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Reporting Period: 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Iraq

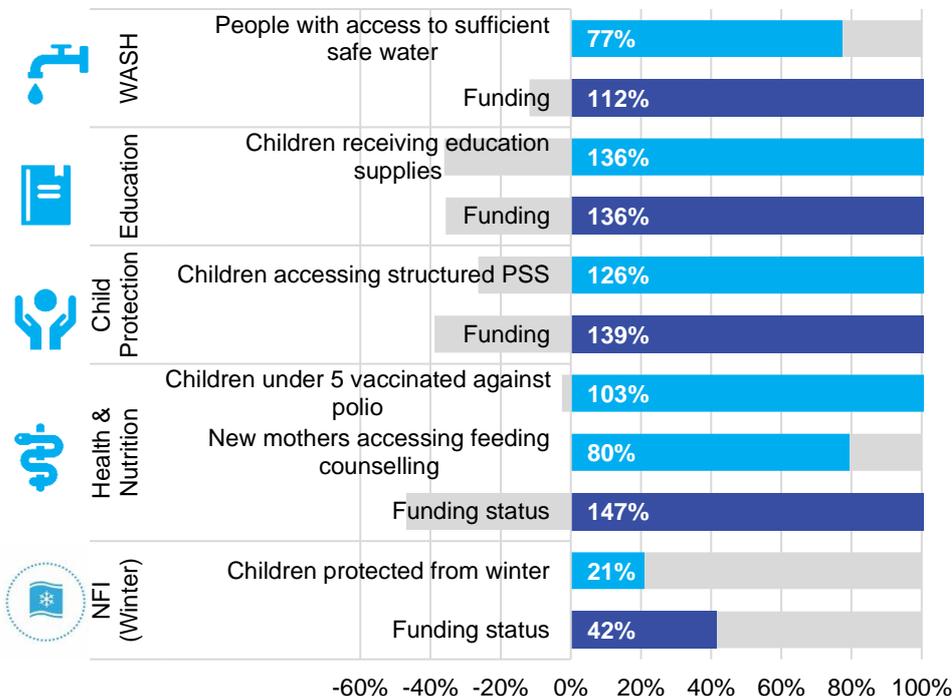
2019 Humanitarian Situation Report



Highlights

- UNICEF's 2019 winter response remains 58 per cent unfunded. Distribution plans have been adjusted based on available resources; lack of funding means 91,200 internally displaced children will not receive warm winter clothes.
- Since January 2019, in-camp internally displaced populations (IDP) in Iraq have decreased by 38 per cent. As of December 2019, 67 formal sites remained open, with around 56,115 IDP households (336,690 individuals) residing in camps. Main reasons given by IDPs for not returning include concerns about poor safety and security, and lack of access to basic services including health and education.
- UNICEF progress against annual child protection (CP) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response targets has been higher than anticipated. Progress was supported by early availability of funds against the 2019 Appeal, and good funding status overall for CP and GBV interventions. However, due to lack of funding for other partners UNICEF-supported services expanded to four additional displacement camps in the year, as other actors had to scale down their presence.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status*

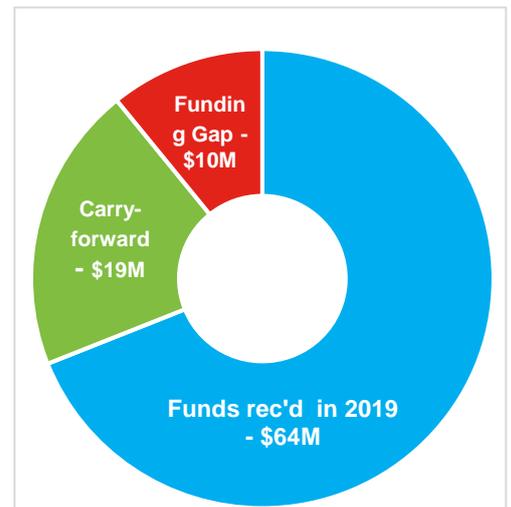


Situation in Numbers

- 3.3 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 6.7 million** people in need (UNOCHA 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview)
- 1.41 million** internally displaced people (IDPs) (IOM DTM, 31 December 2019)
- 4.59 million** returnees (IOM DTM)

UNICEF Appeal 2019

US\$ 72.9 million



*Funding available includes: funds received in the current year and carry-over from the previous year. Despite overall good funding status, the majority of funds are earmarked to specific programmes and cannot be used to support gaps in other sectors.

