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Iraq

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The Iraq Humanitarian Profile (OCHA, 31 March) estimates that 8.29 million people across Iraq are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.
- As of 26 March, 2.68 million individuals are internally displaced across 3,038 distinct locations in Iraq (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix). The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has increased their planning figure to 2.7 million IDPs.
- In March 2015, UNICEF and the Governorate of Dahuk fulfilled a US\$5 million agreement to disburse emergency cash assistance to 19,974 vulnerable families in ten IDP Camps in Dahuk and Ninewa Governorate.
- From 22 February to 12 March UNICEF, supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) with the organization and implementation of the National Polio Immunization Days, reaching 5,528,792 children (including an estimated 167,186 IDPs) with polio vaccinations (98 percent of target).
- UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), provided emergency WASH assistance to 21,000 persons in hard-to-reach areas in Anbar and Salah al-Din Governorates as part of an inter-agency convoy.
- With the expiry of the UNCT's major funding source at the end of March, an estimated 60 percent of humanitarian operations in Iraq, including life-saving programs through the WASH Cluster, will have to scale down or stop, if no new funds can be raised.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

As of 31 March, an estimated 8.29 million people across Iraq are in urgent humanitarian need of humanitarian assistance, including IDPs, Syrian refugees, returnees, host-communities in need, and affected non-host populations in Armed Opposition Group (AOG) areas and in newly liberated areas (Iraq Humanitarian Profile, OCHA). Since the end of February, 145,000 individuals were newly displaced, bringing the total population of IDPs as of 31 March, to 2.68 million individuals across 3,038 distinct locations in Iraq. Out of these, 31 percent reside in the KR-I.¹ The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has increased their planning figure to 2.7 million IDPs.

With the continuous fluctuation of the frontline, numbers of IDPs are expected to rise, which will put additional pressure on existing and overstressed services and facilities for both IDPs and host communities. UN agencies and clusters are

People in need of urgent humanitarian assistance:

8.29 million people, of which:
3.85 million children and
2.68 million IDPs

Target population:

WASH: 3,500,000

Health: 340,000

Education: 250,000

Child Protection: 75,000

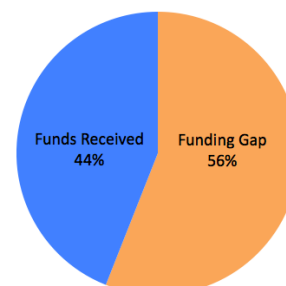
Rapid Response: 1,400,000

UNICEF Requirements:

US\$ 319.4 million

Funds received:

US\$ 142 million



¹ The drastic increase of IDPs since the last DTM round can be explained by several factors: new displacements, enhanced methodology, capturing less visible populations and an amplified team of field monitors. Of the newly identified populations, 58 percent were displaced before September 2014, but have only now been identified. International Organization for Migration Iraq, Displacement Tracking Matrix Report, Round XVII, March 2015, 26.03.2015

undertaking contingency planning for an estimated 700,000 IDPs. According to the Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, 25 official IDP camps are active across Iraq and a further 11 are currently under construction. The 36 IDP camps have a planned capacity of 393,330 IDPs of which 57 percent (223,138 IDPs) are already filled.

In March, new waves of displacement resulted from large-scale military operation and fighting between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and ISIL in Salah al-Din (including Daur and Tikrit Districts) and Anbar (including al-Baghdadi) Governorates. Humanitarian partners are challenged to deliver much needed humanitarian assistance, including food, shelter, health, water, and sanitation to an estimated 19,000 thousand families displaced to Samarra District and an estimated 17,000 families in Haditha District, which has been under siege by ISIL for several months. An unverified number of families from Tikrit fled to Kirkuk and Diyala Governorates.

Reports indicate that an estimated 1,500 families have returned to Muqadiya District in Diyala Governorate during the second half of March, and are in need of tents, food and NFIs. It is likely that more families will return to their places of origin, which continues to raise protection concerns in light of persistent insecurity and presence of armed groups. It is estimated that a minimum of 20 percent of all IDPs have critical protection needs including those related to trauma and sexual violence.

