Highlights

- In February, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners delivered immediate, life-saving emergency supplies to 14,655 individuals on the move, including 8,575 children, across five governorates. UNICEF and partners also delivered Multi-Sector Emergency Packages (MSEP) to 8,782 individuals in need in retaken areas, including 4,782 children, in Ka’im district, western Anbar, ensuring provision of essential items.

- UNICEF ensured continued water trucking to 14 neighbourhoods in West Mosul, ensuring safe water for 54,150 individuals (115,213 children). In coordination with the Directorate of Water (DoW) Nineva and other partners, UNICEF continued to fix the water network, intending to eventually eliminate water trucking.

- Since the start of 2018, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial services (PSS) to 29,262 newly-registered IDP children (9,299 girls), specialized child protection services reached 2,424 IDP children (1,170 girls).

- In February, the UN launched a two-year Recovery and Resilience Programme (RRP) at the International Conference for Reconstruction of Iraq. The RRP complements the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and builds on existing efforts to ensure tangible improvements at the start of the reconstruction process. UNICEF’s complementary 2018 Recovery and Resilience for Children (RRC) appeal asks for US$58.9 million to support the early recovery needs of children in Iraq.

UNICEF Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result*</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response [1]</td>
<td>1,030,000</td>
<td>31,518</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to sufficient safe water supply</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>293,351</td>
<td>2,309,765</td>
<td>811,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-affected population benefiting from latrines</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>48,396</td>
<td>436,901</td>
<td>58,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and caregivers participating in structured, sustained, resilience, or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>186,300</td>
<td>19,262</td>
<td>203,865</td>
<td>39,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable children receiving child focused cash transfer</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>3,902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

February 2018

- **4 million children** in need out of **8.7 million people** affected (OCHA, HRP 2018)
- **2.31 million** internally displaced people (IDP)
- **3.51 million** people returned to newly-accessible areas (IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 28 February 2018)

Target population in 2018

- Rapid Response: **1,030,000 IDPs**
- WASH: **1.3 million people**
- Education: **450,000 children**
- Health: **1.2 million children (polio)**
- Child Protection: **186,300 children and caregivers**

UNICEF Appeal 2018

- **US$ 101.2 million**
- **Funding Status**
  - **US $ 42.1 million**

*‘Funding status’ includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as carry-forward from the previous year. ‘Funding gap’ is calculated per programme. See page 5 for more detailed information.*
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

With the end of military offensives against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) group, security in many areas of the country is improving, although pockets of insecurity remain. A total of 3.5 million people have returned home, mainly to areas in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din, but more than 2.3 million remain displaced, including over 1 million children. Since the start of the year, more than 200,000 new returnees have been recorded, as efforts to clear explosive hazards and restore basic services continue. However, the return process remains complex due to lack of information, poor conditions in camps, and restrictions on freedom of movement combined with significant levels of infrastructure damage in towns and villages. Return movements are potentially unsustainable, with reports that between mid-January and the end of February, 23,208 displaced people were recorded as arrivals to camps in Ninewa governorate. Most of these are ‘secondary displacements’, where families had left camps to return to places of origin, only to then later decide to return to camps. Primary reasons given for return to camps are financial or economic, or because homes have been destroyed or damaged and remain unfit for habitation. These ‘reverse movements’ have caused planning and resource prioritisation challenges for partners, both for service delivery and as part of the camp consolidation process. Humanitarian partners expect that those who cannot or choose not to return to places of origin will remain in IDP camps where they will need continued education, health, water, sanitation, and child protection services until at least the middle of 2018.

Discussions continue between the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), and the two sides appeared closer to reaching agreement on outstanding issues. However, in February, airports in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) remained limited to domestic flights only, road access between the KRI and neighbouring federal governorates such as Kirkuk and Ninewa was restricted, and KRG public sector employee salaries continued to be un- or partially-paid.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

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

Between 12 and 14 February 2018, an International Conference for Reconstruction of Iraq took place in Kuwait, mobilizing nearly US$ 30 billion of additional international support to the country. The conference was attended by the UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa (latest statements) and the UNICEF Representative for Iraq, alongside the Government of Iraq, UN agencies, the World Bank, and representatives of the private sector, and focused on physical and human dimensions of reconstruction, including deliberations on private investment, infrastructure as well as societal issues such as humanitarian needs, social protection, good governance and accountability.

