

Appeal

Iraq

Support to Internally Displaced People and their Hosts in Iraq - IRQ151

Second Revision

Appeal Target: US\$6,662,436 / US\$6,365.895

Balance Requested: US\$ 4,419,629 /

US\$3,842.999

The original text at the issuing of the full appeal remains in black

Geneva, 11 July, 2016

Dear Colleagues,

Iraq has become increasingly unstable since 2013 due to the rise of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), controlling one-third of the country. The oil industry provides more than 90% of government revenue. ISIS imposes a high cost on the economy, and increasing insecurity and financial instability have diminished the prospects for an improving economy and for attracting foreign investment.

Iraq, is currently in the state of a humanitarian crisis as a consequence of an ongoing war fuelled by ethnic conflicts and political divergence. The recent efforts of retaking from ISIS through military operations led by Iraqi security forces in Anbar has started on 22 May, 2016. Since then, people have fled Fallujah and surrounding areas in an increasing number, with more than 83,000 people by 18 June, 2016.



^{**}All text in green is for this 2nd revision

^{*}All text in blue is for the 1st revision



The sudden increase in displacement in early June 2016 reveals that the families are willing to take extremely high risks to try to escape, sometimes with grave consequences. Many people are separated from their families due to security screening. The UN estimates that thousands of families remained trapped inside Fallujah center 1.

Most displaced people from Fallujah are taken to Ameriyat al Fallujah where the government of Iraq and the partners had prepared tents and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in advance. These camps are now full and overcrowded, thus; there is a need to work for rapidly setup of similar camps in other nearby towns, namely Khalidiyah and Habbaniyah. Al Garma (Karma) district has also witnessed a high influx of IDPs that have fled Fallujah and its surrounding areas. In such situation, meeting humanitarian needs of these civilians should be the foremost important priority.

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is one of the largest and most complex in the world, impacting nearly one-third of the population. Ten million Iraqis, including 3.4 million people who have been displaced since January 2014, currently require some form of humanitarian assistance. Despite operating in one of the most dangerous environments in the world, the UN and its 180 humanitarian partners are reaching more than 2 million Iraqis every month with aid. Food security partners provide help to an average of 1.6 million people each month. The Education Cluster reaches half a million children with some form of emergency education assistance. Health partners have reached over 1.3 million people with consultations this year and vaccinated 5.5 million children under 5 years of age against polio. Around 250,000 Syrian refugees and hundreds of thousands of displaced Iraqis families receive shelter support.

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2016 prepared by UN and Iraqi government reads that the humanitarian needs in Iraq are staggering. Out of the request made for US\$861 million for 2016 to provide emergency relief, only 33 per cent or \$285 million has been received. The OCHA produced Humanitarian Bulletin issued on 19 June 2016 indicates that many projects are at risk of closure as humanitarian appeal remains underfunded.

The current ACT Appeal focuses mainly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) region where a huge number of IDPs have fled to and living in established camps and non-camp settlements. Duhok and Erbil are two Governorates of Iraq which has received the highest numbers of IDPs. On 24th March 2016, the Iraqi government announced the start of the military operation to re-take Mosul from ISIS control, which led to thousands of people displaced from the surrounding Mosul district to newly 'liberated' areas in Makhmur district, in addition to new waves of displacement from Hawija to safer areas such as Kirkuk. This has been further compounded since the Iraqi Federal Government military intervention to retake Fallujah which started on the 22nd May. ACT members Christian Aid (CA) and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) have come together to expand their humanitarian support to those affected IDPs from Fallujah, Mosul and other areas as a result of on-going military actions for re-claiming Iraqi cities from ISIS.

Iraqi and Kurdish forces have been pushing back Islamic State in the north, with support from both Iran and the US-led coalition. However, the military campaign could be undermined by the worsening political chaos in Baghdad, where parliament's refusal to approve a more technocratic cabinet has



¹ Humanitarian Bulletin, Iraq, May 2016, issued on 19 June. OCHA.



weakened the position of the prime minister, Haider al-Abadi. Adding to the pressure, a revenue sharing deal with the secessionist Kurds has collapsed and low oil prices are causing a fiscal squeeze.

The government's compilations of official economic statistics are inadequate, and data on Iraq in many of the international sources relied upon for Index grading are incomplete. Iraq's ongoing economic reconstruction has become increasingly fragile. Grave security threats and instability continue to aggravate economic and humanitarian crises.

Since 24 March 2016, about 2,400 people have been displaced from newly retaken villages in Makhmur district. Displaced people were accommodated in Makhmur, but due to heightened insecurity, they were relocated to Debaga IDP camp on 1 April. The majority of the IDPs are women and children.

Humanitarian partners are supporting local authorities with food, water, mobile medical assistance and sanitation improvements and to ensure that the newly displaced receive clothes as they left with very few belongings. Humanitarian partners are looking at identifying space for additional transit sites. It is expected that up to 30,000 people could be displaced by insecurity in Makhmur district.

This Second Revision Appeal replaces the First Revision & Extension Appeal issued on 30 May, 2016, now removed from our web site.





I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Support to Displaced People and their Hosts in Iraq – IRQ151 (REVISED & EXTENDED)

ACT APPEAL NUMBER: IRQ151 Revised/Extended APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): 4,449,629

DATE OF ISSUANCE: 11 July, 2016

NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:

ACT FORUM	
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	A) LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)
	B) CHRISTIAN AID (CA)
	C) Norwegian Churn aid (NCA)

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Food, NFIs, WASH, Shelter, Cash
- Psychosocial Support, Protection, Education support
- Emergency Livelihoods Support and Social Cohesion.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- by ACT members within the Appeal
- by ACT members outside the Appeal

KEY PARAMETERS:	Christian Aid	Lutheran World Federation	Norwegian Church Aid
Project	1 Oct 2015 to 30 Nov	1 Oct 2015 to 30 Nov	1 Oct 2015 to 30 Nov
Start/Completion Dates	2016	2016	2016
Geographic areas of response	Governorates of Sulimaniyah, Erbil Halabja, Kirkuk, Anbar, and restricted locations in Federal Iraq	Duhok, Nineva	Nineva, Duhok
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	Food Security, NFIs, Livelihoods, Cash, Health, WASH	Food, NFIs, WASH, Shelter, PSS, Protection, Education, Livelihoods	WASH



TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	Christian Aid	Lutheran World Federation	Norwegian Church Aid	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	1,934,572 2,452.040	2,100,719 3,240,929	2'597'145 672,925.65	6,662,436 6,365.895
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	223,411	1,761,133 (including funds transferred from ACT 141 to ACT 151 USD 309,911)	228'264	1,800,151
	281,586	1,779.135	462,174.08	2,522,896
Balance of requirements	1,711,162 2,170.453	339,586 1,461.794	2'368'881 210,751.57	4,419,629 3,842.999

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report		Christian Aid	Lutheran	World	Norwegian Church Aid
			Federation		
Situation reports		Monthly, within the 5 day	of the following m	onth	
Interim narrative	and	30 June 2016			
financial report					
Final narrative	and	31 January 2017			
financial report					
Audit report	and	28 February 2017	_		
management letter					

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z





For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link http://reports.actalliance.org/ The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (<u>Line.Hempel@actalliance.org</u>) and ACT Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org), with a copy to the Regional Representative, Gorden Simango, of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

Gorden Simango, Regional Representative (<u>Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org</u>)
ACT Regional Program Officer, Felomain Nassar (<u>Felomain.nassar@actalliance.org</u>)
ACT Web Site address: http://www.actalliance.org

Reshma Adatia ACT Alliance Global Humanitarian Coordinator ACT Alliance



II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The crisis

Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI):

Mosul, the second largest city in Iraq was overrun quickly by ISIS in June 2014, with little resistance put up by the Iraqi national army. ISIS forced people either to convert to Islamic religion or to leave the place. Later they occupied almost entire Nineveh and Sinjar, chasing away the Christian and Yazedi minorities and expanding their so-called Islamic State. This dramatic event created the worse humanitarian crises in a decade-long conflict-zone of Iraq. The Christian and Yazedi minorities fled to KRI seeking refuge for their safety and security. With support from the UN and other international organizations, the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) provided basic humanitarian services. The KRG, with support from international community, has been able to stop the ISIS expansion toward their region through the military defense, although ISIS is expanding their control in many other parts of Iraq. The Central Government has tried to re-take control of Mosul but has not yet succeeded.

The displacement tracking matrix maintained by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) says that despite population movements primarily being throughout Iraq, Duhok remains the governorate that hosts the largest IDP population. Currently, more than 450,000 displaced individuals are seeking refuge across its four districts of Sumel, Zakho Duhok and Amedi, accounting for 24% of the overall IDP caseload. Erbil follows with 156,000 IDPs and Sulaymaniyah with 100,000 IDPs, with the Kurdish Regional Government supporting a refugee population of nearly 30% the size of its total populationAfter a year of displacement, these people are still only surviving through external support as the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) financing has been greatly reduced due to financial downturn of the country. Additionally, the underfunding of UN agencies has also caused heavy reliance on the other humanitarian agencies for helping the displaced people to live a dignified life.

Anbar and Ninewa (Fallujah and Mosul):

Fallujah has been under control of armed opposition groups since early 2014. Civilians fleeing from Fallujah face serious violations of human rights². The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix – Emergency Tracking (DTM ET) has been monitoring displacement movements from the outskirts of Fallujah (Al Anbar Governorate-West of Iraq) since 22 May 2016 when the beginning of the military operations to recapture the city were announced. Hostilities are on-going in the areas inside and surrounding the city. Since then, people have fled Fallujah and surrounding areas in an increasing number, with more than 83,000 people by 18 June, 2016³. The newly displaced are from Al Anbar Governorate and Baghdad Governorate⁴ in west of Iraq. An estimated 50,000 civilians are still inside Fallujah. The number of displaced families is not very accurate and UN-OCHA confesses that they have not had the chance to verify everything in the Fallujah Crisis Report produced on 19th June 2016⁵. Yet, as per the assessment made by Islamic Relief-Iraq, the number of families by location is given in the following table:



² https://www.hrw.org/video-photos/video/2016/06/08/civilians-beaten-and-abused-operation-retake-fallujah

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha_iraq_humanitarian_bulletin_may_2016.pdf

⁴ As the military operation intensifies the border areas of Baghdad Governorate (neighbouring Falluja) are also impacted and 560 families are displaced from districts of Abu Ghraib, Kadhimia, Karkh, Mahmoudiya.

⁵ http://sheltercluster.us9.list-manage.com/track/click?u=e903630308c1ac052d2c02241&id=9671528bf7&e=c17aba789e



Location	# of family	# of people	Location	# of family	# of people
Bzbiz	1,344	6,720	Habbaniya	3,150	15,750
Ameriyat	4,170	20,850	Khalidiya II	550	2,750
Fallujah					
Khalidiya III	2,100	10,500	Khalidiya	60	300
Rub Hall	150	750			
Total	7,764	38,820		3,760	18,800
Grand Total:	11,524	Grand Total:	57,620		
Family		People			

Christian Aid's local partner (RESTRICTED) carried out a rapid assessment in Al Jazeera sub-district in Al Garma, on the 6th of June 2016, identifying 1600 individuals majority women and children, with 60 elderly men seeking shelter in schools, medical clinics, unfurnished buildings, and tents. The situation in Al Garma is unstable, with a lack of access to basic necessities such as water, food, clothes, and hygiene items. Al Garma can currently be described as a transit zone with newly displaced persons arriving and leaving in the hope of reaching safer areas such as Baghdad.

There is no access inside Fallujah by UN, INGOs and NGOs for humanitarian support. The sudden increase in displacement in early June reveals that the families are willing to take extremely high risks to try to escape, sometimes with grave consequences. Many people are separated from their families due to security screening. The UN estimates that thousands of families remained trapped inside Fallujah centre.

2. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI):

Both government of Iraqi and the UN have developed and revised the humanitarian response plan (HRP) for the IDPs living throughout the country. HRP 2016 has set the priorities over staggering humanitarian needs. Country-wide assessments show that 8.2 million Iraqis, nearly 25% of the population, require some form of humanitarian assistance throughout the rest of 2016 and probably beyond. Broadly, protection which includes psychosocial support, food assistance, access to basic shelter that offers protection from harsh summer and winter have been prioritized. At the local level, education has also been a priority since 70% of IDPs are living in non-camp settlement in KRI with no special school arrangements for the IDP children living in those non camp settlements. Most of the schools in KRI provide school education in Kurdish language, but the IDPs from Mosul and Nineveh can only speak and understand Arabic. This situation has overwhelmed Arabic language schools as there are too many pupils per class. Similarly, the government has prioritized to extend support for making/maintaining services to the returnees including schools buildings, drinking water schemes, hospitals, and so forth.

Since the humanitarian crises started in mid-2014, government, the UN and many humanitarian agencies have been working hard to provide services allowing IDPs to access their basic needs. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) together with local partner CAPNI (Christian Aid Program – Nohadra Iraq) and GIYAN Foundation for human rights are working to meet the humanitarian needs of the people. LWF has been able to tap resources through ACT Alliance, Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) and Lutheran World Relief (LWR). LWF continues exploring resources and providing humanitarian support in collaboration with these local partners.





Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) has conducted a needs assessment in the areas east of Mosul dam. The analysis shows that families are struggling with the lack of work opportunities, food security and a generally increased in stable commodity prices. Also WASH needs become more urgent as the ground water table is depleting and consequently increased risk for outbreaks and spreading of hygiene related diseases caused by poor access to safe WASH facilities.

Christian Aid has been responding to the humanitarian situation in Iraq since 2014 through partners in Federal and the Kurdish Region of Iraq, responding to the needs of displaced Iraqis, Syrian refugees as well as the vulnerable host community. Through Christian Aid's Iraq IDP Appeal, support from ACT Appeal IRq151 and other donors, Christian Aid and partners have so far been able to support more than 225,000 vulnerable people in Iraq.

Anbar and Ninewa (Fallujah and Mosul):

The newly displaced people are taking shelter in already established three camps namely Ameriyat Al Falluja, Khalidiyah and Habbaniya in Al Anbar Governorate. The families who are fleeing and arriving in the camps are being given humanitarian assistance. This includes provision of ready-to-eat food rations, bottled water and hygiene kits⁶. The UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) has provided tents and is rapidly building two new camps to relieve overcrowding. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing household kits and is ready to erect additional tents for the families expected to arrive from Fallujah in coming days⁷. As the number of displaced individuals increase in the camps there is an urgent need of water and sanitation, food assistance and air coolers/fans (to overcome the scorching heat as summer is at its peak).

Christian Aid is responding to those from Fallujah residing in Al Garma district, providing NFI kits including clothes, shoes, and cooking facilities. On 24th of March 2016, the government of Iraq announced the start of the military operation to retake Mosul from ISIS control, which saw thousands displaced from the surrounding Mosul districts to newly 'liberated' areas in Makhmur district, in addition to new waves of displacement from Hawija to safer areas such as Kurkuk. Debaga camp in Makhmur now hosts around 6,000 people, exceeding its 5,000 person capacity. On 1st of May, displaced people began moving into a new temporary tented site in a stadium in Debaga town, which has a capacity of about 1,000 people. Additional space will be required to accommodate thousands more expected to be displaced by ongoing military operations 8.

On retake of Fallujah, the Iraqi military is expected to move towards other ISIS controlled areas, such as Mosul, Hawija and Shirqat. This has already seen displacement towards Kirkuk, with large numbers more expected to Kirkuk. This has been further compounded since the Iraqi Federal Government military intervention to retake Fallujah. ACT members, CA and LWF have come together to expand their humanitarian support to those affected IDPs from Fallujah, Mosul and other areas as a result of ongoing military actions for reclaiming Iraqi cities from ISIS. Since the LWF is not operational in these areas at present, it will closely work with Islamic Relief-Iraq which is operational on the ground. To bridge the



⁶ The Rapid Response mechanism (RRM) and Immediate Response Rations (IRR) which is offered by UNICEF and WFP supports during the first period of displacement. This is sufficient to meet 2,050 kcal per person per day of food requirement for 3 days and hygiene requirements for 3-7 days.

