

As schools in Mosul open again, children and teachers hope to complete exams and move on to the next school year. ©UNICEF/Iraq/2017/Anmar

# Iraq

## Humanitarian Sitrep

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

June 2017

**5.1 million children** in need out of **11 million people** affected (OCHA, HRP 2017)

**3.35 million** internally displaced people (IDP)

**1.95 million** people returned to newly-accessible areas (IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 30 June 2017)

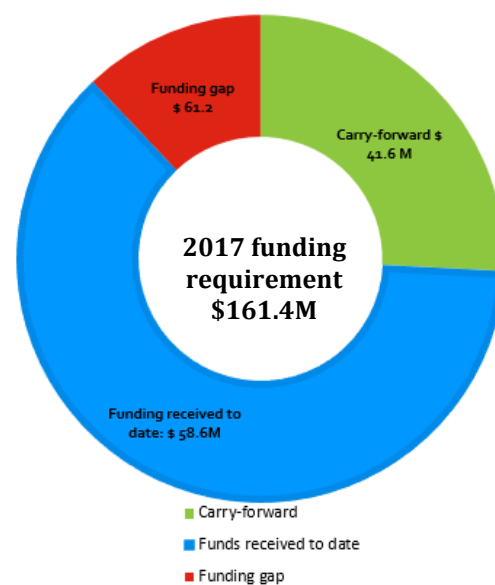
- Target population in 2017:**
- Rapid Response: 1.3 million IDPs**
  - WASH: 1 million people**
  - Education: 690,000 children**
  - Health: 5.7 million children (polio)**
  - Child Protection: 161,500 children**

UNICEF Appeal 2017

**US\$ 161.4 million**

Funding Status\*

**US \$ 100.28 million**



Highlights

- UNICEF released '[Nowhere to Go](#)', an advocacy report examining how three years of violence have negatively impacted Iraq's children. The report calls for greater protection of children and direct investment in their futures.
- More than one million people have been newly-displaced since military operations to retake Mosul city began in October 2016, with around three-quarters of those displaced from West Mosul since April. While 1.95 million people countrywide have returned to their governorates of origin, there still remain 3.3 million people displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. (IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 30 June 2017)
- Since 17 October 2016, UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response reaching 1,192,632 individuals (202,796 families, around 655,948 children) in re-taken communities in northern Ninewa.
- In 2017, the RRM Consortium co- led by UNICEF and WFP has reached 1,762,733 vulnerable people on the move, including 863,739 children.
- Large-scale WASH support continues across the country. In June, UNICEF trucked 4 million litres of safe water daily to East and West Mosul, serving 570,000 people. In camps across the country, UNICEF is supporting 170,000 displaced people with 5.3 million litres of water every day.
- UNICEF partners reached 212,717 children (100,035 girls) with psychosocial support services, and 16,422 children (7,293 girls) accessed specialised services.
- This Sitrep summarizes the results during the first six months of 2017

UNICEF Response with partners

Key Indicators	UNICEF		Cluster	
	Target	Result	Target	Result
Vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response	1,300,000	1,762,733		
Emergency affected populations with access to sufficient safe water supply	1,000,000	1,396,909	2,025,873	1,858,521
School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab)	50,000	31,029		
Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	161,567	212,717	351,270	319,701
New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services	8,000	3,474		
Children under 5 accessing nutrition services	50,000	244,397		

\*'Funds available' includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry forward from the previous year. US\$60.2 million includes US\$41,647,029 carried forward from 2016, for the US\$161.4 million 2017 appeal. See page 5 for more detailed information.

