Highlights

- Since 17 October 2016, UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response reaching 1,115,112 individuals (190,446 families, and around 613,300 children) in re-taken Ninewa communities. In May alone UNICEF delivered MSEP for 10,470 individuals (5,750 children).
- In May, the Rapid Response Mechanism consortium reached 418,180 people on the move with life-saving supplies, including 230,000 children.
- A new Cost of Education report released by Iraq\’s Ministry of Education and UNICEF reveals only half of Iraq\’s displaced children have access to school, with a cost to Iraq\’s economy of US $1 billion in unrealised potential wages.
- UNICEF continues large-scale WASH support in Ninewa IDP camps and retaken areas. In May, 2,700 families (16,200 individuals) in Hasansham and Khazer IDP camps have improved access to water with completion of two new water sources, and in Hammam al Alil 1 and 2, a new UNICEF-supported water treatment unit improved water supply for 8,600 IDPs. Requirement for water trucking was reduced by 26 per cent in the retaken area of Bashiqa, East Mosul, as UNICEF and partners completed rehabilitation of seven boreholes and water network connections.
- Military operations concentrated on Mosul\’s old city and nearby neighbourhoods, with government officials strongly urging civilians to leave opposition-controlled areas. As of 29 May, 790,674 people (434,800 children) have been displaced since 17 October 2016.

UNICEF Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable people newly-displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,442,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected populations with access to sufficient safe water supply</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,026,841</td>
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<tr>
<td>School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>25,452</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>161,567</td>
<td>198,150</td>
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<tr>
<td>New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefiting from new-born home services</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>2,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 accessing nutrition services</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>56,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May 2017

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

3 million internally displaced people (IDP)

1.77 million people returned to newly-accessible areas (IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 15 May 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 $ 97.08 million

*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.
IRAQ SITUATION REPORT
MAY 2017

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As military operations concentrated on a final push to re-take the three remaining Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-controlled west Mosul neighbourhoods and old city on 26 May, the government urged civilians to leave for their protection. As of 29 May, 790,674 people have been displaced since 17 October 2016 (start of East Mosul operations), of which 614,524 were displaced since 19 February 2017 (start of West Mosul operations).1 A total of 17,282 Iraqis are registered as refugees at Al Hol camp in Syria since 17 October.2 The comparatively large-scale displacement from West Mosul highlights increased usage of heavy artillery and airstrikes in residential areas. Displacement routes change daily depending on conflict patterns and, following new routes. Ten assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites are in place: eight on the western side of the Tigris River, and two on the east. Due to security concerns, access for humanitarian actors remains restricted. Camp construction and expansion to house the displaced continues, with 7,382 plots3 available for immediate use at 19 different sites. Some 322,815 people are currently sheltered in 27 camps and emergency sites near Mosul city, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. It is estimated that more than 180,000 people (100,000 children) remain trapped in the old city and three neighbourhoods to its north. Protection concerns remain high due to unexploded ordnance, mines, snipers targeting civilians, and use of civilians as human shields by parties to the conflict. According to the government, 177,483 people had returned to both eastern and western Mosul city as of 30 May, placing increased pressure on already-limited services, infrastructure, and assistance provided in these parts of the city which are also housing IDPs from the West and East. Displacements also occurred due to military operations in Hawiga (Kirkuk), Shirqat (Salah al Din), and western Anbar.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF leads the WASH Cluster, co-leads the Education cluster with Save the Children International, leads the 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 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 (CIMCordo) office.

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.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and Multi-sector Emergency Response Package (MSEP)4

In May, the RRM consortium reached 418,180 people including 230,000 children (117, 300 girls). With new displacement continuing, UNICEF has reached 1.4 million people through the RRM since January, based on the number of kits delivered by partners. The majority of people (94 percent) reached in May were in Ninewa. Additionally, since 17 October 2016 UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response (MSEP) through two NGO partners, which has reached 1,115,112 individuals (190,446 families, 1

1 UNOCHA, Mosul Humanitarian Crisis Infosheet No. 29 (1 June 2017)
2 UNHCR Iraq Situation Flash Update, 1 June 2017
3 One plot = one family of average six individuals.
4 Iraq CCCM as of 1 June
5 RRM reaches internally displaced populations on the move. MSEP reaches conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities. With multiple movements, people fleeing may be reached by the RRM consortium more than once during the course of their displacement, including at mustering points; then at a screening site with an initial package; and then with the full package once they arrive at a camp or in host communities. All efforts are made to reduce duplication between partners.
IRAQ SITUATION REPORT

