmares and nervousness, the non-attendance of children at school, and adults struggling with lack of paid employment. The assessment focused, among other aspects, on the situation of the 1,371 Yazidi families who are spread across multiple locations in the city. A draft report has been shared among key child protection actors and will greatly inform child-focused programming. With a similar goal, UNICEF and the Directorate of
Social Affairs (DoSA), carried out a joint visit to Shaqlawa district, Erbil Governorate, to assess how an effective response for IDP children and families living in informal settlements could be designed. Two community centres belonging to Directorate General of Youth and Sports and Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs were identified as entry points for establishment of and outreach by child- and youth- friendly services.

UNICEF notes that in Dahuk, it has been reported that the governorate’s reformatory centre is holding children who have come into contact with the law for longer than the maximum six month period, as stipulated by law. UNICEF is exploring means to support the provision of legal assistance to children through national partners working on the issue of children in detention.

Extreme summer temperatures continue to constrain children’s attendance at CFS/YFS activities, due to constant power cuts in camps and resulting lack of air conditioning. Generators would partially solve this problem, but as yet there are not sufficient funds to ensure prompt installation and continued maintenance of this equipment for all CFS/YFS. In July, some UNICEF implementing partners reported being unable to perform outdoor activities due to high temperatures and lack of shaded spaces. Lack of funding will impact child protection work in Dohuk by the end of August. CFS services in 9 camps in Dohuk will close down by end of the coming month, if funds are not made available. UNICEF and partners estimate this will directly affect the services available to nearly 8,000 displaced children. Already one facility that hosted both child- and youth-friendly activities has closed down in Baherka camp, Erbil Governorate, stopping services camp in Erbil affecting services for over 100 children. Humanitarian access remains another significant challenge in the delivery of CP programming, with ongoing violence and insecurity impacting humanitarian operations, especially in central Iraq.

Education

UNICEF continues to increase the number of school places available to IDP and host community children, through construction of new pre-fabricated schools and provision of tented Temporary Learning Spaces. In the KR-I, construction of a pre-fab school has been almost completed in Arbat IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah. Once completed, in time for the start of the new school year, it will offer space for over 1,000 IDP students. In Qoratu camp, Khanaqin, a new IDP school with 11 tented classrooms was established in coordination with the Directorates of Education (DoE) in Garmian and Kalar, which is expected to benefit around 880 IDP students. In the Central zone, construction process of a prefab school in Baghdad (Al Nehrawan IDP School) was completed creating additional space for over 400 IDP students. The school is being handed over to DoE Rasafa 2, Baghdad3 prefab classrooms were provided to 2 schools in Kharkh 1, Baghdad, from which 885 students (317 IDP students and 568 host community students) benefit.

A series of cascade training workshops on PSS support, improved pedagogy, and school governance for 55 IDP school teachers of Al Takiya IDP School, together with their educational supervisors has been conducted since 26 July. Two similar training workshops are planned in Al-Dora in public library and at Directorate of TTI/Kharkh 2 DoE in August, targeting IDP teacher, school principle and Educational councillors of schools hosting IDP students. The Education cluster, led by UNICEF and Save the Children, continues working towards stronger coordination, including encouragement of NGO co-coordination at sub-national level and collaboration for the Back to School campaign due to start in September 2015.

Planned catch up classes and teacher training scheduled to take place in the KR-I over the summer period are currently unable to take place due to an ongoing issue of lack of cash liquidity that is affecting banks across Iraq, and therefore payments to the relevant Ministries of Education. UNICEF has raised the issue with UN partners. Additional constraints observed during the reporting period include issues relating to land allocation for establishing Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in disputed border areas between the Kurdistan Region and federal Iraq, namely in Kirkuk. In addition, limited accommodation capacities of DoE warehouses prevents UNICEF from prepositioning supplies at governorate level, potentially slowing UNICEF response should supplies be needed urgently, such as in the event of further sudden displacements.

Health & Nutrition

Health and Nutrition response activities to the IDP crisis in Iraq in July continued to focus on neonatal care services, growth monitoring and nutrition screening for children under 5, and routine measles vaccination for children 0-12 months through primary health care centres and other facilities located in or adjacent to IDP camps in priority governorates (Baghdad, Diyala, Basra, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk and Erbil).

In July UNICEF, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), reached 1,066 children with new-born care services, helping new mothers and infants navigate their first weeks together. Growth monitoring services reached 2,326 children in July, screening them for signs of malnutrition. Those who were detected with malnutrition received appropriate information, supplies and appropriate referral. For each newborn screened, the mother receives...
complementary counselling on infant and young child feeding, ensuring that caregivers are informed about children’s nutritional needs and how to meet them. As reported in June, vaccination continues to be a priority for UNICEF in collaboration with the MoH, given the high numbers of measles cases reported in the first half of 2015 especially in and around Baghdad Governorate. 19,592 children received routine measles vaccination, with ongoing collaboration between UNICEF and the Directorates of Health at governorate level. The majority of children reached with measles vaccine were in Baghdad governorate and came from displaced populations who are considered to be at high risk.

