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Iraq Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2



Reporting Period: 1 April to 30 June 2021

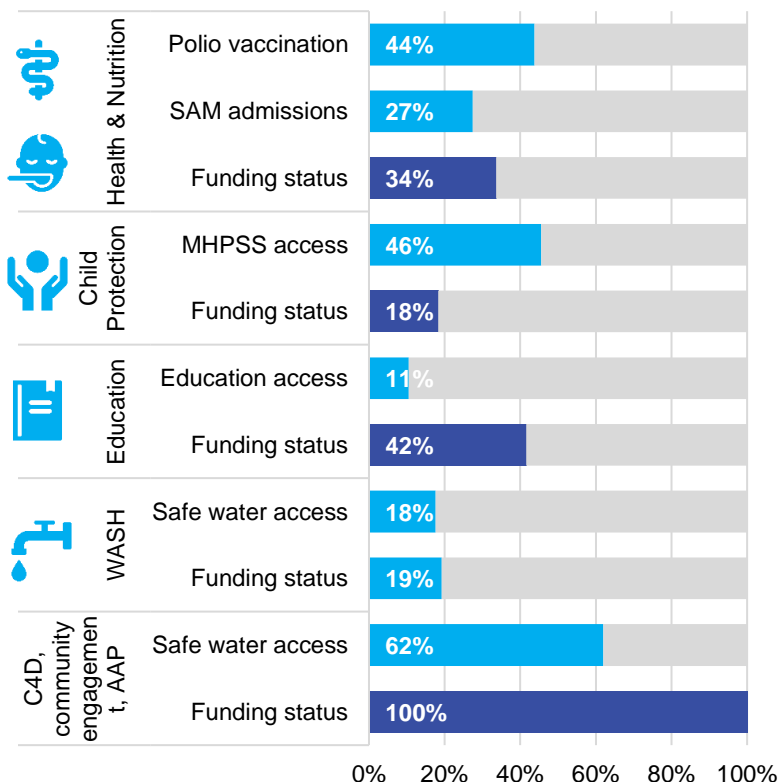
Highlights

- The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Iraq identified 4.1 million people, including 1.8 million children, in need of humanitarian assistance. This includes 2.4 million people (1.05 million children) facing acute humanitarian needs.
- During the first semester of 2021, only US\$ 9.6 million were received against a requirement of US\$ 70.8 million, while US\$ 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 75 per cent underfunded.
- 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.

Situation in Numbers

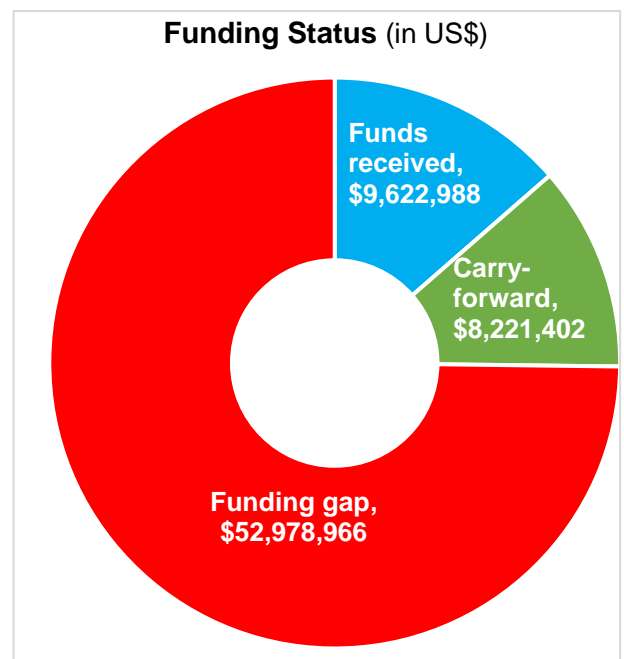
-  **2,600,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **5,600,000**
people in need (Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) March 2021)
-  **1,349,400**
Internally displaced people (IDPs) (HNO 2021)
-  **4,700,000**
of returnees (HNO 2021)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021 US\$70.8 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