MAY 2017

around 613,300 children) in re-taken communities in northern Ninewa. In May alone UNICEF delivered MSEP for 10,470 individuals (5,750 children). The package includes water treatment tablets, high energy biscuits, hygiene items for adults and babies, and leaflets on key messages on preventing child separation during displacement, as well as other child protection information.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

With rising temperatures, demand for water is increasing while regular electricity cuts and acute shortage of fuel hampers consistent supply. Anticipated returns to retaken areas are expected to add pressure on already-scarce resources. To address this, in retaken areas UNICEF and partners focused on development of new water sources for IDPs, as well as repair of water projects. For IDPs in the Debaga area between Erbil and Ninewa governorates, a Water Master Plan was completed in May undertaken by a consortium of NGOs with leadership of Erbil authorities and UNICEF. This is a more sustainable WASH solution and serves approximately 16,695 IDPs. Two new water sources for Hasansham and Khazer IDP camps were established benefitting at least 2,700 families. In Hammam al Alil camps 1 and 2, UNICEF and Save the Children International (SCI) operationalized a new water treatment unit, improving overall water supply for approximately 8,600 IDPs. Requirement for water trucking was reduced by 26 per cent in Bashiqa sub-district of East Mosul through coordinated efforts between UNICEF and Usra al Iraq Humanity Association, who completed rehabilitation of seven boreholes and network connections, alongside other humanitarian actors who rehabilitated water treatment plants (WTP) feeding nearby villages. UNICEF is also supporting ‘quick fixes’ to boosting stations (Bartella and Hamdaniyah) and Al Qusoor WTP which are expected to finish in July, and which will improve supply for an estimated 925,000 people in and around Mosul city. This is in addition to UNICEF support to the Ninewa Directorate of Water to rehabilitate key sections of the city’s water network, also scheduled for completion in July, and which will improve access for an estimated 609,000 residents of east Mosul. UNICEF partners continued rehabilitation of boreholes and networks in the Tel Keyf, Bashiqa, Zummar and Rabea’ sub-districts in Ninewa. While works are ongoing, costly temporary supply through water trucking is still required in many areas of Mosul and in Ninewa IDP camps. In May, approximately 9,570 m³ of safe water was trucked daily to maintain supply for over 730,000 people in multiple camp and non-camp locations. In preparation for anticipated further displacement, construction of WASH facilities in Salamiyah-2 camp was completed, and is ready to receive 4,800 displaced families. Arrangements are in place to deliver basic services once the camp is populated. With increased cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) noted in seven governorates, the UN joint contingency and preparedness plan was activated. Agreed UNICEF WASH actions include supply of water treatment materials (Aqutabs) for household use; water quality monitoring in high risk locations; and social mobilization and awareness campaigns in coordination with the Ministry of Health and WHO.

Education

A new Cost of Education report released by the Ministry of Education, and supported by UNICEF, reveals that only half of Iraq’s IDP children have access to school, with a cost to Iraq’s economy of roughly US $ 1 billion in unrealised potential wages. The report states that Iraq spent only 5.7 per cent of its government expenditure on education in the 2015-16 school year, which puts the country on the bottom rank of Middle East countries in any given year, and includes specific policy recommendations on increasing efficiency and effectiveness of education policy and reduction of out of school children. UNICEF is currently supporting improvements to the Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) system in Iraq, and working with the MoE and NGO partners to support wider access to non-formal education pathways that aim to re-connect out of school children with the formal system.

In May, a key advocacy point was the extension of the formal academic year for children displaced from Mosul living in camps, and for education services in Mosul City. UNICEF and the Education Cluster have approached the federal Ministry of Education (MoE) on this issue, which would allow these children to complete their full school year. No formal answer has yet been received, and advocacy continues. UNICEF and partners’ education response is ongoing in the complex of camps in Ninewa that host people from Mosul (including Hasansham, Khazer, Hammam al Alil, and Jeda’aah). Distribution of learning materials and education supplies continued according to the new arrival and enrolment of children in these camps’ temporary learning spaces where in May, 6,824 children (3,395 girls) received materials. In the Qayyara host community (Ninewa), UNICEF has launched rehabilitation of 52 schools through three national NGO partners – in May, 14 schools were completed and are now offering improved learning space for 8,798 children (2,793 girls). Partners will also ensure a complementary set of hygiene promotion and mine risk awareness raising sessions for students and teachers, as well as teacher training on delivery of hygiene education in the classroom.