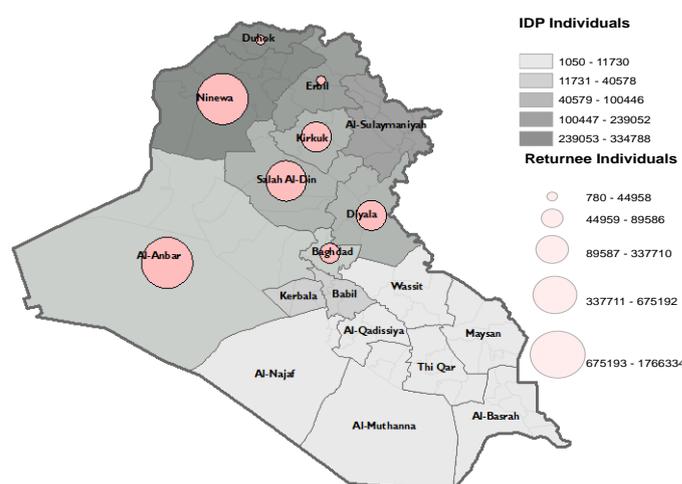
Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2019 UNICEF appealed for US\$72.9 million to sustain and improve provision of critical basic services for children and women in Iraq. In the year, the Governments of Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom (via regional funds allocated to Iraq from the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Office) and the United States (Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and Bureau of Refugees, Population and Migration), as well as the European Union (ECHO) have all generously contributed to the UNICEF response for internally displaced people (IDP). In addition, UNICEF response for IDPs has benefitted from humanitarian pooled funds (HPF) administered by UNOCHA, as well as from contributions from the UNICEF Germany National Committee. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for contributions received. Despite overall good funding status, the majority of funds are earmarked to specific programmes and cannot be used to support gaps in other sectors. For this reason, as UNICEF's 2019 winter response was 58 per cent underfunded, response has consequently been scaled down, meaning around 91,200 IDP children will not receive the planned warm winter clothes.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of December, more than 1.4 million people (658,000 children) remained internally displaced in Iraq, mainly in the north and west, while nearly 4.6 million people (2.1 million children) had returned to places of origin. Rates of return in the year have been slower than anticipated. Of those displaced, many indicate no immediate intention to return.¹ Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster data shows that, as of December 2019, 67 formal sites remained open. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicates 56,115 IDP households (336,690 individuals) remain displaced in camp sites.² Main reasons given for not returning were concerns about safety/security, lack of basic services (including water and electricity) and lack of reconstruction. Closure and consolidation of IDP camps continued throughout the year,³ with an uptick in movements in the final half of 2019 caused by Ninewa local authorities' decision to close sites in large camp complexes; as of end-December, the population of IDPs in Ninewa had dropped 51 per cent since late July 2019. Little advance warning was given to humanitarian partners of August and September movements in particular, which caused disruption to humanitarian partners' services as adjustment of partnership locations and service scale was needed across Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din. Overall, between January and December 2019, the average daily departure rate from camps was around 472 individuals, for a 38 per cent decrease in camp population in 2019. In the year, drought and localised flooding continued to be concerns. In early May, heavy rains in Iraq and neighbouring Iran resulted in floods that left over 100,000 people, at least half of them children, without access to clean water and sanitation in Missan. A further 20,000 people, including children were displaced. Government partners led response in several areas; humanitarian partners, including UNICEF, supported with critical supplies including bottled water, hygiene kits, buckets, and latrines, as well as supporting needs assessments and repairs for other affected facilities, including schools. In the final quarter, large-scale public demonstrations took place in many areas. Protestors called for improved anti-corruption measures, increased livelihood opportunities, and better basic services. Although initially peaceful, significant incidences of violence against protestors had been recorded, with more than 200 people confirmed as killed and over 5,400 injured.⁴