According to the World Food Programme (WFP), basic food prices across Iraq are rapidly rising, due to inflation, reduced Public Distribution System (PDS) and disrupted supply lines, particularly in Anbar, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk Governorates. This results in shortages of fresh fruit, meat, eggs and dairy products.

With the expiry of the UNCT's major funding source from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (US\$500 million) at the end of March, an estimated 60 percent of humanitarian operations in Iraq, including life-saving programs, will have to scale down or stop, if new funds are not secured. The funding gap of the WASH Cluster has reached a critical stage. Crucial WASH activities face imminent closure or compromised quality and quantity of current service provision, including ongoing water supply and sanitation services in most IDP camps.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF leads the WASH and Education Clusters as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster and is an active member of the Health and Nutrition Cluster. UN agencies and humanitarian partners are working together with the Clusters to meet the needs of IDPs and Syrian refugees to promote an integrated response.

In February 2015, OCHA and UNHCR launched a new online database called ActivityInfo, which includes harmonized indicators to facilitate improved reporting and monitoring of sector and cluster achievements. UNICEF worked with UNHCR to improve the quantity and quality of WASH delivery in all IDP camps. The WASH Cluster is coordinating with the Health and Nutrition Cluster to ensure that the delivery of essential health and hygiene messages conform to standards, and address critical health issues, especially diarrhea and other water-borne diseases.

Review of the WASH Cluster structure is ongoing to ensure that the National perspective is fully incorporated and to balance between Regional/National representation, the participation of NGOs/Government and to strengthen strategic/operational co-ordination. Through a competitive process, a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) was established at National level, comprised of seven representatives from UNHCR, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, Relief International, Oxfam, FOCSIV and French Red Cross. It represents a good balance of the geographic/technical scope of the WASH response in Iraq, and has the complementary knowledge, strategic vision and commitment to guide the Cluster. The WASH Cluster also appointed a sub-national cluster-coordinator for Sulaymaniyah/ Kirkuk Governorate (resourced through Save the Children International), and established a dedicated Kalar, Kifri and Khanaqin coordination cell through Oxfam; coordination in the Centre/South of Iraq continues to be facilitated through UNICEF.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian response strategy and priorities in Iraq are in line with the targets and objectives of the revised inter-agency Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2014/2015 (23.10.2014) for the internal displacement crisis. Humanitarian actors are currently in the process of formulating an updated Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which will serve as the basis for a new Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to be launched in the third week of May 2015. The HRP will replace the SRP and outline an integrated emergency response for both the IDPs, host-communities, and other affected populations.

UNICEF, in partnership with UN agencies, I/NGOs, local authorities and civil society organizations, continues to implement and consistently refine its rapid response as well as contingency plans in order to effectively address rapidly changing humanitarian needs. Drawing on a combined assessment and immediate, rapid response approach, UNICEF is providing multi-sectoral packages of life-saving commodities and relief interventions to affected communities, particularly focusing on minorities and hard-to-reach, highly mobile populations. UNICEF is also prioritizing the protection needs of civilians,

including those displaced and otherwise affected by the conflict, with due regard to human rights and international humanitarian law.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Child Protection

Significant child protection gaps persist particularly in the three Governorates of Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk, where an expansion of UNICEF's Child Protection (CP) response remains challenging. The prevalent insecurity in many areas, in addition to a lack of child protection partners working in Kirkuk, Diyala and Ninewa Governorates remain major programme constraints. Through its partners (STEP, KSC and KCN), UNICEF scaled up efforts to meet critical CP needs, including psychosocial support, specialized services, and monitoring and reporting on child rights grave violations in 3 additional IDP camps throughout the KR-I, but particularly in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, where the gaps in services are high.

Throughout March, via child protection units (CPUs), UNICEF and partners referred 486 children (234 girls and 252 boys) to specialized services in six governorates (Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Sulaymaniyah), bringing the total number of children reached since the beginning of the IDP crisis to 4,006 (1,770 girls and 2,236 boys). This achievement represents a 49 percent increase from last month when 326 children accessed specialized services. The increase can be attributed to the establishment of 2 additional CPUs in Dahuk and Erbil IDP camps.