More than one million people have been newly-displaced since military operations to retake Mosul city began in October 2016, with around three-quarters of those displaced in the past three months from West Mosul specifically. While 1.95 million people countrywide have returned to their governorates of origin so far, there still remain 3.3 million people<sup>1</sup> displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. Despite expectations that Government of Iraq forces will soon retake full control of Mosul city, humanitarian actors still anticipate a need for urgent assistance in Mosul but also elsewhere, as military action continues in western Anbar, Hawiga (Kirkuk) and Tel Afar (Ninewa). With significant underfunding of the UN's Humanitarian Response Plan 2017<sup>2</sup> partners report interventions at risk of suspension or closure particularly in Anbar and Salah Al Din. WASH, Education, RRM and Child Protection face critical funding gaps that could result in closure or scale down of projects. Iraq continues to be characterised as a protection crisis. The incidences of civilian casualties from drone attacks, air strikes, and sniper fire are high, as well as multiple reports of civilians used as human shields by parties to the conflict. Children likewise remain exposed to the same risks, as well as being particularly vulnerable to injury or death due to unexploded ordnance (UXO) and separation from relatives or caregivers. Girls and women are vulnerable to sexual or gender-based violence, and boys and men are subject to detention for unspecified periods of security screening, in some cases without access to basic services. Protection concerns are likely to continue as people are forced to return to unsafe areas, or face retaliation, particularly for those perceived to be affiliated with, or sympathetic to, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) group. In the absence of strong civilian governance there is a risk that unrest in newly retaken areas, or uncertainty over previously disputed territories, could fuel future conflict.

### Humanitarian leadership and coordination

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. In June, the Child Protection sub-cluster shared a Sustainable Child Protection Programme Framework to guide resilience-focused actions in Iraq's complex and protracted crisis situation. UNICEF, UNFPA, and WFP coordinate the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium serving IDPs on the move, and the Multi-Sector Emergency Package (MSEP), delivering aid items to newly-retaken areas of Mosul. For coordination in Ninewa, the 'Humanitarian Operation Centre' (HOC) is replaced by the OCHA Mosul Office, which is responsible for the humanitarian coordination function previously under the Civil Military Coordination (CIMCORD) office. UNICEF, UNHCR, the World Health Organisation (WHO) coordinates with relevant line Ministries for cholera preparedness and response.

Estimated Affected Population (OCHA 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview)			
Onset of current humanitarian crisis: June 2014			
Data relates to 2017 population in need			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	10,511,099	5,239,135	5,271,964
Children Affected (Under 18)	4,922,635	2,492,766	2,429,869
Children Under Five	1,493,637	760,602	733,035
Children 2 years	304,940	156,306	148,634
Children 1 year	298,094	151,505	146,589

### Humanitarian Strategy

Strategic priorities under the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) are to: reach as many people in need as possible across Iraq by securing safe access to front-line and newly retaken areas; facilitate and advocate for voluntary, safe, and dignified returns; give options to families to live in Iraq in dignity by expanding resilience and social cohesion programmes; and help people brutalized by violence recover by providing specialized protection assistance. UNICEF supports system-building and resilience-strengthening interventions through partnership with government, non-government, and civil society partners.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and Multisector Emergency Response Package (MSEP)<sup>3</sup>

In 2017, the RRM Consortium has reached 1,762,733 vulnerable people on the move, including 863,739 children. Compared to May, there was a decrease in numbers of people newly-displaced and, as a consequence, a decrease (23 per cent) in RRM deliveries, with the majority of people (91 percent) reached in Mosul, Ninewa. Since 17 October 2016 UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response (MSEP) through NGO partners, which has reached 1,192,632 individuals (202,796 families, around 655,948 children) in re-taken communities in northern Ninewa. In June alone UNICEF delivered MSEP for 26,514 individuals (14,583 children). The package includes water treatment tablets, high energy biscuits, hygiene items, and leaflets on preventing child separation during displacement, as well as other child protection information.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The new displacements have stretched WASH resources, as partners catered for existing IDP caseloads in the now established camps and host communities while simultaneously meeting high demand for first line response in newly-affected areas, building largescale water and sanitation networks in new camps, and working on quick fixes to damaged water supply infrastructure. Water quality in

<sup>1</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 30 June 2017

<sup>2</sup> Overall funding status of Iraq's 2017 HRP is 42 percent

<sup>3</sup> RRM reaches internally displaced populations. MSEP reaches conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities. With multiple movements, 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. All efforts are made to reduce duplication between partners.