*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 US\$ 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 second quarter of 2021, only US\$ 9.6 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 the first quarter of 2021 was thus 75 per cent underfunded, with a total funding gap of US\$ 52.9 million. The sectors presenting major funding gaps are Child Protection - including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response - (82 per cent) and WASH (81 per cent). During the first half of 2021, UNICEF's HAC appeal in Iraq was mainly funded by Canada, Czech Republic, the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Germany, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States Fund for UNICEF, USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), and US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM). In addition, UNICEF response has benefitted from flexible humanitarian thematic funding from the Republic of Korea. 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 people¹. There has been a steady stream of returnees, with 4.9 million people returning to their places of origin, and 1.2 million people still displaced². Overall, 4.1 million people, including 1.8 million children, continue to need humanitarian assistance. This includes 2.4 million people (1.05 million children and 15 per cent people with disabilities) facing acute humanitarian needs³.

The country is also severely affected by COVID-19, with the number of new cases increasing from 900 per day in January to more than 5,040 per day by mid-June 2021⁴. While maternal mortality has declined, neonatal deaths remain high (56 per cent of under-five mortality); furthermore, at least 200,000 infants are missing out on routine life-saving vaccinations against preventable childhood diseases⁵.

Due to both COVID-19 and displacement, 1.3 million IDP and returnee children face obstacles to accessing education, while some 1.7 million children are in need of child protection and gender-based violence support⁶. Following the government's decision to close and/or consolidate many IDP camps, IDPs started returning to their places of origin, including in Baaj, Mosul, Talafar, and Sinjar within Ninewa governorate, where basic WASH infrastructure is deteriorated and needs major rehabilitation and/or construction works. The returnee movement increased the burden on the available infrastructure, especially in areas such as Ba'aj, Ninawa, Sinjar and Hatre within Ninewa governorate, which are underserved due to low presence of humanitarian actors and lack of government capacity and commitment. A significant number of IDPs who are unable to return to their place of origin found themselves in secondary displacement.

The political, economic and social instability in Iraq is challenging the humanitarian response. Security remains a major concern, with continued attacks and violence. In view of the upcoming elections, large scale of demonstrations recommenced in April across southern governorates, including Basra, Thi-Qar, Maysan and Muthanna, requesting the government to address the issue of unemployment. In May, demonstrations in Baghdad demanded justice over the deadly attacks on activists and journalists. The use of combat unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and improvised explosive device (IED) has significantly increased during quarter 2, especially against Erbil International Airport, Anbar's Ain al-Assad airbase, Salah Al-Din's Balad airbase, and Baghdad International Airport. ISIS attacks also escalated in

¹ Iraq 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

² Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), accessed on 22 June 2021: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>.

³ Iraq 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

⁴ World Health Organization, 'WHO Coronavirus Disease Dashboard: Iraq'.

⁵ Iraq Ministry of Health, Health Management Information System, March 2020.

⁶ Iraq 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

Baghdad and disputed areas, while the conflict between the Kurdistan Workers' Party and Turkish forces also increased on Iraqi territory.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In quarter 2, UNICEF continued to support the implementation of a “continuity of care” plan for immunization, nutrition and maternal and newborn health within the context of COVID-19. As a result, since January 2021, a total of 1,183,241 children and women (against a target of 2,900,554) – 570,744 being reached in quarter 2 – benefited from proper child health, ante-natal and post-natal services and counselling in UNICEF-supported facilities.

To reduce morbidity and mortality amongst vulnerable children, UNICEF provided immunization services and vitamin A supplementation. As a result, in quarter 2, a total of 570,744 children (234,005 girls) were vaccinated against polio, thereby reaching a total of 1,175,061 children for the year (against a planned target of 2,685,854) as part of routine immunization activities at fixed sites since the beginning of 2021. Routine immunization also included Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG), measles or measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) and other vaccines. A total of 241,726 doses of vitamin A were distributed in quarter 2.

