



Rasha lives with her family in a displacement camp in northern Iraq. "I hope things return to normal. I want a better future than this," she says. ©UNICEF/Iraq/2017/Anmar

Iraq
Humanitarian
SitRep

Highlights

- Mosul retake: since 17 October 2016, UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response (MSEP) reaching 1,044,444 individuals (178,668 families) in 16 re-taken communities in Ninewa.
- In April, the Rapid Response Mechanism consortium reached 400,825 people including 188,388 children with life-saving supplies.
- Provision of water for people in and around Mosul was scaled up, delivering a daily average of 9,817 M3, serving an estimated 660,920 people in Mosul city, IDP camps for people newly-displaced, and host communities to the north of the city.
- A mass vaccination campaign was held between 10 to 20 April, targeting all children under 15 years in east Mosul and accessible areas of West Mosul, vaccinated 306,379 children against polio
- According to government figures as of April, more than 585,000 people (321,000 children) are displaced from Mosul, of which 424,000 have been displaced since military operations to retake western areas of the city began on 19 February.

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	1,024,393		
Emergency affected populations with access to sufficient safe water supply	1,000,000	554,730	2,025,873	887,020
School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab)	50,000	9,530		
Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	161,567	116,591	351,270	172,079
New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services	8,000	2,186		
Children under 5 accessing nutrition services	50,000	19,365		

April 2017

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

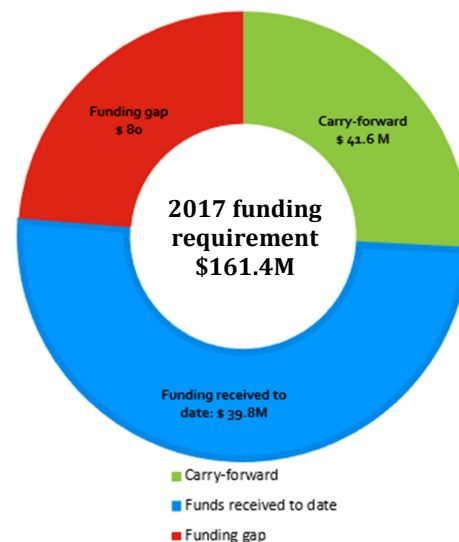
3 million internally displaced people (IDP)
1.73 million people returned to newly-accessible areas (IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 27 April 2017)

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**

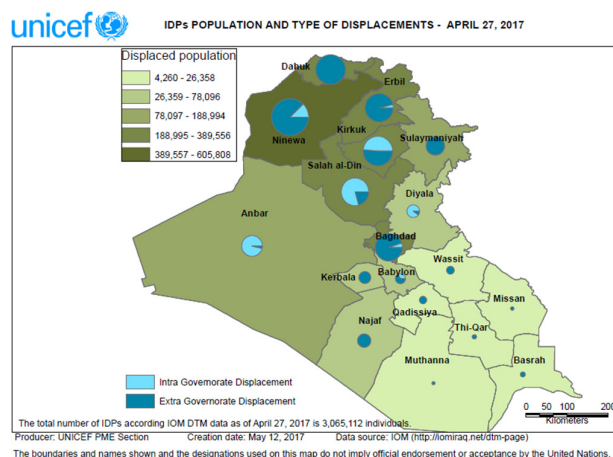
UNICEF Appeal 2017
US\$ 161.4 million

Funding Status*
US \$ 84.2 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.

More than 585,000 people are displaced from Mosul, of which 424,000 have been displaced since military operations to retake western areas of the city began on 19 February¹. The opening of a new frontline on the city's northwest triggered displacements in April moving towards Badoush, Shindokha, and Sahlij, in east Tel Afar. Residents report insufficient safe water due to extensive damage to the supply network, relying instead on unsafe sources such as open wells, or on temporary supply of bottled water.² In areas of improved security, while return of civilians is being registered, return pattern is being hampered by extensive damage to property, lack of basic services, contamination with unexploded ordnance, ongoing presence of armed groups, risk of expulsion or retaliation for families perceived to have been sympathizers to ISIL. The protracted emergency is straining government and international community resources. A total of 253,992 Iraqis are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries, with 15,196 Iraqis received in Al Hol camp in Syria since 17 October.³ Over 236,000 Syrian registered refugees remain in Iraq⁴ of which 97 per cent are hosted in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah).