Iraq: IDPs and Returnee Locations, 31 December 2019



Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

In 2019, at least 2.3 million people, of which 1 million children under 18, have humanitarian water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs in Iraq (UNOCHA, HNO). In the year, UNICEF-supported government and non-government partners achieved good progress against key water supply and sanitation indicators (77 per cent and 96 per cent respectively),

¹ Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, [National Level Movement Intentions of IDP Households, October 2019](#). The survey found 89 per cent of households intended to remain in their current (displacement) location for at least a further three months; and 72 per cent intended to remain in their current (displacement) location for a further 12 months.

² CCCM Cluster, [Camp Master List and Population Flow, December 2019](#) shows 67 formal camps hosting 56,035 families (277,451 individuals, of which an estimated 141,000 children). By contrast, one year earlier in December 2018, CCCM recorded 121 formal sites hosting more than 454,900 individuals, showing the scale of the change in 2019. Per International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data, there are 56,115 IDP households in camps as of December 2019; the IOM DTM assumes 6 people per household, for 336,690 individuals remaining displaced in camps.

³ CCCM Camp Master List and Population Flow data shows as of January 2019 there were around 122 camps in Iraq. Although many were 'sub-sites' classified as part of larger camp complexes, the scale of the reduction to 67 formal sites open in December 2019 is significant.

⁴ United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), Human Rights Special Report: Demonstrations in Iraq, 5 November 2019.

in formal and informal IDP sites, returnee areas, and in host communities. In 2019, 55 per cent of the UNICEF WASH target was set for IDPs in camps (531,000 of the targeted 972,808); however, as the number of IDP in camps decreased during the year; accordingly, UNICEF underachieved its water supply targets (reaching 313,800 IDPs in UNICEF-supported camps). All water supply was subject to regular testing for bacterial, chemical, and physical monitoring. The majority of all sites delivered acceptable quality in the year; in cases where per borehole or source water was not found to meet standards, water treatment was increased or alternative filtration methods (e.g. for turbidity) were implemented by partners. Small scale UNICEF WASH support (hygiene kits, bottled water, water pipes, and pre-fabricated latrines/showers) reached 3,719 flood-affected families in Missan and Salah al Din, in April and May, as well as work with the Sulaymaniyah governorate's emergency coordination cell to assess needs at damaged water treatment plants. As part of efforts to ensure re-start of basic services in return areas, UNICEF upgraded 33 water supply systems (23 in Ninewa, 8 in Anbar, 1 each in Kirkuk and Salah al Din). Where possible, environmental considerations have been made – an example is the water supply system in Sheikhan, Ninewa, which includes solar panelling to support the pump. In the final quarter of the year, and in anticipation of further reductions in humanitarian funds in 2020, UNICEF has re-prioritised WASH support based on available funding and to respond to camp closures/consolidations, designing transition plans to exit from 'old caseload' camps (open since 2014) in Erbil, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah. As discussions with government partners will take time, UNICEF will continue to seek bilateral resources to enable stop-gap response in case government or other WASH partners are not able to take over in the short-term. In the year UNICEF provided financial support and technical oversight of rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 250 schools (111 schools in the final quarter) in six governorates⁵, improving access for more than 128,100 children (68,600 girls). Support to WASH in health facilities included rehabilitation works in 61 health centres and 2 hospitals (5 in the final quarter) in four governorates⁶, improving access for an estimated 1.15 million people (589,400 females) living in catchment areas. In five governorates.⁷ UNICEF supported 264,554 individuals (at least 124,340 children) to access hygiene information or supplies.