the Tigris River was a concern in recent months, as high turbidity caused by melting snow/increased rainwater from upstream areas hampered the operation of water projects. Scale-up of costly water trucking was needed in many locations including Mosul City where, as of June, UNICEF trucked around 4 million litres of safe water daily to both East and West sides serving 570,000 people. In camps across the country UNICEF is supporting 170,000 displaced people with daily water delivery of 5.3 million litres. To strengthen sustainability in coordination with development and government partners, UNICEF has worked on installation/rehabilitation of water treatment plants and units, and water supply systems in Mosul and surrounding areas. In June, seven villages in northern Ninewa were connected to water sources, reducing dependence on trucking. UNICEF continues to advocate with government agencies and camp managements to improve cost-efficiency and conservation measures including installation of floating valves that reduce water loss, and removal of illegal booster pumps. Cholera is endemic in Iraq and, although the last outbreak occurred in 2015, six cases have been confirmed in central and southern Iraqi governorates (Baghdad, Najaf, and Wassit) in 2017. In early April the National Cholera Taskforce was reactivated, and an agreed Joint Preparedness Plan shared with partners. Water quality is essential for population health, and regular monitoring is undertaken by WASH partners. This month, 11,210 water samples were tested, and UNICEF has delivered treatment materials across all governorates, with as many as 15 million people using treated sources. As summer heat continues, risk of waterborne disease increases, as does overall demand for water. However limitations in electricity (cuts and low voltage), extensive use of evaporative air coolers, and shortages of fuel all limit available supply. In addition to water interventions, UNICEF supports hard and soft components of hygiene promotion. In June, more than 3,500 awareness-raising sessions reached 209,000 individuals, and 250 hygiene promoters have participated in trainings, including camp-based 'WASH Committee' members. Solid waste management services have maintained a sanitary environment for over 325,600 people although, specifically in many re-taken areas of Ninewa, solid waste remains an issue as local authority services have not re-started. WASH partners are aware of the gap, and are providing support where possible. Overall, as the situation continues to unfold, UNICEF and partners are closely monitoring needs – in June alone, 90 assessments of various kinds were conducted, all of which contribute to streamlining WASH interventions.

### Education

Around 355,000 internally displaced children remain out of school, representing 48 per cent of the total internally displaced school-age children, with a [cost to Iraq's economy](#) of US \$ 1 billion in unrealised potential wages. Among recently displaced people, 146,103 are school-age children, of whom 74,706 do not access any form of education. Cumulatively, 71,397 displaced children (36,981 boys and 34,416 girls) participate in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in camps.<sup>4</sup> UNICEF is working to keep children in, or encourage them to re-access, learning. In the first half of the year, UNICEF built pre-fab temporary learning spaces that have improved access to education for 31,029 children (13,731 girls) across the country, rehabilitated 214 schools in accessible areas of Mosul, and delivered education supplies for 534,455 children (241,644 girls). School rehabilitation slowed in June due to delays issuing formal 'bills of quantity' from the Federal Ministry of Education (MoE). Regulations mean partners cannot work without this documentation however, over the past few months, MoE engineers did not receive salary, resulting in no school assessments and no bills issued. UNICEF and the Education cluster are strongly advocating with the MoE to ensure this issue is resolved. Security remains a major concern in West Mosul where many areas are hard to access, but have been subjected to severe destruction. Assessments are planned for July, if the security situation improves. Pilot projects offering non-formal education pathways targeting out of school children are underway through partners in Erbil, and have reached over 1,800 children to date. Advocacy with government partners means these children will be considered for re-entry into the formal system when enrolment opens in September. Efforts to further formalise and expand non-formal pathways will continue, including improvements to the Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) system in Iraq and a specific school enrolment campaign ('Back to Learning') planned for late summer. Common challenges across the country include overcrowding, lack of stationery and textbooks, and irregular payment of teachers' salaries. With summer temperatures reaching 45 degrees and above schools, especially tented schools, need A/C units or fans to ensure learning space stays useable. A critical concern in Ninewa remains high levels of unexploded ordnance in and near schools. UNICEF and partners are coordinating with UN Mine Action Services (UNMAS) and Iraqi authorities to prioritise sites according to strict criteria.