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. UNICEF, UNFPA, and WFP coordinate the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium serving IDPs on the move, and the Multi-Sector Emergency Package (MSEP), delivering critical aid items to people in newly-retaken areas of Mosul. For operational coordination in Ninewa, the 'Humanitarian Operation Centre for Mosul response' (HOC) is now replaced by the OCHA Mosul Office.

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.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and Multisector Emergency Response Package (MSEP)

In April, the RRM consortium reached 400,825 people including 188,388 children. As in previous months, the pattern of conflict means the majority of people reached were in Ninewa. With multiple displacements, people may be reached by the RRM consortium more than once during displacement, including at mustering points, at a screening site with an initial package, and then with the full package once they arrive at an emergency camp or in host communities.⁵ Since 17 October 2016, UNICEF has supported delivery of multi-sector emergency response (MSEP) through two NGO partners, reaching 1,044,444 individuals (178,668 families) in 16 re-taken communities⁶ in northern Ninewa. This package, which can be adjusted to respond to emerging needs, includes core components of water treatment tablets, high energy biscuits, hygiene items for adults and babies, and leaflets on key messages on preventing child separation during displacement and other child protection information.

¹ There are differences between the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) displacement figures. IOM DTM reports 473,280 people displaced from Mosul. This is significantly lower than government figures.

² Reach Multi-sector Needs Assessment 2017

³ UNHCR Iraq Situation Flash Update, 27 April 2017

⁴ Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter Agency Information Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

⁵ Kits consist of a 6.4 kg immediate response food ration (rations reduced in weight after review of RRM kits for utility and portability), hygiene items to last a family a week, 12 liters of bottled drinking water, a water container, and dignity kit. The RRM Consortium of UN agencies and 6 NGO partners⁵ cover all 18 governorates across Iraq with identified lead and back-up responders.

⁶ RRM reaches internally displaced populations on the move. The Multi-sector Emergency Response Package (MSEP) reaches conflict-affected people who have remained in their homes and communities. Newly-retaken neighbourhoods reached by MSEP since start of Mosul operations in 2016 are: Mamoon, Wadi Hajer, Nafet, Dor Al-Suker, Mansour, Shohada'a, Tayaran, Dawasah, Al-Amel, Mo'almeen, Tel-Ruman, Resala, Nables, Wadi Al-Aeen, Somoud and Mosul Al-Jadida. All efforts are made to reduce duplication when counting between RRM partners.

Seasonal Response

The 2016/2017 winter project closed in April. Limited funding for winter response meant the project start was delayed from October until December 2016, and that priority was given to children under 14, newly-displaced from Mosul and living in non-camp environments including in open shelters, or unfinished buildings. Since the start of 2017, a total of 136,681 children (69,707 females) received winter response, with the majority of the children being those newly displaced from Mosul. Overall, the 2016/2017 winter response which started in December 2016 benefitted 385,283 children (229, 191 through the direct winter clothes distribution, 35,643 through E-vouchers, 36,112 children with thermal blankets, 20,000 children with winter boots, and 64,337 with heating facilities and school uniforms).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In April, rainwater and melting of snow has impacted the water-flows of the Tigris, and hampered the operation of water treatment projects (WTP) using the river as a water source, including those serving IDP camps. In eastern Mosul, the water networks and main treatment plants were partially functional by the end of the month; however the main plants in west Mosul remain inaccessible and non-functional, except the Al Gazlani plant. In April, water trucking scaled up, engaging new partners delivering a daily average of 9,817 m³, serving an estimated 660,920 people in Mosul city, IDP camps for people newly-displaced, and host communities to the north of the city. UNICEF provided the Directorate of Water Ninewa with water treatment materials to support the ongoing supply of safe water through WTP in the governorate. In additional support, UNICEF and partners have initiated rehabilitation of 15 boreholes and networks in the newly-retaken villages of Tel Kayf, Bashiqa, Zummar and Rabia' sub-districts in Ninewa governorate to provide a stop-gap solution until the networks in West Mosul are able to function at full capacity. Due for completion in May, the new boreholes will benefit approximately 22,000 individuals. In April significant construction work was completed in Hammam al Alil, Hasansham U-2 and Qayyara Airstrip Extension camp, increasing the availability of WASH services and facilities across approximately 11,300 family plots⁷, while in the same month WASH facility installation began in the new Salamiyah and Hammam al Alil 2 IDP camps, in coordination with other UN actors. UNICEF started support to operations and maintenance (O&M) for the new Jeda'ah 5 camp. As part of combined interventions, more than 33,600 children are accessing improved WASH services in schools and Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS), and WASH improvements were made to health facilities benefitting an estimated 1,530 individuals. Poor supply of electricity combined with increasing summer temperatures regularly above 40 degrees centigrade, demand for water is expected to increase sharply.