In March, 4,778 additional children (1863 girls and 2915 boys) were registered for improved community-based psychosocial support and other services offered by UNICEF's Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Dahuk, Ninewa and Erbil Governorates, raising the cumulative total to 42,777 children (19,453 girls and 23,324 boys) across six Governorates. UNICEF, through its partners is currently running 37 CFS (30 static and 7 mobile) responding to the psychosocial support needs of IDP children across 23 locations in Iraq.

Through intensified child rights monitoring and awareness sessions undertaken in Baharka and Harshm IDP camps in Erbil Governorate, 33 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (13 girls and 20 boys) were registered in March, raising the total number to 518 UASC (245 girls and 273 boys) since the beginning of the IDP crisis.

Capacity building of partners remains one of UNICEF's top priorities. In March, UNICEF conducted a three-day training on child protection in emergency programming for 28 staff of Kurdistan Children Nest (KCN), UNICEF's NGO partner in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, covering major concepts of case management and child friendly spaces programming.

Education

Currently an estimated 540,000 IDP children, equivalent to 68 percent of the total IDP children, are still out of school with IDPs residing among the host community being the most affected. UNICEF and education cluster partners are working hard to meet the enormous challenge of addressing the educational needs of IDP children in host communities. However, limited access, financial resources and land prevent rapid expansion of education programs as well as the construction of schools and classroom tents to serve the high demand.

In Missan, the rehabilitation of 15 schools and one kindergarten, which used to be used as a shelter by IDPs, was initiated in collaboration with Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs), school principals and teachers, which will ultimately benefit an estimated 13,165 children (7,908 boys and 5,212 girls). The rehabilitation is jointly monitored by UNICEF and government authorities. In Anbar, UNICEF in collaboration with its partner Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program (RIRP) is restoring an additional 46 schools. Since the beginning of the academic year, UNICEF supported 158,548 host-community children (127 percent of the target) to resume formal quality education through the rehabilitation of 442 schools, and 112,567 IDP children (90 percent of the target) through the construction of prefab schools, the installation of classroom tents and the distribution of learning and teaching materials.

In March the construction of two pre-fabricated schools in Erbil Governorate was completed; one pre-fab school with 13 classrooms in Harshm Camp, Erbil Governorate, and one pre-fab school with four classrooms and WASH facilities in an IDP collective centre in Basra Governorate. The government authorities already inaugurated the latter on 1 March 2015. A two-week back to school campaign was conducted, targeting the 95 families in the Basra IDPs collective centre to encourage their children's enrolment at the school, resulting in the enrolment of 133 children (76 boys and 57 girls).

UNICEF through its partners supplied 956 Arabic Student Kits Boxes, covering grades one to nine, to schools in Dahuk Governorate and Khanaqin District, benefitting a total of 19,114 students. In addition, UNICEF distributed 5,900 supplementary learning materials for grade one to six, 20 white boards, 70 desks, student bags, stationery, first aid kits, Early Child Development (ECD) Kits, and Teacher kits, benefitting an estimated 10,500 students in Dahuk, Erbil, Baghdad, Wassit, Kirkuk and Anbar Governorates.

Emphasizing the importance of capacity building to ensure a high quality of education, UNICEF supported the Directorate of Education (DoE) with the training of 62 IDP teachers in Kirkuk on the Early Childhood Development curriculum.

The Education Cluster formed the Education Working Group in Kirkuk Governorate and held the first meeting with Save the Children, the Education Committee members in Kirkuk Provincial Council and the IDP Committee members in the DoE.

Health & Nutrition

UNICEF, jointly with WHO supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) with the organization and implementation of the Polio National Immunization Days (PNIDs), which targeted all children under five years of age. In the 15 south/central Governorate the campaign was held from 22 to 26 February 2015, and until 12 March 2015 across the KR-I. According to official data from MoH², 5,512,552 children (including an estimated 190,927 IDPs³) were vaccinated against polio during the PNIDs, reaching an average coverage of approximately 98 percent. In response to a measles outbreak reported at Arbat IDP Camp in Sulaymaniyah Governorate in the beginning of 2015, the PNIDs were combined with a measles mass immunization campaign, during which 95,783 IDP children out of a total of 703,983 children aged 9 to 59 months were vaccinated. As a precaution, in Arbat IDP Camp, both the polio and measles campaign included children up to 15 years of age, reaching 6,307 and 6,123 children respectively.