UNICEF also supported community health workers to reach 911 women through tent-to-tent awareness sessions in the IDP camps. These teams were able to reach a total of 601 (246 girls) newborns through scheduled home visits, to detect danger signs and provide referral to higher levels of care, as appropriate. For consistency with global guidance documents, please ALWAYS use the correct spelling of “newborn” not “new-born”.

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; during quarter 2, a total of 1,809 healthcare workers (543 females) were reached against a planned target of 5,000. UNICEF is also the global partner for procurement of vaccines through the COVAX Facility, including AstraZeneca vaccine distributed in humanitarian programme locations in Iraq in quarter 2 of 2021. UNICEF also partnered with local authorities in training of health personnel on the handling and administration of this new vaccine, on risk communication and community engagement related to COVID-19 and the vaccines, and provided equipment for vaccine storage and logistics to ensure vaccine safety.

Nutrition

To reduce cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition amongst vulnerable children and support their mothers in IDP camps, 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, during quarter 2, 6,497 children (3,183 girls) aged 0-59 months were assessed by fixed growth monitoring teams inside the camps’ clinics, thereby reaching a total of 14,229 since January 2021, against a planned target of 46,200. The teams identified and managed 51 children (25 girls) against a planned target of 462 – 127 since quarter 1 – with severe acute malnutrition and 215 more with moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, 7,120 children (3,485 girls) aged six to 59 months – against a planned target of 46,200 - received multiple micronutrient powders, and IYCF counselling was provided for 3,477 pregnant and lactating women with children aged less than two years, reaching a total of 8,180 against a planned target of 139,800.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to work with Government and NGO implementing partners to deliver both group and individualized age appropriate and structured psychosocial support (PSS) services to enhance children and adolescents’ resilience and capacity to address stressors related to violence, displacement, loss and family separation. During the reporting period, a total of 33,130 children (16,598 girls) – against the planned annual target of 82,183 – were reached with psychosocial support services, bringing the total number of children reached with UNICEF-supported PSS intervention since the beginning of 2021 to 82,183 children (41,004 girls).

Furthermore, specialized child protection and case management services have been intensified in quarter 2 and, as a result, a total of 5,756 children (2,617 girls) were reached with, bringing the total number of children reached with specialized child protection services since January 2021 to 11,048 (4,656 girls), against a planned target of 21,414. Additionally, 389 children (255 girls) received civil birth registration and civil documentation during this reporting period. UNICEF also continued to strengthen the skills and knowledge of parents and caregivers on prevention of violence

against children through provision of parenting education programs and awareness-raising campaigns, reaching – during the reporting period – a total of 73,514 individuals (38,603 females). In total, since the beginning of 2021, 212,013 individuals (105,845 women) have been reached with awareness raising and parenting education program.

During the reporting period, UNICEF also reached a total of 53,198 individuals (41,494 females) with GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services, in close collaboration with local Government agencies and NGO partners, thereby bringing the total number of people reached throughout 2021 to 69,513, against a planned target of 193,566; the shortfall is largely due to underfunding.

Education

In quarter 2, UNICEF and partners enabled 34,842 students (13,107 girls) to access improved classrooms and WASH facilities through light rehabilitation works and installation of prefabricated classrooms, thereby reaching 47,290 beneficiaries since the beginning of 2021, against a planned target of 447,786. This figure includes 22,679 IDP and host community students (7,212 girls) in four schools in Anbar, 11 schools in Dohuk, 13 IDP schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and 19 schools in Ninewa who benefited from the rehabilitation of schools as well as 825 students (315 girls) in Anbar and Salah Al-Din reached through renovation of WASH facilities. UNICEF also provided prefabricated classrooms in IDP camps and host communities in Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil and Salah Al-Din, reaching 11,338 beneficiaries (5,580 girls) during quarter 2.