In the month UNICEF completed rehabilitation works for 10 schools in Karama, improving the learning environment for over 7,000 returnee children; one tented school at Kilo-18, which will initially host summer activities for around 1,050 IDP children (500 girls); and a primary school in Bzeibiz IDP camp, all in Anbar. Pre-fabricated caravans have been installed for three schools (two in Anbar, one in Najaf), increasing learning space for 1,250 children (550 girls). As temperatures begin to rise towards 40 degrees centigrade all schools, especially tented schools, need A/C units or fans to ensure learning space stays useable. Education partners are required to arrange air coolers or shading, including provision of water for coolers. Overcrowded classrooms remain an issue, with schools running up to four different ‘shifts’ per day. A critical concern in Ninewa remains high levels of unexploded ordnance in and near

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6 The plan aims to provide a permanent water supply solution for this location and is made up of multiple actions including: 5 boreholes, water transmission lines, large capacity water storage tanks and internal distribution networks in Debaga and Debaga Stadium
7 Peace Winds Japan completed installation of water treatment plant in Hasansham U3. A fourth borehole was operationalized; UNICEF and WASH partners are coordinating the use of the borehole.
8 From 866m3/day to 618m3/day
9 In May, UNICEF-supported supplies reached children in Jeda’aah, Hasansham, and Khazer.
IRAQ SITUATION REPORT

Child Protection

As displacements continue due to conflict, and the number of locations hosting IDPs rises, the need for child protection interventions in both camp and non-camp areas is high. With limited financial resources to support both new and existing IDP caseloads across multiple governorates, UNICEF has prioritised its partnerships based on the identified most vulnerable populations and locations, while continuing to advocate for additional resources to support sub-cluster partners, and to enable UNICEF to act as a provider of last resort in cases where partners cannot meet the needs. In May, psychosocial support services (PSS) reached 81,559 children (39,011 girls). Specialized child protection services reached 6,683 IDP children (3,106 girls) including identification, documentation, tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Since January, 2,631 separated children (1,172 girls) and 836 unaccompanied children (278 girls) were identified and documented. Of these, a total of 1,594 children (684 girls) have been reunified with families or placed in emergency community based care arrangements. Challenges remain in reunifying separated or unaccompanied children partly due to constant population movements, which make it harder to trace families, and also because some families have reported sending children with relatives or friends who are leaving conflict-affected areas. UNICEF and sub-cluster partners are working to improve information-sharing across partners to strengthen family tracing services.

The Iraq Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) verified a total of 20 reports of grave violations against child rights in May, affecting 36 children (22 boys, 10 girls, and four sex unknown). A further five incidents affecting seven children were reported but are not yet verified. The majority of reported incidents continue to be killing and injuring, primarily in Ninewa, with a total of 22 children reportedly killed and another 21 injured. Two attacks on schools and one on a hospital were also recorded. Due to limited access to conflict-affected areas, gathering information about child rights violations remains a challenge - it is likely that actual number of violations is higher than those received by the MRM to date. For those children who suffered grave violation and to whom UNICEF had access, UNICEF provided PSS, referrals to medical or legal services, and other specialized assistance and case management as needed.

Health and Nutrition

Reports continued in May of acute shortage of basic items in West Mosul due to the cut-off of supply routes, with increasing malnutrition identified amongst children who have recently left this area. Many children from northern Ninewa have missed regular immunization over the past three years. Increased provision of nutrition services in IDP camps has been achieved since March, with increasing numbers of children accessing growth monitoring and treatment as a result. To avoid outbreak of infectious diseases, on initial arrival in secure areas health teams provide measles and polio vaccines; then on arrival in camps with fixed health units, or in stable host community locations, children are reintroduced to the national routine schedule. A five-day sub-national campaign started on 15 May, covering nine accessible districts of Mosul city and 16 IDP camps and involving 1,900 health workers and volunteers who delivered polio vaccines. Preliminary results show 316,276 children vaccinated\textsuperscript{11}, with 167,143 children (9 to 59 months) also receiving vitamin A supplements. In the nine Mosul districts, 183,224 children were screened during the campaign, of which 2,690 were identified with Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM, 1 per cent of total) while 465 cases of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) were identified (0.25 per cent of total). All cases have been referred to nearby treatment centres, where UNICEF has prepositioned nutrition supplies for treatment in coordination with the DOH Ninewa. UNICEF trainings on rapid nutrition assessment and management of malnutrition reached 78 health workers and nurses working in retaken areas in May, as part of continued efforts to strengthen nutrition services for children. In IDP camps, trainings on community management of malnourishment (cMAM) reached 27 female health workers, and MUAC screening teams reached 14,375 children in the Jeda’ah and

\textsuperscript{10} Breakdown by category: 1,192 separated children (536 girls) and 402 unaccompanied children (148 girls)

