Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

An estimated 8.24 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 re-taken areas. Since the end of April, 200,916 individuals were newly displaced or newly identified as displaced, bringing the total population of IDPs as of 21 May to 3.04 million individuals across 3,295 locations in Iraq. This is an increase of roughly 50,000 people from the previous month. 1 The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has increased their planning target figure to three million IDPs. 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.

IOM estimates that since 8 April, when Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi announced the launch of military operations against ISIL in Anbar Governorate, as many as 41,913 families (approximately 251,478 individuals) have been displaced across 16 of Iraq’s 18 governorates, including within Anbar Governorate. Among the areas worst affected by this recent displacement are Baghdad and Anbar governorates, hosting an estimated 45 per cent and 37 per cent of the concerned IDPs, respectively\(^3\). During the second half of May, fighting and the humanitarian situation within Anbar Governorate rapidly worsened, prompting a second major wave of displacement from Ramadi District. Since Ramadi City, including key government buildings and the hospital, has been reported as under full control of ISIL since mid-May, the number of families displaced from the District since April have almost doubled. According to reports, ISIL is enforcing Islamic dress codes and sharia law along with the refurbishment and staffing of the surgical theatre at Ramadi Hospital, possibly suggesting an extended siege of the town. From Ramadi, fighting moved eastwards towards Khaldiya and Habaniya, in the same direction that displaced families fled. Clashes also continued in Baiji District, Salah al-Din Governorate, including around the Baiji oil refinery, resulting in minor displacement.

Throughout May, several UN joint assessments were conducted across Baghdad and Anbar Governorates, including Abu-Ghraib District, Bzbiz Bridge and Habaniya Tourist City, determining the needs and conditions of the IDPs. Under the coordination of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC), humanitarian agencies have moved quickly to launch a full scale response to the assessed priority needs, which primarily include 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 Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and ISIL, leaving many areas inaccessible and some of the most vulnerable Iraqis trapped without humanitarian assistance in ISIL controlled areas.

According to reports, throughout May, IDP movements were continuously restricted at checkpoints when trying to exit Anbar Governorate into the neighboring governorates of Baghdad, Kerbala and Babylon, and Sulaymaniya. Bzbiz Bridge crossing between Anbar and Baghdad Governorate was re-opened for locally sponsored IDPs on 21 May, after thousands of IDPs had converged at the bridge. Restrictions near Kirkuk Governorate were eased, with an estimated 400 IDP families (2,400 individuals) with local sponsorship entering the Governorate through the Taza checkpoint. More than 200 IDP families were denied entry from Diyala to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) at Kalar-Kulju checkpoint, unless they agreed to settle in Qoratu IDP Camp in Sulaymaniya Governorate.

With the summer months approaching, IDPs are in need of Non Food Items (NFI) and WASH assistance, designed to increase their resilience towards the hot temperatures, which can reach more than 50 degrees in some parts of Iraq. Upon the opening of Shikhan Camp in Dahuk Governorate and the following resettlement of IDPs from unfinished buildings and other locations into the camp by local authorities, three informal settlements could be closed.

**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 together with 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 called ActivityInfo, which includes harmonized indicators to facilitate improved reporting and monitoring of sector and cluster achievements.

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 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, which include UN Agencies, JCMC and line ministry members.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

---

\(^2\) CCCM Camp Status Report, 11.06.2015

\(^3\) International Organization for Migration Iraq, Displacement Tracking Matrix Report; Ramadi Crisis & Displacement; 01.06.2015
UNICEF’s humanitarian response strategy and priorities in Iraq are in line with the targets and objectives of the revised inter-agency Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2014/2015 for the internal displacement crisis. Humanitarian actors updated the Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which serves as the basis for a new Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). This inter-agency appeal for Iraq, which will replace the SRP starting in July, was launched on 4 June at the European Parliament in Brussels, with an overall budget of approximately $500 million USD for the second half of 2015 for an integrated emergency response for IDPs, host-communities, and other affected populations.

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)

During emergencies and displacement crises, the protection of children is a key concern for UNICEF. UNICEF and other child protection (CP) sub-cluster partners established a monitoring system, with a broad network, allowing the identification and prevention of potentially harmful situations, the referral of children in need of specialized CP services and the monitoring of incidences of grave violations of child rights (MRM cases). In May, the fear of abduction of people living in Khadra’a and Jamia’a camps in Baghdad Governorate led parents to refuse sending their children to school. Similarly, in Dahuk Governorate, it has been reported that in certain cases children who have escaped from ISIL are still affected by their experiences, and prefer to stay at home instead of going to school. Protection assessments in Debaga, Shaqlawa and Soran areas of Erbil Governorate revealed a pressing need for psychosocial support for non-camp IDP children, which UNICEF is prioritizing jointly with its partners.

