



Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1



Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 March 2021

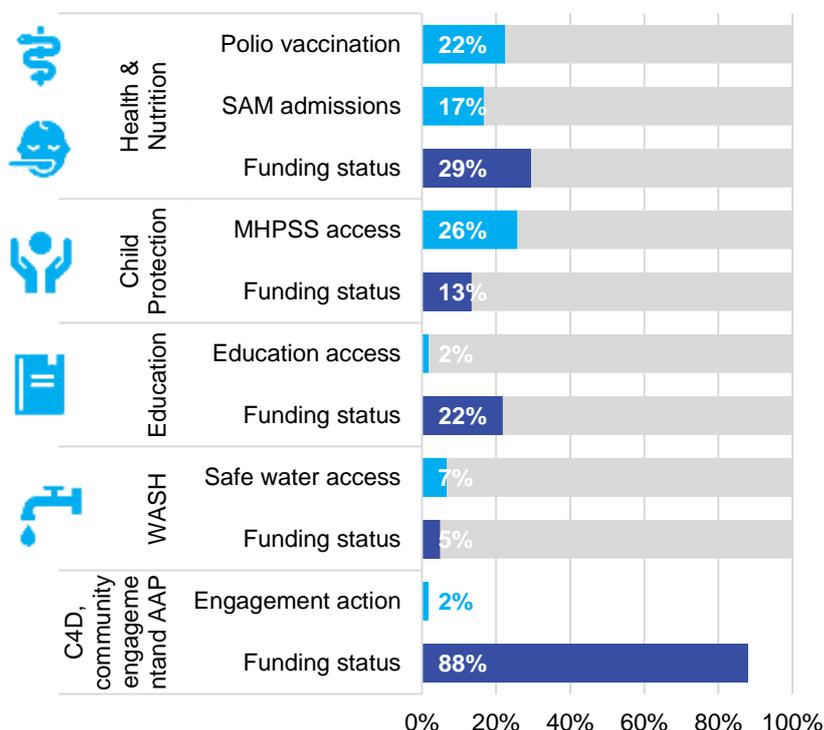
Highlights

- The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Iraq identified 4.1 million people in need of at least one form of humanitarian assistance. Of these people, 28 per cent are women, 44 per cent are children and 15 per cent are persons with disabilities.
- For 2021, UNICEF requested \$ 70.8 million to meet the critical and acute humanitarian needs of children and families affected by a combination of humanitarian situations, including protracted crisis due to conflict, political instability and the COVID-19 pandemic.
- During the first quarter of 2021, only \$ 3.1 million were received against UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal in Iraq while \$ 8.2 million were carried over from 2020. UNICEF's response to emergency-affected people in Iraq during the first quarter of 2021 was thus 84 per cent underfunded, with a total funding gap of \$ 59.3 million.
- Without support from donors and partners, key programmes for vulnerable emergency-affected people will be compromised. The delivery of essential services, such as safe drinking water and sanitation, psychosocial support and other child protection support as well as GBV prevention and response, will be seriously impaired if the above-mentioned funding gaps are not addressed timely.

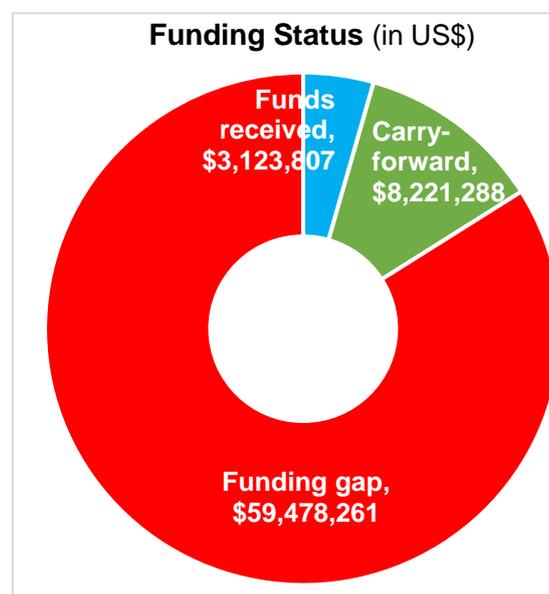
Situation in Numbers



UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021 US\$70.8 million



*Funding available includes funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