### Child Protection

The increased levels of armed conflict in the first half of 2017 has exposed children to high levels of violence, danger, and separation from families. With military operations in Mosul's old city continuing, incidences of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and reports of death and injury of children have risen. Child protection partners increased operations in critical locations and UNICEF, the child protection sub-cluster, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and the National Operations Center (NOC) have agreed procedures for more systematic response to unaccompanied children although partners noted that, with increases in UASC, absence of temporary care arrangements for unaccompanied children in government facilities specifically in Ninewa remains a gap. UNICEF and child protection sub-cluster partners met with MoLSA to agree options for improvement. In light of ongoing funding limitations, UNICEF and partners continue to prioritise locations and interventions to address the most acute needs. Since the start of the year UNICEF and partners have reached 212,717 IDP children (100,035 girls) with psychosocial support services (PSS), and 16,422 IDP children (7,293 girls) have accessed specialised services, including family tracing and reunification services. In total 2,857 separated children (1,239 girls) and 935 unaccompanied children (310 girls) received family

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<sup>4</sup> OCHA, Mosul Humanitarian Response Situation Report No. 38 (12-28 June 2017)

tracing and reunification services, of which tracing/reunification services were provided to 887 separated children (387 girls) and 297 unaccompanied children (99 girls) in June alone. Since the beginning of the year, 188 children (47 girls) have been placed in interim care. The Iraq Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) verified a total of 46 reports of grave violations against child rights affecting 126 children (83 boys and 43 girls). Another nine violations affecting 17 children were not verified. Nine boys were confirmed to have been recruited into armed groups<sup>5</sup>. In West Mosul, children have been particularly exposed to conflict. In May and June, at least 34 children were killed and 132 injured, including gunshot wounds, explosion-related injuries, and burns caused by booby-traps, shelling and airstrikes, as well as incidences of children suffering complex fractures from collapsing buildings. Due to lack of access for first line responders, and destruction of urban areas, there is a high probability the actual number of children killed is much higher than current figures.



Vaccinations – important, but not fun! A young boy has a health check in Qayyara Airstrip IDP camp, Ninewa. ©UNICEF/Iraq/2017/Sparks

### Health and Nutrition

Since the start of the year UNICEF has worked with government and non-government partners to scale up health and nutrition services for children newly-affected by conflict. A new partnership with Samaritan's Purse began in recent months that offers a complete nutrition services package in six IDP camps for people displaced from Mosul, as part of short-term support in coordination with WHO and the health cluster while the Directorate of Health (DoH) Ninewa re-establishes staff, offices, and supplies. Additional partnerships are under discussion in light of anticipated further need in areas including Tel Afar (Ninewa) and Hawiga (Kirkuk). Adjustments in outreach strategy have been needed in the first half of the year, including activating mobile health teams to vaccinate children newly-arrived at transit or emergency sites, and shifting to an active nutrition screening strategy after many children and families leaving Mosul were found to be malnourished. In June, UNICEF and the DoH Ninewa mobilized 8 teams (16 staff) to respond to IDPs coming to the Ninewa Hotel area to the east of Mosul City. Nutrition screening (MUAC) started on 15 June with 3,236 children (1,491 female) screened by the end of the month. Of, these 311 Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) cases (9.6 per cent) were detected and 19 Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) cases (0.58 per cent) were identified and treated. While malnourishment rates in recent months have been low by global comparison, they are high against usual rates found in Iraq. In the same location, teams started immunization activities on 19 June and vaccinated 9,740 children under 15 against polio and 9,139 children 9 months-15 years against measles. Children receive measles and polio vaccines on initial arrival in secure areas; then children are reintroduced to the national routine schedule on arrival in camps with fixed health units, or in stable host community locations. UNICEF and government partners delivered maternal and child health services reaching 9,563 mothers with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling since January. Qualified health staff have visited 3,474 new-born babies, offering support and advice to new parents and caregivers over the first critical month of a child's life. Following six confirmed cases of cholera in three governorates, UNICEF, WHO and the MoH activated the cholera preparedness and response plan. Stock inventory and mapping were completed for cholera preparedness, and replenishment of chlorine supplies is underway to fill gaps. UNICEF has allocated additional supplies with the MoH including a Diarrheal Disease Set which contains medicine and items to treat up to 100 severe cases, or 400 mild/moderate cases, in addition to close monitoring of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) supplies and zinc tablets.