\textsuperscript{11} As Ministry of Health data is received, children reached from previously unserved areas may be added to the ‘Summary of Programme Results’ table.
Hammam al Alil camp complexes, with treatment materials distributed according to need. Through UNICEF’s ‘Baby Hut’ programme 1,191 pregnant women and new mothers in IDP camps accessed advice about caring for infants and young children. Additional neonatal monitoring and advice for parents was delivered through tent-to-tent new-born home services, with health workers visiting 621 new-borns (332 girls). Following two confirmed cases of cholera reported in Wessit and Najaf, and general increase in cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) across seven governorates including Kirkuk and Nineawa, UNICEF, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the MoH activated its cholera preparedness and response plan. Per agreed actions, UNICEF has allocated additional supplies in coordination with the MoH, and is closely monitoring stocks of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc tablets in high-risk locations.

**Cash Assistance** UNICEF direct cash assistance is supporting 5,205 children (2,637 girls) across the three governorates of Baghdad, Dahuk, and Erbil. In Dahuk, UNICEF partner the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) is conducting Post-Distribution Monitoring, interviewing 630 households in May to ensure cash had reached them in a timely manner, to gather information on how the support had been used, and gain feedback on any challenges faced in accessing services. The household assessment in the East Mosul districts of Al Kathra and Al Zahra was completed, and the first distribution is planned for mid-June. In coordination with UNHCR, a total of 1,229 East Mosul households (around 3,000 children) are targeted specifically for child-focused cash transfer.

**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$12.3 million. In this period, WASH response items accounted for 41 per cent and emergency items such as RRM kit components accounted for 30 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 IDPs response stands at $11.5 million.

**Media and External Communication** In May, UNICEF Iraq held a high level conference to launch a new study on the Cost of Education, attended by senior government officials and local media. An op-ed by UNICEF’s Representative in Iraq Peter Hawkins on the importance of investing in education was published on Al Jazeera English, and UNICEF produced multimedia assets, including a series of videos by Gordon Brown advocating for greater investment in the education sector.

**Security** Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) made significant gains against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in May, both in Mosul and in areas in northwestern Ninewa. ISIL remains present in certain neighbourhoods in West Mosul, as well as in Tel Afar. In the month, Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) cleared areas towards Sinjar district from the Tab Abta area, with airstrikes becoming increasingly focused around Baaj. In the Baiji area, and along the Makhoul mountain range, ISIL carried out complex attacks against ISF. In Anbar, airstrikes continued against ISIL targets in Al Qaim, Rawa and Ana, as well as north of Rutbah. In Baghdad, a suicide vehicle bomb attack targeted checkpoints, with civilian casualties, with a similar attack taking place at a checkpoint around 40 km from Basra city also causing civilian casualties. UNICEF operations were not unduly affected by changes in security during May, with field visits largely continuing as planned.

**Funding as of 31 May 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>2017 Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available * (US$) as of 31 May 2017</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>3,244,583</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>7,590,020</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>74,000,000</td>
<td>35,937,369</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>24,200,000</td>
<td>16,849,879</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>32,000,000</td>
<td>20,584,009</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>2,822,726</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterization (Seasonal Response)</td>
<td>11,600,000</td>
<td>10,053,485</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>161,400,000</td>
<td>97,682,071</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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: 14 July 2017**

UNICEF Iraq Country Office Official Website: http://www.unicef.org/iraq/
UNICEF Iraq Country Office Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq

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Email: snogueira@unicef.org
## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Target 2017</td>
<td>Cluster Results 31.05.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF Target 2017</td>
<td>UNICEF Results 31.05.17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM - Needs: 2.1 million people*

Vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict receiving RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response [1]

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### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - Needs 6.3 million people

Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply [2]
Emergency affected populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities [3]
IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [4]

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### EDUCATION – Needs 3.5 million school-aged children

Boys and girls receiving educational supplies [5]
School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) [6]
Out-of-school children aged 6 to 17 years accessing education [7]

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### CHILD PROTECTION – Needs 4.2 million children under 18

Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes [8]
Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) [9]
Females receiving individual or group psychosocial support [10]

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### HEALTH – Needs: 5.7 million children under 5

Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization [12]
Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns [13]

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### NUTRITION

Children U5 have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) [14]
Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding

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### SOCIAL PROTECTION

Most vulnerable children receiving cash assistance [15]

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[1] RRM Consortium led by UNICEF and WFP: F 735,712 and M 706,861. 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.


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


[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: 28,542 B: 27,638. 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 reporting due to new ‘active surveillance’ strategy in Ninewa IDP camps as reported in April and May.


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