For 2021, UNICEF requested \$ 70.8 million to meet the critical and acute humanitarian needs of children and families affected by a combination of humanitarian situations, including protracted crisis due to conflict, political instability and the COVID-19 situation. During the first quarter of 2021, only \$ 3.1 million were received against UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal in Iraq, while \$ 8.2 million were carried over from 2020. UNICEF's response to emergency-affected people in Iraq during the first quarter of 2021 was thus 84 per cent underfunded, with a total funding gap of \$ 59.3 million. The sectors presenting major funding gaps are Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and response (100 per cent), WASH (95 per cent) and Child Protection (83 per cent). During Quarter 1, UNICEF's HAC appeal in Iraq was mainly funded by, *inter alia*, BHA, Canada, ECHO, Germany, the German Committee for UNICEF, Japan, the UK and the US Fund for UNICEF.

Low resource allocation by government to respective directorates due to public financing challenges is reducing the capacity of local authorities to provide basic services and respond to the needs of IDPs and their host communities. Without support from donors and partners, key programmes benefiting vulnerable emergency-affected people will be compromised; the delivery of essential services, such as provision of safe drinking water and safe sanitation services, psychosocial support and other child protection services as well as GBV prevention and response services will be seriously impaired if the above-mentioned funding gaps are not timely addressed.

In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, UNICEF will continue advocating for flexible funding to respond to the needs of vulnerable people in Iraq and achieve the planned targets. Since the humanitarian situation in Iraq has, for a number of years, been evolving swiftly and unpredictably, the flexible and multi-year nature of thematic funding continues to be critical to allow UNICEF to respond immediately to emergency situations, reaching the most vulnerable populations in conflict- and displacement-affected locations and to support underfunded areas of programming. Flexible and multi-year funding will be crucial to meeting protracted and complex humanitarian needs using a resilience-focused and systems building approach, especially within the framework of durable solutions.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)¹ for Iraq identified 4.1 million people in need of at least one form of humanitarian assistance; of these, 28 per cent are women, 44 per cent are children and 15 per cent are persons with disabilities. In 2021, some 2.4 million people are in acute need, compared to 1.8 million people in 2020. While the number of people in need remained similar to the previous year, the severity of those needs increased, largely due to the impact of COVID-19 in addition to the existing humanitarian crisis². According to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, as of February 2021, more than 1.2 million people are still internally displaced, including 275,000 people who are in 950 informal settlements². According to Iraq 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), about 1 million IDPs in Iraq live outside of formal camps. Only 71 per cent of out-of-camp IDPs were reached with the assistance that was planned for them in the 2020 HRP. As of October 2020, prior to the latest camp closures, about 104,000 of the one million out-of-camp IDPs were identified as living in 575 informal sites across the country³.

The humanitarian needs continue to be primarily driven by the effects of conflict and displacement, COVID-19, and restricted access to services which increased protection and GBV risks. These conditions had a significant socio-economic impact on the Iraqi population as a whole and have increased humanitarian needs, especially among conflict-affected populations, notably in out-of-camp and return locations. In addition, the closure of IDP camps as of the end of 2020 has created disruption of services and urged radical shifts in operations for humanitarian actors. It caused secondary displacement towards informal settlements, where the needs can be less visible, but are often more acute with more severe implications.

The first quarter also saw a new wave of COVID-19 infections, with the number of new cases increasing from 900/day in early January to more than 6,600/day at end of March⁴. In response to the increase in COVID-19 cases, both governments – Federal and Kurdistan Region of Iraq – announced on March 30 a number of measures, including travel restrictions, continued suspension of in-person classes, a ban on ceremonies and gatherings, and closure of public places.

¹ UNOCHA, [2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\)](#).

² According to GoI and UN Habitat, the caseload of informal settlements in Iraq is more than 3.5 million people over 4,000 settlements, but only 275,000 people in 950 settlements are related to displacements.

³ UNOCHA, [2021 Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#).

⁴ WHO, [COVID-19 Dashboard – Iraq](#).