Classroom furniture – including desks, whiteboards and educational supplies – was also distributed to schools in Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk and Ninewa, thereby reaching a total of 115,619 beneficiaries (55,883 girls) in quarter 2, totalling 167,731 beneficiaries since January 2021 against a planned target of 160,000. To enhance both access and quality of education, furthermore, School-Based Management was also improved through training of 1,361 teachers, School Management Committee members and Parent-Teacher Association members (467 women) within 430 host community, IDP and refugee schools in Baghdad, Dohuk and Ninewa.

During the reporting period, 6,520 (2206 girls) youth and adolescents (10-24) in Najaf and Baghdad – against a planned target of 30,000 – enrolled and completed structured life skills courses on personal development, active citizenship, youth entrepreneurship, digital skills and leadership. The participants were also supported to practice acquired skills through peer-to-peer education networks, thus helping maximize physical and social well-being, empowerment, and civic engagement of young people.

WASH

To reduce exposure to waterborne disease, since the beginning of 2021, UNICEF has enabled a total of 79,230 IDPs (40,407 females) against a planned target of 449,300 – 40,475 of whom were reached during quarter 2 – to access safe drinking water in Amiriyat Al Fallujah (AAF), Habaniya Tourist City (HTC) and Bzebiz in Anbar, Ashti and Arbat camps in Sulaymaniyah as well as Hassansham U2 and U3, Khazir M1 IDP and Jedda 5 camps in Ninawa. Access to safe drinking water was provided through provision of emergency water trucking services, operation and maintenance of water systems, and provision of water purification materials along with Water Quality Monitoring (WQM). Of the above-mentioned beneficiaries, an estimated 39,500 returnees newly settled in Gre-Base, Avrik and Sarsink within Dohuk governorate as well as in Ghabat areas within Ninewa governorate were also reached.

Furthermore, a total of 44,647 IDPs (22,770 females) against a planned target of 207,600 – 19,884 of whom were reached in quarter 2 – were provided with access to safe sanitation through operation and maintenance of the existing sanitation systems, desludging as well as solid waste management in AAF, HTC and Bzebiz in Anbar, Ashti and Arbat camps in Sulaymaniyah, Hassansham U2 and U3, Khazir M1 IDP and Jedda 5 camps in Ninawa as well as Laylan 1 camp in Kirkuk.

Within the context of UNICEF COVID-19 response, a total of 233,115 IDPs and returnees (118,889 females) against a planned target of 1,317,000 – 98,154 of whom were reached in Q2 – engaged in hygiene promotion interventions and awareness raising activities on COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control and personal hygiene, including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), in in AAF, HTC and Bzebiz in Anbar, Ashti and Arbat camps in Sulaymaniyah, as well as Hassansham U2 and U3, Khazir MI IDP and Jedda 5 camps in Ninawa. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed 228,672 toilet soap bars, 38 disinfection sprayers, and 9,120 sanitizer gel, reaching an estimated 240,496 IDPs and most vulnerable returnees (122,653 females) in Ninewa – 197,748 in quarter 2 – against a planned target of 500,000.

Limited funding for WASH is causing major concern for the continuity of essential WASH services in camps. New funding is urgently required if UNICEF is to fulfil its commitments to IDPs for the provision of safe WASH services.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In quarter 2, UNICEF continued to deliver social behaviour change interventions. During quarter 2, a total of 215,699 (115,277 females) were reached with messages on key lifesaving behaviours, including in Ninewa, Duhok, Anbar and Baghdad governorates, thereby totalling 520,369 beneficiaries since the beginning of 2021, against a target of 840,000. As part of the COVID-19 response, UNICEF supported the design and implementation of a hygiene promotion intervention in nine IDP camps in Duhok; community engagement interventions involved pre- and post-Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) assessments as well as on-ground hygiene promotion through local community members. In total, the intervention benefitted 88,885 (45,332 females 43,553 males) IDPs in Duhok governorate. A comparison between pre- and post-KAP assessments shows positive changes in the hygiene knowledge and behaviour of the beneficiaries.

