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Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2021

Iraq Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4



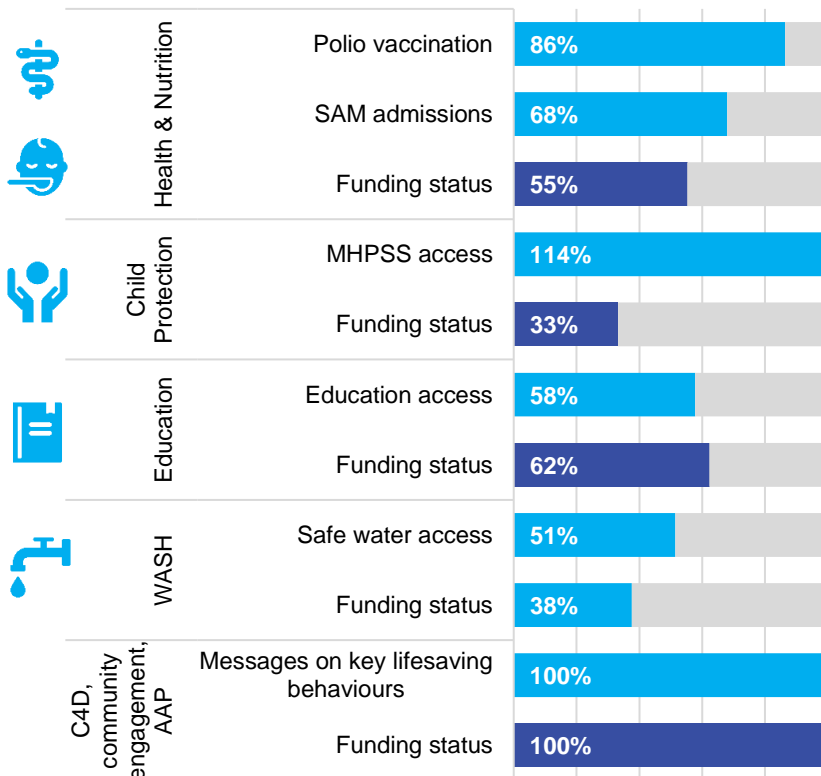
Highlights

- When the HAC appeal was reviewed, 4.1 million people, including 1.8 million children, needed humanitarian assistance. This included 2.4 million people (1 million children) facing acute humanitarian needs. However, by the end of 2021, the situation changed. According to the 2022 HNO, an estimated 2.5 million people, including 1.1 million children, need humanitarian assistance in Iraq.
- For 2021, UNICEF required US\$ 65.9 million to meet the critical and acute humanitarian needs of children and families in Iraq. As of December 2021, UNICEF's response to emergency-affected people in Iraq during 2021 was 57 per cent underfunded, with a total funding gap of US\$ 37.7 million.
- The sectors presenting major funding gaps were Child Protection (67 per cent), WASH (62 per cent), and Health and Nutrition (45 per cent). Funding shortage had an impact on the delivery of relevant services, thereby preventing UNICEF from achieving the planned targets in a series of interventions under WASH, Child Protection and Health and Nutrition.

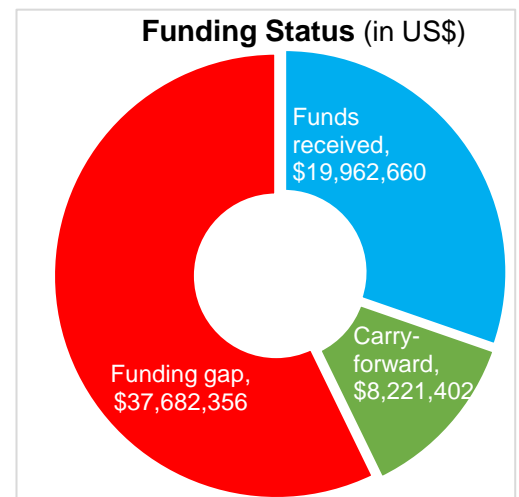
Situation in Numbers

- 1,800,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (Humanitarian Needs Overview - March 2021)
- 4,100,000** people in need (2021 HNO)
- 1,200,000** Internally displaced people (IDPs) (2021 HNO)
- 4,900,000** # of returnees (2021 HNO)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021 US\$65.9 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 required US\$ 65.9 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. The funding requirements have decreased compared to December 2020 as a result of the reduction in the People in Need (PiN) and, consequently, of UNICEF's target, which is partially due to the closure of IDP camps and the subsequent revision of the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

As of December 2021, only nearly US\$ 20 million were received against UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal in Iraq, while US\$ 8.2 million were carried over from 2020. UNICEF's response to emergency-affected people in Iraq during 2021 was thus 57 per cent underfunded, with a total funding gap of US\$ 37.7 million. The sectors presenting major funding gaps were Child Protection - including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response - (67 per cent), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (62 per cent), and Health and Nutrition (45 per cent).