As camp consolidation continues, the Education cluster are working to ensure education providers are kept informed of changes so plans to sustain children’s education can be updated accordingly. Supported by the child protection sub-cluster (CPSC), the Education cluster finalized an advocacy paper on impending closure of IDP schools in the KRI; advocacy has been undertaken, but as of February 2018, there are no formal ways forward.

Reports were received that displaced families have faced challenges in obtaining identification documents, such as birth certificates, for children. In many cases, families were not willing or able to return to places of origin to visit local authority offices to begin processes needed for issuance or renewal of paperwork. Since lack of these documents can hamper children and families’ access to basic services, the Child Protection sub-cluster (CPSC) continues to support access to legal services for these cases. In 2018, the CPSC promotes structured and vetted PSS modules incorporated in learning or community centres, rather than ‘stand-alone’ recreational activities through Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS). In February, two structured and vetted PSS modules were selected by peer

1 UNOCHA Iraq Humanitarian Bulletin, February 2018
2 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster figures in UNOCHA Iraq Humanitarian Bulletin, February 2018
3 As rates of return to locations of origin continue, partners are initiating coordinated movement between IDP camps with the intention of consolidating displaced populations into a reduced number of camps and decommissioning old camps. Camp Consolidation and Return Committees have been established in 4 governorates (Ninewa, Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din). Prioritisation for closure continues in coordination with these 4 committees.
organizations, and recommended for CP partner use. UNICEF supported Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are being integrated into community-based centres through a phased approach. The Iraq Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-clusters were selected as part of a pilot ‘Child Survivor Initiative’, run in four countries, aiming to improve coordination and response for child survivors of sexual violence. The project commenced in January 2018 for 18 months, with focus on Anbar and Salah al Din.

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

In February, the UN launched a two-year Recovery and Resilience Programme in the conference to fast-track the social dimensions of reconstruction. The RRP functions complement the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and builds on existing efforts to ensure tangible improvements are achieved at the start of the reconstruction process. UNICEF’s complementary 2018 Recovery and Resilience for Children (RRC) appeal asks for US$ 58.9 million to support the early recovery needs of children in Iraq.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response
Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and Multisector Emergency Response Package (MSEP)
Since January, the Consortium has reached 31,518 vulnerable people including 18,325 children on the move with emergency response items. Specifically, in February partners distributed 3,524 emergency kits reaching 14,655 individuals including 8,575 children across five governorates, ensuring immediate, life-saving emergency supplies to highly at-risk families. The majority (71 percent) of people were reached at Hajj Ali and Qayyarah in Nineva during February, with the main response being delivered to people in secondary displacement (i.e., moving for the second time) and people being relocated between camps (camp relocation caseloads occurring as the process of camp consolidation/decommissioning takes place). All distributions to camp relocation caseloads took place in coordination with Camp Management to ensure provision of assistance does not unduly influence movement of IDPs/returnees. Since the start of operations to retake ISIL-held areas in late 2016, UNICEF supported delivery of multi-sector emergency packages (MSEP) through NGO partners. MSEP is designed to reach people in need who are caught in conflict areas and cannot or do not want to flee. In February, 1,900 MSEP distributions reached 8,782 individuals in need, including 4,782 children, in Ka’im district (western Anbar) ensuring provision of most essential items. The MSEP package includes water treatment tablets, high energy biscuits, food rations, hygiene items, and leaflets on preventing child separation during displacement, as well as other child protection information. In the first two months of 2018, continued RRM and MSEP response has been supported by funds carried over from 2017.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
In February, ‘reverse movements’, where families leave and then return to IDP camps, have challenged resource prioritisation and planning for WASH service delivery. As an example, at the end of February, UNICEF took over support to WASH care and maintenance in Surdash IDP camp, Sulaymaniyah, acting as provider of last resort in the absence of other WASH cluster partners with adequate resources to cover the need. In Mosul, Nineva, the slow pace of rehabilitation of damaged water feeding pipeline and networks in the west of the city mean that costly water trucking continues. While in some areas of the city supply of safe water has improved as network repairs have completed, high rates of return mean service gaps are constantly emerging. In February, UNICEF ensured water trucking to 14 neighbourhoods in West Mosul at 432m³ per day, ensuring safe water for 54,150 individuals (15% children). In complementarity, in coordination with the Directorate of Water (DoW) Nineva and other partners, UNICEF continued to fix the water network, with the intention of eventually eliminating water trucking. Since the start of the year, UNICEF and partners have reached 293,351 individuals (145,815 females; 337,875 children under 18) with access to sufficient quantity of water, and supported 48,396 individuals (24,682 females; 22,746 children under 18) with access to latrines. As part of ongoing support to WASH services and facilities in hospitals and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC), facilities were rehabilitated in Salah al Din and four PHCs in Qadissiya, benefitting more than 28,000 people. Heavy storms in late February affected water quality in Anbar and Nineva IDP camps. The disposal of wastewater and garbage in the camps continue to be challenging due to high cost of operation as result of high volume of water and garbage. In addition, there is also lack of environmentally safe disposal sites. In the first two months of 2018, continued WASH response has been supported by funds carried over from 2017.