Throughout March UNICEF continuously supported health authorities across Iraq to cope with the high influx of IDPs and ongoing population displacements. In Dahuk Governorate UNICEF provided financial and technical support for two training courses, building the capacity of 25 vaccinators (13 female and 12 male) and 24 female community workers, who will work in fixed Vaccination and Baby Hut Units in 12 IDP Camps. Additionally, UNICEF continued to support the Directorate of Health (DoH) in Dahuk through the financial support of 40 mobile vaccination teams and wide dissemination of educational materials on scabies and lice prevention and treatment, in response to recent outbreaks, targeting both, IDP and local communities.

UNICEF provided continuous support to the DoH in Anbar through five mobile health teams covering more than 15,000 IDPs, by furnishing two Primary Health Care Centers (PHCs), serving more than 20,000 IDPs and local community members, and by printing educational materials to raise awareness and promote health among IDPs.

The distribution of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic and Supplementary Food, as well as High Energy Biscuits benefitted an estimated 26,843 IDPs and 15,000 host community children across Iraq, including in Anbar sub-districts. Additionally, the supply of Zinc tablets benefitted an estimated 15,000 infants and young children, and folic acid and fero-folic acid tablets were given to pregnant women during 52,000 registered ante-natal visits of pregnant women and 17,000 visits of women of child bearing age.

In the scope of UNICEF's growth monitoring program, 5,790 IDP children (6 to 36 months old) in IDP camps across Iraq accessed nutrition-screening services throughout March and were provided with nutritional supplementation.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Ever-fluctuating IDP numbers, continuous and multiple displacements, the lack of information on IDP locations, and lack of access (due to insecurity) make it difficult to deliver critical life-saving WASH support to IDPs in hot spots such as Salah al-Din Governorate, and al-Baghdadi and Haditha in Anbar Governorate. In the affected Governorates, local authorities cite WASH as a top priority for both camps and non-camp settings.

Since the start of the IDP crisis UNICEF has provided 2,162,510 individuals with access to adequate amounts of safe water, including more than 1.255 million host-community members, who are benefitting from the support of urban water projects with water purification materials and generators. Additionally, UNICEF has provided 116,715 IDPs with access to latrines and distributed hygiene materials to 695,727 IDPs throughout the country.

Governorate/ DoH ⁵	IDPs reached during PNIDs
Baghdad/Rusafa	3,956
Baghdad/Karkh	16,950
Ninewa	13,391
Basra	368
Babylon	5,558
Najaf	9,385
Wassit	2,933
Kirkuk	19,662
Qadissiya	1,475
Kerbala	7,319
Erbil	29,187
Dahuk	57,002
Sulaymaniyah	27,001
TOTAL	190,927

# of US Children reached through Measles Campaign		
Governorate/ DoH	All US children	US IDP children
Dahuk	209,055	48,041
Erbil	271,546	24,791
Sulaymaniyah	223,382	22,951
TOTAL	703,983	95,783

² The data from MoH does not include the results from the last day of the Polio NIDs in Dahuk Governorate.

³ While official reporting for IDPs seems low, it is assumed that many of the IDPs are not recorded as IDPs during immunization and are hence included in the results of the total target population.

Throughout March, UNICEF maintained its WASH operation and maintenance activities in 40 IDP camps and transit camps across Iraq, including water trucking, distribution of bottled water and hygiene kits, solid waste disposal and hygiene promotion campaigns. With the support of its implementing partners the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), UNICEF continued the construction of water systems and sanitation facilities in Harsham and Baharka IDP Camps in Erbil Governorate.

With the advancement of WASH infrastructure and service provision in camps, increasing attention can be shifted towards affected populations outside of the camps. In March, outstanding achievements in the scope of UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) included WASH emergency assistance in hard-to-reach areas in Anbar and Salah al-Din Governorates, including an inter-agency convoy, carrying among other items hygiene kits for 21,000 people. About 438 IDP families in Samarra received WASH Core Relief Items, including 10,000 sets of bottled water, 150 family hygiene kits, 15,000 sanitary napkins, 12,000 baby diapers, 400 boxes of plastic garbage bags, 1,000 buckets and toilet jars through UNICEF's implementing partner, Jannat Al-Firdous.