In response to the massive influx of IDPs from Anbar into Baghdad Governorate, where 44 per cent of the more than 257,000 IDPs fled, UNICEF with the support of its partners established six Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in three IDP camps and three mosques serving as collective centers. By the end of May, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Tajed, Human for Human, and Iraqi Organization Women and Future (IOWF) registered 618 children for recreational and psychosocial support activities. The services started on 25 May, including sports, reading, drawing, and singing, with the aim of creating a space of normalcy and to indirectly address the traumatic experiences of the newly displaced children. The attendance in many CFS’s across Iraq is hampered by the rising summer temperatures, and the lack of electricity or air coolers in many of the IDP camps and non-camp settings, which make the heat in the tents unbearable.

In Sulaymaniyah Governorate, the Child Helpline run by DoLSA was instrumental in referring 116 children to different UN agencies for assessment and verification, with 29 of these children living in Setak, Sulaymaniyah City and Piramagrawn receiving Non Food Items. Throughout May, UNICEF’s partners reached out to a total of 8,075 IDP children (3,938 girls, 4,137 boys) across the KR-I with child protection services, of which 6,342 children (3,093 girls, 3,249 boys) received psychosocial support services, 1,704 children (827 girls, 877 boys) were referred to specialized CP services and 29 children (18 girls, 11 boys) were documented as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). While the protection concerns are rapidly increasing with the latest mass-displacement from Anbar, the CP monitoring and response are limited by restricted access to some camps in Baghdad, insecure and hard to reach areas, by the lack of funding and limited implementing partners on the ground.

#### Education

New mass displacement from Anbar and other governorates amplified the strain on educational facilities in host communities and increased the need for emergency education interventions for IDP children across Iraq. Some examples of this include Laylan Camp in Kirkuk Governorate, which was recently expanded to accommodate 500 additional families, and the numerous camps and collective centers that have suddenly emerged in Baghdad Governorate. All of these newly established camps and centers are in dire need of additional learning spaces and materials. However, there are neither sufficient funds, nor enough capable partners or IDP teachers on the ground to meet the growing demand for new learning spaces and summer schools and catch up classes throughout the summer holidays for IDP children, many of whom have
In response to the education needs of the IDP students who have recently been displaced from Ramadi to Baghdad Governorate, UNICEF assisted the Directorate of Education (DoE) Karkh 2 with the establishment of an IDP School in Al-Takaya Collective Center, which officially opened on 19 May. UNICEF provided 12 classroom tents, one pre-fab, furniture, stationery, student bags, teacher bags, WASH facilities, water coolers, air coolers, whiteboards, and shades, while the DoE provided classroom furniture and textbooks. The school is working in three shifts from 7 am to 6 pm, in order to give the 837 registered IDP children (grades 1 to 11) access to education, some of whom missed schooling for more than two years.

The construction of one school in Rapareen, Sulaymaniyyah Governorate has been completed. Once open in September, the school will receive over 800 host community and IDP students. Meanwhile, the preparation and construction of an additional five IDP camp schools in Baghdad, Sulaymaniyyah, Missan and Kirkuk governorates are underway. Additionally, UNICEF supplied 17 pre-fab classrooms to six overcrowded host community schools in Diyala governorate, enabling them to give an additional 2,711 IDP students access to education.

Learning conditions, with temperatures that can reach above 40 degrees in tented classrooms and pre-fab schools without power supply or air conditioning, are a challenge to teachers and students all over Iraq, negatively affecting attendance rate. In order to reduce the effects of the hot summer temperatures, UNICEF supplied three air coolers and three water coolers to Laylan and Yahawah camp schools in Kirkuk Governorate. In support of 90 students in Qoratu IDP Camp in Diyala Governorate, UNICEF hired mini-buses for 14 days to ensure the student’s transportation to their final exams. Cascade trainings on psychosocial support (PSS), improved pedagogy and school governance as well as trainings in Early Childhood Development (ECD) are ongoing. Throughout May, 260 teachers and educational personnel including school principals and educational counselors in Baghdad were trained on PSS, while in Kirkuk Governorate, 75 teachers, of whom 17 are from Mosul and 28 from Salah al-Din, received training on ECD.