Furthermore, hygiene promotion initiatives were conducted in Jedaa 1, Jedaa 5, Hassan Sham and Khazir camps in Ninewa; in these camps, a total of 2,724 hygiene promotion tours on the importance of personal hygiene, hygiene of WASH facilities, handwashing and environmental cleanness were conducted within tents and around WASH facilities, reaching 60,797 IDPs (34,600 females). Also, in Ninawa governorate, 63,072 (33,778 females) beneficiaries were reached in West Mosul, East Mosul and Sinjar through hygiene promotion sessions – including on personal hygiene, handwashing, MHM and dental hygiene – delivered in a women centre, Public Health Care facilities, youth centres and universities as well as through door-to-door mobilization. Lastly, awareness sessions about COVID-19 reached 2,915 (1,567 females) IDPs in AAF (Anbar) and Latifiya (Baghdad) camps.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

UNICEF Iraq is currently in the process of designing its response to IDPs settling in informal settlements. A concept-note was drafted in April 2021; this is in line with UNICEF Core Commitments for Children, the Triple Nexus (humanitarian-development-peace), and durable solutions.

In the second quarter of 2021, two contingency plans were activated: the first one to address the return of Iraqi families from Al-Hol camp; and the second one to address the issue of water scarcity, notably in the South. Preparedness and response actions were timely activated and are being supported by strong coordination as well as structured monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to co-lead 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 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.

Due to challenges in staff recruitment the UNICEF Coordinator position in CPSC has remained vacant. It is hoped to make an appointment soon. Meanwhile UNICEF child protection and information management colleagues have worked closely with the Save the Children Co-coordinator to ensure the cluster is adequately supported. In the second quarter of 2021, UNICEF completed the recruitment of a new WASH Cluster Coordinator; the incumbent was onboarded in June 2021.

Due to concerns related to water scarcity, in June 2021 the WASH Cluster activated a Water Scarcity Task Force to monitor the situation, identify hot spot locations, and organize the response. The task force is set to meet regularly throughout quarter 3 to respond to any humanitarian needs as well as to work towards a planned strategy for future instances of water scarcity in the years to come. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Global WASH Cluster, the WASH Cluster in Iraq has been selected to pilot a Water Severity Classification (WSC) methodology, developed in collaboration with Reach Initiative. The WSC is an innovative new interagency initiative led by UNICEF, Global WASH Cluster, and REACH, that seeks to provide a standardised, consensus-based, and rigorous approach to WASH analysis across contexts. Water scarcity is likely to be a relatively localised phenomenon in 2021, however predictions are that it will be severe and widespread in 2022. UNICEF is engaging with government and other stakeholders to ensure adequate preparedness.

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>

Next SitRep: October 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 ⁷	2,685,854	2,685,854	1,175,061	570,744			
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities ⁸	2,900,554	2,900,554	1,183,241	1,183,241			
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control ⁹	5,000	5,000	1,809	859			
Nutrition							
# primary caregivers of in camps and outside the camps children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling ¹⁰	139,800	139,800	8,180	3,447			
# of in camps U5 IDPs children with SAM admitted for treatment ¹¹	462	462	127	51			
# U5s in camps provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, screening). ¹²	46,200	46,200	14,229	6,497			
# of in camps U5 IDPs children received micronutrient supplementation ¹³	46,200	46,200	7,120	7,120			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support ¹⁴	791,588	180,443	82,183	33,130	214,000	112,596	49,470
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions ¹⁵	1,320,000	193,566	69,513	53,198	460,000	23,7721	116,458
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse ¹⁶	2,839,436	120,750	0	-	0	0	-
# of girls and boys receiving specialized child protection services ¹⁷	87,476	21,414	11,048	5,756	35,000	18,528	8,283
Education							
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning ¹⁸	1,300,000	447,786	47,290	34,842	572,000	113,793	65,020
Number of children receiving individual learning materials ¹⁹	1,300,000	160,000	167,731	115,619	572,000	133,989	79,155