In the year, significant challenges faced WASH interventions in the Jeda'ah camp complex in Ninewa – availability and quality of WASH services was low. UNICEF reviewed and adjusted NGO partnerships, and changes led to improvements. However, as of December, only two of the original 7-camp Jeda'ah complex (including the 'Airstrip' camp) remain open. Other sites were closed and IDPs moved to Jeda'ah 1 and 5 only.

As of December, the WASH Cluster had reached over 1.8 million people with safe water (over 140 per cent progress). Highest areas of reach were Ninewa, followed by Salah al Din and Anbar. Camp consolidation/closure processes slowed WASH coordination and has meant pressure on WASH actors to expedite decommissioning of WASH sites - this was ongoing as of December. In many remaining camps, WASH infrastructure had been originally designed to emergency standards, and does not fully address needs of long-term residents. This means, despite closures, continued investment is needed in operations and maintenance (O&M). Where relevant, decommissioned facilities or supplies will be moved to remaining camps or other areas with humanitarian needs.

Education

More than 3.3 million children in Iraq, around half of them girls, need education support in 2019 (UNOCHA, HNO). Through UNICEF financial and technical support to rehabilitation of schools, provision of learning spaces, and supply of teaching and learning materials, nearly 161,200 children (80,873 girls) have accessed formal or non-formal education (NFE) opportunities. Quality of learning for children was a pressing concern, with reports from IDP camps that as little as 15 per cent of students had passed national exams; UNICEF continues to work with federal and KRG Ministries of Education (MoE) on longer-term interventions to improve quality of the wider education system and learning outcomes for children, including a UNESCO-UNICEF partnership on an Education Management Information System (EMIS), developing governorate-level Education Sector Plans with private education provider Cambridge Education, and expanding the School Based Management (SBM) approach endorsed by the MoE⁸. As part of SBM, in 2019, 306 schools in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates received UNICEF financial support to enable Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) or School Management Committees (SMC) to implement school-level plans to improve the learning environment. More than 900 teachers and 300 PTA members were trained to develop these plans.⁹ UNICEF also supported the federal MoE to complete Iraq's first-ever National Learning Assessment in 2019, which will likewise help inform future actions related to improving learning outcomes.

Sustained Education Cluster advocacy increased MoE commitment to pay incentives for teachers on 'volunteer' contracts – however there remain challenges. Despite advocacy, Ninewa authorities could not deploy the minimum required teachers; UNICEF extended support on an exceptional basis to hire 345 volunteer teachers (65 female) helping keep 29,065 children learning in 25 formal schools in IDP camps until the end of the 2018 - 2019 academic year. In the year services in IDP camps were disrupted due to short-notice closure and consolidation. Education Cluster partners reviewed partnerships and adjusted services to meet changing needs.

⁵ 79 in Ninewa, 38 in Dahuk, 39 in Salah al Din, 30 in Anbar, 25 in Kirkuk and 11 in Baghdad.

⁶ 37 in Ninewa, 21 in Dahuk, 5 in Anbar and one in Salah al Din.

⁷ Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah

⁸ EMIS, Education Sector Plans, and the National Learning Assessment have been supported by humanitarian and non-humanitarian contributions.

⁹ SBM trainings are separate from the psychosocial, life skills and education in emergencies trainings recorded in the 'Summary of Programme Results' table lower down in this report.

Child Protection

In Iraq, over 1.6 million children under 18, at least half of them girls, have been identified as in need of at least one type of protection services. UNICEF progress against annual child protection (CP) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response targets has been higher than anticipated. This was largely caused by lack of funding for other partners that meant UNICEF covered services in four additional IDP camps in the year, as other actors had to pull out. Progress was supported by early availability of funds against the 2019 Appeal, and good funding status overall for CP and GBV interventions. In addition to good progress for GBV-related individual and group psychosocial support PSS (over 300 per cent), community trainings and awareness raising sessions reached more than 70,000 people (28,606 women, 24,619 girls, 14,848 boys, 5,479 men). In the year, 98 grave child rights violations incidents were recorded, affecting 166 children (106 boys, 49 girls, 11 unknown). Of these 85 were verified, affecting 153 children (98 boys, 46 girls, 9 unknown). The majority of verified incidents were in Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din.¹⁰ 68 incidents resulted in killing and maiming of 134 children (87 boys, 38 girls, and 9 unknown). Incidents related to unexploded ordnance (UXO) continued to be the main reason for death/injury of children. Rockets and cross-fire were the second most common cause, with most incidents also recorded in Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din.