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

As rates of return continue to increase to Anbar, Kirkuk, and Ninewa, so does pressure on available school spaces and concerns relating to safety of education infrastructure. In February UNICEF teams supported Directorates of Education (DoE) to undertake assessments in Kirkuk and Ninewa. In Kirkuk, the assessment resumed after several weeks break due to insecurity, to cover an additional 159 schools in retaken areas. In the same governorate, UNICEF and the DoE held a two-day educational planning workshop for 25 governorate technical staff, developing a detailed district and sub-district level plan based on needs per location. UNICEF also delivered prefabs classrooms for school expansion and set up a pre-fab school in Nazrawa IDP camp, Kirkuk, supporting access to intermediate level education for 510 out of school children (OOSC) (210 girls).

In Ninewa, heavily affected by conflict in 2017, 38 additional schools were identified as needing minor rehabilitation - work will be divided between UNICEF, the DoE, and other education partners. Increased access to learning for 288 OOSC (140 girls) was supported in Al Shoura, Qayyara in Ninewa, where UNICEF delivered six pre-fab classrooms to a support re-opening of a primary school destroyed during military operations. In Anbar, 18 schools participating in the School Based Management (SBM) approach had their School Improvement Plans (SIP) approved, and UNICEF transferred ‘school block grants’ through the DoE Anbar to support activation of the plans. Due to technical upgrade of the ActivityInfo information management platform in the first two months of the year, partner reporting on education interventions has been delayed, and is not reflected in this report.

Child Protection

Since the start of this year, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial services (PSS) to 19,262 newly-registered IDP children (9,299 girls), specialized child protection services reached 2,424 IDP children (1,470 girls). UNICEF-supported mobile teams provided services in response to IDP children. In February, with UNICEF support the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Sulaymaniyah continued delivering case management, PSS, and awareness sessions on child protection topics. In Darbandikhan a UNICEF-supported DoLSA team reached earthquake-affected areas in Sara and Khelan district and provided PSS, case management and awareness raising sessions for 1,178 IDP children (600 girls), 373 host community children (181 girls). In February, nine reports of grave violations against child rights were verified, affecting 17 children. The verified incidents included killing of four children, injuring of eight children, and five children used by armed actors. The main cause of casualties were unexploded ordnance in areas that witnessed intensive military operations in 2017. During February reports were received of significant turnover of DoLSA staff in the Ninewa state care home where many unaccompanied children live. UNICEF is working to ensure new staff are adequately inducted on child protection sub-cluster/UNICEF support and services available.

Health and Nutrition

In the first two months of 2018, UNICEF has continued supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) and its Directorates to run immunization (routine and campaigns), nutrition including Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and management of malnourished children, and provision of neonatal health services including health awareness-raising sessions in IDP camps. Due to technical upgrade of the ActivityInfo information management platform in the first two months of the year, formal partner reporting on health and nutrition interventions has been delayed, and is not reflected in this report. From partner reports, in Salah al Din UNICEF supported 20 teams for 30 days in the most vulnerable areas vaccinating 31,118 children under five against different antigens, and 1,632 women against tetanus toxoid. Through static growth monitoring units and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) outreach screenings, 811 children of the screened children were identified as suffering from Moderate Acute Malnourished (MAM), and 137 children were diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM). UNICEF ensured these children received the required case management, and 1,632 women against tetanus toxoid. The Global Acute Malnourishment rate of 4.1 per cent remained within acceptable standards (IDP camp data only). Between January and February 1,633 pregnant women and new mothers accessed health promotion activities about Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).