⁷ UNICEF: females 296,115; males 308,202; Cluster: females 296,115; males 308,202

⁸ ActivityInfo (main reporting platform) not operational yet for Health & Nutrition

⁹ UNICEF: females 253; males 697; Cluster: females 253; males 697

¹⁰ UNICEF: 100 per cent females (lactating mothers); Cluster: 100 per cent females

¹¹ UNICEF: females 62; males 65

¹² UNICEF: females 6,972; males 7,257

¹³ UNICEF: females 3,489; males 3,631

¹⁴ UNICEF: females 41,004; males 41,179; Cluster: females; males

¹⁵ UNICEF: females 57,809; males 11,704; Cluster: females; males

¹⁶ Reporting platform not operation yet for this indicator

¹⁷ UNICEF: females 4,656; males 6,392; Cluster: females; males

¹⁸ UNICEF: females 19,041; males 28,249; Cluster: females 56,569; males 57,224. (a- Data collection is still in progress for some field offices and b- the total reach for Q1 is adjusted to 12,448 instead of 8,348). Light rehabilitation of schools in camps and in returnee communities and installation of prefabricated classrooms and back to learning camping (B2L) are ongoing; the target covers the Academic year 2021-22 and is expected to be met within the third and fourth quarter of 2021. The beneficiaries from online platforms will be included in Q3.

¹⁹ UNICEF: females 79,544; males 88,187. Cluster: females 56,569; males 57,224. (UNICEF reached 48,302 students (23,803 girls) in Q2 as part of COVID-19 related interventions - not under the HRP - hence, UNICEF reach is higher than the cluster)

Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	700	700	430 ²⁰	430			
children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	73,155	30,000	6,520 ²¹	6,520			
WASH²²							
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene ²³	1,252,162	449,300	79,230	40,475	1,103,559	193,651	80,907
# people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines ²⁴	825,000	207,600	44,647	19,884	332,299	107,332	56,484
children and families exposed to appropriate hygiene practices, social mobilization and improved public awareness ²⁵	4,000,000 ²⁶	1,317,000 ²⁷	233,115	98,154	331,067	439,499	224,594
people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services ²⁸	825,000	500,000 ²⁹	240,496	197,748	772,489	450,858	313,083
C4D, community engagement and AAP							
Number of people reached with messages on key lifesaving behaviours (H&N, WASH, Education and CP) ³⁰	4,000,000	840,000	520,369	215,669			

Annex B

Funding Status*

Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	Funding Gap	Funding Gap %
Health and Nutrition	8,256,000	904,954	1,873,730	5,477,316	66%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	14,848,272	2,798,696	56,968	11,992,608	81%
Education & ADAP	14,254,574	3,755,271	2,175,519	8,323,784	58%
Child Protection (PSEA and GBV Prevention and Response)	33,264,510	1,964,067	4,115,185	27,185,258	82%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Being Allocated*	-	-	-	-	0%
Total	70,823,356	9,622,988	8,221,402	52,978,966	75%

²⁰ Schools reached through SBM interventions – not under HRP- applying COVID-19 safety measurements.

²¹ 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.

²² WASH Cluster results is for HRP 2021 part, while in most camps reporting under HRP2020 rather than 2021

²³ UNICEF: females 40,407; males 38,823; Cluster: females 98,762; males 94,889

²⁴ UNICEF: females 22,770; males 21,877; Cluster: females 54,739; males 52,593

²⁵ UNICEF: females 118,889; males 114,226; Cluster: females 224,144; males 215,355

²⁶ Overall PiN (HRP acute PiN is 825,000)

²⁷ 296,767 under cluster/HRP the rest is non-IDPs related response

²⁸ UNICEF: females 122,653; males 117,843; Cluster: females 229,938; males 220,920

²⁹ 296,767 under cluster/HRP the rest is non-IDPs related response

³⁰ UNICEF: females 278,142; males 242,227