The public financing challenges that Iraq and Kurdistan are going through due to a drop in oil prices and the COVID-19-related economic impact have forced the local government to drastically reduce the provision of basic services. The Health system in Iraq remains overstretched and in need of additional support, especially in camps, including those housing IDPs. Health infrastructure in these locations is compromised due to government's financial gaps, political instability and weak governance. These factors also impact host communities relying on primary health care centres (PHCCs). Key services requiring UNICEF's intervention are, *inter alia*, immunization, identification and management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition, and new-born care through home visits. Most IDPs residing in formal and informal camps as well as returnees suffer from the lack of safe access to basic, safe and dignified water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, which are essential especially to prevent and control infections, including COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with protracted displacement, has also resulted in an increase in protection needs and vulnerabilities in Iraq, including GBV and child protection⁵, particularly for more vulnerable groups, such as women, children and people with disabilities. An estimated 1.7 million people are in need of child protection services and 334,000 are in acute need of child protection services; of these, 32 per cent are IDPs and 68 per cent are returnees⁶. Key child protection concerns requiring immediate intervention include heightened violence, abuse and exploitation, psychological distress, denial of access to birth registration and civil documentation, arrest and detention and discrimination due to perceived affiliation to extremist group. Furthermore, over 1.3 million people (75 per cent women and adolescent girls, and 25 per cent men and adolescent boys) are identified as being at risk of different forms of GBV, including 450,000 individuals in acute need of GBV prevention and response services. Overall, 32 per cent of individuals in need of GBV prevention and response services are IDPs (in camp-149,000 and out of camp-302,000) and 67 percent (863,900) are returnees⁷. For children, the most severe impact of the COVID-19 crisis has been its impact on education, with schools being closed for prolonged periods and around 10 million children being affected across Iraq.

With the protracted humanitarian crises, which have been exacerbated by the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 situation in Iraq, young people (10-24 years) remain in need of skills-building opportunities in the form of life skills and citizenship education and opportunities to practice those skills at community level. Existing and new barriers and restrictions have threatened to limit the rights and ability of young people to participate in civic, community and family life – key rights that they are already deprived of as a result of years of conflict and instability in the country.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In Quarter 1, to reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable children, UNICEF provided immunization services and vitamin A supplementation. As a result, a total of 604,317 children (49 per cent girls) were vaccinated against polio – against a planned target of 2,685,854 – as part of routine immunization activities at fixed sites. Routine immunization also included bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG), measles or measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) and other vaccines.

UNICEF also supported community health workers to reach 896 women through tent-to-tent awareness sessions in the IDP camps. These teams were able to reach a total of 538 (49 per cent girls) new-borns through scheduled home visits, to detect danger signs and provide referral to higher levels of care, if appropriate.

Within the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic response, UNICEF has remained the main partner on procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) and on orientation of health personnel on its use. In the first quarter 1,950 healthcare workers (27 per cent female) were reached.

Nutrition

To reduce cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable children and to support their mothers in the IDP camps, the following services were provided: home-based visiting of new-born babies and their mothers;

⁵ As per Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment VIII, 2020 - 59 per cent of affected households reported not being able to afford basic needs and 61 per cent reported utilizing one or more negative mechanisms to cope with the lack of resources to meet their basic needs, such as borrowing money, selling their properties, child or forced marriage, child labor, child drop out of school, or adults engaging in risky behaviours. MCNA VIII, 2020. NPC Protection Monitoring at Community-level in Response to the COVID-19 in Iraq.

⁶ Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021

⁷ UNOCHA, 2021 HRP, Op. Cit.