⁷https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/press_release_hc_for_iraq_much_more_is_needed_to_help_the_people_fleeing_fallujah_8_june_2016.pdf

 $^{8 \; \}text{OCHA Iraq Humanitarian bulletin}$, April 2016



gap of unmet needs, LWF Iraq, in collaboration with Islamic Relief Iraq is planning to distribute food packets, hygiene kits and core relief items to approximately 2,000 newly displaced families with 10,000 individuals. Christian Aid is already responding to those displaced from Fallujah to Al Jazeera sub-district in Al Garma, in addition to those displaced to Makhmur (from Mosul district) and Kirkuk (from Mosul and Hawija). This has been funded through CA own funds, however funds are limited and CA is committed to seeking additional funds to scale up the support to those most affected.

2.2. Situation analysis

Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI):

The Kurdish Regional Government is supporting a refugee/IDP population of nearly 30% the size of its total population. With just 10% of IDPs residing in formal camps, where the bulk of humanitarian assistance is directed, the majority of IDPs are residing outside of formal camps, such as in private rented accommodation or with host families, and 17% in critical shelters 9. 18 organized camps are set up for almost 180,000 IDPs in various districts of Duhok Governorate. More than 270,000 IDPs are still living in non-camp settlements where these people have no access to better coordinated services. These people have many unmet basic needs.

Food security

Since 1996 KRG is conducting Public Distribution System (PDS) for providing basic food to its people. All Iraqi citizens were entitled to receive the same ratio which consisted of 11 commodities until 2006. With the passage of time, the items were reduced down to five including rice, sugar, cooking oil, wheat flour and financial support for powder milk for newly borne babies. The total quantity is not sufficient for the families. After the 2014 June conflict, more than 450,000 IDPs sought refuge in Duhok Governorate of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The KRG was unable to manage the PDS with immediate effect due to massive growing needs, but since November last year, KRG extended PDS to IDPs also. WFP implemented supplementary food distribution system to all IDPs in parallel in collaboration with other humanitarian organizations in view of insufficiency of calories for their survival through PDS. There is also a second factor to supplement; some IDPs lost their cards during the movement and were therefore excluded from the distribution.

LWF was one of the humanitarian organizations to support 3,000 IDP families (18,000 individuals) with basic food for six months from December 2014 to May 2015. The ration was fixed according to the WFP standard. WFP reports that after LWF withdrawal, no agency has been able to meet that gap. LWF is once again requested to resume the food distribution to ensure that IDPs receive enough calories of food for their survival. It has also been confirmed by Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2015 that food distribution is one of the prioritized needs.

To supplement in food security, government is encouraging humanitarian organizations to support IDPs with some kind of livelihood program which will eventually cut down the food distribution. This will also help people not to remain idle but rather engage in some form of work for income generation. LWF is supporting IDPs in running business of bakery, kitchen gardening to plant simple vegetable/fruits, etc. Such projects including other innovative projects need to be expanded.

Since June 2014, Christian Aid has provided food kits in line with international standards, to 19,099 families across federal and Kurdish region of Iraq. In addition, a large focus of Christian Aid's response in Iraq is supporting sustainable livelihoods. This includes, providing the skills and tools IDPs, refugees and



⁹ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix DTM Round 36 Report January 2016



vulnerable host communities to start up small scale businesses, as well as the provision of unconditional cash transfers to 1986 households, and cash for work opportunities to 296 individuals.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

The existing water system has been used to supply water to the IDPs living in non-camp settlements with minor improvement. For the organized camps, separate systems through bore holes drilling were set-up. LWF contributed in improving the water system for both camp and non-camp settlements in previous year. In addition, LWF has taken full responsibility of one of the camps for approximately 800 families to undertake the repair and maintenance work for ensuring the uninterrupted water supply.

For the same camp, LWF is responsible for supplying garbage bags to individual households for their trash. LWF mobilizes incentive paid volunteers to ensure that all households deposit these garbage bags in allocated area. The local municipal office collects the garbage and disposes in an appropriate landfill site. At the same time, LWF conducts the hygiene promotion activities through regular home visits made by its incentive paid volunteers. With regards to sanitation system maintenance, LWF has engaged a private company to ensure dislodging the latrine pits. The dislodging is carried out on a regular basis to ensure that the latrines fully functional.

The LWF has also been providing hygiene kits on quarterly basis to all families that include bathing and washing soap, shampoo, tooth paste, tooth brush, washing brush, sanitary pads for the women with reproductive age, diapers for babies etc. Although hygiene kits are very important for families, the government of Iraq is emphasizing more on sanitation and water system maintenance as there are many identified gaps.

Also NCA has put a strong focus on WASH by using its global water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) capacity, WASH programme coordinators and advisors in the field, the supported from WASH specialists at Head Office and NCA's technical expert drawn from the emergency response roster. Since the start up in 2014 in the Kurdish Region of Iraq, NCA has provided safe water and sanitation solutions and promoted good hygiene behaviour in Duhok and Ninewa Governorates for approximately 70,000 IDPs and Syrian refugees.

Since June 2014 until now, Christian Aid has provided 10,775 hygiene kits across federal and the Kurdish region of Iraq.

Non Food Items (winterization and summerization)

Temperatures in Kurdistan region of Iraq are very harsh in the winters and the summer. Often the temperatures reach 45 degrees (Celsius) during the summer months, and fall sometimes to zero or even below 0 in winter months with snow falls heavily over mountains resulting in ice. Since the displaced population does not have access to adequate shelters and warm clothes, there is a need to provide these people with the proper materials to winterize their shelters (seal-off from cold climatic temperatures) and warm clothes during the winter season, and materials who allow for cooling (provide shade and ventilation) during the summer season. According to a joint decision made by the NFI cluster, the LWF provided heaters, kerosene, blankets, mattresses, etc. as part of the winterization programme and air cooling fans and mosquito repellent for summarization programme. These items are very important to protect people from two extreme weather conditions. The infants, children, pregnant women and elderly are at health risks if these items are not provided. However, the UN and many humanitarian agencies, including LWF, have provided other general NFIs like kitchen sets, carpets, water



containers and other items in the previous year and there is no need to replace these items for the time being.

Christian Aid has provided winterization kits to 1369 IDP, refugee and host community families across federal and the KRI, since June 2014. In addition to this, Christian Aid has also supported 4517 families with other non-food kits containing items such as clothes, shoes and other essential items, as well as wheelchairs to 20 vulnerable persons with disabilities, and provided essential and chronic medicines to 3742 individuals.

Basic Shelters

The 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan suggests that there is a greater need for supporting IDPs to have access to basic shelters. In Duhok Governorate, those living in organized camps are under the temporary shelter built with tents. These tents need regular repair and maintenance. Others living in non-camp settlements are either living in abandoned houses or unfinished buildings. Both types of structures are in need of repair and maintenance regularly to protect them from extreme weather conditions.

Psychosocial support

Psychosocial support is recognized as a part of protection of individuals. The 2015 Humanitarian Response plan suggests that protection is a priority activity for these IDPs. The survivors of sexual and gender based violence are suffering trauma and depression, and suicides have risen sharply, particularly among women and girls. In order to protect these women and girls from further harassment and from committing suicide, protection against further abuse and deprivation and psychosocial support are utmost importance. In the previous year program, LWF extended psychosocial support to the needy women and girls through a technically expert local organization called JIYAN Foundation for Human Rights. It is important that the program is continued in the coming year as well.

Responding to Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) is a priority area for Christian Aid, through long term partner Asuda we have reached 4493 vulnerable women through direct specialist SGBV support services, awareness raising and outreach sessions, and job skills training.

School facility expansion

There are two groups of displaced people, one speaking Arabic the other Kurdish. Kurdish medium instruction schools are in large number and Kurdish speakers are easily accommodated. However, Arab speakers cannot have easy access since there are very few schools. Therefore, these Arab medium instruction schools are overwhelmed.

According to government data, student numbers in non-camp settlements area have increased by 10% to 100% across Duhok Governorate. It has overstretched the existing school facilities. Government has ruled out the construction of temporary learning space as the IDP issue does not seem to be resolving soon. Only the solution government has seen is constructing the permanent structure in the existing facility. Government has agreed to assign school teachers with necessary administration capacity. In addition, approximately 700 schools were also occupied at the onset of IDPs arrival. Later they were shifted to the organized camps. Those schools have run down and need some rehabilitation.

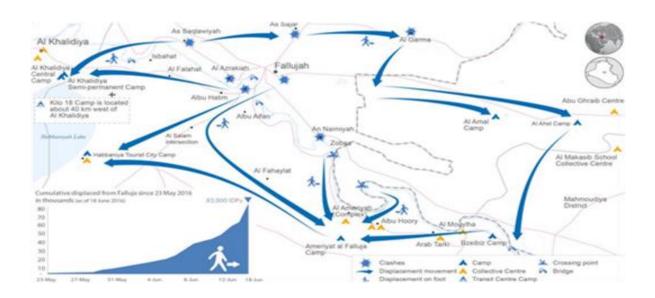
Anbar and Ninewa (Fallujah and Mosul):

Most displaced people from Fallujah are taken to Ameriyat al Fallujah where the Government of Iraq and the partners had prepared tents and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in advance. These





camps are full with a need to work for quickly setting up such camps in other nearby towns, namely Khalidiyah and Habbaniyah.



Fallujah Displacement Patterns. Source: Displacement Figures, cited in OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, Iraq issued on 19 June 2016

Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2016 prepared by UN and Iraqi government reads that the humanitarian needs in Iraq are staggering. Out of the request made for US\$861 million for 2016 to provide emergency relief, only 33 per cent or \$285 million has been received. The UN-OCHA produced Humanitarian Bulletin issued on 19 June suspects that many projects are at risk of closure as humanitarian appeal remains underfunded.

Nationally, the country is experiencing economic troubles of its own: The structures of the state are not sufficient to support the level of the crisis alone. There are many national and international NGOs who are working with the IDPs but these tend to be on a small scale with most working individually. The UN continues to work through their agencies including some local NGOs but as funding is short; this is likely to deteriorate in the coming months.

Prior to the most recent military operation, more than 75,000 displaced people from other locations with Anbar were already residing in camps near Fallujah in Khalidiyah, Bahhaniyah and Ameriyat al Falluja. CA's local partner (RESTRICTED) carried out a rapid assessment in Al Jazeera sub-district in Al Garma, on 6th June, identifying 1,600 individual majority women and children, with 60 elderly male being accommodated in schools, medical clinics, unfurnished buildings and tents. Humanitarian partners continue to provide emergency assistance. However, as the number of displaced is well above, the scope of crisis has out-paced humanitarian capacities. Contingency stocks are nearly depleted and there are few front-line agencies present.

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The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.



2.3. Capacity to respond

KRI:

Since August 2014, LWF has been operating in Kurdistan region with support from ACT Alliance and other bilateral partners. LWF has mobilized approximately USD 4.5 million and extended support to the IDPs throughout Duhok Governorate in various sectors according to needs and priorities set in Strategic Response Plan 2014 and Humanitarian Response Plan 2015. LWF was supported for its operation base by local organizations Christian Aid Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI) and JIYAN Foundation for Human Rights. These two organizations have been established for a longer period of time in Kurdistan and are providing humanitarian and development support to the Iraqi minorities.

Recognizing the longer term need of engagement and also to complement the capacity of the local partners, LWF registered with KRG back in March and has become direct operational. LWF has employed its managerial (expat), technical and support staff. LWF has capacity in resource mobilization, undertaking the operation of humanitarian support program, but for technical activity of protection through psychosocial support, it has engaged JIYAN Foundation for Human Rights who have assigned women councillors and social workers.

Based on the analysis of needs assessments, NCA is currently developing a strategy to address the needs of people in non-camp locations. NCA might scale up its activities in North Iraq and is committed to continue the WASH operations in the region. In addition, a protection programme in cooperation with World Council of Churches targeting minorities is currently being set up.

Christian Aid has been working in Iraq for over 20 years, and responding to the current humanitarian crisis in Iraq since 2014, through 6 local partners across federal and the Kurdish region of Iraq. Christian Aid's 2016 Iraq humanitarian strategy focusses on building resilience and supporting early recovery, the provision of life-saving relief and protection, as well as tackling violence and building peace.

Anbar and Ninewa (Fallujah and Mosul):

The LWF is registered and working in KRI since 2014. As part of its strategic orientation, it is scoping to expand its activities in other parts of Iraq. In due course of scoping and at the onset of Fallujah humanitarian crisis, LWF has reached to an understanding with Islamic Relief Iraq (IRI) for a joint response. With the influx of IDPs in surrounding area of Fallujah, IRI has been providing basic humanitarian support, mostly food parcels. With the recent needs assessment, the LWF is planning to collaborate with IRI for providing food parcels, hygiene kits and core relief items immediately in coordination with Provincial Council of Governor, Anbar. LWF will also make use of the existing linkage and connection of IRI in Anbar and Baghdad.

Christian Aid is currently providing essential non-food items to 1600 displaced persons from Fallujah residing in Al Jazeera sub-district of Al Garma, where the situation is dire and support is limited. Through local partner, National Institute of Human Rights, Christian Aid has provided 165 newly arrived households to Debaga camp in Makhmur with non-food items containing clothes, shoes, blankets, pillows, disposable diapers, and sanitary towels. Christian Aid is also responding to the influx of IDPs that have fled from Mosul district and Hawija to Kirkuk. Through partner Foundation of United Sustainable Development, Christian Aid is currently providing unconditional cash transfers to 93 newly arrived households in Nazrawa Camp.



2.4. Activities of Forum and external coordination

KRI:

The ACT Forum in Kurdistan Region of Iraq has been formed in March in the presence of ACT Regional Representative, where LWF has consented to take up the convening role where Norwegian Church Aid

(NCA), Christian Aid, Diakonia Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) and LWF are the members. These members are communicating and collaborating as and when necessary. This is to note that none of the agencies are operating in other geographical as well as thematic areas.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

IDPs of camp and non-camp settlement of Duhok Governorate fleeing from the place of their residence of Mosul, Nineveh plain and Sinjar due to IS imposed violence. The appeal will also cover the IDP populations who returned to their place of residence after the liberation in some parts of Ninewa from ISIS. Sectors include food security, WASH, NFI, shelter, psychosocial support, protection and education.

In Anbar, this appeal will cover the IDPs that fled from Fallujah and are currently staying in camps at Amrit Fallujah, Al Kalidia, Habbaniya and Bzebiz. The support is aimed to provide food parcels, core relief items and hygiene kits to approximately 2,000 displaced families.

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal is to alleviate suffering of IDPs ensuring access to relief assistance to targeted IDP families and their host communities.

2.2 Outcomes

KRI:

- Food security Ensured access of essential food to meet nutrition needs of the targeted IDPs living in non-camp settlement of Amadia. In addition, families are also engaged in some form of livelihood program
- WASH Uninterrupted water supply through provision of minor repair and maintenance of existing water system, maintenance of sanitation system, promotion of hygiene practices, and provision of hygiene kits ensured
- NFI Protection of IDPs ensured through distribution of winterization and summarization (Core Relief) items
- Shelter IDPs supported to carry out minor repair and maintenance of their shelters (tents, abandoned and unfinished houses) contributing to their dignified life
- Psychosocial support traumatized people provided with psycho-social and trauma counseling services





- Women friendly spaces are operated to improve women's psychosocial well being
- School facility improvement Physical facility of IDP children occupied primary schools improved through additional class room construction and water/sanitation system rehabilitation

Anbar (Fallujah):

- **Food** Ensured access to essential food items to meet nutrition needs of IDPs living in IDP camps surrounding Fallujah.
- Hygiene Kits Ensured access to essential items to maintain personal hygiene through distribution of hygiene kits.
- Core Relief Items Ensured protection of IDPs from harsh weather through provision of core relief items distribution.