In 2019, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) endorsed a Child Safeguarding Policy and its accompanying implementation guide, while the Case Management Working Group (CMWG) updated Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the KRI and endorsed the same for federal Iraq; members also signed a Data Protection and Information Management Sharing Protocol. The CPSC successfully piloted the web-based Child Protection Management Information System (CPIMS+) supporting improvements in referral, monitoring and analysis of case management. As part of the PSS Task Force, 55 government, UN and NGO partners supported roll-out of endorsed PSS modules and reviewed common evaluation tools in English, Kurdish and Arabic. Critical CPSC targets were met including case management (95 per cent), PSS (98 per cent) and notable improvement was made in parenting support activities (80 per cent). Progress on capacity building for community-based CP groups was more limited (55 per cent) as well as for CP and non-CP social workers and staff (46 per cent). CPSC partners consider low achievement is partly due to lack of established training materials and will work to develop a standardized training package for community-based groups in 2020. In addition, almost half of people reached in 2019 were in camps (49 per cent). After accelerated camp consolidation in the second half of the year, in 2020 the CPSC will promote stronger outreach to non-camp locations.

Health and Nutrition

More than 1.16 million children under five years old need health and nutrition-related support in Iraq (UNOCHA, HNO). In 2019, UNICEF-supported government and non-government partners have made good progress against targets, enabled by good funding status. Data gathering challenges remain, as many Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) rely on paper-based rather than computer-based systems for patient records, which can increase duplicated information – for example, counting visits for a particular service, rather than the number of children. Further, intervention targets were set on the basis of the IDP population in camps as of end-2018 while during 2019 camp populations reduced due to closures and consolidations. With increased movement of people to non-camp areas, reporting of progress slowed due to poor data flow from PHC in some retaken areas. In particular, these connected factors affected progress against the nutrition services indicator – as of December 2019, it has only been possible to rely on data from IDP camp PHC. UNICEF technical teams are working continuously with Directorate of Health (DoH) staff on information management and related issues. In December, a two-day workshop took place in Erbil for health focal points from government and NGO partners in the KRI, Kirkuk, and Ninewa focusing on data quality, analysis and reporting. In the longer-term, UNICEF is supporting countrywide strengthening of the country's Health Management Information System (HMIS); this will continue in 2020. Nutrition interventions are challenged by limited interested and experienced NGO partners, and procurement and delivery of nutrition supplies has been slowed by requirements from Government authorities.

Winter Response: In Iraq, extreme summer heat quickly turns to zero-degree temperatures, bringing with it heavy rains, snow storms, and freezing temperatures, especially at night. Children are especially vulnerable to winter weather that exacerbates risk of diseases such as pneumonia. As of end-December 2019, UNICEF had delivered warm winter clothing for 37,880 IDP children (19,111 girls) in Dahuk, Ninewa, Salah al Din (21 per cent of annual target). Some delay had been experienced in procurement of supplies and start of deliveries due to low funding (58 per cent gap as of end-2019), which created a need for adjustment to planned locations. 2019 winter response will conclude in early 2020.

Rapid Response Mechanism: In 2019, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium planned to enhance capacity of existing government structures and local authorities, to enable them to better cope with future emergencies, including taking over responsibility for RRM. To facilitate this, the Consortium conducted a feasibility study to outline handover possibilities, identify relevant counterpart/s and guide overall transition. Hiring the consultant took longer than anticipated; the final report was delivered in October 2019 and a workshop with all relevant stakeholders happened in December 2019. These delays meant planned capacity development (workshops/trainings) did not take place in 2019. However, RRM lead agencies (UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA) and other partners plan for continued related support into 2020.