breastfeeding and counselling of mothers on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and growth monitoring of children aged below five years. As a result of these interventions, a total of 7,732 children (49 per cent girls) aged 0-59 months were assessed by fixed growth monitoring teams inside the camps' clinics. The teams identified and managed 77 children (girls) with severe acute malnutrition and 278 more with moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, 7,120 children (49 per cent girls) aged six to 59 months received multiple micronutrient powders, and IYCF counselling was provided for 4,733 pregnant and lactating women with children aged less than two years.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to work with Government and NGO implementing partners to deliver both group and individualized age appropriate and structured psychosocial support services to enhance children and adolescents' resilience and capacity to address stressors related to violence, displacement and loss and family separation. Overall, a total of 49,181 children (49 per cent girls) were reached through remote and/or face-to-face psychosocial support services. This result corresponds to 26 per cent of UNICEF HAC target for 2021 and to 79 per cent of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) reach. Furthermore, a total of 5,292 children (40 per cent girls) were reached with specialized child protection and case management services while 1,382 children (52 per cent girls) were secured civil birth registration and civil documentation. UNICEF also supported the strengthening of skills and knowledge of parents and caregivers to identify and handle their own stress and better protect their children through CPSC-approved parenting education program and awareness campaigns. During the reporting period 131,587 individuals (48 per cent females) were reached with awareness on prevention of violence against children while 8,162 parents and caretakers (57 per cent women) were reached with parenting education programs.

Addressing GBV is a core part of UNICEF's protection and HAC program in Iraq. During the reporting period, UNICEF reached a total of 16,315 individuals (74 per cent females) with GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services, in close collaboration with local Government agencies and NGO partners. This result represents 26 per cent of the overall GBV Sub-Cluster performance between January-March 2021. During the reporting period UNICEF carried out three mutually reinforcing actions to ensure that displaced women and girls have access to quality GBV prevention and response services. These actions are (1) strengthening national systems and capacities to effectively address GBV through training of 615 government and Civil Society Organization GBV workforce and representatives of community structures; 2) promoting positive changes in social norms that contributes to gender equality and decrease in GBV through awareness-raising, reaching a total of 7,606 individuals ; 3) delivering responsive GBV services for 7,701 women and girls, including case management and referral system, structured MHPSS, emergency medical care and justice services.

Education

As part of supporting home-based education during COVID-19, UNICEF reached 52,112 children (45 per cent girls) by providing stationery and Supplementary Learning Materials (SLM) in IDP camps, return and secondary displacement areas in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Ninawa (South Mosul), as well as in 61 IDP and host community schools in Dohuk, Zakho, Semel, Akre, Shekhan and Telkaif. In addition, UNICEF supported the internally displaced children in the camps through provision of blended learning and home-schooling and through reaching their parents with educational messages. Similarly, a training on the correct use of SLM was conducted, benefiting 160 internally displaced teachers (36 per cent females) in IDP camps and host community schools in Dohuk, Sumel and Zakho.

In Anbar, UNICEF also conducted a blended training of trainers on School-Based Management, followed by a cascade training, benefiting 278 trainers (25 per cent females), including school principals, Parent-Teacher Association chairs, and educational staff from the Directorate of Education, from 100 schools in 10 districts.

Furthermore, UNICEF conducted a Back to Learning (B2L) campaign to ensure learning continuity during school closures and increase in enrolment upon reopening of schools. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, Directorates of Education and national organizations, UNICEF identified 20,765 out-of-school children (OOSC) (43 per cent girls) and managed to enrol 8,348 children (47 per cent girls) in the formal education system in Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, and Ninawa.

UNICEF also established two new partnerships with the Directorates of Youth and Sports in Baghdad and Najaf in order to provide vulnerable girls and boys with access to life skills and citizenship education interventions. Within the new established partnerships, 5,500 young people (at least 40 per cent females) will be enrolled in skills development around

soft transferrable skills with a focus on citizenship, teambuilding, communication, leadership, creativity skills, digital skills and employability. UNICEF worked with these new partners to implement orientation sessions for targeted young people in preparation for the roll-out of life skills activities during the second quarter of 2021.

WASH

To reduce the risk of waterborne disease, UNICEF provided 28,802 IDPs (51 per cent females) in Jedda 5, Ameriyat AL-Fallujah (AAF), Khalidiyah, Ashti and Arbat IDPs camps with access to safe drinking water, through operation and maintenance of water systems and provision of water purification materials, along with Water Quality Monitoring (WQM). Furthermore, 24,013 IDPs (51 per cent females) were provided with access to safe sanitation through operation and maintenance of the existing sanitation system, desludging as well as solid waste management. Furthermore, 1,200 WASH assets from recently closed camps in Ninawa were reutilized in Qahtaniya sub-district in Ba'aj, benefitting 7,000 returnees (51 per cent females) while water trucking supported 5,202 returnees (51 per cent females) in Hammam AL-Alil, Sinjar and Baaj districts.