**Cash Assistance** Between January and June UNICEF-supported direct cash assistance has reached 5,205 children (2,637 girls) in Baghdad, Dahuk, and Erbil governorates. Families reported that assistance had so far supported improved attendance of a significant number (88 per cent) of children in Dahuk who had been previously identified as at risk of dropping out of school. In Erbil 91 per cent of participating children had continued school until the end of the academic year. Extended support was provided to 214 families, with case management for child protection issues, or referrals to specialised services. A particular challenge in Baghdad has been frequent movement of IDPs back to governorates of origin, as the security situation in certain areas improves. In the first half of the

<sup>5</sup> Due to the nature of information received under the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, reports and verifications may relate to incidents from past months.



year UNICEF finalised an agreement with an Iraqi mobile network provider to initiate 'mobile money' delivery, where participating families receive and spend cash assistance via mobile phone. This shift in operations, which will be piloted in upcoming distributions in neighborhoods in Mosul city<sup>6</sup> before also being used at the start of the next academic year, should reduce some of the logistic and security burden on partners, while making receipt of cash simpler and swifter for beneficiaries. UNICEF partners run complementary awareness-raising sessions for parents and caregivers on child protection issues and on the importance of education for children. Cash based programming is a regular activity and requires sustained funding over time.

**Supply and Logistics** Since the start of 2017, UNICEF dispatched relief items for IDPs to government and non-governmental partners with a total value of over US\$12.97 million. In this period, WASH response items accounted for 42 per cent and emergency items such as RRM kit components accounted for 29 per cent of aggregated dispatched relief items. WASH hygiene kits sufficient to serve around 114,800 families were delivered to partners. The total amount of ordered supplies for the IDP response stands at \$13.7 million.

**Media and External Communication** UNICEF released '[Nowhere to Go](#)', an advocacy report looking at how three years of violence have negatively impacted children across Iraq. The report calls for greater protection of children and direct investment in specific services and opportunities. During June, UNICEF Iraq was mentioned or quoted in the media over 200 times, including on [CNN](#), [Al Jazeera English](#), [the Guardian](#), and the [New York Times](#). Much of the coverage focused on children still trapped in conflict areas. In addition 3 news notes and 9 human interest stories were published.

**Security** Humanitarian partners faced challenges accessing frontline areas in the first half of 2017. Risks included drone, indirect fire, and sniper attacks. In June, Popular Mobilization Front (PMF) forces claimed full control of Ba'aj, to the west of Mosul. Gains were made by ISF and PMF to the west and southwest of Tal Afar and south of Sinjar. ISF and PMF, backed by coalition air strikes, also launched a wide-scale offensive in Anbar to clear areas along the Iraq-Syria border and retook control of Al Waleed crossing point. ISF continued to gain ground in Mosul's Old City while facing a number of ISIL counter-attacks from territories previously claimed by security forces. A high number of casualties was reported among Iraqi civilians in Mosul's Old City due to airstrikes and ISF indirect fire. Additionally, dozens were killed by ISIL small arms fire and sniper attacks. The Great Mosque of al-Nuri, where in July 2014 ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi declared the 'caliphate', was destroyed. ISIL attacks continued in Salah Al Din, Diyala and Anbar. During June, both western and eastern parts of Mosul city witnessed several serious incidents causing a temporary pause of UN activity. In most cases missions have resumed quickly.

## Funding as of 30 June 2017

Appeal Sector	2017 Requirements (US\$)	Funds available * 30.06.2017	Funding gap	
	a	b	(US\$) c(a-b)	%
Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)	5,000,000	4,244,583	755,417	15%
Health and Nutrition	11,000,000	7,590,020	3,409,980	31%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	74,000,000	38,137,439	35,862,561	48%
Child Protection	24,200,000	16,849,879	7,350,121	30%
Education	32,000,000	20,584,009	11,415,991	36%
Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)	3,600,000	2,822,726	777,274	22%
Winterization (Seasonal Response)	11,600,000	10,053,485	1,546,515	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,400,000</b>	<b>100,282,141</b>	<b>61,117,859</b>	<b>38%</b>

*\*Note: Funds available include HQ cost recovery & cross sectoral costs. Funds available' includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward totaling US\$ 41,647,029 from the previous year (carry forward figure is programmable balance as of 31 December 2016 for the 2016 HAC Appeal).*

## Next SitRep: 16 August 2017

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

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

UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal, 2017: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals>

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017: <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq>

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<sup>6</sup> Mosul cash assistance distributions originally planned for June have been postponed until July.

## Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS\*

	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Cluster Target 2017	Cluster Results 30.06.17	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target 2017	UNICEF Results 30.06.17	Change since last Report
<b>RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM - Needs: 2.1 million people*</b>						
Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response [1]				1,300,000	1,762,733	320,160
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - Needs 6.3 million people</b>						
Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply [2]	2,025,873	1,858,521	357,180	1,000,000	1,396,909	370,068
Emergency affected populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities [3]	495,213	311,568	5,307	300,000	237,548	25,265
IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [4]	2,025,873	607,723	35,949	900,000	503,362	12,843
<b>EDUCATION – Needs 3.5 million school-aged children</b>						
Boys and girls receiving educational supplies [5]	550,000	575,155	63,825	690,000	534,455	59,958
School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) [6]				50,000	31,029	5,487
Out-of-school children aged 6 to 17 years accessing education [7]	100,000	9,420	2,148	100,000	1,843	33
<b>CHILD PROTECTION – Needs 4.2 million children under 18</b>						
Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes [8]	351,270	319,701	24,775	161,567	212,717	14,567
Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) [9]	47,082	21,777	3,923	14,065	16,422	2,654
Females receiving individual or group psychosocial support [10]				9,000	7,862	2,240
<b>HEALTH – Needs: 5.7 million children under 5</b>						
New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services [11]				8,000	3,474	667
Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization [12]				50,000	7,562	832
Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns [13]				5,700,000	5,578,948	0
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
Children U5 have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) [14]				50,000	244,397	188,217
Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding				20,000	9,563	2,260
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>						
Most vulnerable children receiving cash assistance [15]				9,000	5,205	0

[1] RRM Consortium led by UNICEF and WFP: F 898,994 and M 863,739. RRM progress includes IDPs reached with response items; it does not include people reached through the Multi-sector Emergency Response Package (MSEP) deliveries which reach conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities.

[2] WASH Cluster: F 947,846 and M 910,675. UNICEF: F 712,424 and M 684,485. From March, only partners with an HRP project will be considered in WASH cluster and UNICEF reporting.

[3] WASH Cluster: F 158,900 and M 152,668. UNICEF: F 121,149 and M 116,399.

[4] WASH Cluster: F 309,939 and M 297,784. UNICEF: F 256,715 and M 246,647. Hygiene kits delivered by WASH partners are separate from hygiene items delivered via the RRM.

[5] Education Cluster: F 261,470 and M 313,685. UNICEF: F 241,644 and M 292,811.

[6] UNICEF: F 13,731 and M 17,298.

[7] Education Cluster: F 5,005 and M 4,415. UNICEF: F 1,273 and M 875. For out-of-school children re-entering formal education, the enrolment period for the 2017/2018 academic year will begin in September 2017.

[8] Child Protection sub-cluster: Girls: 151,732 and Boys: 167,969. UNICEF: G 100,035 and B 112,682.

[9] Child Protection sub-cluster: 9,806 and B 11,971. UNICEF: G 7,293 and B 9,129.

[10] This indicator does not include females taking part in recreational activities

[11] UNICEF: G: 1,798, B: 1,676

[12] UNICEF: G: 3,857, B: 3,705

[13] UNICEF, MoH, WHO (nationwide polio campaign): G: 2,845,263 B: 2,733,685. As Ministry of Health-verified data is received for sub-national campaigns in newly accessible areas, children reached from previously unserved areas may be added to the 'Summary of Programme Results' table without a full nationwide polio campaign taking place.

[14] UNICEF: G: 124,717 B: 119,680. This figure includes children screened through MUAC through mobile teams or tent-to-tent visits, as well as fixed teams inside camp PHCs. Increase in May and June reporting due to new 'active surveillance' strategy in Ninewa IDP camps since April.

[15] UNICEF: G: 2,637 B: 2,568. This table reflects the Iraqi internally displaced households receiving UNICEF-supported cash transfer. Syrian refugee households are reflected in UNICEF Syrian refugee reporting.

*\*Needs per UNOCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview. Each cluster targets its own 'population in need' based on countrywide analysis.*