Furthermore, UNICEF reached 10,000 IDPs through the supply and installation of 36 latrines and 24 showers in Heet (Anbar Governorate), and 12 showers and 18 latrines in Al-Khadraa collective center (Baghdad Governorate), through UNICEF's partner RIRP, and 62,484 IDPs benefitted from the installation of 26 5,000-liter and 40 1,000-litre water tanks in Tourist city in Habbaniya, Samarra and Chibayish (Thi-Qar Governorate), accompanied by daily water trucking (163,000 liters daily average) in Khaldiya, Habbaniya, Amiriya and Nikheeb in Anbar Governorate.

Cash Assistance

In March 2015, UNICEF and the Governorate of Dahuk fulfilled a US\$5 million agreement that disbursed emergency cash assistance to a targeted 20,000 vulnerable families living in camp settings. From 4 December 2014 until 31 March 2015 project activities assisted a total of 19,974 households across ten IDP Camps in Dahuk and Ninewa Governorate, including Kabarto 1 & 2, Dawodia, Khanke, Kadia/ Rwanga Community, Bersive 1 & 2, Chamishku, Essian and Shariya, of which 510 households received support over the past month. Basic beneficiary household details of the cash based intervention are shared with relevant authorities and coordination bodies, in order to avoid duplication and minimize overlapping of interventions.

Each of the target households received US\$250 in cash. Many families have experienced multiple displacements, and moved to the camps after seeking shelter in unfinished buildings and schools. Each of these families has unique needs and cash allows them to meet those changing needs in a dignified manner and in a better way than the humanitarian actors may be able to predict.

Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF's C4D implementing partners (RI, SCI, TDH, WEO, FOCSIV, and CDO) continued their activities in IDP Camps (Harsham, Baharka, Khanaqin, Shariya, Arbat IDP Camps) and non-camp setting (Ainkawa, Said Saqid, Darbanikhan, Piramagroon, Kalar, Chamchamal, Sulaymaniyah center) in Erbil, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Diyala Governorates, benefitting a total of 10,560 IDPs.

UNICEF is utilizing a variety of tools and methodologies of information dissemination, awareness raising and social mobilization, in order to address issues directly impacting the lives of IDPs. Some of the activities include: mothers' meetings (discussing personal and menstrual hygiene, pregnancy monitoring, breastfeeding and new-born care); group discussions and tent to tent visits to actively engage IDP communities and raise their awareness on main issues in the camps (scabies, lice, leishmaniasis, personal hygiene and proper sanitation practices to address parasitic infestations); community leaders' meetings and schools visits.

Throughout March, UNICEF, through its partner RI and with the support of the Japanese embassy, organized a one-week film event (Totoro My Neighbor) in Baharka IDP Camp for an estimated 635 children aged 5 to 17 years. Additionally UNICEF's partner FOCSIV conducted animation and entertainment activities in 11 Ainkawa non-camp settings, including drawing, dance, drama and singing, reaching on average 1,100 children on a monthly basis. In Ainkawa, Harsham, Baharka, Khanaqin and Arbat Camps, UNICEF celebrated both International Women Day (8 March) and World Water Day (22 March), reaching 400 women and 1,200 children respectively through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

Funding

As of March 31, 2015, UNICEF has received US\$142.03 million (44 percent) against the US\$319.4 million SRP appeal. Winterization, WASH, and Child Protection are the largest funded sectors (at 73 percent, 50 percent and 51 percent respectively), and Education and Social Protection remain the least funded (at 31 percent and 22 percent funded respectively).