Within the context of COVID-19 response, 33,534 returnees (51 per cent females) benefitted from the installation of 91-foot pedal wash basins in Sinjar and Mosul communities. 12,542 (51 per cent females) in Jedda 5, Ammriatte AL-Fallujah (AAF) and Al-Khalidiyah IDPs camps were also reached with hygiene promotion, including through the distribution of hygiene and cleaning materials. WASH behaviour assessment was completed in Duhok IDP camps, along with hygiene promotion interventions on COVID-19, benefitting 88,885 IDPs (51 per cent females).

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In quarter 1, a total of 304,700 most vulnerable people, including IDPs and returnees, were reached through both face-to-face and digital risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) interventions. Of these, 84,500 individuals (50 per cent females) in Hawija and Daquq – two main areas of return in Kirkuk, 17,600 individuals (54 percent females) in Jedda and Salamiyah (including 8,000 through direct interpersonal messaging), 20,000 individuals in Anbar (non-camp) and 2,600 individuals (54 per cent females) in AAF camp, and 180,000 individuals in the communities of Salah al Din were reached with awareness-raising on COVID-19 and life-saving preventive measures. Additionally, 43 mobilizers (49 per cent females) from Hawija and Daquq and 28 social workers (46 per cent females) from Anbar were trained to raise awareness on COVID-19 preventive measures. Furthermore, a total of 180,000 individuals, including returnees, in the communities of Salah al Din were reached with awareness-raising on mother and child health issues, such as immunization as well as mother and child nutrition. 20,000 individuals in Anbar, including returnees, were reached with health awareness messages on the mitigation of the secondary impact of COVID-19, such as the decrease in the immunization rates.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Within the first quarter of 2021, UNICEF finalized the contingencies and preparedness measures for the year 2021. Five scenarios were prioritized for the year 2021, including: Iraq National Election in October 2021; Camp Closure, Secondary Displacements and Force Return; COVID-19 Pandemic and other Epidemics, including Cholera, Measles and Polio; Environmental Hazards including Floods, Water Scarcity, and Earthquakes; and Security Escalation, where several risks relate to armed entities presence and potential fractions. Risk triggers identified within that process are under frequent and systemized monitoring to ensure plans are activated on time to scale up preparedness and trigger the response as planned. Accordingly, the contingency plan for potential return of Iraqi families from Al-Hol camp in Syria has been updated and activated, as indications confirm the government intention to facilitate the return of some of the families within the second quarter of 2021.

Based on the guidance and support received from UNICEF HQ and MENA Regional Office, UNICEF Iraq also developed the Core Commitment for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) Roll-out Strategy. The strategy translated into a plan structured over three phases, which are scheduled to take place over two years. Phase one focuses on awareness and orientation sessions, internally and externally. Phase two moves towards structured trainings and simulations, positioning the CCCs concept within risk-informed programming, preparedness and contingencies, coordination mechanisms, supply chain management, and logistics. Phase three is dedicated to organizational change, with a focus on UNICEF annual plans, partnerships, memories of understanding and agreement, resource mobilization, and service contracts – with high engagement of UN Country Management Team (CMT) and Security Management Team (SMT)

members. Within the first quarter of 2021, UNICEF delivered awareness and orientation sessions on CCCs to UNICEF staff in all offices, and preparations are ongoing to kick-off phase two in the second quarter.