Cash Assistance

In February, UNICEF completed its cash assistance disbursement to cover the second semester of the 2017/2018 academic year. In the KRI, 1,484 children (727 girls) from 609 IDP and host community households in Zakho, Dahuk, received assistance, while in Erbil 222 children (109 girls) from 107 IDP households received support. In central Iraq, 2,336 children (1,041 girls) from 914 returnee households in Falluja, Anbar, received support. Disbursement is meant to help households to meet four months of child-related expenses, including the costs of education, for their children. As part of integrated humanitarian assistance to these vulnerable households, in cases where children or families are identified as in need of additional, more specialised services, these referrals to child protection support, legal services, or others, are facilitated through UNICEF and partners, in coordination with local authorities. In the first two months of 2018, continued cash assistance has been supported by funds carried over from 2017.

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4 2 prefabs in Al-Najed school for 325 students (141 girls), and 1 prefab classroom in Yaychi district for 220 boys
5 5 Schools in Rabia, Zummar, Telefar, Badosh and Mahallabiyah
6 In Chamchamal, Darbandikhan, Ranya and Garmyan
7 Tikrit, Baiji, Shirqat, Dour, Samarra, Tooz, Balad, Shahrq Dijla and Duja

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Winter
In the 2017 winter, UNICEF reached most vulnerable children including those recently displaced, living in protracted displacement, at high altitude and in underserved locations, as well as children in disputed territories with minority populations, and vulnerable refugee children.10 UNICEF planned to reach 300,00011 vulnerable Internally Displaced and Refugee children with winter clothes, with the majority targeted in the northern governorates of the country where temperatures can drop to zero degrees Celsius and below. At the closure of the response in mid-February, UNICEF and partners had provided winter support to almost 396,000 vulnerable IDP children in nine governorates, 32 districts, and 225 locations across Iraq. The initial target to reach 300,000 children was surpassed by 29 per cent, supported by in-kind supply donations and by allocation of flexible thematic humanitarian funds. Overall response was supported by cost efficiencies in procurement (lower unit cost of kits).

Of the total, 301,000 children under 14 (156,520 girls) were reached with winter clothing kits across nine governorates, while an additional 36,00012 most vulnerable children received thermal blankets. Of these, 10,000 children also received boots through in-kind donation. Additionally, 60,000 children (31,200 girls) were provided with winter school uniforms at schools in West Anbar, Salah al Din and Ninewa. UNICEF also supported heating of 50 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in six governorates with an estimated 50,00013 children accessing ‘winter-proofed’ spaces. All winter distributions were followed by post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys, with 94 per cent of respondents indicating satisfaction with the winter items received. The 2017 winter response concluded in February 2018.

Supply and Logistics
Since January 2018, UNICEF Iraq dispatched relief items to government and non-government partners with a value of over US$5.5 million. The total amount of supplies ordered for the IDP response was US$1.43 million. Since the start of the year, items for RRM kits (bottled water, hygiene items and others) and winter response (clothing kits) accounted for 95 per cent of the dispatched relief items. An ongoing challenge remains the restriction of Erbil’s airport to domestic air traffic only, which has lengthened delivery times for supplies. UNICEF continues to work closely with the GoI, the KRG, and the Logistics cluster to coordinate on this issue.

Media and External Communication
In February, UNICEF and UN Habitat released a joint report “Committing to Change - Securing the Future” calling for urgent investment to restore basic infrastructure and services for children and families in Iraq. The report was published in advance of the International Conference for Reconstruction of Iraq, hosted by the Government of Kuwait. A supporting joint news note was also published and was widely picked up by top-tier media, including the New York Times, Le Monde, and Al Jazeera English. A video about the importance of investing in children, featuring UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Kadim al Sahir, was viewed more than 160,000 times on Facebook. During the Kuwait conference, UNICEF advocated for placing the needs of children at the heart of Iraq’s reconstruction agenda. UNICEF Iraq amplified the launch of the 2018 HRP, as well as UNICEF’s global “Every Child Alive” campaign, focusing on new-born health. As part of the campaign, UNICEF Iraq told the story of Taymor, a child who benefited from a rehabilitated maternity ward in Mosul City, Ninewa. As part of winterization for refugees and IDPs, UNICEF Iraq captured an Instagram story shared on multiple platforms about a distribution of winter clothes.