Health & Nutrition

In the context of the recent mass-displacement from Anbar Governorate, a quick response to the health needs in the central governorates, including the immunization of children displaced from high-risk areas were major priorities for UNICEF and other health partners. Between 19 April and 23 May, 20,528 under 15 years old children were vaccinated against polio and 16,221 9-month to 15 year old children were immunized against measles. Alongside the ongoing routine immunization activities UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) from 24 to 28 May to conduct the third five-day Polio National Immunization Day campaign (PNIDs) in 2015, targeting all 5.8 million children aged under five years in Iraq, regardless of their nationality or place of origin. UNICEF supported a national communication campaign to increase vaccine awareness and uptake, by mobilizing 60 health promotion teams. These teams conducted social mobilization through the distribution of positive messaging through mass media, and local child friendly events in camps and other high risk areas. According to the MoH, a total of 5,137,202 under five year old children across Iraq were reached during the campaign, of whom an estimated 177,658 were IDPs, reaching a total coverage of 90.7 per cent. Following 16 national and regional polio campaigns since the first diagnosed polio case in neighboring Syria in 2013, on 19 May Iraq celebrated one-year without a new case of polio.

Furthermore, UNICEF, with the support of its implementing partner Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme (RIRP) distributed 2,000 sets of clothes to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) women aged 18 to 40 years and 1,000 sets to under one year old children residing across five IDP camps and collective shelters in Baghdad Governorate. UNICEF also provided Anbar Directorate of Health (DoH) with furniture to be used for the establishment of three Primary Health Care Centers (PHC) in areas with high influx of IDPs inside Anbar Governorate.

In an effort to support the treatment and prevention of contagious diseases in IDP camps, UNICEF, with the support of RIRP, organized a health campaign, aiming to raise the communities’ awareness of scabies and lice. The campaign was supplemented by the distribution of 1,000 bottles of both scabies solution and lice shampoo, as well as Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

4 The presented results are taken from the official MoH/ DoH data. While official reporting for IDPs seems low, it is assumed that many of the IDPs are not recorded as IDPs during immunization and are hence included in the results of the total target population.

5 Last polio case diagnosed in Iraq was on 7 April 2014 and six weeks after that date all pending cases were cleared. One year after, WHO took Iraq off the list of countries with active polio.
UNICEF Iraq Humanitarian Situation Report - MAY 2015

Since the start of the IDP crisis in January 2014, UNICEF has provided 2,315,904 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 148,275 IDPs with access to latrines and distributed hygiene materials to 736,207 IDPs throughout the country.

UNICEF continued its WASH operation and maintenance activities in IDP camps, transit camps and informal settlements across Iraq. The primary focus of UNICEF’s WASH response throughout May was on the provision and expansion of emergency WASH services for the newly displaced IDP families, who fled from Ramadi District in Anbar Governorate. UNICEF provided access to water, improved sanitation and/or hygiene for 8,482 IDP families, scattered across 26 IDP camps, collective centers and informal settlements in Anbar and Baghdad governorate.

Alongside the immediate relief interventions, UNICEF also facilitated sustainable access to safe drinking water for approximately 5,700 IDP and host community families in informal settlements in Kerbala Governorate. Through the extension of the water network an additional 10,000 IDPs in Najaf Governorate have been provided with access to safe drinking water. More than 400 IDP families currently residing in Qoratu Camp in Sulaymaniyyah Governorate are benefitting from the installation of new boreholes and connections in the camp, implemented through UNICEF’s technical government partner, the Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW).

The construction of WASH facilities in Baharka and Laylan IDP camps in Erbil and Kirkuk governorates, for an estimated 20,000 IDPs is ongoing. In Laylan Camp 62, sanitary facilities with 2 bathrooms and 2 water closets, 62 cesspools and 1.1 km of water pipe have already been completed, through the Directorate of Municipality in Kirkuk, with UNICEF support. Furthermore, UNICEF supported a four-day training of trainers in Basra from 4 to 7 May for 34 government officials from five governorates on human behavior change strategy and awareness raising on efficient water use.

The Cluster remains extremely underfunded against the current SRP (60% funded), making it difficult to ensure effective, continued provision of the ongoing WASH operations, including service delivery, hygiene items provision in camps, and effective sanitation service delivery in current projects, particularly waste management. The costs related to retrofitting of high-tech WASH facilities in government constructed IDP camps constitute an additional strain on limited financial resources.

There is need to urgently scale up the emergency response to the ongoing Anbar displacements, as WASH is flagged as a primary need, particularly with the rising temperatures. This is however challenged by security and access, limitations in funding and the very limited number of active WASH partners in the affected area.

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, 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 2.2 million individuals.

In response to the recent displacements from Anbar and other hot-spot areas, throughout the month of May, the RRM Consortium distributed 64,313 RRM kits, benefitting approximately 450,191 individuals at more than 52 locations across nine governorates. This figure includes 37,400 RRM kits delivered to especially hard to reach areas, including Ameriyat Al-Fallujah, Khaldiya, Rahaliya in Anbar and Hawiga in Kirkuk Governorate through a direct delivery modality (UN convoys), and distributed with the support of IOM field teams to an estimated 262,000 individuals.