3. Proposed implementation plan:

3.1 Log frame by each ACT requesting member

LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
211. 1. Oject structure	indicators	(MoV)	7.5541119610115
2:1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		(IVIOV)	
Outcomes IDP families' lived sustained by receiving timely and adequate food support	Target IDPs consumed 2,100 Kcal/ person/day	 Evaluation reports Case studies Focus groups discussion with target population 	 Significant amounts of funds available Government support
Women engaged in some forms of	Increased wellbeing of the	Case studies	continued
income generation activities to	family through additional		
improve their social and economic	income		•Target IDPs
lives			actively
Lives of the target IDPs sustained	Target populations water	Focus group discussion	participate
by receiving minimum water, other	and sanitation needs met	with target population	
sanitation needs and hygiene	with hygiene promotion	 Photos and report 	
promotion education	education		
Lives of target IDPs sustained by		Distribution record	
receiving basic NFI (winterization		 Photos and reports 	
and summarization) needs			
Living conditions of IDPs improved	Target populations	Focus group discussion	
through shelter floor construction	accessed weather proof	with target population	
	living conditions	 Photos and report 	
Target population increased		Photos and reports	
knowledge on influences in			
psychosocial well-being and coping			
mechanisms			



Overstretched and run down schools have additional class rooms constructed or rehabilitated	Teaching and learning environment of both IDP and host community students improved	Rehabilitation reportPhotos and case studies	
IDPs received hygiene kits and core relief items	IDPs maintained personal hygiene and are protected from harsh weather condition	 Distribution report Post-distribution monitoring report Photos and case stories 	
Outputs Basic food needs of 2,500 (15,000 IDPs) in KRI and 2,000 families in Anber for three month met	# of families receiving basic food ration	Distribution records and photos	
40 IDP individuals engaged in some form of livelihood program	# families engaged in some form of livelihood program	Photo and report of the project, feature stories	
800 IDP families' (4,200 individuals) in KRI and 2,000 families in Anbar hygiene kits requirement met through distribution	# of families receiving hygiene kits four times in project period (12 months)		
One camp minimum WASH needs met in Daudia for 800 families (4,200 individuals)	# of families accessed to clean drinking water # of families accessed proper sanitation system # of families received hygiene promotion education	Handing over reportPhotos, etcFocus group discussion	
14,400 people among IDPs and their immediate hosts received basic water needs through rehabilitation of their approximate four existing water systems	# of people accessed basic water need through improved system # of water scheme improved	 Construction completion and handing over report Photographs 	
1,600 IDP families' (8,800 individuals) NFI (winterization and summarization) in KRI and 2,000 core relief items needs met	# of families provided with core relief items including winterization and summarization items	PhotographsDistribution records	





850 families living in IDP camps accessed to improved shelter to protect from harsh weather	# of shelters improved	Technical reportsPhotographsCase studies	
2,000 people met their psychosocial support need	# of people taken through psychosocial counseling	PhotographsCase studies	
200 women through four operation centres accessed women friendly space to improve their psychosocial wellbeing	# of people accessed through women friendly space		
4 schools for 2,000 students benefitted through improved physical facility of their schools	# of schools construction with additional class rooms or rehabilitated educational facilities # of students accessed to	Technical reportsCase studyPhotos etc.	
Activities 1.1 In KRI: LWF will procure and distribute basic food ration following WFP standards. Recognizing the insufficiency of the basic food ration distributed by the government through public distribution system, LWF distribution will be targeted for family with no PDS card depriving from government distribution, and WFP left gaps. In Anbar Governorate, beneficiaries for food distribution will be selected through food security cluster. The LWF will ensure that the support will go only to those who have not received any assistance from other agencies. The food items need to be bought in Erbil and transported to Fallujah spending 3 to 4 days. It will be first kept in LWF warehouse and later distributed to the IDPs families. Safety measurements will be		List of Key inputs Basic food ration: rice, but sugar, tomato paste, lentils	•
addressed. 1.2 LWF will support IDP families to livelihood programs that could electricity wiring, masonry, autovocational training in order to fir companies or establish their own repair centre, running kiosk etc. For provide some work tools as well. LW and come up with specific area of wassessment before such project a	Trainers, training inst fertilizer, plastics, nails, resources etc.	itutions, seed, poles, financial	





order to know their level of income.

In KRI: The LWF will implement WASH program in Daudia camp as it has been taking the full responsibility since there was a big gap and both government and UNICEF found no agency to work on it. The LWF will buy pipes, fittings, cement, roofing sheets etc. and organize labor to repair water and sanitation hardware installation. The LWF will ensure that all trash at household level is dumped in nearby site using incentive paid to IDPs for Municipality collection and engage contractor to desludge the toilet pits. The LWF will procure hygiene kits and distribute to all families living in Daudia camp on quarterly basis. The LWF, in coordination with Water Department of local Government will also rehabilitate and/or expand the water systems to cover the IDPs settled in the host communities in noncamps. For this activity, the LWF will conduct assessment, prepare bill of quantity, advertise openly for selecting contractor and undertake the construction works. The activity can be carried out in Duhok and/or newly liberated areas of Ninewa where IDPs have returned.

In Anbar: the LWF will follow the standard list prepared by cluster to ensure that no difference is found among the support provided by different humanitarian agencies. The items need to be bought in Erbil and transported to Fallujah spending 3 to 4 days. It will be first kept in the LWF warehouse and later distributed to the IDPs families.

In KRI: 3. The LWF will procure and distribute summarization and winterization items as per the decision of NFI cluster. It will always ensure that the NFI distribution will not be duplicated. The distribution is done for the family units. For winterization, LWF will select the supplier through competitive bids and ask them to deliver the items to the site. For summarization, Government has asked NGOs to support families with cash assistance, allowing them to procure the needed summarization items, which will be followed.

In Anbar: the LWF will follow UNHCR developed list for core relief items to distribute which is considered as life-saving support. The items need to be bought in Erbil and transported to Fallujah spending 3 to 4 days. It will be first kept in the LWF warehouse

<u>Water system improvement</u>: pipes, fittings, cement, labor cost etc.

<u>Sanitation system</u>: pipes, fittings, cement, roofing sheets for toilets, labor costs etc. Contractors for dislodging, nylon bags for trash.

Hygiene promotion materials and volunteers.

<u>Hygiene kits</u>: soap, tooth paste, tooth brush, women dignity kits, washing soaps, brooms etc.

Winterization: kerosene

<u>Summarization:</u> Cluster agreed amount for Electric air cooler, mosquito repellent etc.

Cash provision if that is cluster decision

Core Relief Items: Tent for temporary shelter and household items.





and later distributed to the IDPs families.	
4. LWF will carry out the assessment for the shelter repair and	Cement, bricks, aggregate, sand etc.
maintenance needs in collaboration with cluster. Repair needs	, , 50 0 ,
will be more focused on tents. In past experience, generally there	
is need of floor improvement. After selecting the families, LWF	
will prepare bill of quantity and improve the floors of IDPs	
engaging the competitively selected contractor.	
5.1. LWF will continue partnership with JIYAN Foundation for	Services of counselors, social workers and
Human rights. JIYAN Foundation will implement the psychosocial	some toys for their children
counseling through their established unit in Khanki. Screening of	
people are done at the very first level in health centre and	
referred to JIYAN counseling clinic if necessary. JIYAN organizes	
counseling more than one time. Experiences say that some	Sewing machines, supplies for sewing,
people need almost 10 visits.	handicrafts, hair dressing, sports etc. It also
5.2 The LWF will set up four women friendly centers in Asian,	includes some resource persons to explain
Bersevi 1, Bersevi 2 and Chamsku IDP camps to address the	on the basic service providers.
needs of community based psychosocial program. Fifty women	
are expected to attend each center. Apart from using the center	
as a sharing forum space to venting out their personal issues,	
they will also know service providers, the system in place,	
security arrangement as well as vocational skills like sewing, hair	
dressing, handicrafts, etc. The LWF will set up a secured venue	
where participants feel safe and secured, organize various	
activities of learning, sharing and sports. All activities are carried	
out by the locally hired facilitators/trainers.	
6. The LWF will jointly work with governorate and education	
departments for both Ninewa and Duhok to know the needs of	fittings, steel etc.
schools. The activities will be carried out in both, areas of IDP	
settlement and return in Nenewa. There will be needs	
assessment followed by the priority setting. LWF will then	
prepare BoQ for construction/rehabilitation of additional class	
rooms as well as possible need of water supply and sanitation.	
Further discussion will be held with government and cluster to	
reconfirm. Once all parties agreed, LWF will sign the contract	
with construction company through open tender process and undertake the construction works.	
undertake the construction works.	





7. Partner's capacity building: The LWF, under this ACT appeal will jointly develop a project agreement with CAPNI for latter's capacity building activities. The activities may include developing program and management guidelines, monitoring system and tools, reporting etc. The staff members will also be familiarized on these guidelines.

Financial resources

3.2 Implementation methodology

LWF Proposed	Implementation strategy
intervention	,
1 Food Security	KRI: The LWF will undertake dry ration distribution and will also support community for implementing some livelihood program. For food distribution, LWF in close coordination with food cluster led by WFP, will identify the gaps. LWF will go for targeted distribution which includes vulnerable families who have no access to PDS and
	left gap by WFP. Items for food will include rice, cooking oil, beans, sugar, bulgur (wheat flour) etc. For the livelihood, LWF will undertake assessment of IDP women's interest and carry out the feasibility study of livelihood program. Based on the result of these actions, projects on livelihood program will be implemented. Projects like vocational skill training, and setting up small scale business could be feasible. LWF will support in training, financial resources, feasibility study etc. IPDs will work in group or individual based on type of project. Anbar:
	The LWF will procure food items on the basis of assessment carried out by IRI in coordination with the local government and UN agencies, and arrange transport to the site. IRI will arrange local logistics including the distribution at the field level. Upon receipt of distribution report from IRI, the LWF will submit the report to the donors. A post distribution monitoring shall be designed and planned together and IRI shall carry out at the field level. The post distribution monitoring report shall be prepared by IRI and the LWF jointly.
2 Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Repair and maintenance of existing water supply systems in Daudia camp and outside non camp settlement where people are living in co-existence with local communities, repair and maintenance of sanitation system in Daudia camp including dislodging of their toilet pits, depositing their household trash, and distribution of hygiene kits on quarterly basis are the activities under this sector. LWF will deploy local volunteers for inspecting sanitation and cleanliness of the area. Volunteers will ensure that all camp residents are advised in timely manner to dispose their household trash which later is collected by municipality. The volunteers will also ensure that once their toilet pits are filled, the contractor, in coordination with the LWF contractor dislodge the pits. The LWF will prepare Bill of Quantity for water system in camp and outside settlement where needs are arising. Through the selected contractor, the repair and maintenance work will be carried out to ensure uninterrupted water supply. On a quarterly basis, the LWF will distribute hygiene kits which include bathing and laundry soap, tooth brush, tooth paste, sanitary pads for reproductive age women, diapers for infants etc. In Anbar: the LWF will procure hygiene kits as per request made by IRI in the field and dispatch from Erbil. The IRI will receive items in the field. It will collect the gap list from





	the coordination unit of Government and will conduct the distribution. Based on the system established by the LWF, IRI staff will conduct post distribution monitoring and data will be forwarded to the LWF for reporting.
3.Non-food items core relief items	Under this sector, the LWF will procure and distribute NFI kits (winterization and summarization). Winterization kits will include kerosene; and summarization kits will include air cooler and mosquito repellent. For summerization, the LWF is planning to distribute cash according to the recent instruction of government. Beneficiaries will be able to procure the summarization items based on their needs, respecting their dignity. The decision on selecting families will be made in NFI cluster. In Anbar: the LWF will procure core relief items as per request made by IRI in the field and dispatch from Erbil. The IRI will receive the items in the field. It will collect the gap list from the coordination unit of Government and will conduct the distribution. Based on the system established by the LWF, IRI staff will conduct post distribution monitoring and data will be forwarded to the LWF for reporting.
4 Shelter	IDPs mostly living in organized camps are living in tents. Tents are pitched on the ground which needs to be improved with cement flooring. Some tents are also in need of some repair. The LWF, in close coordination with government and cluster, will carry out assessment to finalize the families to get this shelter repair support. If possible, the support will be extended to only vulnerable families. The LWF will hire a contractor through competitive selection and assign the tasks. In the case of non-camp settlement, as per the cluster decision, it will support families to improve their shelters and to make their living more dignified which can be of any kind.
5 Psychosocial	The LWF, in partnership with JIAN Foundation for Human Rights, will continue extending psychosocial counselling services to the people suffering from sexual and gender based violence, and those traumatized due to move from the place of residence etc. Currently working camp of Khankee will be continued. JIYAN Foundation has gained substantial experience in this area for a good number of years and has been providing services to mostly religious minorities from many parts of Iraq but living in Kurdistan region. In addition, the LWF will operate four women friendly centres. Women across the section living in camps or nearby will have access to those centres. The centres will be facilitated by the local volunteers who are trained and paid a little incentive by the LWF. This activity is expected to improve the psychosocial wellbeing of women.
6 School rehabilitation	Government and Education cluster have called for support on additional class room construction or rehabilitation of run down schools with provision of water and sanitation for schools. The government request is for both, IDP living areas of Duhok and return areas of Ninewa governorates. Special schools are established in all organized camps but all children of IDPs living in non-camp settlement are attending local schools. Due to language constraint, most of the Arab language schools are having more students and managing in existing infrastructure. LWF will carry out an assessment of those schools. A priority will be fixed to assist most needy school in coordination with government. LWF will develop bill of quantity and implement construction of additional class rooms by contractor through open contractor selection procedure.
7 Partner's capacity building	CAPNI, a local Christian faith based organization, has been in operation for more than 20 years registered both in Kurdistan and Baghdad. Prior to the IS created conflict, CAPNI's level of operation in terms of financial resources was pretty low. After the





crises of IDPs living in Duhok Governorate, it has scaled up by six or seven hundred times. The LWF and CAPNI signed an MoU at the beginning of crises in 2014 with an objective that, the LWF will put efforts on CAPNI capacity building in terms of organizational development. Under the process, the LWF will extend the financial resources which CAPNI will utilize to develop various program, management, monitoring guidelines, etc.

3.3 Implementation arrangements

KRI:

The LWF got its registration from Kurdistan Regional Government since March 2015 and renewed in 2016. The LWF will directly implement the proposed activities, except psychosocial support which will be implemented in partnership with JIYAN Foundation for Human rights. JIYAN Foundation has gained substantial experience in psychosocial counselling for IDPs since nineties. The LWF has appointed an emergency program manager, a finance manager and also arranged support from Asia Emergency Hub (expats). It has appointed local technical staff for sanitation, water supply, food security and livelihood program in addition to support staff for admin and finance. There is a the LWF management team established for smooth operation of the program in Iraq level comprising emergency program manager, finance manager, a competent local staff including hub deployment when it occurs. With close guidance from the LWF Geneva, the management team in ground will be more responsible for day to day program implementation and coordination.

All procurement will be done in Duhok town which receives good quantity and quality supplies from Turkey. There is a fair supply competition among the vendors in town and therefore, the LWF can ensure best price with good quality as well.

Anbar:

Since the LWF is not operational in Anbar, it will closely work with Islamic Relief Iraq (IRI) which is operational on the ground. A memorandum of Understanding (MoU) shall be established between the LWF and IRI specifying the roles of each agency. A Joint Project Management Team (JPMT) shall be formed with the representation of the LWF Team Leader, IRI Country Director and the LWF deployed Project Coordinator. This JPMT shall be responsible for approving the plan, procuring distribution items, hiring project staff and giving overall guidance to the project staff through the Project Coordinator.

Procurement of items shall be done as per the LWF Financial Policies whereas the hiring of project staff in Anbar shall be done as per IRI Recruitment Guidelines. Logistics, distribution and reporting of the ground level activities shall be carried out by the field project staff under the supervision of Field Coordinator.

3.3.1 Partnerships with target populations

KRI:

LWF adheres to the HAP principles for humanitarian programming, including participation of affected populations in program design and informed consent. In addition, LWF will set up complaints mechanisms in project locations in order to receive feedback on issues that arise. Signs and posters will also be placed in common areas so that the target populations are aware of the services that LWF is offering, know the duration, and how to contact the project team. At the conclusion of the project,





community leaders and target population will be consulted on project evaluations and project accomplishments.

Anbar:

The LWF orients the project team on core humanitarian principles and they will ensure participation of affected population in program design and informed consent. In addition, the project team will also set up complaints mechanisms while distributing the items, receive feedback and address the concerns.

In each distribution site, posters will be placed so that the target populations are aware of the services that the LWF and IRI are providing, know the duration and way to contact the project team. While conducting monitoring and evaluation, the community leaders and target population will be consulted and their voices are documented in the reports.