¹⁰ A limited number of incidents were verified in Anbar, Basrah, Diyala, Erbil, and Kerbala governorates.

Cash Assistance: UNICEF cash assistance is unconditional but aims to reduce the barriers to education access experienced by children from vulnerable families; connections are supported with government social services, including for education and child protection issues. UNICEF supported 3,354 children (1,483 girls) with direct cash assistance until the end of the 2018-2019 academic year. UNICEF does not plan further humanitarian cash assistance for children in Iraq; instead focus will shift to support via existing Government social protection networks.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In 2019 UNICEF continued to lead the [WASH Cluster](#), co-lead the [Education Cluster](#) with Save the Children International, lead the [Child Protection Sub-Cluster](#) (CPSC) and [Nutrition Working Group](#), (NWG) and is an active member of the Health Cluster and the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster. UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Food Programme (WFP) coordinate the [Rapid Response Mechanism \(RRM\) Consortium](#) which has responded to people on the move or caught between conflict front line since 2014. In addition, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) coordinate with relevant line Ministries through the Cholera Taskforce, led by the Ministry of Health (MoH). The UNICEF led and co-led Clusters, Sub-Cluster and Working Group are part of the wider Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) led by UNOCHA.

In 2019, consolidation and closure of camps contributed to disruption of services for many IDP children who were moved to areas with little infrastructure at decision of local authorities and at short notice, especially in August and September 2019. This created coordination challenges and caused temporary service gaps affecting all UNICEF led or co-led Clusters; partners highlighted lack of clear guidelines and instructions for camp closures as a cause of delay. At the end of the year the WASH Cluster is undertaking a Comprehensive National Assessment with REACH Initiative; this covers WASH needs in camp and non-camp locations, and compliance with WASH Cluster Minimum Standards, as well as WASH in schools and health centres, infrastructure assessment, and surface water mapping. Results are expected in the first quarter of 2020 to inform 2020 HRP interventions. For Education, advocacy efforts continued to focus on the prolonged challenge of incentives for 'volunteer' teachers, as well as allocation of teachers to IDP camps. For IDP children in the KRI, the issue is made more complex by divided responsibilities between KRG and federal MoEs; as of December 2019, the MoE KRG requested federal financial support to ensure sufficient, adequately-maintained, learning spaces; at time of report preparation, this remained unresolved. Despite coordinated advocacy between Education Cluster and CPSC actors, lack of civil documentation or birth registration remained a key impediment for children's access to education; efforts will continue in 2020.

Since October 2019, obtaining letters confirming humanitarian access to certain governorates, including Ninewa, became more challenging and affected humanitarian services and deliveries. Political uncertainty in the federal Government appears to have increased coordination gaps between key actors including the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC), National Operations Centre (NOC) and the NGO Directorate. The Humanitarian Coordinator is addressing the issue with OCHA, working to outline, standardize and prioritize access for humanitarian NGO actors. Due to public demonstrations since October 2019, UNICEF activities in central and southern Iraq have experienced some delays in the final quarter of the year; Cluster Coordinators and UNICEF programme teams remain in close contact with implementing partners to identify and mitigate risks where possible, and to decide course corrections where needed.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2019 UNICEF Iraq issued seven press releases and was quoted and/or mentioned in the media more than 130 times, including in [New York Times](#), Al Jazeera English, [Financial Times](#), [France 24](#), The National and the Mail and Guardian.. UNICEF Iraq hosted a visit by [Lord Jack McConnell](#), a member of UK Parliament and Vice President of UNICEF UK, followed by a visit of [Tatiana Silva](#), UNICEF France Goodwill Ambassador. UNICEF Iraq launched a year-long campaign for the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, centred on a [national pledge calling for investment in the basic services](#) for children and young people. The petition has received over 14,000 signatures and galvanized a broad coalition of supporters, including the President of Iraq, young people, government ministries, social influencers and the private sector. The petition will be a key part of advocacy efforts in 2020 calling for more support for children's rights in Iraq. UNICEF Iraq's three digital media channels grew, with 18,000 new Facebook, and 12,000 new followers each on Instagram and Twitter. Top-performing videos highlighted the needs of [adolescents](#) living in camps as well as [improving quality of education](#).