UNICEF's HAC appeal in Iraq in 2021 was mainly funded by Canada, Czech Republic, the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Germany, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, and the United States¹. In addition, UNICEF response benefitted from flexible humanitarian thematic funding, including from the German Committee for UNICEF as well as from the United States Fund for UNICEF. 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 timely respond to emergency situations, reaching the most vulnerable populations in conflict and displacement-affected locations and to support underfunded areas of programming.

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. 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 humanitarian crisis in Iraq stems primarily from the 2014–2017 conflict, which led to the displacement of 6 million people.² At the time of drafting the appeal, there had been a steady stream of returnees, with 4.9 million people returning to their places of origin, and 1.2 million people still displaced.³ In late 2020, the Government of Iraq (GOI) resumed the closure of camps and large informal sites for Internally Displaced People (IDPs).⁴ Consequently, the total number of in-camp individuals dropped from 256,861⁵ in August 2020⁶ to 185,000 in the first quarter of 2021⁷. The number of out-of-camp IDPs increased from 104,000 in October 2020 to over 275,000 in February 2021⁸. At that time, overall, 4.1 million people, including 1.8 million children, continued to need humanitarian assistance. This included 2.4 million people (1,056,000 children and 15 per cent people with disabilities) facing acute humanitarian needs.⁹

However, by the end of 2021, the situation – and the numbers – changed. According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), an estimated 2.5 million people, including 1.1 million children, need humanitarian assistance in Iraq.

¹ USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA); US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM); and USA (USAID) OFDA Office for Foreign Disaster.

² 'Iraq: 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview'.

³ <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), accessed on 22 June 2021.

⁴ 'Iraq: 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview'.

⁵ Living in 43 camps

⁶ 'Iraq: 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview'.

⁷ Living in 27 camps

⁸ The number of self-settled and informal sites also increased from 575 to 950.

⁹ 'Iraq: 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview'.

These figures show a drastic decrease in the number of people needing humanitarian assistance compared to the 2021 HNO. Although immediate impacts of COVID-19 were included in the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), these are no longer under the purview of the humanitarian response since they are not specifically related to primary displacement. Based on the 2021 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA), around 182,000 individuals remain displaced in camps in the Kurdistan Region, while around 450,000 are displaced in out-of-camp settings. Over 1.2 million returnees are still considered in need of humanitarian assistance.

Key humanitarian concerns particularly affecting children included the need for improved shelters, child protection issues, including lack of civil documentation, limited access to adequate WASH services, and barriers to accessing education. The political, economic, and social instability in Iraq challenged the humanitarian response, along with COVID-19 related restrictions, especially in the first quarter of 2021. According to WHO, as of December 2021, over 2 million cases were confirmed, with over 24,000 deaths.

Security remained a major concern throughout the year, with continued attacks and violence. In 2021, ISIS operations increased, mainly within the disputed areas and Baghdad. The protests against the results of Iraq's parliamentary election that took place in October 2021 turned violent in Baghdad, with demonstrators clashing with security forces outside the high-security Green Zone.

Water scarcity is an emerging threat in Iraq, affecting agriculture and domestic water supplies and leading to health risks, poverty, and migration. The situation is likely to worsen in 2022. UNICEF, along with the Government, UN agencies and NGO partners has started to investigate measures to be taken to monitor and address the situation as it unfolds in the coming months.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In 2021, UNICEF supported Directorates of Health in governorates housing IDPs to provide healthcare and nutrition, thus ensuring maternal and newborn health, immunization coverage and appropriate growth and development, along with COVID-19 infection prevention and control (IPC). As a result, a total of 2,439,310 children and women (1,195,262 females) against a target of 2,900,554 benefited from quality child health, antenatal and post-natal services and counselling in UNICEF-supported healthcare facilities.

To reduce the risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, 2,318,786 children (1,136,205 girls) were vaccinated against polio at fixed vaccination points, against a target of 2,685,854. Immunization services also included Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG), diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) and measles or measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccines. In addition, 282,014 doses of vitamin A were administered to children during vaccination sessions.