As part of UNICEF's preparedness and response, 31,120 children benefited from the distribution of winter kits over 6 governorates: Ninawa (12,365), Anbar (7,290), Sulaymaniyah (5,541), Erbil (3,839), Salah Al-Din (1,710), and Diyala (375). As part of strengthening accountability to affected populations (AAP), UNICEF followed up on the 2020/2021 winter distributions through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys, using two methods for collecting beneficiary feedback: Third Party Monitors and UNOPS Iraq Information Centre. At least five per cent of the beneficiary families were covered through PDM surveys. Children also participated in the PDMs, with focus on young teens (12 – 14 years old). In total, 721 questionnaires were administered across 6 governorates of Iraq. PDM data analysis and evaluation identified several findings; *inter alia*, 98 per cent of the respondent perceived the selection processes to be fair and transparent; 96 per cent indicated that the distributed winter items were very useful for children; and 99 per cent of the beneficiaries indicated that distributions took place at the right time.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues its co-leadership of the WASH Cluster with Mercy Corps, of the Education Cluster with Save the Children International, and of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) with Save the Children International. UNICEF continues to be an active member of the Health Cluster (in which it leads the Nutrition and Immunization Working Groups) and the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster. In the first quarter of 2021, the turnover of UNICEF staff led to some gaps in Child Protection sub-cluster leadership. Recruitment of the coordinator is ongoing to address this gap in the second quarter of 2021. UNICEF also recruited and onboarded a consultant to support the WASH Cluster in the Information Management Position for 2021.

The clusters operate as members of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), and within the overall framework of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the Humanitarian Coordinator. UNICEF participated in both ICCG as a cluster lead and HCT as a member. These groups have been meeting regularly, particularly following the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis.

In mid-March 2021, the Iraqi government – represented by the Ministry of Planning – and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator released the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to assist 1.5 million vulnerable people in Iraq. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview found that 4.1 million Iraqis are in need of humanitarian assistance. Within the framework of the 2021 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 166 UN and national and international NGO partners will target 1.5 million people in need, with a total estimated financial requirement of US\$ 607 million. During Quarter 1, based on the newly released 2021 HRP for Iraq, the 2021 HAC appeal was amended to include priority activities and target populations.

To support coordination at the sub-national level for Durable Solutions, and under the oversight of the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group, Area-based Coordination Groups have been established so far in seven locations (West Anbar, East Anbar, Sinjar, Ba'aj, Kirkuk, Diyala, Salah Al-Din). UNICEF is a member of three of these groups. Furthermore, the UN Country Team (UNCT) has agreed that Durable Solutions would form the fifth pillar of a revised United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The Government of Iraq has requested that the UNSDCF be updated and incorporate both Durable Solutions and the Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19. A Government of Iraq – United Nations workshop will take place in April 2021 to kick off the process of updating the UNSDCF.

Evaluation is also an essential component of UNICEF's humanitarian strategy in Iraq. UNICEF is currently undertaking an evaluation of the psychosocial support (PSS) programme in Iraq, through data collection from selected camps. The purpose is to assess the contribution of structured PSS to children's well-being from 2018 to 2020 and its positioning in relation to the linkages between the humanitarian, development and recovery contexts. The findings will be available in July 2021.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF Iraq photo essay: <https://www.unicef.org/iraq/stories/immunization-better-child-health-trip-national-polio-campaign-team-erbil-iraq>

UNICEF Iraq photo essay: <https://www.unicef.org/iraq/stories/warm-clothes-bring-cheer-displaced-families-iraq-winter>

Next SitRep: July 2021

UNICEF Iraq Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/media/87381/file/2021-HAC-Iraq.pdf>

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Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	2021 target	UNICEF and IPs Response		Cluster/Sector Response		
			Total results*	Change since last report ▲▼	2021 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲▼
Health							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio ⁸	2,685,854	2,685,854	604,317	-			
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities ⁹	2,900,554	2,900,554	0	-			
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control ¹⁰	5,000	5,000	950	-			
Nutrition							
# primary caregivers of in camps children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling ¹¹	190,303	190,303	4,733	-			
# of in camps U5 IDPs children with SAM admitted for treatment ¹²	462	462	77	-			
# U5s in camps provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, screening). ¹³	46,200	46,200	7,732	-			
# of in camps U5 IDPs children received micronutrient supplementation ¹⁴	46,200	46,200	0	-			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support ¹⁵	791,588	190,303	49,181	-	214,000	62,126	-
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions ¹⁶	2,839,436	224,475	16,315	-	460,000	121,263	-
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse ¹⁷	2,839,436	120,750	0	-	0	0	-
# of girls and boys receiving specialized child protection services ¹⁸	87,476	21,414	5,292	-	35,000	8,283	-
Education							