UNICEF and the Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) screened 1,750 children for malnutrition in Laylan and Yahyawa IDP camps in Kirkuk. Six teams consisting of two health workers and one supervisor were used in the screening exercise. The data is being analysed by NRI, and used to strengthen UNICEF and partners existing response to child nutrition. An additional 2,000 IDP children from Anbar were included in a similar assessment carried out in Aliyawa and Saad camps in Diyala in July. UNICEF dispatched nutrition supplies to the MoH for response to IDP nutrition and health needs in selected Primary Health Centres (PHC) and hospitals. Supplies included supplementary and therapeutic food (6,300 cartons), anthropometric equipment (200 height measuring instruments, 100 portable baby/child measurement sets, 80 electronic baby scales and 60 manual breast pumps). The supplies also included 15 ‘interagency emergency health kits (‘IEHK2011’), each estimated to cover 10,000 people’s medical needs for up to three months.

Adequate monitoring of health and nutrition activities, and quality assurance of facilities and service delivery points led by government counterparts, remains a concern for UNICEF. Consistent and focused monitoring is critical to ensure that women, children and families receive quality services that meet their needs. Lack of access to populations in need remains a concern for health and nutrition actors, including UNICEF. Insecurity significantly affected delivery of critical services, particularly in areas of Anbar Governorate. Lack of funding for the IDP response remains of grave concern for UNICEF and health partners. With limited resources, UNICEF-supported capacity-building on neonatal care and newborn services will be seriously affected, as will the current nutrition and disease prevention programmes, including provision of essential health supplies to high priority areas.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF has to date provided 2,371,260 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 168,085 IDPs with access to latrines and distributed hygiene materials to 875,422 IDPs throughout the country.

WASH partners continued to focus on humanitarian response in Anbar and nearby governorates affected by displacements from Ramadi since April. UNICEF and partners work in close coordination with the JCMC, local Government Authorities, and UN agencies to undertake assessments, identify priority actions and formulate response plans. Operational coordination has been strengthened with 9 active WASH managers working to improve preparedness and response capacity. By end of July, UNICEF-supported WASH activities reached over 102,000 individuals displaced from Anbar with access to safe drinking water, 42,700 with access to sanitation services, 158,000 with hygiene supplies or hygiene promotion materials, and 58,400 with solid waste disposal. WASH assistance included distribution of baby diapers, hygiene kits, jerry cans, toilet jars, cool boxes, bottled water, and daily water trucking (at a rate of an average 20 litres per person per day). To meet the needs of the increased number of IDPs in Baghdad Governorate, new camps are required in Al Amiriyah, an area between Baghdad and Ramadi cities and near Bzeibiz Bridge, which has been used by IDPs crossing from Anbar to Baghdad Governorates. The local government has informed of its plans to erect two new camps, each consisting of 250 tents, for which UNICEF has been requested to urgently provide WASH infrastructure and services.

In Sulaymaniyah Governorate, KR-I, 919 families (5,658 individuals) have been relocated from the overcrowded Arbat IDP camp to Ashti Camp, a newly-established camp formally opened in June 2015. In the same governorate Action Contre La Faim, UNICEF’s operational partner, established temporary intake and water treatment systems for Tazar De IDP camp, which saw its first arrivals (18 families) on 29 July 2015. Further relocations are planned to Ashti in August 2015. UNICEF-supported services to other IDP camps in Sulaymaniyah continued, with 416 families (2,114 individuals) in Qoratu IDP camp individuals, and 1,225 families (6125 individuals) in Aliyawa IDP camp receiving WASH services through UNICEF partners Arche Nova and Save the Children respectively.

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In Baherka, Erbil Governorate, connection of households to the mains network is complete, finalizing the water and sewage systems in two sections of the camp. The new systems will benefit about 304 families. In Harshem camp, also in Erbil, UNICEF partner NRC has started WASH service improvement, though installation of more permanent services and increased access to latrines, showers and water services, benefitting 1,450 people. Improvements include installation of latrines including facilities for people with special needs, showers, and construction of water systems. Due to lack of funding, UNICEF-supported hygiene promotion activities in IDP camps in Erbil were terminated in July. Hygiene promotion is critical, especially during hot weather, to help maintain good hygiene practices that reduce risk of outbreak of water and sanitation related diseases.

In July, the first allocations under Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund (IHPF), being administered under UNOCHA, were undertaken. The WASH cluster secured USD 6.5 million to be utilized by 10 partners to respond to critical needs in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah Al Din. Priorities include populations newly-displaced from ongoing violence, highly vulnerable returnees, concentrations of under-served populations, areas with critical, unmet needs and lifesaving projects facing imminent closure. Despite new funding supporting costly and ongoing interventions, the overall funding situation remains critical and UNICEF has been forced to start scaling down services, keeping the focus on cost effective priorities to maintain survival and dignity of displaced children and women. It is estimated that if current underfunding continues, more than 1.5 million people across Iraq will not be able to access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

**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 out of Iraq’s 18 governorates. UNICEF is providing overall RRM coordination, including strategic planning and technical leadership, capitalization of lessons learned, and scale up of best practices and innovations.