To ensure health services for new IDP mothers and newborns, UNICEF funded scheduled home visits by community health workers (CHWs) to detect danger signs and provide appropriate referral to higher levels of care. In 2021, a total of 1,469 (719 girls) newborns were reached through scheduled home visits by community healthcare workers visiting IDP camps in Erbil, Duhok, Ninawa and Sulaymaniyah.

Throughout the year, UNICEF partnered with government and multilateral partners on COVID-19 IPC, through communications activities and procurement of equipment for vaccine transport and storage and materials as well as through training of health personnel to ensure vaccine safety. UNICEF procured and distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) and trained health personnel on its use; as a result, 4,729 healthcare workers (2,317 women) were reached against a planned target of 5,000. Health personnel were also trained on vaccination supplies stock management as well as on handling and administration of the new COVID-19 vaccines. Furthermore, UNICEF and local

authorities also supported risk communication and community engagement related to COVID-19. UNICEF remains the global partner on vaccine procurement for the COVAX Facility, with AstraZeneca, Pfizer and Sinopharm vaccines distributed to benefit IDPs in Iraq. Vaccination against COVID-19 in Iraq began slowly, but – also thanks to UNICEF support – daily dosage rates have improved considerably as availability of vaccines increased and related public risk communication and community engagement activities have been rolled out. However, vaccine uptake is still low; by late December, almost 30 per cent of people over 12 years received one dose of vaccine and only 20 per cent received two doses. “Booster” doses were introduced in late 2021.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported different partners to secure the provision of nutrition services in humanitarian setting. To ensure proper growth and development and prevent malnutrition amongst vulnerable children as well as to support their mothers in IDP camps on proper Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practice, the following services were provided: home-based visiting of new-born babies and their mothers; 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, 31,067 (15,222 girls) aged 0-59 months were assessed by fixed growth monitoring teams inside the camps’ clinics, against a planned target of 46,200. Underachievement is due to avoidance of gatherings for COVID-19 reasons as well as to shortage of funding.

Furthermore, health teams identified and managed 314 children (154 girls) with severe acute malnutrition against a planned target of 462 and 1,072 more with moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, 46,000 (22,540 girls) aged six to 59 months received multiple micronutrient powders, against a planned target of 46,200, while IYCF counselling was provided for 16,293 pregnant and lactating women with children aged less than two years, against a planned target of 139,800. This figure is related to IDP camp residents in several provinces; programmes outside camps were limited by funding and reduced access due to COVID-19 as well as to under reporting; hence there is no data for non-camp activities.

Child Protection

In 2021, 204,598 children (103,320 girls) were reached with mental health and psychosocial support services, against a target of 205,098 children. Additionally, a total of 22,231 children (9,531 girls) were provided with specialized child protection services including case management and legal support services against a target of 21,414 children. Throughout the year, UNICEF continued to support delivery of child protection prevention services including parenting education programmes and awareness raising campaigns, reaching a total of 373,395 individuals (101,855 girls and 86,910 women). Furthermore, a total of 6,199 children (3,512 girls) received legal counselling and legal representation on birth registration; of these, 4,132 children (2,199 girls) obtained civil documentation.

In 2021, UNICEF also supported the delivery of GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services. Overall, a total of 356,881 women, girls and boys (141,246 girls and 206,479 women) were reached by UNICEF supported GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services in 2021, significantly exceeding the 2021 HAC target for GBV intervention. The overachievement is driven by the GBV risk mitigation intervention carried out by other UNICEF sectors. During the year, UNICEF launched two new innovative programmes to better prevent and respond to GBV issues in Iraq. The first one is the ‘communities care initiative’, aiming to create safer communities for women and girls through transforming harmful social norms that contribute to gender-based violence into social norms that uphold women and girls’ equality, safety and dignity. The second one is an innovative and interactive virtual safe space which provides adolescent girls and women with life skills information on GBV and reproductive health.

Also, 561 children (199 girls) formerly associated with armed actors and those at risk of recruitment were provided with reintegration services including case management, psychosocial support and support with education and skills training to support their well-being, safety and community cohesion in Ninewa, Dohuk, Baghdad, Salah Al Din and Kirkuk; while 92,824 individuals (33,338 girls and 12,121 women) increased their knowledge on risks from unexploded ordnance

(UXO), explosive remnants of war (ERW) and improvised explosive devices (IED) through explosive ordnance risk education in Ninewa, Kirkuk, Missan, Basra and Muthanna.