Next SitRep: April 2020

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Official Website: <http://www.unicef.org/iraq/>

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq>

UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal, 2019: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals>

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, 2019: <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq>

Who to contact for further information: Hamida Ramadhani
UNICEF Representative
Iraq Country Office
Tel: +39 083 105 2470 / 2490
Email : hramadhani@unicef.org

Zeina Awad
Chief of Communications
Iraq Country Office
Tel: +964 782 782 0238
Email: zawad@unicef.org

Peggitty Pollard-Davey
Reports Specialist
Iraq Country Office,
Tel: +964 751 015 0942
Email: ppollarddavey@unicef.org

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster Response		
		2019 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲▼	2019 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲▼
WASH							
Emergency affected population accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2.3 million people, of which 1 million children	972,808	753,526 ¹	21,891	1,272,085	1,807,710 ¹	206,015
Emergency affected population benefiting from latrines established/rehabilitated/maintained		486,404	467,306 ²	34,770	1,272,085	961,930 ²	68,590
Education							
Boys and girls receiving educational supplies	3.3 million school-aged children	200,000	272,228 ¹	131,065	461,747	495,455 ¹	212,591
Teachers, facilitators, and education personnel trained on emergency education, life skills, and delivering PSS		5,000	4,520 ²	1,405	18,395	8,983 ²	3,325
Conflict-affected boys and girls (6-17 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes		200,000	161,191 ³	626	461,747	359,040 ³	54,221
Child Protection							
Children and caregivers participating in structured, sustained, resilience, or psychosocial support programmes	1.6 million children under 18	135,000	170,646 ¹	30,388	208,080	203,920 ¹	36,709
Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)		10,400 ²	18,239 ²	3,656	31,556	28,262 ²	5,207
Girls, boys, and women receiving individual or group psychosocial support ³		16,381	51,930 ³	17,957			
Health							
New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services	1.16 million children under 5	2,043	2,937 ¹	1,006			
Under 1-year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization		314,985	260,318 ²	11,049			
Children under 5 vaccinated against polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns		1,152,676	1,182,052 ³	73,463			
Nutrition							
Children U5 accessing nutrition services	1.16 million children under 5	363,444	55,041 ¹	15,975			
Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding		20,000	15,909	4,586			
Social Protection							
Most vulnerable children receiving child-focused cash transfer	2.4 million children	15,000	3,354 ¹	0			
Rapid Response Mechanism							
Emergency response capacity building workshops conducted for government staff	N/A	50	0 ¹	0			
Non-Food Items							
Most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter with appropriate clothing	1.02 million children	180,000	37,880 ¹	37,800			

Footnotes:

WASH 1: Cluster: Females: 921,932 Males: 885,778. UNICEF: Females: 384,298, Males: 369,228. In 2019, 55 per cent of the UNICEF WASH target was set for IDPs in camps (531,000 of 972,808); however, as the number of IDP in camps decreased during the year; accordingly, UNICEF underachieved water supply targets (reaching 313,800 IDPs in UNICEF-supported camps).

WASH 2: Cluster: Females: 490,584, Males: 471,346. UNICEF: Females: 238,326, Males: 228,980.

Education 1: Cluster: Females: 214,670, Males: 280,785. UNICEF: Females: 121,242, Males: 150,986.

Education 2: Cluster: Females: 4,014, Males: 4,969. UNICEF: Females: 1,927, Males: 2,593.

Education 3: Cluster: Females: 170,683, Males: 188,357. UNICEF: Females: 80,873 Males: 80,318.