Education

As numbers of newly-displaced children rose in combination with patterns of return to newly-secured areas, there remains high need for learning materials and spaces. Through NGO partners, UNICEF is delivering education services and supplies in new IDP locations including the Hasansham camp complex⁸, Khazer M1, Qayyarah Jed'ah and Airstrip, Hajj Ali, and the newly-opened Chamakor camp, all in Ninewa. In Hasansham M2, the temporary learning spaces run by partner InterSOS are currently hosting a literacy class for 18 to 25 year olds – in April 28 young people (12 female) attended, improving their basic reading and writing skills. In Chamakor, partner Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) recruited 14 support staff (6 females) to initiate education activities in the new location; NRC are also supporting formal education in the Hasansham and Khazer camps through Early Childhood Development (ECD) activities for 190 children (121 girls) between 3 to 5 years. Textbooks are needed for IDP camp schools and incentives are needed to encourage volunteer teachers to support classes. Since January, across Iraq UNICEF has reached 458,346 children (203,929 girls) with learning materials. With the end of the current academic year approaching, more distributions will take place in time for the start of the new school year in autumn. As temperatures begin to rise towards 40 degrees centigrade all schools, especially tented schools, need A/C units or fans to ensure the learning space stays useable for children

Across Education cluster partners nearly 71,200 newly-displaced children are accessing education in temporary tented learning spaces (TLS), of which UNICEF partners are supporting over 11,810 children⁹. Overcrowded classrooms remain an issue, with classes up to 70 children and schools running up to four different 'shifts' per day to accommodate demand.

Child Protection

In April, psychosocial support services (PSS) reached 62,279 children (29,046 girls). Specialized child protection services reached 4,269 IDP children (1,872 girls) including identification, documentation, tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). In the month 1,098 separated children (525 girls) and 612 unaccompanied children (girls 234) were identified and documented. The Iraq Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) verified a total of 13 reports of grave violations against child rights in April, affecting 22 children (13 boys and 9 girls). A further nine incidents affecting 316 children were reported but are not yet verified. Three attacks on schools and one on a hospital were recorded; however the majority of reported incidents continue to be killing and injuring, followed by recruitment into and use of children by armed groups.¹⁰ 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

⁷ Current occupation is approx 9,900 families, or around 55,800 individuals; not all locations are fully occupied at end-April and populations are liable to change. Source: WASH Cluster Infrastructure Status in camps and emergency sites, 24 April 2017

⁸ Specifically Hasansham MoDM camp 2 (partner, InterSOS), Hasansham UNHCR-3 (partner, Norwegian Refugee Council)

⁹ UNICEF partners report from Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah. Cluster partners additionally report from Anbar and Salah al Din.

¹⁰ Due to the nature of information received under the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, reports and verifications may relate to incidents from past months.

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.