Additionally, two important studies were completed in 2021, which were essential in informing child protection interventions: the evaluation of UNICEF supported structured psychosocial support programme and the mapping and assessment of the child protection system in the Kurdistan Region.

Finally, as part of UNICEF strategy to enhance national capacity to effectively prevent and respond to child protection and GBV risk, 920 frontline social services workers enhanced their skills on core child protection and GBV services and were provided with on-the-job supervision. The training included mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), child protection and GBV case management, parenting education, care for child survivors, and adolescent girls' life education.

Education

Since January 2021, 258,779 children (110,156 girls) gained access to formal and non-formal education in targeted governorates, against a planned target of 447,786 children¹⁰. The above-mentioned beneficiaries were reached through a series of interventions, including non-formal education programmes, rehabilitation of schools, the provision of prefabricated classrooms for IDP camp schools, and the provision of student desks, whiteboards, educational supplies, blended learning, and Self-Learning Materials (SLMs). Of the above-mentioned beneficiaries, 200,474 children (86,377 gir) received school supplies since the start of 2021, thus exceeding the planned target of 160,000¹¹.

To ensure continuity of learning during the COVID-19 pandemic, a blended learning approach was implemented in both camp and non-camp settings during the COVID-19 epidemic. Furthermore, 673 schools, against the target of 700, were supported in establishing safe school infection prevention and control procedures through teacher training and the provision of cleaning products.

During the reporting period, 26,680 young people 10-24, (12,513 girls) in Anbar, Baghdad, Basra, Dohuk, Erbil, Najaf and Salah Al Din have enhanced their life, employability, digital, entrepreneurship and leadership skills through life skills and citizenship education sessions. In addition, skilled young people were supported to practice the above-mentioned acquired skills through civic and digital engagement initiatives such as peer-to-peer education and awareness-raising sessions in camp and non-camp areas as well as in host communities. These community initiatives help in promoting the spirit of participation among young people and equip them with a sense of citizenship, thus helping to maximize physical and social well-being and empowerment. The provided life skills training and peer-to-peer education also contributed to promoting social cohesion in the targeted communities.

A Back to Learning campaign was conducted in Ninawa, Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, and Diyala, and over 400 social mobilizers enhanced their skills on door-to-door outreach and data collection as part of the campaign. Thanks to this initiative, 51,087 out-of-school and dropout children (22,989 girls) were identified, and 15,859 children (7,137 girls) were provided with access to education; of these, 14,640 were enrolled in formal education and 1,219 were enrolled in non-formal education.

WASH

In 2021, thanks to UNICEF support, 231,104 individuals (117,860 women/girls) gained access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, against a target of 449,300 beneficiaries. Access to safe drinking water was provided through provision of emergency water trucking services, operation and maintenance of water facilities and networks, and provision of water purification materials along with Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) –

¹⁰ Reach limited to only 57% of the total target in 2021 due to the under-funding

¹¹ Due to the closure of the schools due to COVID-19, UNICEF implemented the blended learning programme in the camps and non-camp areas to support the children to continue with their learning. Thus, UNICEF exceeded the target.

both in and out of camps – in Ninawa, Erbil, Sulaimaniya, Dohuk, Kirkuk and Anbar governorates. Also, as part of climate-resilient programming, solar panels were installed to generate green energy as an environmentally friendly power source to eliminate the use of diesel generators in two water supply systems in Qahtaniya sub-district in Ninawa. Of the above-mentioned beneficiaries, to reduce exposure to waterborne disease, 81,403 people (41,500 women/girls) also gained access to appropriately designed and managed latrines through operation and maintenance of existing sanitation systems, desludging as well as solid waste management in camps in Anbar, Dohuk, Erbil and Ninawa.

Furthermore, 250,327 IDP and returnee children and their families (127,660 women/girls) were exposed to appropriate hygiene practices, social mobilization, and improved public awareness, including on COVID-19 infection prevention and control, against a planned target of 1,317,000 individuals. Finally, to promote hygiene and COVID-19 infection prevention and control, 309,204 IDPs and returnees (157,695 women/girls) were reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies, including hygiene items in and out of camps, against a target of 500,000 individuals.