⁸ UNICEF: females 296,115; males 308,202; Cluster: females 296,115; males 308,202

⁹ ActivityInfo (main reporting platform) not operational yet for Health & Nutrition

¹⁰ UNICEF: females 253; males 697; Cluster: females 253; males 697

¹¹ UNICEF: 100% females (lactating mothers); Cluster: 100% females

¹² UNICEF: females 38; males 39; Cluster response: females 38; males 39

¹³ UNICEF: females 3,789; males 3,943; Cluster: females 3,789; males 3,943

¹⁴ ActivityInfo (main reporting platform) not operational yet for Health & Nutrition

¹⁵ UNICEF: females 24,404; males 24,777; Cluster: females 31,157; males 30,969

¹⁶ UNICEF: women 6,621 & girls 5,522; men 2,477 & boys 1,695; Cluster: women 68,319 & girls 37,289; men 9,400 & boys 6,255

¹⁷ Reporting platform not operation yet for this indicator

¹⁸ UNICEF: females 2,141; males 3,151

Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning ¹⁹	1,300,000	447,786	8,348	-	572,000	48,773	-
Number of children receiving individual learning materials ²⁰	1,300,000	160,000	52,112	-	572,000	54,834	-
Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	700	700	0 ²¹	-			
children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	73,155	73,000	0 ²²	-			
WASH²³							
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene ²⁴	1,650,000	577,108	38,755	-	1,103,559	112,744	-
# people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines ²⁵	825,000	296,767	24,763	-	332,299	50,848	-
children and families exposed to appropriate hygiene practices, social mobilization and improved public awareness ²⁶	4,000,000 ²⁷	1,906,596 ²⁸	134,961	-	331,067	214,905	-
people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services ²⁹	825,000	750,000 ³⁰	42,748	-	772,489	137,775	-
C4D, community engagement and AAP22							
Number of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	8,200	4,000	71 ³¹	-			

¹⁹ UNICEF: females 5,934; males 6,514 Cluster: females 24,75; males 24,016. Partial reopening of schools for certain grades at the federal level while schools in Kurdistan are closed until further notice.

²⁰ UNICEF: females 23,661; males 28,451. Teachers Trained: 278 Females: 70 Males: 208. Cluster: females 25,773; males 29,061. *Blended teacher training conducted in Anbar on School Based Management.*

²¹ Work in progress for 2021

²² Fund allocation were received by February 24, 2021 and during the reporting period ADAP finalized implementation plan through the establishment of new partnerships with Directorate of Youth and Sports in Baghdad and Najaf. Activities will be rolled out during Q2 2021.

²³ WASH Cluster results is for HRP 2021 part, while in most camps reporting under HRP2020 rather than 2021

²⁴ UNICEF: females 19,765; males 18,990; Cluster: females 57,499; males 55,245

²⁵ UNICEF: females 12,629; males 12,134; Cluster: females 25,932; males 24,916

²⁶ UNICEF: females 68,830; males 66,131; Cluster: females 109,602; males 105,303

²⁷ Overall PiN (HRP acute PiN is 825,000)

²⁸ 296,767 under cluster/HRP the rest is non-IDPs related response

²⁹ UNICEF: females 21,801; males 20,947; Cluster: females 70,265; males 67,510

³⁰ 296,767 under cluster/HRP the rest is non-IDPs related response

³¹ UNICEF: females 34; males 37

Annex B

Funding Status*

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health and Nutrition	8,256,000	572,830	1,861,661	5,821,510	71%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	14,848,272	691,408	35,263	14,121,601	95%
Education	13,904,574	773,362	2,154,567	10,976,646	79%
Child Protection	26,622,628	386,681	4,066,266	22,169,681	83%
GBV Prevention and Response	6,641,882	-	-	6,641,882	100%
ADAP	350,000	175,834	-	174,166	50%
Emergency Response and Preparedness	-	-	101,637	(101,637)	-
Non-Food Items	-	322,234	1,894	(324,128)	-
C4D, community engagement and AAP	200,000	175,834	-	24,166	12%
Operation /Common Services	-	25,625	-	(25,625)	-
Total	70,823,356	3,123,807	8,221,288	59,304,095	84%