3.3.2 Cross-cutting issues

The LWF is committed to gender equality, ensuring that the protection and assistance provided in emergencies is planned and implemented in ways that benefit women/girls and men/boys equally, taking into account an analysis of their specific needs as well as their capacities. LWF considers gender aspects even more in the program design and implementation. Through the experience of current year program implementation, the LWF would like to present three experiences on how LWF has made the program gender fair.

<u>WASH:</u> In IDP camps or non-camp settlements, the LWF constructs and assigns equal number of toilets for both men and women. It also constructed washing basins separately for both sexes. The plan is made together with a group of women and men. Safety and privacy are two of the main criteria for location and design.

<u>Food security:</u> The LWF arranges distributions of food parcels in such a way that women find more comforting. Separate lines are managed for men and women during distribution of relief materials. A special arrangement is also made for elderly and people with disability during the distribution.

<u>Protection</u>: The LWF has a program for women-friendly forums which are meant for psychosocial support and human rights. Only women can participate in this forum, which was created recognizing the fact that there is little freedom for women in the Middle East culture to speak in public. These forums are expected to bring women together, share their experiences and ideas as well as cooperate with each other to resolve their problems and rights at household levels or community levels. LWF will also use these forums as a means for regular assessment for further program designing and implementation to make its interventions even more gender sensitive.

The LWF takes into account all standard cross-cutting issues relevant to humanitarian aid intervention, specifically, the priority cross-cutting issues of Core Humanitarian Standards, Protection Principles, and Humanitarian Charter. Continued efforts will be made by the LWF to better adhere to the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership principles. For example, activities meet HAP benchmark 3, "beneficiary participation" by conducting focus groups and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities.

Code of conduct policies are in place and disseminated to staff, as well as adherence to the Do-No-Harm approach. The LWF is also a signatory of the NGO Code of Conduct, it does not discriminate based on ethnic, religious or political backgrounds of the populations served. In order to reduce the potential for harm, partners emphasize cooperation and consultation with local organizations and volunteers.





Protection concerns for the program focus on ensuring respect for the rights of vulnerable groups. This includes children, people with special needs, the elderly, and girls and women, in particular those most at risk of abuse and exploitation. All partners are committed to strict adherence to the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy.

3.3.3 Coordination

KRI:

Coordination on 4W is most effective at governorate (cluster) and more district level (less actors and inter-cluster). Therefore, the LWF will continue coordination closely with relevant UN clusters and NGO/INGO networks at governorate level, with related government institutions at district level. There will also be coordination with Mukhtar (village head) and religious leaders at village level. The LWF is an active participant of UN-led cluster meetings including shelter/NFI, protection, cash based intervention, WASH and Food Security at governorate level. The LWF also regularly attends the coordination meeting organized by the government at governorate level. The LWF will continue taking benefits of CAPNI's local knowledge in terms of beneficiaries' selection, coordination with local authorities, etc.

Anbar:

The LWF through IRI, shall coordinate with Provincial Council of Governor, Anbar; the Crisis Cell in Anbar and the Committee for IDP Relief together with the Municipality authorities in order to receive the information about the beneficiary families. Such coordination shall also be done with the concerned UN clusters and the humanitarian agencies in operation for better service avoiding duplication. The LWF shall continue taking IRI on board for local knowledge, information of beneficiaries, coordination with local authorities etc.

3.3.4 Communications and visibility

The LWF adheres to ACT Communications Policies including the requirement to co-brand response effort. In addition, ACT member stickers and streamers are placed on food and NFI parcels. Shirts and hats have been produced and distributed. The LWF Iraq also received support from the LWF HQ communication team who assists in the documentation, learning and communications work. Press releases and other communication materials such as blogs will be produced to provide updates on the emergency and their response.

However, in Anber a low visibility and profile of the LWF shall be maintained till the situation allows for increased visibility.

3.3.5 Advocacy

KRI:

Advocacy is a key project intervention and this emergency response will seek to strengthen and support the advocacy position of local civil society in having an accountable and coordinated humanitarian response. There are several advocacy issues that have risen to the forefront of these forums. Accountability to IDP is critical to all humanitarian agencies. The LWF will continue advocating to Bureau of Relief and Humanitarian Assistance (BRHA), a coordination department of Kurdistan Regional Government for dignified life of the people while in IDP camps or non camp settlement. The LWF will also continue to raise the issues in various networks and clusters.

Anbar:





With the local information and knowledge, the LWF through IRI shall bring the voices of the people of concern to the authorities including Municipalities, Provincial Council of Governor, Anbar and the UN clusters for ensuring dignified life of displaced people.

3.3.6 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Activities under this appeal are in line with the priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 developed jointly by UN and Government. Since this is conflict led IDP case; no one knows the possibility of the time period of crises to continue. Therefore, there is no discussion of recovery at this stage. Should a component of the appeal not be fully funded, where possible a reduced number of units will be provided, with an appropriate reduction in staff cost.

3.3.7 Accountability - complaints handling

As described under 3.3.1, the LWF will set up complains handling mechanism and will involve the targeted population in project design, development and implementation. The LWF has developed an accountability framework has become a guiding instrument for all work carried out by the LWF staff and its partners.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

KRI:

The LWF will continue assigning a full time emergency program manager and a finance manager for the entire period of this ACT appeal. As per the need, it will also deploy the Asia Emergency Hub Team members to capacitate the field team. The LWF will administer and manage the psychosocial support in partnership with JIAN Foundation for Human Rights. Other activities in this appeal will be directly implemented by the LWF. It will ensure systemic and timely reporting and other compliance and requirements of ACT Alliance.

The LWF will receive funds from ACT Secretariat in Geneva. Iraq office will prepare monthly cash requirement and submit a request and receive funds from Geneva. The management committee will be fully responsible for making payment to approved expenditures. The LWF finance policy will be fully adhered to all financial transactions.

Anbar:

The LWF will deploy a Project Coordinator and a Finance Officer to be based in Erbil for the project to be implemented in Anbar. The LWF deployed Project Coordinator shall also act as the member secretary to the Joint Project Management Team (JPMT). Other project staff will be hired as per need following IRI's recruitment guidelines and as agreed by the JPMT.

3.5 Planned implementation period

This project is planned for 14 months (October 2015 to November 2016). Should there be change on the implementation period due to uncertainty in ground; a timely communication will be made.

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

KRI:





The LWF adheres to strict monitoring and evaluation methods and are committed to ensuring that all activities are being implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan, and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner.

Staff hired for the program will be responsible for monitoring activities and reporting discrepancies, challenges and successes. When appropriate, partners will conduct random follow up with beneficiaries through home visits or interviews and conduct qualitative beneficiary satisfaction surveys to solicit feedback.

When appropriate, program monitoring will involve several or all of the following methods:

- Repeated site visits: The LWF Program staff as well as JIAN Foundation will carry out site visits to
 observe program implementation, meet with beneficiaries to collect feedback on initiatives allowing
 the replication of good practices and taking corrective measures if necessary.
- Frequent reporting: Regularly scheduled reporting by program staff is to be submitted to the
 programme manager. Feedback on the report will be provided to IDPs beneficiaries. The LWF country
 based program manager will forward reports as per mandate to HQ who will then share reports to
 ACT Alliance.
- Capacity building: The LWF believes on working together with partners in ground for their capacity building. It will be done from the inception of the appeal development to implementation and evaluation.
- Beneficiary satisfaction surveys: In order to gauge the quality of project activities within the target communities, feedback from the beneficiaries will be solicited through beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Information gathered will inform programme implementation and strategy.

Anbar:

The LWF has institutionalized the monitoring and evaluation system and shall follow the same approach. However, IRI shall collect data from field level as per need and forwarded to the LWF office in Erbil. The LWF project coordinator in Erbil will compile report and submit the Iraq Team Leader to be forwarded to ACT Secretariat Regional office in Amman as per the reporting guideline. Through the collaborative partnership with IRI, it is expected that the project staff capacity will also be strengthened.

Should it be necessary, a revised version of this appeal may be prepared, based on suggested recommendations for project improvement.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Christian Aid

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Christian Aid's ACT Appeal response has so far focused within Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, Halabja and restricted locations in Federal Iraq. In addition to the above locations, Christian Aid's ACT emergency response program will now also include a wider reach to include the needs of those recently displaced from Anbar, Ninewa, Salah ad Din and Kirkuk governorates, which will compliment Christian Aid's current response outside of the ACT appeal.

Christian Aid's response will continue to work in the sectors of food security, NFIs, livelihoods, cash, health, and WASH, in the governorates of Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, Halabja, federal Iraq, Kirkuk, and Anbar.

4. Overall goal of the emergency response





4.1 Overall goal

The overall goal of the emergency response is the provision of emergency humanitarian aid to meet the life-saving needs of the most vulnerable Iraqi IDPs in federal and the Kurdish region of Iraq. These needs include: food, non-food items, health and hygiene items, summarisation items, sustainable livelihoods and cash transfers.

2.2 Outcomes

(For results based planning & reporting, these correspond to the section of objectives in the Preliminary Appeal format, as will be reflected in the subsequent log frame).

KRI

REACH Partner Outcomes:

- 42,000 vulnerable IDPs (8400 families) will receive sufficient food to respond to their nutritional needs in the short term to feed them for 5 days (it is expected that this food will be supplemented by food from other sources).
- 4800 vulnerable IDPs (960 families) will receive essential hygiene items including women's dignity items.
- 2700 vulnerable IDPs (540 families) will receive kitchen sets, stoves, mattresses, blankets, pillows to meet the immediate needs.
- 2400 vulnerable IDPs (480 families) will receive a summarisation kit including an air cooler, plastic sheeting, a water cooler and jerry cans.
- 600 vulnerable IDPs (120 families) will receive an unconditional cash grant of 400 USD which is calculated to cover the costs of rent, basic medication, education fees and any other essential needs for the most vulnerable families.
- 216 head of households (providing for 1080 families) will participate in a Cash for Work scheme, providing short term employment opportunities. The amount paid to participants will cover the cost of living as well as enabling beneficiaries to make connections to the host community for the long term
- 120 vulnerable IDPs will be provided with small cash grants (\$750 as average) to improve the self-sufficiency (20 families).

Iraq (including disputed territories)

RESTRICTED Partner Outcomes:

- 20,000 vulnerable IDPs (4000 families) will receive essential food items to meet immediate life-saving and nutritional needs in the short term to feed them for 5 days (it is expected that this food will be supplemented by food from other sources).
- 2,000 vulnerable IDPs with chronic health issues will receive basic medicines to cover 60 days.
- 25,000 vulnerable IDPs (5000 families) will receive Cholera prevention kits to protect their drinking water from bacteria and to clean their own water sources.
- 50,000 vulnerable IDPs will receive clean sets of underwear (Men: 2 sets of 4 items, Women: 4 sets of 4 items, Children: 4 sets of 4 items).
- 20,000 vulnerable IDPs (4000 families) will receive essential hygiene items to keep themselves clean.
- 15,625 vulnerable IDPs (3125 families) will receive 2 sets of blankets, pillows, mattress, bed sheets.
- 5000 vulnerable IDPs will receive clothes items to keep them cool in the summer.
- Hygiene kits, food, water, and NFI's to an estimated 800 households in Amiryat al-Fallujah, and Al Garma district in Anbar.





Foundation of United and Sustainable Development (FUAD) Partner Outcomes:

 Unconditional cash transfers to an estimated 348 households (1670 individuals) in Nizrawa camp in Kirkuk.

National Institute of Human Rights (NIHR) Partner Outcomes:

Hygiene kits, NFI's, and food to 885 households in Debaga camp in Makhmur.

5. Proposed implementation plan

5.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

Christian Aid will include two additional local partners (FUAD and NIHR) into the IRQ151 appeal to allow for a wider response to the crises unfolding in Iraq. REACH will continue to respond to the needs of those displaced in the Kurdish Region of Iraq, whilst the RESTRICTED partner will continue to respond to the needs of those in Federal Iraq. In addition to this, Christian Aid will include and scale up activities that have been implemented outside of the ACT appeal. This includes:

- Through RESTRICTED partner, the distribution of NFI kits including clothes, shoes, blankets, pillows, cooking materials, to 1600 individuals displaced from Fallujah to Al Jazeerah sub district in Al Garma, Anbar.
- Through partner NIHR, the distribution of NFI kits including clothes, shoes, blankets, sanitary towels, and nappies, to 209 newly displaced households (1155 individuals) from Mosul governorate to Debaga Camp in Makhmur.
- Through partner FUAD, unconditional cash transfers to 93 newly arrived households displaced from Mosul, Kirkuk and Salah ad Din governorates to Nazrawa camp in Kirkuk.

For all of Christian Aid's partner agencies the selection of beneficiary households is based on a rolling needs assessment and analysis. Partner field teams regularly conduct assessments on the ground alongside CBOs in order to identify the most vulnerable families/individuals in collaboration with local representatives of the communities. Partner staff members attend the cluster coordination meetings within which the needs and priorities are discussed with areas of greatest need being identified and verified. Following these coordination discussions partners have selected target communities according to the most vulnerable using beneficiary selection criteria which prioritizes:

- Recently arrived households.
- Female headed households.
- Elderly headed households (>50).
- Households with disabled family members.
- Households with chronically ill family members.
- Households living in extremely poor conditions such as public areas, parks, unfinished buildings or where groups of families cohabiting in the same room or home.
- Households with no source of income.
- Large sized families (i.e. more than five children per family)
- Households not receiving assistance from other agencies.

Efficient information sharing with beneficiaries is achieved with the support and involvement of community representatives that assist in identifying the location of IDP families and organizing community distributions. Both partners receive feedback through functioning feedback mechanisms which provide learning and improvement opportunities throughout the project durations.



The assistance provided through this appeal will continue to target displaced households settled throughout Iraq. Due to the high level of displacement that is continuing throughout the region this appeal aims to remain flexible to the geographic response areas.

The partner procurement manager will make the arrangements for the tendering process. The program manager will keep in regular communication with the local authorities to inform them on the distribution process. Partners will monitor and evaluate the project activities and the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries.

Christian Aid and partners places a special emphasis on the safety and security of staff members who and adhere to the organisations' security rules and regulations to minimize risks linked to the nature of the work. Prior to field visits and activities, partners seek up-to to-date information on the security situation and threats in the targeted location for work. Information is obtained through security networks, local contacts, media channels and other reliable sources.

Partners are in regular communication with the local authorities for up to-date security information and advice, and partners will only operate in areas when it is safe to do so.



5.2 Log frame by each ACT requesting member (Christian Aid)

RESTRICTED Partner Project Goals	Project Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Project Assumptions	Project Progress
4,800 vulnerable IDP households (28,800 individuals) will receive essential food items to meet immediate life-saving and nutritional needs in the short term to feed them for 5 days (it is expected that this food will be supplemented by food from other sources). 2,000 vulnerable IDPs with chronic health issues will receive basic medicines to cover 60 days. 25,000 vulnerable IDPs (5000 families) will receive Cholera prevention kits to protect their drinking water from bacteria and to clean their own water sources. 50,000 vulnerable IDPs will receive clean sets of underwear (Men: 2 sets of 4 items, Women: 4 sets of 4 items, Children: 4 sets of 4 items). 4,800 vulnerable IDP households (28,800 individuals) will receive essential hygiene items to keep themselves clean. 15,625 vulnerable IDPs (3125 families) will receive 2 sets of blankets, pillows, mattress, bed sheets. 5000 vulnerable IDPs will receive clothes items to keep them cool in the summer (dependent upon the season). 800 vulnerable IDP families (18,000 individuals) will receive NFI kits 200 vulnerable IDPs will receive essential medicines.	Beneficiaries better able to maintain their personal hygiene and dignity through access to hygiene kits. Beneficiaries able to better cope with the summer temperatures through the provision of seasonally appropriate clothes Beneficiaries have access to clean drinking water	Distribution lists Case studies Feedback forms Project monitoring reports Photographs from distributions	Christian Aid will be able to undertake monitoring and support visits to Iraq. The security situation does not deteriorate to a point where travel has to stop and the Erbil Emergency Programme Consultant is unable to visit Federal Iraq partner projects Despite the likelihood of increased international military intervention in Iraq, Christian Aid's humanitarian programme will continue as planned. There is sufficient money raised within the appeal to cover the proposed activities. With the increase in fighting between IS and both national and international actors there will be greater displacement and Christian Aid's partners will be able to respond to this increase accordingly.	