Underachievement of the above-mentioned target is mainly due to shortage of funding and low commitment from the local government bodies. However, UNICEF continues to coordinate with government counterparts to shift towards more sustainable WASH services and long-term planning by handing over the provision of basic WASH services in IDP camps to the government.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In 2021, UNICEF reached 853,684 IDPs and returnees (including an estimated 367,052 women/girls), against a planned target of 840,000 individuals, with multiple risk communication and community engagement interventions including dissemination of key messages on lifesaving behaviours. Interventions included community gatherings, information sharing and awareness raising activities as well as tent-to-tent/door-to-door mobilization carried out by local community mobilizers. The above-mentioned beneficiaries were reached with key messages on a series of topics, such as hygiene promotion, COVID-19 infection prevention and control, child protection issues, mine risk education (notably in Ninawa) immunization, nutrition, maternal and newborn child health, and education, including girls' education.

Thanks to the above-mentioned Back to Learning campaign that was conducted in Ninawa, Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk and Diyala, 51,087 (22,989 women/girls) out-of-school children were identified, and 15,859 children (7,137 women/girls) were provided with access to education. Additionally, UNICEF "You Can" media campaign on the importance of education and girls' transition to secondary education reached over 3 million IDPs, returnees and host community members.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

In July 2021, based on the updated 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF revised its HAC Appeal. The funding request for 2021 was reduced by nine per cent from US\$ 72.1 million to US\$ 65.9 million as a result of the overall reduction of the People in Need (PiN) from 5.6 million to 4.1 million. The targets were reduced for GBV – since the overall target for the GBV Sub-Cluster was expected to be higher – and for WASH the sector.

By the end of December 2021, the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview was drafted and the development of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2022 is ongoing. With the signing of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by the Government of Iraq and United Nations Agencies in September 2021, a more holistic approach was adopted to determine which responses are best addressed under the humanitarian frameworks and which ones better fall under durable solutions and development. These considerations will inform the finalization of the 2022 HRP and UNICEF HAC.

It is also worth mentioning that, throughout the year, as part of its humanitarian response, UNICEF procured and distributed winter kits to 3,839 IDP and returnee children (1,957 girls) to mitigate the impact of harsh temperatures during winter, especially in informal settlements. Winter kits included thermal set, winter jackets, gloves scarves and other winter clothes.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF co-led the WASH Cluster with Mercy Corps, the Education Cluster with Save the Children International, and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) with Save the Children International. UNICEF also continued to be an active member of the Health Cluster and of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster.

With the continuing reduction in availability of humanitarian funding, the clusters closely monitoring the ability of cluster partners, including UNICEF, to meet the continuing humanitarian needs with the funding at their disposal. All clusters under UNICEF leadership were able to fulfil most of their obligations by the end of 2021, despite significant funding gaps in major sectors, such as WASH, Child Protection (including GBV) and Health and Nutrition. Discussions were conducted with the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government on the sharing of responsibilities to meet the humanitarian needs of IDPs and returnees in 2022.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF Iraq press release:

- [PR: Germany and UNICEF support Kirkuk Governorate to provide 18,000 people with access to safe drinking water](#)
- [الحكومة الألمانية واليونيسف تدعمان محافظة كركوك لتوفير مياه الشرب الآمنة لـ ١٨ الف نسمة](#)

Social media links:

- [Facebook Link](#)
- [Twitter Link 01](#)
- [Twitter Link 02](#)
- [Twitter link 03](#)
- [Twitter Link 04](#)

UNICEF Iraq photo essay:

- [International Volunteer Day](#)
- [يوم التطوع العالمي](#)
- Social media links
 - o [FB Link](#)
 - o [Twitter Link](#)
 - o [Instagram Link](#)

UNICEF Iraq photo Blog post:

- [International Day of Peace 2021 – a reminder that children and young people need long-lasting peace](#)
- [اليوم العالمي للسلام 2021 – تذكرة بأن الأطفال والشباب يحتاجون سلاما طويلا للتعافي](#)

Social media links

- [Facebook Link](#)
- [Twitter Link](#)
- [Instagram Link](#)

UNICEF Iraq photo Article:

- [After years of destruction, vaccines bring hope to Mosul](#)
- [بعد سنوات من الدمار، اللقاح يجلب الأمل إلى الموصل](#)
- Social media links
 - o [Facebook Link](#)
 - o [Twitter Link](#)