Security
During February, incident levels throughout Iraq were moderate, although ISIL continued to demonstrate capability and intentions to carry out attacks. This was highlighted in Kirkuk, near Hawiga, where almost daily attacks occurred against Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF). The most serious incident recorded was the killing of 27 PMF at a ‘fake’ ISF checkpoint to the south of Hawiga on the Kirkuk/Hawiga road. It was reported that ISIL members dressed in Iraqi Army uniforms ambushed the PMF as they drove through. Overall, Kirkuk was one of the most active areas during the month with several suicide attacks also recorded against PMF. In the north, numerous clashes with ISIL militants took place in Badoush and Baaj, including airstrokes used against the ISIL. In central Iraq, Baghdad, many incidents documented were attacks on individuals. On the east side of the capital most attacks involved the use of firearms while on the west side it was mostly explosive devices. As the country moves closer towards elections (scheduled for May 2017) an increase in targeted killing of individuals in the capital is anticipated. In Anbar, the city of Ramadi witnessed several suicide attacks, with one Suicide Vehicle Borne Improved Explosive Device (SVBIED) neutralized by the ISF at Kilo 18. In southern Iraq, additional police officers were deployed to Basrah to restore order as tribal disputes had escalated. Extra checkpoints were established as part of a security operation, which involved tight control of movement within the city.

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10 Details of UNICEF’s response to Syrian refugee children can be found here.
11 The figure (300,000 children) represents actual number of beneficiaries estimated across all activities, since beneficiaries for different activities overlap especially those receiving winter clothes, thermal blankets, and those benefitting from CFS heating facilities. In total, UNICEF planned to reach 405,000 IDP children.
12 The results overlap, since blankets and boots were distributed with clothing kits. Therefore, 16,000 children received thermal blankets and 10,000 children received boots in addition to kits.
13 UNICEF estimates 15,000 children benefitting from heating of CFS also received winter clothing kits. To reduce double-counting, only 35,000 were added from this category to the overall result.
Funding as of 28 February 2018

As of February 2018, UNICEF had received a new contribution of US$50,000 from the State of Kuwait to support education response for children affected by the November 2017 earthquake in Iraq. Carry-over funds received in late 2017 are supporting continued humanitarian response for most UNICEF programmes including WASH, Education, Child Protection, Health and Nutrition, and the now-concluded winter response. These funds have been earmarked to specific programmes, and cannot be used to support gaps in other areas of programming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Available*</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Year</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)</td>
<td>4,870,000</td>
<td>234,021</td>
<td>819,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>37,000,000</td>
<td>526,547</td>
<td>10,002,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15,950,000</td>
<td>6,224,464</td>
<td>6,407,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>21,767,000</td>
<td>4,545,501</td>
<td>7,982,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>748,866</td>
<td>1,310,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)</td>
<td>5,564,160</td>
<td>1,014,014</td>
<td>621,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterization (Seasonal Response)**</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,759,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>101,151,160</td>
<td>13,293,413</td>
<td>28,904,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Funds available include HQ cost recovery & cross sectoral costs. Carry forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2017, for the 2017 HAC Appeal.

Next SitRep: 19 April 2018


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**Annex A**

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Target 2018</td>
<td>Cluster Results 28.02.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM - Needs: 860,000 people</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter with appropriate clothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - Needs 5.4 million people</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected population accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected population benefiting from latrines established/rehabilitated/maintained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION – Needs 3.3 million school-aged children</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys and girls receiving educational supplies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers, facilitators, and education personnel trained on emergency education, life skills, and delivering PSS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict-affected boys and girls (6-17 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION – Needs 2.4 million children under 18</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and caregivers participating in structured, sustained, resilience, or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls, boys, and women receiving individual or group psychosocial support†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH – Needs: 1.2 million children under 5</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefiting from new-born home services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 vaccinated against polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children U5 accessing nutrition services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL PROTECTION – Needs: 1,080,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most vulnerable children receiving child-focused cash transfer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:

*February: Gathering of cluster and UNICEF data restricted in February due to technical upgrade of ActivityInfo database; upgrade completion expected by end-March 2018.

RRM 1: Consortium led by UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA: Females: 16,074, Males: 15,444.

RRM 2: Females: 145,815, Males: 140,097.


Education 1: Cluster: Females: 4,724, Males: 3,715.


Education 3: Cluster: Females: 3,986, Males: 3,996.
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<td>Child Protection 3: This indicator reflects UNICEF support to individuals receiving multi-sectoral services designed to respond to the needs of survivors or people at risk of Gender-Based Violence.</td>
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</table>

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