REACH Project Goals	Project Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Project Assumptions	Project Progress
 42,000 vulnerable IDPs (8400 families) will receive sufficient food to respond to their nutritional needs in the short term to feed them for 5 days (it is expected that this food will be supplemented by food from other sources). 4800 vulnerable IDPs (960 families) will receive essential hygiene items including women's dignity items 2700 vulnerable IDPs (540 families) will receive kitchen sets, stoves, mattresses, blankets, pillows to meet the immediate needs. 2400 vulnerable IDPs (480 families) will receive a summarisation kit including an air cooler, plastic sheeting, a water cooler and jerry cans. 600 vulnerable IDPs (120 families) will receive an unconditional cash grant of 400 USD which is calculated to cover the costs of rent, basic medication, education fees and any other essential needs for the most vulnerable families. 216 head of households (providing for 1080 families) will participate in a Cash for Work scheme, providing short term employment opportunities. The amount paid to participants will cover the cost of living as well as enabling beneficiaries to make connections to the host community for the long term. 120 vulnerable IDPs will be provided with small cash grants (\$750 as average) to improve the self-sufficiency (20 families) 	Beneficiaries report 5 days food security upon receiving the food kits in accordance with Sphere standards of 2100 Kcal per person per day Beneficiaries better able to maintain their personal hygiene and dignity through access to hygiene kits. Beneficiaries able to maintain their normal living practices in a hygienic manner by having access to essential NFIs. Beneficiaries able to better cope with the summer temperatures through the provision of summerization kits. Beneficiaries able to pay for essential items such as rent, medical care and education or debts. Beneficiaries learn and develop skills in initiating schemes for self-sufficiency.	Case studies Beneficiary feedback forms Project monitoring reports Photographs from distributions	Christian Aid will be able to undertake monitoring and support visits to Iraq. The security situation does not deteriorate to a point where travel has to stop. Despite the likelihood of increased international military intervention in Iraq, Christian Aid's humanitarian programme will continue as planned. There is sufficient money raised within the appeal to cover the proposed activities. Government and local authorities support continues With the increase in fighting between IS and both national and international actors there will be greater displacement and Christian Aid's partners will be able to respond to this increase accordingly.	





FUAD Project Goals	Project Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Project Assumptions	Project Progress
348 vulnerable IDP households (1670 individuals) receive unconditional cash transfers	Number of households receiving cash transfers Households report a good or very good level of satisfaction with the cash transfers	Beneficiary lists PDM	There is sufficient money raised within the appeal to cover the proposed activities. Government and local authorities support continues Security situation does not deteriorate to a level where partner is unable to implement.	

NIHR Project Goals	Project Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Project Assumptions	Project Progress
885 vulnerable IDP households (4425 individuals) receiving hygiene kits 885 vulnerable IDP households (4425 individuals) receive NFI kits 885 vulnerable IDP households (4425 individuals) receive food kits.	Number of households receiving distribution kits	Beneficiary lists Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)	There is sufficient money raised within the appeal to cover the proposed activities. Government and local authorities support continues Security situation does not deteriorate to a level where partner is unable to implement.	



5.3 Implementation methodology

All four of Christian Aid's partners have extensive experience of responding to displacement. REACH and the RESTRICTED partner were involved in te IRQ141 ACT Alliance appeal program responding to the IDP crisis in Iraq and will draw upon their experiences here to build upon and deliver quality programming. Supported by Christian Aid, local partners FUAD, NIHR and the RESTRICTED partner are all responding to the crises unfolding in Anbar, Ninewa and Kirkuk, and the activities included in this appeal amendment is a scale-up of what has already been implemented. All partners are coordinating with the relevant local authorities as well as cluster groups and camp / community representatives.

5.2.1 Implementation arrangements

Christian Aid's implementing partners are REACH, a Restricted Partner, Foundation of United and Sustainable Development (FUAD), and National Institute of Human Rights (NIHR). All partners are experienced in emergency response in Iraq. In addition, Christian Aid's locally-based Consultant is working closely with partners to support coordination, project implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Both of Christian Aid's partners remain in regular communication with the target beneficiary populations, and include them in the design of the intervention to have the best understanding of their needs.

5.2.2 Cross-cutting issues

Humanitarian Accountability:

Christian Aid has provided Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) trainings for partner staff and volunteers both face to face and through remote advice and guidance.

Protection:

Protection principles, including doing no harm continues to be a key objective throughout the program design and implementation. Child protection is also an area where Christian Aid continues to take proactive steps to ensure that children are safeguarded while participating in projects. The Christian Aid Emergency Program arranged and participated in a child protection workshop in October 2014, as part of a wider organizational process to strengthen Christian Aid's Child and Vulnerable Adult Safeguarding Policy.

Gender Equality:

Given the high priority that Christian Aid attaches to gender equality, and the organisation's intention to deliver on its commitments to ending violence against women and girls, the Iraq Crisis Appeal has endeavored to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men across the response. In order to do so all projects have been developed with reference to Christian Aid's internal policy on Gender Sensitive Programming. The Christian Aid Emergency program has kept abreast of developments in-line with the above commitments, and incorporated new guidance and tools as they become available.

5.2.2.1 Coordination

Christian Aid's Program Consultant in the Kurdish Region of Iraq has continued to engage directly with humanitarian coordination mechanisms and provided support to partners in their coordination efforts. Partners prioritize attendance at cluster coordination meetings on inter-agency needs assessments and response (including IDP Food Security, and Shelter/NFI coordination). This is in addition to its continued attendance at regular UNHCR-led coordination meetings for refugees, hosting of meetings with Community-based Organisations (CBOs) sharing information and planning activities such as distributions, and close coordination with various governmental agencies such as the Directorate of



Health, the Environmental Department, the Directorate of Education, the Directorate of Displacement and Migration and Governor Offices. The Restricted Partner is coordinating with local government-led crisis cells that have been formed in Federal Iraq, as well as other NGOs in the region.

FUAD regular attends the Food Security, NFI and Shelter, Protection and Child Protection, and WASH cluster meetings. NIHR attends the Protection and Child protection and GBV cluster meetings. All partners are coordinating with the relevant local authorities as well as cluster groups and camp / community representatives. In addition, in responding to the emerging displacement, Christian Aid's Iraq Emergency Program Officer is in regular communication with the lead cluster contacts and UN agencies.

5.2.2.2 Communications and visibility

REACH has made arrangements for branding distributed assistance items with visibility stickers as well as signage and general project communications. For security reasons, the Restricted Partner, FUAD and NIHR will not use branding of either Christian Aid or ACT Alliance and will purposely remain unbranded to reduce risk.

5.2.2.3 Advocacy

Christian Aid and partners advocate on several different levels including awareness raising of the crisis with the <u>Christian Aid's statement on the situation in Iraq</u> (hyperlinked) and advocating for a peaceful and just resolution.

<u>Christian Aid's Iraq Humanitarian Briefing Paper</u> (hyperlinked). Advocacy work is coordinated with the ACT Alliance to ensure a shared message is carried whenever possible.

5.2.2.4 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Christian Aid's implementing partners are national NGOs with a strong background in sustainable livelihoods and will apply this knowledge where relevant and possible.

5.2.2.5 Accountability - complaints handling

Christian Aid's partners are committed and accountable to the international humanitarian agreements and standards to which Christian Aid has signed up to, including the SPHERE standards. Both partners have received HAP or CHS training and hold accountability to beneficiaries an integral part of the response.

5.2.3 Human resources and administration of funds

Christian Aid's Emergency Program structure:





Christian Aid will transfer funds received from ACT Alliance Geneva to the bank accounts of partners in Iraq and keep a record of payment receipts as per our usual standard operating procedures.

5.2.4 Planned implementation period

Depending upon the funding achieved by this appeal the project activities could run for 12 months, from November 2015 – November 2016.

5.2.5 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Christian Aid will carry out at least two monitoring visits during the course of the project's implementation to the Kurdish region of Iraq.

The Emergency Program Consultant based in Erbil is carrying out regular direct monitoring visits to activities across Iraq, in addition to the regular monitoring and evaluation work carried out by the partners.

When there is no external monitoring activities by the consultant or the emergency program the Restricted Partner will be remotely monitored, except when security allows a visit by the Erbil based Christian Aid consultant, owing to the insecure environment in which they operate and sensitivities of openly partnering with Christian Aid. A number of remote monitoring approaches will be pursued, including the following:

- Regular communication with senior members of the organisation to receive updates, discuss challenges.
- Local media attendance at distributions, with published report being shared with Christian Aid.
- Photography of projects, although please note that photographs are for Christian Aid's internal use for verification only.
- Copies of relevant documents e.g. distribution lists, beneficiary IDs (in Arabic) as examples of registration procedures, receipts from purchases and vouchers that are distributed as part of response.
- Other parties involved are contacted / coordinated with if appropriate e.g. Red Crescent present during distributions to coordinate with them during the current Iraq IDP crisis response.

All ACT reporting requirements will continue to be met in a timely fashion, submitted by Christian Aid on behalf of partners.

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

Diakonia Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)

DKH implements 5 projects in Northern Iraq providing support to Syrian and Iraqi displaced people and to local host communities. The respective objectives of the projects are:

- 1. Providing the Syrian refugee and Iraqi IDP families in Kurdistan region of Iraq with life sustaining assistance to improve their living conditions and meeting some of their essential needs in order to preserve their dignity and ease the hardships they are facing in their daily lives. Targeted population, food kits distributed: 48,080 kits, food vouchers: 2250 households, hygiene Kits: 900 kits, NFI kits: 500 kits, cash for rent: 600 households, cash for work: 200 households.
- 2. To strengthen the coping mechanism of Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs, and the host community in Northern Iraq. Improve the psycho-social well-being of vulnerable Syrian non-camp refugees, Iraqi IDPs and the host community through psycho-social activities, capacity building, community empowerment and resource mobilization. Targeted population ca. 6,000 individuals.



- 3. Improve the living conditions, the social cohesion and the psychosocial well-being of Iraqi IDPs sheltered in semi-urban host communities through rehabilitation of social infrastructures assets and establishment of public activity spaces. Target: the population using ca 10 12 social assistance infrastructures.
- 4. Improve household finances among beneficiaries as a result of creating stable income generation through enhanced agricultural production and vocational skill development. 300 heads of households equipped with new tradable vocational skills and given start-up technical and financial support, 120 women equipped with new tradable vocational skills and given start-up technical and financial support, 15 drought affected rural communities will have enhanced water storage/irrigation systems.
- 5. DKH will also continue working with the partner REACH in the sectors of food security, cash assistance, psychosocial support, social infrastructure, and emergency livelihoods. The projects are co-funded by German Federal Foreign Office and German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). DKH is in close coordination and communication with Christian Aid, LWF and CAPNI.

C) Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

NCA received **USD 228'263.81** from three donors to date beside what NCA has allocated from its earmarked funds of **USD 233'910.27** and is continuing conducting the designed activities in order to meet vulnerable beneficiary's basic needs.

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is planning to provide support to 50,000 people in the WASH sector in the geographic area of Duhok.

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

Ensure resilient, durable and equitable access to appropriate WASH services for 50 000 of the most vulnerable, critically affected girls, boys, men and women in Duhok Governorate.

2.2 Outcomes

<u>Outcome 1</u>: Provision of safe, resilient, durable and appropriate water supply and sources to meet drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs to 50 000 IDPs in Duhok Governorate.

<u>Outcome 2</u>: Provision of safe, resilient, durable, and appropriate sanitation facilities and services for 50 000 IDPs in Duhok Governorates.

Outcome 3: Provision of hygiene items and promotion services to 50 000 IDPs in Duhok Governorate.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

The overall goal of the program is to ensure resilient, durable and equitable access to appropriate WASH services for 50,000 of the most vulnerable, critically affected girls, boys, men and women in Duhok Governorate. The costs will cover operations and maintenance in Kabarto camps 1&2 Qadiya and Mamrashan, and the phasing out of NCA operations in the Mamrashan camp and handing over the responsibility to the regional authorities. This is part of a larger process, in which the UN and the other INGOs are handing over responsibility to regional authorities, in order to free capacity to respond to needs in newly liberated areas, IDPs in host communities and IDPs/local population in disputed areas.



The main program components are:

- Handing over the project covering provision of safe and appropriate water supply and sources to meet drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs, maintenance of appropriate sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion services to IDPs living in Mamrashan camp in Duhok Governorate.
- Providing access to safe and sufficient amounts of drinkable water, solid waste management, and desludging of septic tanks, are the biggest needs within the WASH sector, geographically limited to Duhok area, including:
 - o Water treatment of existing water supply
 - o Water quality testing
 - o Ensure that the IDPs have access to adequate amounts of drinking water. Water will be trucked if necessary
 - Garbage handling
 - o Maintenance of drinking water systems, sewage and drainage systems.
 - o Desludging of septic tanks
 - o Hygiene promotion
 - o Hygiene items distribution
 - o Other WASH related work



3.2 Log frame by each ACT requesting member (Norwegian Church Aid)

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal Ensure resilient, durable and equitable access to appropriate WASH services for 50,000 of the most vulnerable, critically affected girls, boys, men and women in Duhok Governorate			No assumptions
Outcome 1 Provision of safe, resilient, durable and appropriate water supply and sources to meet drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs to 50,000 IDPs and returnees in Duhok Governorate.	and appropriate water supply	Indicator performance tracking Photos Case studies KAP report (pre and post) Monitoring reports Beneficiaries feedback	 No further influx of returnees/ IDPs in targeted areas The local security situation is sufficiently stable to operate in highly volatile conditions The area of operations is secure from the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest The Government and governmental line agencies are supportive of the intervention.

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Outputs Operation and maintenance of water distribution network in 4 IDP camps.	% of drinking water samples with free residual chlorine concentration within desirable range (0,2-0,5mg/l) (taken at water collection and/or use points). Amount of handled drinking water related complaints. Can provide details about each complaint if necessary.	 Indicator performance tracking Photos Case studies Monitoring reports 	 The local government and camp leaders are willing support the project activities and to cooperate in relief efforts.
Outcome 2 Provision of safe, resilient, durable, and appropriate sanitation facilities and services for 50,000 IDPs and returnees in Duhok Governorate.	No of men, women, boys and girls with continued access to sufficient, safe, durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and services Activity indicator: # of people served by latrines Amount of handled sanitation water related complaints. Can provide details about each complaint if necessary.	Indicator performance tracking Photos Case studies KAP report (pre and post) Monitoring reports Beneficia ries feedback	 No further influx of returnees/IDPs in targeted areas The local security situation is sufficiently stable to operate in highly volatile conditions The area of operations is secure from the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest The government and governmental line agencies are supportive of the intervention.
Outputs	Number of (men, women and children) IDPs	Indicator performance tracking	• The local government
Repair, maintenance and desludging of 500	have been provided with appropriate and	Photos	and camp leaders are
sanitation facilities	functioning sanitation facilities that meet	Case studies	willing to support the
Ensuring that living environment is free	Sphere standards (or better).	Monitoring reports	project activities and to
from human faces in four IDP camps	Number of human settlements free of solid	Beneficiaries' feedback.	cooperate in relief

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Solid waste management in four IDP camps.	waste on and around the site.		efforts.
Outcome 3 Provision of durable and appropriate hygiene promotion services to 50,000 IDPs in Duhok Governorate.	100% of the entitled men, women, boys and girls will have access to appropriate hygiene items.	 Registration lists Indicator tracking cards (ITC) Photos Post distribution Monitoring survey and report (PDM). 	 No further influx of returnees/IDPs in targeted areas The local security situation is sufficiently stable The area of operations is secure from the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest The government and governmental line agencies are supportive of the intervention.
Outputs Distribution of 7,700 hygiene kits IDPs and returnees are trained to practice appropriate hygiene behavior to prevent diseases related to poor hygiene practices in 6 local communities and two IDP Camps.	Number of people reached through Hygiene Promotion 100 % of the hygiene promoters are trained in Hygiene promotion using PHAST and CHAST approaches and hygiene promotion messages 90 % of the surveyed people can recite at least three methods to avoid diarrhea.	 Attending lists Indicator tracking cards (ITC) Photos Case studies KAP report (pre and post) Monitoring reports Beneficiaries' feedback. 	The local government and camp leaders are willing support the project activities and to cooperate in relief efforts.
Activities Water – Outcome 1 Construction of sustainable water network, in Meeting with IDPs' representative and local of Meeting with local Govt and local WASH clust	ncluding constructing new boreholes ommunities in target areas	 List of Key inputs Needs assessment Procurement of construction materials Construction materials 	Relief items and construction materials are available in the market or there is excessive inflation Targeted households are

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Detailed need assessment for identification and verification of the information regarding • WASH Kits (Disinfection and chlorination of willing to change their water needs and gaps water, sanitation and water) hygiene related behaviors Identifying sites and sources need to rehabilitate and upgrade Trainings Community support to Water testing of water sources Awareness raising women's participation in Marking of safe and unsafe water sources (well, boreholes) Tool Kit for O&M the project activities Identifying water sources for rehabilitation in compliance with Sphere standards Cleaning kits IDPs do not need to be Distributing WASH tool kit for disinfection and chlorination of water sources and storage Skilled Human resource relocated to other places containers before first use and regular cleaning/disinfection during operations Hygiene kits to access relief assistance. Distributing WASH tool-kit for repair and maintenance of water sources Monitoring of the activities in the field Post distribution monitoring and collecting feedback from beneficiary families Collecting case studies Reporting.