Next SitRep: January 2022

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

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Annex A

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							
# of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio	2,685,854	2,685,854	2,318,786 ¹²	579,696			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	2,900,554	2,900,554	2,439,310 ¹³	639,819			
# of health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control	5,000	5,000	4,729 ¹⁴	0			
Nutrition							
# of primary caregivers of in camps and outside the camps children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	139,800	139,800	16,293 ¹⁵	4,985			
# of in camps U5 IDPs children with SAM admitted for treatment	462	462	314 ¹⁶	104			
# U5s in camps provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, screening).	46,200	46,200	31,067 ¹⁷	11,824			
# of in camps U5 IDPs children received micronutrient supplementation	46,200	46,200	46,000 ¹⁸	33,525			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support ¹⁹	791,588	180,443	204,598 ²⁰	10,660	214,000	345,026 ²¹	69,346
# of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions ²²	1,320,000	193,566	356,881	215,041			
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse ²³	2,839,436	120,750	112,134	33,533	0	0	0
# of girls and boys receiving specialized child protection services ²⁴	87,476	21,414	22,231	6,845	35,000	36,374	9,384
Education							
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning ²⁵	1,300,000	447,786	258,779 ²⁶	161,489	572,000	200,642	86,849
# of children receiving individual learning materials	1,300,000	160,000	200,474 ²⁷	34,940	572,000	136,285	79,155
# of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	700	700	673 ²⁸	243			

¹² Girls: 113,6205

¹³ Women/girls: 1,195,262

¹⁴ Women: 2,317

¹⁵ 100% women (lactating mothers). This figure is for IDP camp residents in several provinces; programs outside camps were limited by funding and reduced access due to COVID-19; hence there is no data for non-camp activities.

¹⁶ Girls: 154

¹⁷ Girls: 15,223

¹⁸ Girls: 22,540

¹⁹ UNICEF – girls/women: 70,598; Cluster – girls/women 123,614

²⁰ This includes children reached through structured PSS (112,134); through delivery of psychosocial support family kit followed by face-to-face intervention and 27,420 parent and care takers who received MHPSS as part of parenting education session.

²¹ UNICEF – women/girls: 103,230; Cluster – women/girls: 174,128

²² UNICEF – women/girls: 105,811; Cluster – women/girls: 266,412

²³ UNICEF: women/girls 38,514

²⁴ UNICEF – girls: 4,656; Cluster – girls 13,225

²⁵ UNICEF – girls: 41,541; Cluster – girls: 56,569

²⁶ UNICEF – girls: 110,156; Cluster – girls: 93,535.

²⁷ UNICEF – girls: 86,377; Cluster – girls: 65,937. Due to the closure of the schools due to COVID-19, UNICEF implemented the blended learning programme in the camps and non-camp areas to support the children to continue with their learning. Thus, UNICEF exceeded the target.

²⁸ Schools reached through SBM interventions – not under HRP- applying COVID-19 safety measurements.

# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	73,155	30,000	26,680²⁹	3,560			
WASH							
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	1,252,162	449,300	231,104³⁰	47,908	1,103,559	529,369	178,783
# of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	825,000	207,600	81,403³¹	23,486	332,299	279,376	116,583
# of children and families exposed to appropriate hygiene practices, social mobilization and improved public awareness	4,000,000 ³²	1,317,000 ³³	250,327³⁴	17,212	331,067	784,845	140,050
# of people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services	825,000	500,000 ³⁵	309,204³⁶	16,082	772,489	511,491	47,523
C4D, community engagement and AAP							
# of people reached with messages on key lifesaving behaviours (H&N, WASH, Education and CP) ³⁷	4,000,000	840,000	853,684	188,776			

Annex B

Funding Status*

Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	Funding Gap	Funding Gap %
Health and Nutrition	8,267,443	2,691,032	1,875,766	3,700,644	45%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	11,022,480	4,089,442	56,698	6,876,340	62%
Education & ADAP	13,308,624	6,102,615	2,186,669	5,019,340	38%
Child Protection & GBV	33,067,871	6,868,498	4,102,269	22,097,105	67%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	200,000	211,073	-	(11,073)	-6%
Total	65,866,418	19,962,660	8,221,402	37,682,356	57%

²⁹ Girls: 12,513.

³⁰ UNICEF – women/girls: 117,860; Cluster – women/girls: 264,737

³¹ UNICEF – women/girls: 41,500; Cluster: women/girls: 139,716

³² Overall PiN (HRP acute PiN is 825,000)

³³ 296,767 under cluster/HRP the rest is non-IDPs related response

³⁴ UNICEF – women/girls: 127,660; Cluster – women/girls: 392,501

³⁵ 296,767 under cluster/HRP the rest is non-IDPs related response

³⁶ UNICEF – women/girls: 157,695; Cluster – women/girls: 255,797

³⁷ Women/girls: 325,805