Communications for Development (C4D)

As the situation across the North of Iraq stabilizes, UNICEF’s C4D partners are increasingly organizing activities, specifically designed to help IDPs adjust to the camp environment and address current issues in eleven IDP camps and collective centers in Erbil, Sulaymaniyyah and Diyala governorates. Throughout May, C4D activities included personal hygiene and

---

6 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).
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 Iraq Humanitarian Situation Report - MAY 2015

interactive information sessions on best dental hygiene practices for children aged 4 to 12 years, including the distribution of tooth brushes and paste, awareness campaigns on lice and scabies, breastfeeding and maternal health awareness sessions in coordination with DoH, WASH committee meetings, and meetings with teenage boys – in order to teach them about time management and identify new activities to be offered to the youth starting in June.

Furthermore, on behalf of UNICEF, Research & Development Organization (RDO) conducted a photography training for eight Yazidi minority girls, who had previously been abducted and freed from ISIL. Each of them received a camera and the opportunity of further training and career opportunities following an exhibition of their documentary work.

In support of the May Polio National Immunization Days (PNIDs), UNICEF’s C4D partners offered support in the IDP camps through awareness raising campaigns including tent-to-tent visits, group discussions, mothers meetings and the dissemination of IEC materials, in order to decrease inhibition towards vaccinations. Throughout the PNIDs, community mobilizers assisted the DoH vaccinators by facilitating contact with the community, by registering the vaccinated children and referring the ones who had missed the vaccination teams to the Primary Health Center.

Due to lack of funding, UNICEF’s C4D activities in Dahuk Governorate had to be discontinued. Two thirds of UNICEF’s partnerships for community mobilization activities in the North of Iraq will expire within the coming month.

Funding

As of 31 May 2015, UNICEF has received US$161.5 million (51 percent) against the US$319.4 million SRP appeal. WASH, Emergency (RRM and Winterization), and Social Protection are the largest funded sectors (at 72 percent, 66 percent and 58 percent respectively), and Education and Youth remains the least funded (at 30 percent).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Revised HAC requirements Sept 2014-Dec 2015 (FTS) (in US$)</th>
<th>Funds received against appeal in 2014 (in US$)</th>
<th>Funds received against appeal in 2015 (as of 31 May 2015) (in US$)</th>
<th>Total Funding Received (in US$)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Funding Gap (in US$)</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>72%</td>
<td>17,628,961</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<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>
<td>33,229,602</td>
<td>51%</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>
<td>9,444,165</td>
<td>46%</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>
<td>74,037,436</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency (RRM &amp; Winterization)</td>
<td>40,748,780</td>
<td>24,243,180</td>
<td>2,557,475</td>
<td>26,800,655</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>13,948,125</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection (Policy)</td>
<td>23,200,000</td>
<td>9,885,709</td>
<td>3,672,644</td>
<td>13,558,353</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>9,641,647</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>319,412,617</td>
<td>146,503,349</td>
<td>14,979,332</td>
<td>161,482,681</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>157,923,936</td>
<td>49%</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$ 1,234,318.75 thematic funds (SM 149910) reversed for salaries and not allocated to any Programme Section

Next SitRep: 15/07/2015

Humanitarian Response for Iraq: [http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq)

Who to contact for further information:

Colin MacInnes
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +964 780 920 8636
Email: CMacInnes@unicef.org

Jeffrey Bates
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +964 780 196 4324
Email: JBates@unicef.org

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>Category</th>
<th>Cluster 2014/2015 Target</th>
<th>Cluster Total Results (as of 31 May, 2015)</th>
<th>UNICEF 2014/2015 Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Total Results (as of 31 May, 2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply(^a)</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,438,884</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,315,904(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to functional latrines(^b)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>417,067</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>148,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies(^c)</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>914,156</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>736,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></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>177,702</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>165,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host community children (6-17 years old) regain access to education opportunities</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>350,835</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>271,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with access to psychosocial support in education programs(^d)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>148,789</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>145,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH &amp; NUTRITION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services(^a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services(^a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization(^a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns(^c)</td>
<td>IDP: 340,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>177,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Host: 5.6 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,959,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases of grave violation monitored, verified and documented (^e)</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,725</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>8,964</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>6,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing Psychosocial Support Services</td>
<td>82,500</td>
<td>64,909</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>51,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable families receiving child focused cash transfer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19,974</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPID RESPONSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden and multiple displaced individuals receiving essential relief items (family package/ RRM Kit)(^b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,275,406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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) in partnership with DRC, NRC, ACTED, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children International, 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.