3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

NCA is operational in KR-I and assumes the full responsibility for planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting. NCA is registered in KR-I and are coordinating all activities with the local government and authorities in area of operation. This includes information sharing and joint programming in many occasions to ensure local authorities ownership.

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

The priority needs of the IDPS were identified in consultation with local communities, IDPs and local authorities using Rapid Need Assessment form. NCA is already working in the area and forming WASH Committees, these committee members would be further involved in verification and implementation of proposed intervention. IDPs are not the only beneficiaries of the proposed action.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Gender: The Dohuk WASH Working Group has highlighted the need to address gender in all aspects of programing. Iraqi society is conservative, which means women and girls face major problems when displaced as they are not able to have the same levels of privacy that they enjoy at home. Meeting women's and girls' needs for privacy and dignity is of the highest importance for WASH responses. NCA ensures that gender is addressed in program design, implementation, reporting i.e. with gender disaggregated statistics, and during the recruitment of national staff. During our current implementation period NCA has secured and will continue to ensure women's participation by inviting both husbands and wives to consultations, and by organizing separate discussion groups for women facilitated by women, especially for hygiene promotion. NCA has and will continue to address women and girls' special needs through inclusion of feminine sanitary pads in hygiene kits.

Disability: NCA has developed a referral system to address the needs of the disabled in our operation and maintenance activities. NCA has ensured that the needs of this group are addressed properly and that they have unfettered access to camp sanitary facilities.

NCA is striving to mainstream conflict sensitivity within all development of the emergency interventions. Its conflict-sensitivity program is built upon carefully analysis of power relations and act as enabler of local ownership through community participation.

NCA places a high importance on participation. Throughout the implementation, NCA has identified ways to ensure sustainability among the IDPs and other stakeholders; and will cooperate to build local capacities to maximize the benefits and outcomes of the program. Local staff has been hired and trained; currently NCA has trained 10 female and 12 male Hygiene Promoters. We do and will continue to work closely with our hygiene promotion team, in order to strengthen their influence in decision making.

The transition of specific components of the WASH program will be carried out gradually as local and governmental capacity will be reinforced. NCA will continue to identify the IDPs needs and discuss solutions among the UN clusters.



The uncertainty of the political and security context in the country requires NCA to continue monitor and observe the changing operating environment to properly identify an exit strategy that would align with the evolving situation.

<u>Environment</u>: Grounded in NCA's Statement of Principles is a commitment to the protection of the environment. NCA will contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources for the common good of all humanity to the benefit of future generations. Environmental considerations are to be integrated into the planning and implementation of all development initiatives, regardless of their sector of focus. Contamination of the environment will be reduced due to safe disposal of grey water, garbage collection and safe hygiene behavior. We'll include consultation with professor at the local university to avoid depleting ground water resources. For pollution resulting from improper disposal of human waste, UNHRC will be consulted. NCA is in process to include information and risk mitigating measures for solid waste management after consulting national Iraqi organization.

<u>Protection</u> from harassment and gender-based violence: As the most vulnerable segment of the population in regards to water, sanitation, and health are women and children. Improving water supply and sanitation facilities will provide more protection from aggression and gender-based violence. Reducing the contamination of waterborne diseases will also provide increased protection to girls and children who are more affected by this.

<u>Humanitarian</u> Accountability Principles (HAP)/Do No Harm: As a certified organisation under the Humanitarian Accountability Principles, NCA works in line with international standards and sound accountability practices. The same applies for the Do No Harm principles, in which NCA Iraq staff is trained. NCA will be held accountable to camp residents, as complaints mechanism will be established and explained. There will be designated female monitors who will be responsible for handling gender-related complaints. NCA strives to mainstream conflict sensitivity into all of its humanitarian interventions.

3.3.4 Coordination

Since the beginning of November 2015, NCA contacts were established with UNICEF in Dohuk in order to become an active partner of the WASH cluster and implement the WASH activities in one of the new built IDP the camps. After UNICEF pulled out of the cluster coordination role, NCA has taken the co-chair as coordinator since June 2016. NCA is committed to international humanitarian standards and accountability mechanisms. NCA is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP).

NCA has received registration in Kurdistan and are coordinating all the activities with the local government and authorities in our area of operation. This includes information sharing and joint programming in many occasions to ensure local authorities ownership. During the last week of January 2015 the Kurdish regional government has established a new management structure that has combined the government agencies responsible for IDP and refugees into on agency named BRHA. NCA has a closing working relationship with both the camp management teams and BRHA representatives.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

Together with other international actors, NCA has adopted a low visibility protocol, implying that installations, cars and other physical infrastructure has limited visibility. Communication with stakeholders and information boards contain information about NCAs vision and mission, roles and responsibilities in the Area of Operation.

Support to IDPs and their Host Communities-IRQ151 Second Revision 3.3.6 Advocacy



The NCA KRI program feeds into the NCA Global Strategy and advocacy priorities. Given the current influx of refugees from this region, NCA is committed together with other actors, to work systematically towards national and international actors to seek a sustainable and comprehensive political solution to the current crisis. In addition, substantial advocacy efforts are invested to ensure sufficient additional funding for the Syrian/Iragi crisis.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

In line with the LRRD-principles, NCA will focus on the early recovery and rehabilitation of infrastructure in newly liberated areas. Further, the pressure on the infrastructure in the Kurdish Region, cannot be underestimated. To avoid further deterioration and collapse of water and sanitation systems in the region, maintenance of existing infrastructure is important. NCA coordinates closely with Kurdish Authorities and UN to identify areas of intervention.

3.3.8 Accountability - complaints handling

NCA is committed to the principles of participation and downward accountability. NCA is a Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) certified agency, and has ensured the involvement of beneficiaries in the assessment to identify the needs of target population and in designing the project. The priority needs of the IDPs have been identified in consultation with local communities and IDPs using a Needs Assessment form. Meetings with IDPs representatives and local population in the targeted villages were carried out to identify the urgent and unmet needs.

NCA will continue to consult with the community throughout the project implementation phase through consultations, hygiene promoters and monitoring teams. Separate WASH committees for men and women will be established in target areas with the participation of children to manage common water sources, sanitation facilities and hygiene activities. These committees will also take care of maintenance of the new installed and repaired boreholes, waste bins after the completion of the project to increase sustainability, local ownership and resilience.

There will be a complaints mechanism in place for complaints from the community or IDPs in line with HAP. Banners will be displayed at distribution points having complete details/ contacts for complaint handling mechanism. Received complaints will be handled in 15 days. The project will monitor the beneficiary identification processes and validate the selection of beneficiaries through door-to-door visits, household profiling, documents, photographs (where possible) and database verification functions.

Distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver the services at the nearest point of the target population's residing place. It is mandatory to ensure that all beneficiaries are well informed about distribution space, date and time. Beneficiary selection criteria will also be communicated to the target population to avoid any conflict at community level. Women and people with functional limitation will be prioritized for provision of relief assistance with ease at the time of distribution.

Well organized and planned distribution practices will be adopted, keeping in mind circumstances. Standard distribution lists will be followed to help later on for monitoring purposes. During execution of project activities, coordination with other humanitarian actors will be emphasized to extend the number of services and to avoid duplication efforts. Efforts will be made to keep the system transparent and participatory. The IRC Code of Conduct and HAP principles are adopted and strictly monitored. NCA sees WASH services as critical to saving lives of communities in both ordinary and emergency situations.

The proposed interventions have a component of building the community resilience for both IDPs and





host communities. NCA and partners have ensured that new vulnerabilities are not introduced, or reinforced, through new or existing WASH services. In addition WASH committees will be trained on operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion within communities.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

Human resources and administration of funds, monitoring, reporting and evaluation Joint financial monitoring by budget holders and program officers is integral to NCA routines:

- The project manager is responsible for reporting and ensuring the budget is followed correctly
- The Team Leader is the overall responsible for the daily financial management in field office.
- The Finance Manager is responsible for implementing all NCA Routines and Guidelines requirements as well as local routines and procedures. The Finance Manager is responsible for competence and capacity building internally with finance staff and, where required.
- NCA Regional Office Financial Controllers are responsible for quality control. They ensure efficient
 financial resource utilization and oversee reporting and risk management at head office and
 Representations.

The overall goal, outcomes, outputs and indicators listed in the results framework are the basis for monitoring the evaluation of field activities and their impact and effectiveness. This results framework also details the sources of verification, such as reports, data collection and feedback files, thereby providing a system for constantly tracking progress towards program goals and to reflect on performance.

Monitoring, which focuses on results-based management (RBM), will be an on-going activity throughout the project duration. The methods used for data collection and observing changes will be through reports, observations, beneficiary interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions, semi structured interviews, photos and videos. Periodic progress reports are regularly written on a bi-weekly or monthly basis. The project staff will hold regular meetings to evaluate the progress in achievement of the target goal. Concerns raised at these meetings will influence actions taken to address them within the subsequent period. NCA will remain accountable to rights holders by ensuring that information is shared to enhance timely access to interventions while complaints raised will be address through a safe process.

A detailed monitoring plan will be developed by NCA. Baseline information including gender and age will be collected. To measure progress and check achievements on a regular basis, NCA will use a system introduced in 2014, Indicator Tracking Cards (ITCs). The ITCs will be used to collect information using outputs indicators. NCA field staff will fill in the ITCs on a monthly basis. NCA will organize monthly and quarterly planning and progress meetings. This will be followed by NCA monitoring advisor cross-checking reports by comparing them with the ITCs, discussing progress and reflect on achievements during monitoring and field visits based on the information provided through ITCs. NCA will also monitor activities through periodic field visits to the target areas. The methods used for data collection and observing changes will be beneficiary interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions, semi structured interviews, case studies, geographic information systems, photos and videos and field observation. All this will contribute into reflecting achievements on the outcome levels. Finance staff will be included in visits and meetings monitoring expenditure, at field and office level, while technical and managerial staff will focus on approach and progress. All monitoring visits will be properly documented.

NCA project staff will receive training on the monitoring system, tools and routines. NCA program staff will work closely with resources at NCA Head Office; the methods and results adviser, thematic advisers,





financial controllers and funding adviser. NCA's security adviser will work closely with partner and program staff in analysing potential risks and updating security and risk mitigation plans accordingly.

NCA will organize quarterly "reflecting sessions" with relevant stakeholders reviewing progress using the ITCs and periodic reports, to inform and discuss progress and address any issues or necessary revisions to the work plan. NCA will submit final narrative and financial reports to ACT Alliance and other donors. The final report will highlight overall achievements of the progress, lessons learned and the project's attribution towards to reaching the principal objective.

3.5 Planned implementation period

Depending upon the funding achieved by this appeal the project activities run for 14 months, from 1 October 2015 to 30 November 2016.

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

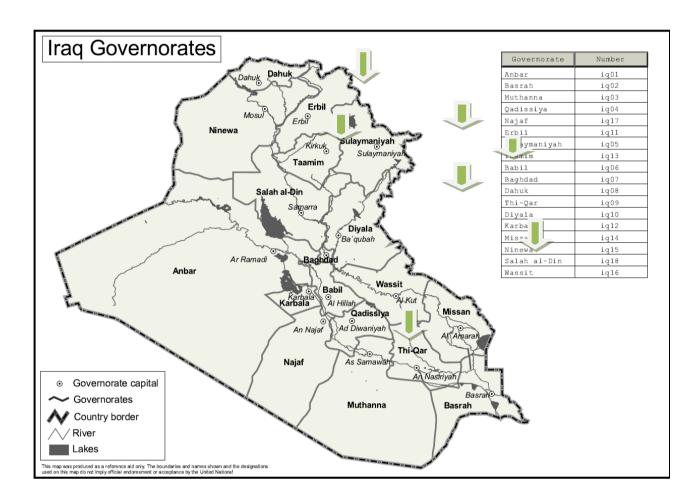
NCA will sign a project agreement in line with NCA's routines and guidelines. The organization will be the overall responsible entity for the project, strategic planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting within the stipulated deadlines indicated on page 2 of the appeal. NCA will be responsible for the implementation in the target districts with clearly defined goals, objectives, results, implementing strategy and monitoring mechanisms.

The NCA regional and Head office Humanitarian Team will provide guidance and supervision to the local project team in addition to monitoring requirements and quality program delivery at the field level. NCA's WASH team will provide technical support and visit the project areas regularly during the implementation phase.



IV. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT (maximum 7 pages)

Appendix 1: Map







Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member (in Excel format, see attached)

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT

Requesting ACT member: Christian Aid ACT-IRQ151

Appeal Number: Revised/Extended

Support to Internally Displaced People in N. Iraq –ACT IRQ151 Appeal - Revised/Extended

Appeal Title: October 2015

Implementing Period: November 2015

		Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost (USD)	Original Appeal Budget (USD)	No. of Units	Unit Cost (USD) Rev.	Revised Appeal Budget (USD)
	Received by Requesting Member via ACT							
INCOME	Secretariat, Geneva	Payment advice #						
Date:	Donor Name							
Friday, December 11, 2015	United Church of Canada	P767						
	Disciples of Christ, USA							
Monday, February 1, 2016	ACT for Peace, Australia	P37						12,001
Wednesday, March 23, 2016	ICCO Cooperation, Netherlands - DERDEN	P156						193,404

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	Funds							
	ICCO Cooperation, Netherlands - KIA Funds							
Wednesday, May 11, 2016	ACT for Peace, Australia	P242						55,750
	Diakonia Sweden							2,426
TOTAL INCOME								281,586
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)								
REACH	Food Security	Food kit (42000 individuals)	8400	60	504,000	8,400	60	504,000
REACH	WASH (Water Sanitisation & Hygiene)	(4800 individuals)	960	37	35,520	960	37	35,520
REACH	Protection Non-food items	NFIs (mattresses, blankets, pillows, kitchen sets, etc.) (2700 individuals)	540	130	70,200	540	130	70,200
REACH	Protection Non-food items	Winterization kit (2400 individuals) Voucher for Kerosene	480	130	62,400			
REACH	Protection Non-food items	(100 USD voucher) (2400 individuals)	480	100	48,000			
REACH	Protection Non-food items	Summerization kits (2400 individuals)	480	110	52,800	480	110	52,800
REACH	Protection Cash Transfer Programming	Protection: Unconditional Cash Assistance (\$400 pp) (600 individuals)	120	400	48,000	120	400	48,000
REACH	Early recovery & livelihood restoration: Cash Transfer	Work (10	216	210	45,360	216	210	45,360