Child Protection 1: Sub-Cluster: Females: 98,043 Males: 105,887. UNICEF Females: 80,106, Males: 90,540. Progress has been enabled by timely availability of funds. In addition, UNICEF expanded CP services to four additional camps to ensure continued services in locations where an NGO partner exited due to lack of funds.

Child Protection 2: Sub-Cluster: Females: 13,109 Males: 15,153. UNICEF Females: 8,261; Males 9,978. [See footnote CP 1 above].

Child Protection/GBV 3: Indicator reflects UNICEF support to girls and women receiving multi-sectoral services that respond to specific needs of survivors or people at risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Progress has been supported by existing partnerships in eight governorates, and good funding status.

Health 1: Females: 1,498, Males: 1,439. Health data gathered in non-camp areas is not consistently available in disaggregated categories based on displacement/place of origin. Progress reported here reflects children reached in IDP camp locations only; 2019 target was based on anticipated new births in the year. In 2019 in UNICEF-supported IDP camps there have been slightly higher birth rates than anticipated.

Health 2: Females: 132,762 Males: 127,556. Vaccination data requires verification by the Ministry of Health (MoH) prior to sharing with other partners; this can cause delay in data receipt and entry to ActivityInfo.

Health 3: Females: 602,847. Males: 579,205. Target was set based on demographic data for children under 5 in targeted areas; in the year, a slightly higher number of children under 5 received vaccinations than anticipated.

Nutrition 1: Females: 28,071, Males: 26,970. In 2019, target was based on IDP camp and non-camp (returnee) areas. Data from health facilities in non-camp areas has been limited due to low health staff capacity and use of paper-based systems for recording services delivered/children reached. Progress reported reflects children reached in IDP camps only.

Social Protection 1: UNICEF: Females: 1,483, Males: 1,871. As of December 2019, UNICEF cash response for IDPs has a 77 per cent funding gap, which restricted progress in 2019. No further humanitarian cash transfers are planned for 2019-2020 academic year. Information on response for Syrians is available [here](#).

RRM 1: Consortium led by UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA. In 2019, the Consortium intended to enhance capacity of government structures and local authorities to include responsibility for RRM. Recruitment of a dedicated consultant to support a planned feasibility assessment experienced delays; however the final report was made available in October 2019 and a consultative session was held with national stakeholders in December 2019; efforts stretching into 2020 are expected to include workshops and/or training sessions for government and local authorities on emergency concepts and practices. Workshops/trainings will start after a relevant counterpart has been identified.

Winter 1: Females: 19,111, Males: 18,769. Some delay had been experienced in procurement of supplies and start of deliveries due to low funding (58 per cent gap as of end-2019), which created a need for adjustment to planned locations; around 91,200 children will not receive winter clothes due to this gap. The 2019 winter response will conclude in early 2020.

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

Annex B

Funding Status as of 31 December 2019

Sector	2019 Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2019	Resources available from 2018 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	24,948,000	22,854,747	5,045,248	-	0%
Education	9,975,707	12,089,222	1,445,224	-	0%
Child Protection	20,476,825	17,579,448	10,842,860	-	0%
Health and Nutrition	5,800,000	7,361,604	1,160,810	-	0%
Cash-based Transfers	4,897,000	1,138,694	1,902	-	77%
Non-Food Items (Winter)	6,000,000	2,401,962	96,387	3,756,404	58%
Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)	890,245	838,700	238,086	3,501,651	0%
Total	72,987,777	64,264,376	18,830,517	7,258,055	10%

*Note: Carry-forward is programmable balance as of 31 December 2018 for the 2018 HAC Appeal.

** As of 31 December 2019, UNICEF's WASH response received US\$2,951,995 above its 2019 Appeal; Education received US\$3,558,739 above its 2019 appeal; Health and Nutrition received US\$2,722,413 above its 2019 appeal; Child Protection received US\$7,945,483 above its 2019 appeal; and RRM response received US\$186,541 above its 2019 appeal.