Hamoudi fled Mosul and is now living in a camp near Erbil. "I'm so glad we're secure," he said. ©UNICEF/Iraq/2017/Anmar

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF and partners have scaled up coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Health cluster is strengthening services in multiple locations. In ongoing efforts to increase capacity for management of malnourishment, UNICEF training on growth monitoring reached 31 health workers (all female) in the IDP camps. In the Jeda'ah and Hammam al Alil camps, growth monitoring teams reached 8,007 children (4,267 girls) and 186 cases (2.3 per cent) of children were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 448 (5.5%) cases were identified as Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In general, where identified, MAM cases are managed locally, while SAM cases are referred to the closest secondary-level facilities. After a gap in services was identified in March in Jeda'ah camp, in April new vaccination and 'Baby Hut' units, which offer a safe space for pregnant women and new mothers to socialise, breastfeed, and access specialist advice about caring for infants and young children, were established covering the Jeda'ah 1 and 2 camps.

To reach children who may have missed routine vaccinations in the past two years, a mass vaccination campaign was held between 10 to 20 April. Targeting all children under 15 years in east Mosul and accessible areas of West Mosul, through this campaign 297,522 children were vaccinated against measles and 306,379 children against polio, according to the needs of the child.¹¹ In Anbar, where conflict also continues, UNICEF-funded health and nutrition facilities in Ameriyat al Fallujah (AAF) and Habbaniyah Tourist City (HTC), monitored 872 children under 5 for growth. Two SAM cases (1 girl) were referred to the district hospital and 49 MAM cases (31 girls) received treatment and were registered for follow-up. As part of preparedness actions for new IDPs coming from western Anbar, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) UNICEF has provided a pre-fabricated caravan to the Kilo-18 site that includes all necessary equipment to provide space for child-focused health and nutrition services.

Cash Assistance UNICEF direct cash assistance reached 2,186 (998 girls) vulnerable children and their families in April in the three governorates of Baghdad, Dahuk, and Erbil. In April, 23 cases of children in need of extra support have been connected with other actors for follow up including the shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) cluster and NGOs providing relevant services in the local area. In coordination with UNHCR and other actors, the ongoing household assessment in east Mosul is scheduled to be completed by end-May, and intends to identify around 3,000 children in the poorest areas, most likely Al Kathra and Al Zahra neighbourhoods, for cash support. If the assessment is completed according to plan, first distributions are scheduled to take place in June.

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\$10.7 million. In this period, WASH response items accounted for 41 per cent and emergency items such as RRM kit components accounted for 34 per cent of aggregated dispatched relief items. WASH hygiene kits sufficient to serve around 101,000 families were delivered to partners. The total amount of ordered supplies for IDPs response stands at \$9.15 million.

¹¹ In conflict-affected locations, UNICEF increases the targeted age range of vaccinations up to 15 years to support the highest possible coverage and minimize gaps in children's vaccination schedules. These children are not all reflected in the programme results table indicator, which only considers children between 0 and 59 months.

Media and External Communication In April, UNICEF Iraq was quoted or mentioned in the media over 100 times. Spokespeople did interviews with leading local and international media including Al Jazeera, Reuters, and Al Hurra. The key advocacy point was the protection of children in conflict, including Iraqi IDPs and Syrian refugees. The UNICEF Iceland National Committee visited Iraq, and will support Iceland advocacy campaigns for Iraqi children. For Mosul response, regular [blog updates detailed UNICEF response for affected children](#).

Security Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) operations to retake West Mosul City continued this month. ISF progress has been restricted due to constraints of terrain and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) counteroffensives. High civilian casualties were reported in Mosul due to airstrikes and indirect fire (IDF) attacks on ISIL-held areas in the old city. ISIL attacks continued in other parts of the country, with raids against ISF posts in Anbar, Diyala, and Salah al Din. Baghdad continues to record attacks against civilians, most via Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) in busy markets and commercial areas. UNICEF programming across the country continued despite continued insecurity, and the Iraq office conducted several long-range high and very high risk missions to frontlines including Mosul. For the coming weeks, the Mosul operation will remain the of security focus. ISIL counterattacks and diversionary operations are likely to continue or increase as ISF step up operations in West Mosul. Further ISIL attacks are expected in West and East Mosul City, as well as in other regions of Iraq.