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	Programming	individuals)						
REACH	Early recovery & livelihood restoration	Grants for small business (Average \$750 per Households) (600 individuals)	120	750	90,000	120	750	90,000
RESTRICTED	Food security	Food kit (20,000 individuals) Basic chronic medicines/	4000	27.98	111,920	4,000	28	111,920
RESTRICTED	WASH (Water Sanitisation & Hygiene)	patient (2000 individuals)	2000	35	70,000	2,000	35	70,000
RESTRICTED	WASH (Water Sanitisation & Hygiene)	Cholera prevention kits (25000 individuals) NFIs Underwear sets (for	5,000	5	25,000	5,000	5	25,000
RESTRICTED	WASH (Water	men (2*4), women (4*4) and children(4*4))	F0000	2.7	135,000	F0 000	2	125.000
RESTRICTED	Sanitisation & Hygiene) WASH NFIs	(50,000 individuals) Health and hygiene kit (20,000 individuals)	50000 4000	2.7 23.6875	135,000 94,750	50,000 4,000	3 24	135,000 94,750
RESTRICTED	Winterisation Protection	NFIs (blankets, pillows, mattress, bed sheets x 2 per family) (15625	3,125	40	125,000	3,125	40	125,000
RESTRICTED	Non-food items Winterisation Protection Non-food items	individuals) NFIS (Kerosene heaters) (5000 individuals)	1000	45	45,000			
RESTRICTED	Winterisation Protection Non-food items Summerisation	NFIs Clothes for winter season (5000 individuals)	5000	15	75,000			
RESTRICTED	Protection Non-food items	NFIs Clothes for summer season (5000 individuals)				5,000	15	75,000
RESTRICTED	WASH NFIs	Health and hygiene kit (800 families) Basic essential / chronic				800	24	19,200
RESTRICTED	WASH (Water Sanitisation & Hygiene)	medicines (200 individuals)				200	10	2,000
RESTRICTED	Food Security	Food kit (800 families) Water (800 families)				800	27	21,600
RESTRICTED	Food Security	(case of 6 bottles of 2L per family)				800	3	2,400

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RESTRICTED	Protection Non-food items	NFIs (blankets, mattress, pillow, clothes, shoes, NFIs (clothes, shoes,				800	301	240,800
NIHR	Protection Non-food items	blankets, pillow, sanitary towels, baby diapers)				885	27	23,868
NIHR	WASH NFIs	Health and hygiene kit (885 families)				885	24	21,240
NIHR	Food Security	Food kit (885 families) Unconditional Cash				885	30	26,550
FUAD	Protection Cash Transfer	Assistance (\$50 pp per household) (348 households, 1670						
	Programming	individuals)				1,670	50	83,500
(Please see comment here)					1,637,950			1,923,708
	Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)							
REACH	Salary	Project Manager 100% x 9 Months Team Leader 100% x 9	9	1,800	16,200	9	1,800	16,200
REACH	Salary	Months Field Monitoring	9	1300	11,700	9	1,300	11,700
REACH	Salary	Officers x 4 100% x 9 Months Distribution Database	36	1,000	36,000	36	1,000	36,000
REACH	Salary	Controller 50% x 9 Months	4.5	1800	8,100	4.5	1,800	8,100
REACH	Salary	Field cashier 50% x 9 Months	4.5	1300	5,850	4.5	1,300	5,850
RESTRICTED	Salary	Project Manager x 1 100% x 12 Months Project Monitoring	12	700	8,400	12	700	8,400
RESTRICTED	Salary	Officer x 1 50% x 12 Months	6	1,200	7,200	6	1,200	7,200
RESTRICTED	Salary	Project Assistant x 1 50%			6,600		1,100	6,600

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		x 12 Months	6	1,100		6		
RESTRICTED	Salary	Project Accountant x 1 50% x 12 Months	6	900	5,400	6	900	5,400
RESTRICTED	Salary	Project Operators x 4 x 50% 12 Months	24	800	19,200	24	800	19,200
RESTRICTED	Salary & Car Rental Costs	Beneficiary Selection Team & Transport	35	480	16,800	35	480	16,800
NIHR	Salary	Project Manager 100% x 5 Months				5	1,250	6,250
NIHR	Salary	Project Coordinator 100% x 5 Months				5	750	3,750
NIHR	Salary	Accountant 25% x 5 Months				5	188	938
NIHR	Salary	Data Entry 10% x 5 Months				5	100	500
NIHR	Salary	Field Monitoring Officers x 2 100% 5 Months				10	1,000	10,000
NIHR	Salary	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer 50% 5 Months				5	375	1,875
FUAD	Salary	Project Manager 100% x 5 Months				5	1,250	6,250
FUAD	Salary	Project Coordinator 100% x 5 Months				5	1,000	5,000
FUAD	Salary	Accountant 25% x 5 Months				5	250	1,250
FUAD	Salary	Needs Assessor 100% x 5 Months				5	1,000	5,000
FUAD	Salary	Project Monitor 50% x 5 Months				5	500	2,500
FUAD	Salary	Data Entry 10% x 5 Months				5	100	500
TRANSPORT,					141,450			185,263
	& Transport of							

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N/	'A	Relief materials							
RE	ACH	Rental of Vehicles	Staff Car	12	1,300	15,600	12	1,300	15,600
RE	ACH	Rental of Vehicles	Distribution trucks (Trips)	75	200	15,000	75	200	15,000
RE	STRICTED	Hire/ Rental of 2 Tonne Vehicles	Vehicle (Day)	150	200	30,000	150	200	30,000
RE	STRICTED	Fuel for Trucks	Fuel (Lump sum)	150	30	4,500	150	30	4,500
RE	STRICTED	Costs for Truck	Driver Wages (Month)	10	500	5,000	10	500	5,000
NII	HR	Hire/ Rental of Truck	Distribution trucks (per kit)				2655	1	3,186
NII	HR	Costs for staff car	Car and fuel (month)				5	1,000	5,000
NII	HR	Protection items for IDPs	Water & refreshments for distributions				2655	1	2,655
FU	IAD	Costs for staff car	Car, fuel and driver (month) Water & refreshments				5	1,000	5,000
FU	IAD	Protection items for IDPs	for distributions				348	1	348
N/	'A	Warehousing							
RE	ACH	Rent of Warehouse Space	Rent (Daily Fee)	10	100	1,000	10	100	1,000
RE	STRICTED	Rental of Warehouse Space	Rent (Monthly Fee)	12	850	10,200	12	850	10,200
N/	'A	Handling							
RE	ACH	Cost for Staff car	Fuel, maintenance & driver (Lump sum) Monthly salary for	9	500	4,500	9	500	4,500
RE	ACH	Salary	Procurement Manager 50%	5	1,800	8,100	5	1,800	8,100
RE	ACH	Non-skilled workers	Distributions Support (IDPs to support)	75	60	4,500	75	60	4,500
RE	ACH	Loading and unloading at distributions	Distributions (IDPs to support)	75	65	4,875	75	65	4,875
RE.	ACH	Protection items for IDPs	Water, ice & 2 cool boxes for distributions	75	65	4,875	75	65	4,875
RE	STRICTED	Wages for 3 Security Guards	Guard Wages (Month)	36	500	18,000	36	500	18,000

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	TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				126,150			142,339
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)								
REACH	Computers and Accessories	Project Staff Tools (Items)	3	650	1,950	3	650	1,950
REACH	Tablets for assessment & monitoring	Project Staff Tools (Items)	3	300	900	3	300	900
REACH	Printer & scanner	Project Staff Tools (Items)	1	450	450	1	450	450
REACH	Office Furniture	Lump Sum	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
REACH	Camera	Project Staff Tools (Items)	1	400	400	1	400	400
REACH	Mobile phone	Project Staff Tools (Items)	1	100	100	1	100	100
CAID	Laptop	Project Staff Tools (Items)	1	750	750	1	750	750
	TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				5,550			5,550
	TOTAL DIRECT COST				1,911,100			2,256,860
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT								
N/A	Staff Salaries							
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary 10% for General Director 1		3,000	2,700	1	3,000	2,700
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary 20% for Senior Programme Manager	2	2,600	4,680	2	2,600	4,680

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REACH	Monthly salary	Salary 20% for Finance Manager	2	2,000	3,600	2	2,000	3,600
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary 20% for Administrator	2	2,000	3,600	2	2,000	3,600
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary 20% for Accountant	2	1,500	2,700	2	1,500	2,700
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary 10% for Cashier	1	1,300	1,170	1	1,300	1,170
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary 10% for Auditor	1	1,300	1,170	1	1,300	1,170
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary for office guards x 4 10%	4	700	2,520	4	700	2,520
REACH	Monthly salary	Salary for care takers x 2 10%	2	700	1,260	2	700	1,260
RESTRICTED	Monthly salary	Salary for Director x 1 50%	0.5	2000	1,000	0.5	2,000	1,000
CAID	Monthly salary	Regional Emergency Manager x 1 25%	0.25	3500	875	12	211	2,536
CAID	Monthly salary	Emergency Programme Officer x 1 50%	0.50	3,000	1,500	12	669	8,029
CAID	Monthly salary	Support Officer x 1 25%	0.25	2,500	625	12	558	6,696
N/A	Office Operations							
REACH	Office Utilities	Monthly Fees (Month)	9	400	3,600	9	400	3,600
REACH	Office stationery & printing voucher books	Monthly Fees (Month)	9	200	1,800	9	200	1,800
REACH	Maintenance of building & equipment	Monthly Fees (Month)	9	200	1,800	9	200	1,800
REACH	Visibility signs for trucks & distribution sites	Signs	10	50	500	10	50	500
REACH	Visibility stickers	Sticker	9,050	1	9,050	9,050	1	9,050
REACH	Visibility vests for staff members	Vests	10	40	400	10	40	400
RESTRICTED	Office Rent	50% of 12 months	6	1,000	6,000	6	1,000	6,000
RESTRICTED	Stationary	50% of 12 months	6	100	600	6	100	600

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	RESTRICTED	Fuel generator, office	50% of 12 months	6	700	4,200	6	700	4,200
I	RESTRICTED	Car's fuel	50% of 12 months	6	120	720	6	120	720
ı	NIHR	Office Rent	50% of 5 months				5	375	1,875
ı	NIHR	Office Utilities	50% of 5 months				5	25	125
ı	FUAD	Office Rent	50% of 5 months				5	400	2,000
	FUAD	Fuel generator, office	50% of 5 months				5	100	500
	FUAD	Stationary	Lump Sum				1	150	150
ı	N/A	Communications							
ı	REACH	Telephone, mobile cards & internet	Monthly Fees (Month)	9	350	3,150	9	350	3,150
ı	RESTRICTED	Mobile Phone charges	Mobile Phone Card of US\$10.00	60	10	600	60	10	600
	RESTRICTED	Internet connection	50% of 12 months	6	60	360	6	60	360
ı	NIHR	Mobile Phone charges	Mobile Phone Card of US\$10.00				5	10	50
ı	FUAD	Mobile Phone charges	Mobile Phone Card of US\$10.00				5	10	50
		Other							
ı	REACH	Early recovery & livelihood restoration	Tools, supplies & transportation for CfW workers as required/ Lump sum	180	30	5,400	180	30	5,400
1	REACH	Banking Charges	Lump Sum	1	2,000	2,000	1	2,000	2,000
ı	RESTRICTED	Banking Charges	Count	6	150	900	6	150	900
	RESTRICTED	Project Signs, flexes	Flexes of 6 m2	80	60	4,800	80	60	4,800
	NIHR	Banking Charges	Count				3	245	735
	FUAD	Banking Charges	Count				3	245	735

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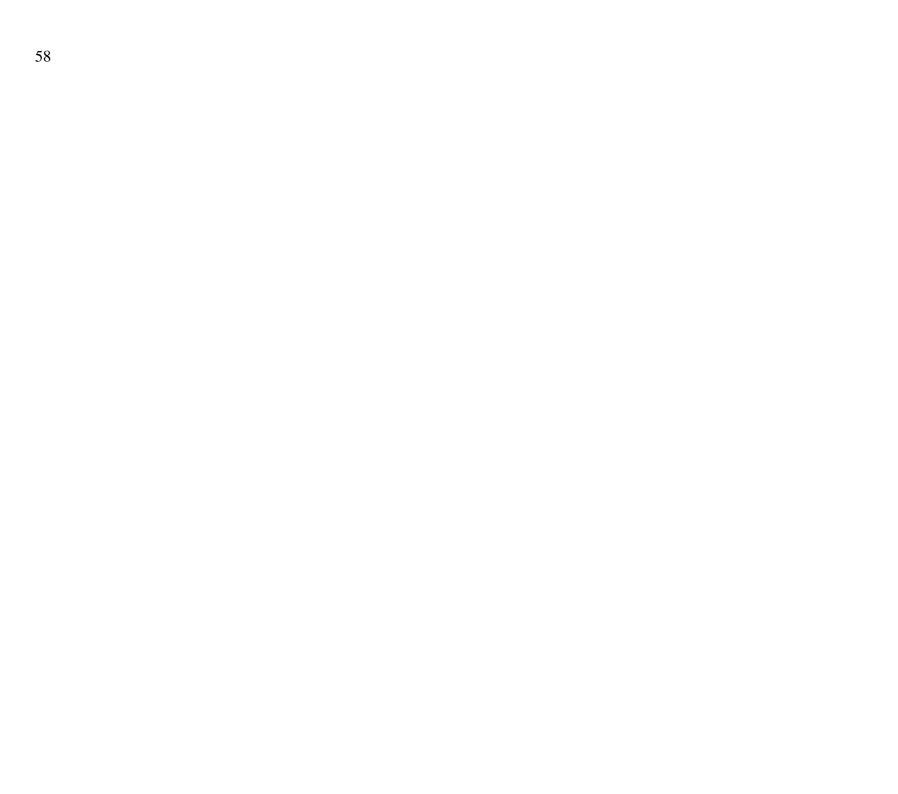


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Support to IDPs and their Second Revision	Host Communities-IRQ151			actallance	;
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT			73,280	93,761
CAID	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate		30,000	20,000
CAID	Monitoring Trip Costs for CA Emergency Programme	Estimate		30,000	10,000
		TOTAL MONITORING EVALUATION	AUDIT, &	60,000	30,000
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee			2,044,380	2,380,621
	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%			61,331	71,419
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee			2,105,711	2,452,040
	BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)			1,824,125	2,170,453

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Support to IDPs and their Host Communities-IRQ151 Second Revision



Appendix 2: Budgets

Requesting ACT member: Lutheran World Federation

Revision 2 LWF budget

Appeal Number: IRQ151

Appeal Title: Support to Displaced People and Their Hosts in Iraq – IRQ151

		Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost (IQD)	Original Appeal Budget (IQD)	Original Appeal Budget (USD)	Actual expenses as of March 2016	No. of Units (Rev)	Unit Cost (IQD) Rev.	Revised Appeal Budget (IQD)	Revised Appeal Budget 1st (USD)	Revised Appeal Budget 2nd (USD
INCOME												
INCOME - Rec	eived by Requesting Member via ACT Sec	cretariat, Geneva	3									
10/12/2015	Finn Church Aid						14,102					
27/11/2015	Church of Sweden						330,456					
24/12/2015	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zurich						1,650					
30/10/2015	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America						60,000					
30/12/2015	Other Donors (International)						1,278					
31/10/2015	Web Donors						100					
29/10/2015	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria						588,200					
21/01/2016	Stitching ICCO						21,852					
18/02/2016	'Primate's Relief and Development Fund						20,926					
23/03/2016	ICCO						412,657					
04/05/2016	Anglican overseas aid, Australia						3,400					

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04/05/2016	Diaconia, Sweden						2,426					
04/05/2016	Kosciol Ewangelicko-Ausburski						8,588					
04/05/2016	Evan Church of Basel						3,588					
INCOME - Trans	sferred from ACT 141 to ACT 151											
08/12/2015	Anglican Overseas Aid, Australia						12,650					
08/12/2015	Australian Lutheran World Service						246					
08/12/2015	German National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation						2,948					
08/12/2015	Church of Sweden						243,614					
08/12/2015	Diaconia, Sweden						5,794					
08/12/2015	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Basel						5,270					
08/12/2015	Web Donors						25					
08/12/2015	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria						39,364					
TOTAL INCOME							1,779,135					
KRI												
DIRECT COST												
(LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)												
1	Food security											
1.1	Procure and distribute basic food ration (6 months) for vulnerable families of non camp settlements	Family	2,500	32,940	247,050,000	202,500	211,887	2,500	24,000	360,000,000	295,082	295,082