At the end of July 2015, the RRM had reached an estimated 2.8 million individuals. In response to the recent displacements from Anbar and Salah Al-Din, throughout the month of July, the RRM Consortium distributed 34,852 RRM kits, benefitting more than 243,775 individuals at more than 60 locations across 12 governorates. The July figure includes 9,400 RRM kits delivered to hard-to-reach areas in Anbar (including Amiriya Al Fallujah and Khalidiya) and Salah Al-Din (Tikrit and Al Alam) through RRM partners benefiting approximately 65,800 individuals. During July, UNFPA joined the RRM Consortium, contributing 10,000 Female Dignity Kits to meet needs of displaced women and girls. Kits were distributed at checkpoints in Babil, Baghdad, Kerbala, and Kirkuk governorates.

**Communication for Development (C4D)**

In Baghdad, UNICEF designed and installed 6 billboards in new IDP camps to increase knowledge about polio and routine vaccination. UNICEF supported “edu-tainment” events in camps and host communities in the KR-I. These edutainment events included a mobile cinema that showed educational and recreational films to children in these camps and host communities. The events provided a needed respite from daily life in camps for these children. These events were held in Khanke, Shria, Karbarto, Bajid Kandala, Bersive, Chamishko, Qadiya and Seje (host community).

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7 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.
UNICEF is appealing for an overall US$319 million (2014/2015) to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, including US$48 million to respond to priority life-saving needs as part of the revised humanitarian response plan. As of 31 July, 2015, UNICEF has received US$166,515,736 million (52 percent) against the US$319.4 million appeal.

### Funding

<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 31 July 2015) (in US$)</th>
<th>Total Funding Received (in US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (in US$)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>63,329,700</td>
<td>39,825,801</td>
<td>5,874,938</td>
<td>45,700,739</td>
<td>17,628,961</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>65,000,000</td>
<td>31,770,398</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31,770,398</td>
<td>33,229,602</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<td>9,706,977</td>
<td>1,481,075</td>
<td>11,188,052</td>
<td>9,444,165</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Youth</td>
<td>106,501,920</td>
<td>31,071,284</td>
<td>1,393,200</td>
<td>32,464,484</td>
<td>74,037,436</td>
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<td>Emergency (RRM &amp; Winterization)</td>
<td>40,748,780</td>
<td>24,243,180</td>
<td>7,537,819</td>
<td>31,780,999</td>
<td>8,967,781</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Protection (Policy)</td>
<td>23,200,000</td>
<td>9,885,709</td>
<td>3,725,355</td>
<td>13,611,064</td>
<td>9,588,936</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total (US$)</td>
<td>319,412,617</td>
<td>146,503,349</td>
<td>20,012,387.09</td>
<td>166,515,736</td>
<td>152,896,881</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</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: 15/09/2015


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.
# SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2014/2015 Target</th>
<th>Cluster Total Results (as of 30 July 2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF 2014/2015 Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Results (as of 30 July 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&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,584,030</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to functional latrines&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>464,643</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1,020,979</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION**

| | | | |
| IDP children (6-17 years old) with access to education opportunities | 250,000 | 221,861 | 125,000 | 202,457 |
| Host community children (6-17 years old) regain access to education opportunities | 250,000 | 355,248 | 125,000 | 276,043 |
| Children with access to psychosocial support in education programs<sup>d</sup> | 60,000 | 178,295 | 60,000 | 175,403 |

**HEALTH & NUTRITION**

| | | | |
| Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services<sup>e</sup> | | 60,000 | 6,485 |
| Children provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services<sup>e</sup> | | 340,000 | 139,085 |
| Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization<sup>e</sup> | | 60,000 | 78,064 |
| Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns<sup>f</sup> | IDP: 340,000 | 161,318 | Host: 5.6 m | 5,421,652 |

**CHILD PROTECTION**

| | | | |
| Cases of grave violation monitored, verified and documented<sup>g</sup> | 2,500 | 2,744 | 2,500 | 2,744 |
| Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) | 11,800 | 9,731 | 10,500 | 8,215 |
| Children accessing Psychosocial Support Services | 82,500 | 73,116 | 75,000 | 57,755 |

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

| | | | |
| Most vulnerable families receiving child focused cash transfer | | 10,000 | 19,976 |

**RAPID RESPONSE**

| | | | |
| Sudden and multiple displaced individuals receiving essential relief items (family package/ RRM Kit)<sup>h</sup> | | 1,400,000 | 2,897,775 |

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

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> The prior indicator on 'Sanitation' was revised and will henceforth only include the beneficiaries of latrines.

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

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Due to multiple displacement, the services may be provided to the same beneficiaries more than one time.

<sup>f</sup> Figures indicate the number of children that have been vaccinated at least once. National polio immunization campaigns target all U5 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. Reported here are MoH figures as of Polio National Immunization Day (PNID) April 2015.

<sup>g</sup> This indicator describes the number of children verified as affected by grave violations of child rights through MRM.

<sup>h</sup> 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.