Appeal Requirements (US\$)	Funds received* (as of 31 March, 2015)	Percent funded	Funding gap against appeal
319,412,617	142,032,951	44%	177,379,666

Sector	Revised HAC requirements Sept 2014-Dec 2015 (FTS)	Funds available against appeal* (as of 31 March, 2015)	Funding gap against appeal	Percent Funded
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	63,329,700	31,372,941	31,956,759	50%
Health and Nutrition	65,000,000	26,859,280	38,140,720	41%
Child Protection	20,632,217	10,533,277	10,098,940	51%
Education	106,501,920	33,349,689	73,152,231	31%
Social Protection	23,200,000	5,042,650	18,157,350	22%
Rapid Response Mechanism	21,222,000	8,301,060	12,920,940	39%
Winterization	19,526,780	14,216,970	5,309,810	73%
Cross-Sectoral		12,357,084	(-12,357,084)	
Total (US\$)	319,412,617	142,032,951	177,379,666	44%

* Funds available against appeal slightly decreased, due to the reallocation of funds to match donor conditionalities.

Next SitRep: 15/05/2015

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS*

	Cluster 2014/2015 Target	Cluster Total Results (as of 31 Mar, 2015)	UNICEF 2014/2015 Target	UNICEF Total Results (as of 31 Mar, 2015)
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
Emergency affected populations with access to a sufficient safe water supply ^a	3,500,000	2,285,490	3,500,000	2,162,510 ^a
Emergency affected populations with access to functional latrines ^b	500,000	385,509	500,000	116,715
IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ^c	900,000	873,676	700,000	695,727
EDUCATION				
IDP children (6-17 years old) with access to education opportunities	250,000	121,905	125,000	112,567
Host community children (6-17 years old) regain access to education opportunities	250,000	239,153	125,000	158,548
Children with access to psychosocial support in education programs	60,000	36,696	60,000	21,625
HEALTH & NUTRITION				
Newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services ^d			60,000	3,019
Children provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services ^d			340,000	117,553
Under 1 year old children vaccinated against measles through routine immunization ^d			60,000	56,807
Children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against Polio in crises affected areas through campaigns ^e			IDP: 340,000	190,927
			Host: 5.6 m	5,337,865
CHILD PROTECTION				
Cases of grave violation monitored, verified and documented ^f	2,500	2,631	2,500	2,631
Children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	11,800	5,215	10,500	4,006
Children accessing Psychosocial Support Services	82,500	56,938	75,000	42,777
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
Most vulnerable families receiving child focused cash transfer			10,000 Families	19,974 Families
RAPID RESPONSE				
Sudden and multiple displaced individuals receiving essential relief items (family package/ RRM Kit) ^g			1,400,000	802,824

* Winterization indicators were removed from the list of ICO high frequency indicators, due to seasonal irrelevance, until resumption of winterization activities end of 2015.

^a The indicator includes water supply & water quality interventions, with exception of the distribution of water bottles and jerry cans, since they are not providing sufficient quantities of water to the beneficiaries. The big increase of numbers is explained by the addition of the host community members, who benefitted from the assistance of public water projects with water purification materials by UNICEF.

^b The prior indicator on 'Sanitation' was revised and will henceforth only include the beneficiaries of latrines.

^c The prior indicator on 'Hygiene' was revised and will henceforth only include the individuals directly benefitting from the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits.

^d Due to multiple displacement, the services may be provided to the same beneficiaries more than one time.

^e Figures indicate the number of children that have been vaccinated at least once. National polio immunization campaigns target all children under 5 years of age all over Iraq. Fewer sub-national campaigns target the Governorates worst affected by IDP movements. Results reflect official MoH figures (including immunized IDPs determined throughout the NIDs). Previously, IDP beneficiary figures were estimated by UNICEF according to IOM's IDP tracking figures from each governorate and the immunization coverage rate per governorate as per MoH.

^f This indicator describes the number of children verified, who have been affected by grave violations of child rights through MRM.

^g This figure reflects only the reported individuals reached through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in partnership with DRC, NRC, ACTED, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children International. UNICEF also applies its RRM strategy via direct delivery missions (UNICEF teams and supply convoys), which is reflected in other HPM indicators from the specific sections. Since June 2014 to date, UNICEF successfully opened up five separate humanitarian corridors, and simultaneously conducted rapid assessments and delivered life-saving supplies to 74,000 highly vulnerable individuals from minority communities. An additional 289,500 individuals were assisted through 13 UNICEF-only field missions and further 31,200 hard-to-reach individuals benefitted through three UN Joint Missions, raising the total to 394,700 individuals, who benefitted from UNICEF direct RRM assistance.