Funding as of 30 April 2017

Appeal Sector	2017 Requirements (US\$)	Funds available *	Funding gap	
		30.04.2017 B	(US\$) c(a-b)	%
Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)	5,000,000	3,244,583	1,755,417	35%
Health and Nutrition	11,000,000	7,590,020	3,409,980	31%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	74,000,000	24,235,369	49,764,631	67%
Child Protection	24,200,000	15,687,899	8,512,101	35%
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%
Total	161,400,000	84,218,091	77,181,909	48%

**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 June 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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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS*

	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Cluster Target 2017	Cluster Results 30.04.17	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target 2017	UNICEF Results 30.04.17	Change since last Report
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]				1,300,000	1,024,393	400,825
Most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter with appropriate clothing [1]				200,000	136,681	40,160
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE - Needs 6.3 million people						
Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply [2]	2,025,873	887,020	151,964	1,000,000	554,730	85,804
Emergency affected populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities [3]	495,213	304,551	40	300,000	204,425	40
IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies [4]	2,025,873	489,334	109,502	900,000	457,254	113,046
EDUCATION – Needs 3.5 million school-aged children						
Boys and girls receiving educational supplies [5]	550,000	484,839	158,177	690,000	458,346	141,705
School-aged children reached through temporary learning spaces (pre-fab) [6]				50,000	9,530	1,339
Out-of-school children aged 6 to 17 years accessing education [7]	100,000	7,198	4,130	100,000	1,736	214
CHILD PROTECTION – Needs 4.2 million children under 18						
Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes [8]	351,270	172,079	52,213	161,567	116,591	26,859
Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) [9]	47,082	9,651	3,232	14,065	7,085	2,205
Females receiving individual or group psychosocial support [10]				9,000	3,873	3,091
HEALTH – Needs: 5.7 million children under 5						
New-born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new-born home services [11]				8,000	2,186	538
Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization [12]				50,000	6,286	2,980
Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises-affected areas through campaigns [13]				5,700,000	5,578,948	0
NUTRITION						
Children U5 have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) [14]				50,000	19,365	9,291
Targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding				20,000	6,112	2,298
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
Most vulnerable children receiving cash assistance [15]				9,000	5,025	2,186

[1] RRM Consortium led by UNICEF and WFP: F 522,440 and M 501,593. 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.

Winter: G 69,707 and B 66,974. For winter: this includes updated including children reached through e-voucher response. Reporting for winter response January to March 2017 is a continuation of the 2016 HRP response. The 2016 HRP winter response closed in April 2017.

[2] WASH Cluster: F 452,380 and M 434,640. UNICEF: F 282,912 and M 271,818. Incorrect field data sources were verified and validated as of March 2017. From March, only partners with an HRP project will be considered in WASH cluster and UNICEF reporting.

[3] WASH Cluster: F 155,321 and M 149,230. UNICEF: F 104,257 and M 100,168.

[4] WASH Cluster: F 249,560 and M 239,774. UNICEF: F 233,200 and M 224,054. Hygiene kits delivered by WASH partners are separate from hygiene items delivered via the RRM.

[5] Education Cluster: F 217,481 and M 267,358. UNICEF: F 203,929 and M 254,417. Increase in April is due to inclusion of delayed reporting of March distributions from some partners.

[6] UNICEF: F 4,929 and M 4,601.

[7] Education Cluster: F 3,711 and M 3,487. UNICEF: F 824 and M 912. For out-of-school children re-entering formal education, the enrolment period for the 2017/2018 academic year will begin in September 2017, after the summer holidays.

[8] Child Protection sub-cluster: Girls: 80,847 and Boys: 91,232. UNICEF: G 53,668 and B 62,923.

[9] Child Protection sub-cluster: 4,289 and B 5,362. UNICEF: G 3,118 and B 3,967.

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

[11] UNICEF: G: 1,097, B: 1,089

[12] UNICEF: G: 3,206, B: 3,080

[13] UNICEF, MoH, WHO (nationwide polio campaign): G: 2,845,263 B: 2,733,685

[14] UNICEF: G: 10,024 B: 9,341

[15] UNICEF: G: 2,537 B: 2,488. 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.*