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Sec	cond Revision											
1.2	Support families for starting up their livelihood program	Individual	40	1,830,000	73,200,000	60,000	2,716	40	1,830,000	73,200,000	60,000	60,000
2	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)											
2.1	Procure and distribute hygiene kits (4 times)	Family	800	26,840	85,888,000	70,400	17,572	800	26,840	85,888,000	70,400	70,400
2.2	Repair and maintenance of sanitation system	Camp	1	46,970,000	46,970,000	38,500	1,026	1	92,625,000	92,625,000	75,922	75,922
2.3	Water system rehabilitation and repair	Locations	4	30,500,000	122,000,000	100,000	34,839	4	30,500,000	122,000,000	100,000	100,000
4	Provision of Non food items distribution											
4.1	Distribution of NFI (winterization and summarization)	Family	1,000	305,000	305,000,000	250,000	223,842	1,600	327,500	524,000,000	429,508	429,508
5	<u>Shelter</u>											
5.1	Repair and maintenance of shelter of vulnerable families	Families	2,000	91,500	183,000,000	150,000	114,069	850	168,500	143,225,000	117,398	117,398
6	<u>Protection</u>											
6.1	Provision for supplies for psychosocial support for traumatized individuals	Individual	2,000	24,400	48,800,000	40,000	8,245	2,000	33,000	66,000,000	54,098	54,098
6.2	Women Friendly Space (centers)							2	46,312,500	92,625,000	75,922	75,922
7	Education											
7.1	Provision of school class room construction to decongest students in Arab speaking schools	No of schools	2	152,500,000	305,000,000	250,000		5	152,500,000	305,000,000	250,000	250,000
8	Partners capacity building (CAPNI)	Lumpsum						1	25,935,000	25,935,000	21,258	21,258
OTHER SECTOR												

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	nd Revision	idilities inQ1	.51		<u> </u>		ai icc	•				
RELATED DIRECT COSTS												
1	Shelter and NFI Officer	Months	12	1,464,000	8,784,000	7,200	4,745	13	1,494,300	19,425,900	15,923	15,923
2	Food security and livelihood officer	Months	12	1,464,000	8,784,000	7,200	3,600	11	1,473,300	16,206,300	13,284	13,284
3	Engineer (water system, shelter and school construction)	Months	12	1,464,000	8,784,000	7,200	11,757	6	1,290,000	7,740,000	6,344	6,344
4	Engineer Supervisor (water system, shelter and school construction)							11	1,215,000	13,365,000	10,955	10,955
5	Distribution Volunteers	persons	180	25,000	4,500,000	3,689	251	24	25,000	600,000	492	492
6	Psychiatrists/Clinical supervisor (Jyan)	Months	24	976,000	23,424,000	19,200	-	24	612,360	14,696,640	12,046	12,046
7	Psychotherapist and Counsellor (Jyan)	Months	48	976,000	46,848,000	38,400	-	48	740,146	35,527,000	29,120	29,120
8	Cleaner (2)	Months	12	549,000	6,588,000	5,400	3,870	26	497,600	12,937,600	10,605	10,605
9	Driver	Months	12	976,000	11,712,000	9,600	5,901	14	1,101,300	15,418,200	12,638	12,638
10	Volunteers for food, NFI and WASH	Months	12	366,000	4,392,000	3,600	19,141	12	4,014,000	48,168,000	39,482	39,482
11	Communication/Visibility cost (t- shirts, tarpaulin, stickers etc)	L/S	-	3,660,000	3,660,000	3,000	774		3,660,000	3,660,000	3,000	3,000
12	Community coordination meeting/banner, bill board, pamphlets etc for entitlement information	L/S	-	2,928,000	2,928,000	2,400	-		2,928,000	2,928,000	2,400	2,400
13	Establish and operationalize complaint handling mechanism	L/S	-	3,660,000	3,660,000	3,000	-		3,660,000	3,660,000	3,000	3,000
14	Staff security training	No of staff	3	1,220,000	3,660,000	3,000	6,791	6	1,604,000	9,624,000	7,889	7,889
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSIN G & HANDLING												
	Transport (of relief materials)											
	Vehicle rental	Months	12	2,928,000	35,136,000	28,800	21,650	14	3,716,000	52,024,000	42,643	42,643
	Vehicle rental (Lorry)	Trips	90	366,000	32,940,000	27,000	1,951	10	366,000	3,660,000	3,000	3,000
	Warehousing											

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Seco	nd Revision	•				•						
	Rental of warehouse	Months	12	610,000	7,320,000	6,000	2,750	14	438,000	6,132,000	5,026	5,026
	Warehouse supervisor	Months	12	1,037,000	12,444,000	10,200	2,822	14	631,000	8,834,000	7,241	7,241
	Handling											
	Logistics Officer	Months	12	1,220,000	14,640,000	12,000	2,184	14	862,279	12,071,900	7,195	9,895
	Relief materials packaging	L/S	1	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,000	521	1	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,012	1,012
<u> </u>	Loading/off loading (daily wages)	Persons	350	25,000	8,750,000	7,172	893	74	25,000	1,850,000	1,516	1,516
	Fixed assets	set	4	1,220,000	4,880,000	4,000	908	4	1 220 000	4 880 000	4,000	4,000
	Office furniture	No	1	8,540,000	8,540,000	7,000	908	4	1,220,000	4,880,000	0	0
	Network server				-			1	4 020 000	4 020 000		
	Laptop	No	1	1,830,000	1,830,000	1,500	-	1	1,830,000	1,830,000	1,500	1,500
	Scanner	No	1	366,000	366,000	300	-				0	0
	Table for meeting rooms	No	7	366,000	2,562,000	2,100	-				0	0
	Chairs for meeting room	No	20	366,000	7,320,000	6,000	-				0	0
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (KRI)					1,697,460,000	1,391,361	704,705			2,186,971,540	1,789,900	1,792,600
ANBAR												
1												
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)												
1		No						2,000	183,000	366,000,000		300,000
2	Food	No						2,000	61,000	122,000,000		100,000
	Hygiene Kits											
3	Core Relief items	No						2,000	305,000	610,000,000		500,000
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSE & HANDLING												

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Seco	ond Revision							
	Transport (of relief materials)							
1	Transportation for Food items (2000 families)	Trips			3	2,440,000	7,320,000	6,000
2	Transportation for Hygiene kits items (2000 families)	Trips			2	2,440,000	4,880,000	4,000
3	Transportation for Core Relief items (2000 families)	Trips			7	2,440,000	17,080,000	14,000
	Warehousing							
4	Rental of warehouse	Months			4	1,830,000	7,320,000	6,000
5	Warehouse supervisor	Months			4	976,000	3,904,000	3,200
6	Warehouse guard	Months			4	732,000	2,928,000	2,400
7	Warehouse safety	Item			1	1,220,000	1,220,000	1,000
	Handling							
8	Loading/off loading (daily wages)- 8	Wages			20	117,120	2,342,400	1,920
OTHER								
SECTOR RELATED DIRECT COSTS								
1	Distributions Officers (6 persons)	Months			5	5,856,000	29,280,000	24,000
2	Vehicle rental with driver	Months			5	1,464,000	7,320,000	6,000
3	Project Coordinator	Months			5	2,440,000	12,200,000	10,000
4	Logistic Officer	Months		_	5	1,464,000	7,320,000	6,000
5	Data Entry Clerk	Months			5	976,000	4,880,000	4,000
6	Staff orientations (9)	Months			1	5,490,000	5,490,000	4,500
7	Visibility	No		_	1	610,000	610,000	500
8	Laptop and Printer	No	 		1	854,000	854,000	700

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Seco	nd Revision					•						
9	Communication	Months						5	305,000	1,525,000		1,250
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (ANBAR)												995,470
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRAT ION & SUPPORT												
	Staff salaries & benefits											
	Team Leader (40%) LWF	Months	12	7,808,000	37,478,400	30,720	15,606	14	4,719,744	66,076,420	46,911	54,161
	Finance/admin Manager (40%) LWF	Months	12	6,100,000	29,280,000	24,000	18,314	14	4,394,789	61,527,040	43,182	50,432
	Program Coordinator (40%) LWF	Months	12	6,100,000	29,280,000	24,000					0	0
	Program Manager LWF (50%) LWF	Months					3,000	7	6,063,923	42,447,460	27,793	34,793
	Psychosocial counselling program director (28%) LWF	Months	12	6,100,000	20,496,000	16,800		12	1,389,000	16,668,000	13,662	13,662
	Psychosocial counselling Program Manager (Jiyan)	Months					1,000	12	576,000	6,912,000	5,666	5,666
	Travel/accommodation for International staff (40%) LWF	Months	12	4,758,000	22,838,400	18,720	14,871	12	3,414,000	40,968,000	33,580	33,580
	External Support cost (Emergency Hub Asia) 40% LWF	Months	12	4,087,000	19,617,600	16,080	19,380	12	2,200,000	26,400,000	21,639	21,639
	Finance officer (40%) LWF	Months	12	1,464,000	7,027,200	5,760	2,786	14	592,000	8,288,000	6,793	6,793
	Accountant (Jiyan)	Months	12	1,098,000	13,176,000	10,800	-	12	306,250	3,675,000	3,012	3,012
	Office Secretary (Jiyan)	Months	12	1,220,000	5,856,000	4,800	350	12	314,000	3,768,000	3,089	3,089
	Driver (Jiyan)	Months	12	976,000	11,712,000	9,600	3,486	12	982,000	11,784,000	9,659	9,659
	Project Coordinator (LWF Erbil)	Months						5	6,100,000	30,500,000		25,000
	Project Coordinator's accommodation and R&R	Lot						1	9,760,000	9,760,000		8,000
	Finance Officer (LWF Erbil)	Months						5	1,708,000	8,540,000		7,000
	Country Director (IRW)	Months						5	488,000	2,440,000		2,000

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Seco	ond Revision	•	•	•	·	•						
	Finance Officer (IRW)	Months						5	1,586,000	7,930,000		6,500
	Program Officer (IRW)	Months						5	244,000	1,220,000		1,000
	Procurement Officer (IRW)	Months						5	439,200	2,196,000		1,800
	Office Operations											
	Office Utilities (LWF)	Months	12	244,000	2,928,000	2,400	2,128	14	343,000	4,802,000	3,936	3,936
	Transportation clients, staff (Jyan)	Months						12	144,000	1,728,000	1,416	1,416
	Office Supplies (LWF)	Months	12	244,000	2,928,000	2,400	2,958	14	459,000	6,426,000	5,267	5,267
	Office rent/services (LWF)	Months	12	610,000	7,320,000	6,000	2,750	14	244,000		0	7,000
	Cell phone - prepaid card (LWF)	Months	12	122,000	1,464,000	1,200	935	14	250,500	3,507,000	2,875	2,875
	Internet service (LWF)	Months	12	122,000	1,464,000	1,200	153	14	16,000	224,000	184	184
	Postage (LWF)	Months	12	30,500	366,000	300	113	14	32,000	448,000	367	367
	Office Supplies (IRW)	Months						5	73,200	366,000		300
	Office Rent (IRW)	Months						5	366,000	1,830,000		1,500
	Communication (IRW)	Months						5	183,000	915,000		750
	Office Utilities (IRW)	Months						5	122,000	610,000		500
	Vehicle cost with driver (LWR Erbil)	Months						5	1,464,000	7,320,000		6,000
	<u>Fixed assets</u>											
	Computer and Printer							1	854,000	854,000		700
	<u>Coordination</u>											
	Staff Meetings, representation & refreshment	Mantha	12	61,000	732,000	600	1,406	14	488,000	6,832,000	3,543	5,600
	Local transportations and	Months						-	2 470 772	17.252.066		14 224
	accommodation, allowance	Months						5	3,470,773	17,353,866		14,224
	<u>Other</u>											
	Staff capacity/training							1	3,050,000	3,050,000	2,500	2,500
	Consultant (developing HR manual)							1	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,000	5,000

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	Bank charges	L/S		18,300,000	18,300,000	15,000	873	1	2,509,540	2,509,540	2,057	2,057
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				232,263,600	190,380	90,111			415,975,326	242,133	347,963
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION												
	Audit of ACT appeal	L/S	-	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,000	1,050	1	12,200,000	12,200,000	7,000	10,000
	Monitoring cost	L/S	-	2,440,000	2,440,000	2,000	-		617,500	617,500	500	500
	ACT appeal evaluation		-	-	-	-						
	TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				8,540,000	7,000	1,050			12,817,500	7,500	10,500
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				243,365,600	1,588,741	795,866			428,792,826	2,039,533	3,146,533
	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				7,300,968	47,662	31,066			73,521,000	61,186	94,396
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				250,666,568	1,636,403	826,933			502,313,826	2,100,719	3,240,929
	BALANCE REQUESTED											-1,461,794
	EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD	1,220										
	Budget rate											

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Support to IDPs and their Host Communities-IRQ151 Second Revision



Requesting

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

Appeal Number:	IKQ151					
Appeal Title:	Support to Displaced People and Their Host in Iraq					
Implementing						
Period:	October 2015 - September 2016			1		Davies d
			Actual Local State		Original	Revised Appeal
			Currency Appeal		Appeal	Budget
				Actual	Budget (USD)	(USD)
INCOME				USD		
INCOME				030		
INCOME - Receive	d by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva					
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #				
3-Nov-15	Wider Church Ministries, USA - Alloctaion PID 460009	P768	USD 29,993.85		29,993.85	29,993.85
1-Jan-16	Diakonia, Sweden - Alloctaion PID 460009	P246	USD 2,426.20		2,426.20	2,426.20
11-Jan-16	ICCO Cooperation, Netherlands - Alloctaion PID 460009	P27	EUR 180,000.00		195,843.76	195,843.76
	- Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat,					
Geneva					228,263.81	228,263.81
INCOME - Cash red	eived directly from donors					
Date	Donor Name					
INCOME In kind	donations received					
Date	Donor Name					
Date	DONOT Name					
INCOME- FIRM PLE	EDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					
Date	Donor Name					
1-Mar-16	NCA Earmarked funds - AllocationPID 460009		NOK 1,800,000.00		233,910.27	233,910.27
TOTAL INCOME				0	462,174.08	462,174.08

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Revised Appeal
Budget (USD)
29,993.85
2,426.20 195,843.76
228,263.81
233,910.27
462,174.08
462,174.08

Sage Structure



EXPENDITURE

Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost (USD)	Appeal Budget USD	Appeal Budget USD
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DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)

Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)

Construction / Rehabilitation of water wells	wells	6	70,000	420,000	420,000	420,000			0.00
Operation and maintenance of water wells non-camp site	months	6	6,500	39,000	39,000	39,000			0.00
Tools and materials for operation and maintenance of water systems in 2 camps	months	6	10,000	60,000	60,000	60,000			0.00
Reconstruction and upgrade water distribution network in 2 camps	months	6	10,000	60,000	60,000	60,000			0.00
Water Trucking in 2 Camps	months	6	10,000	60,000	60,000	60,000			0.00
Contingency for larger breakdown on water network	Camps	2	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000			0.00
Incentives for volunteers/ water committees	Camps	2	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000			0.00
Repair and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in 2 camps	latrines	200	300	60,000	60,000	60,000			0.00
Desludging latrines	months	6	15,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	4	11,575.00	46,300.00
Contingency for larger breakdown of sanitation system	Camps	2	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000			0.00
Collection solid waste management for 2 Camps	months	6	20,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	4	26,250.00	105,000.00
Construction of drainage vector control in 2 Camps	Camps	2	300,000	600,000	600,000	600,000			0.00
Daily labour for 2 Camps	months	6	5,500	33,000	33,000	33,000			0.00

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	Tools, waste bins and materials for sanitation system Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits x 3	Camps	2	30,000	60,000	60,000		60,000	2	10,850.00	21,700.00
	distributions	family	7,000	20	140,000	140,000		140,000	2	215,955.00	431,910.00
	Hygiene promotion tool kits in 2 Camps	family	500	40	20,000	20,000		20,000			0.00
	Community hygiene promotion activities	months	6	8,000	48,000	48,000		48,000			0.00
	Water Sanitation Coordinator	months	4	13,000	52,000	52,000		52,000			0.00
	Water Engineer	months	4	2,200	8,800	8,800		8,800	4	2,200.00	8,800.00
	Hygiene Coordinator	months	4	13,000	52,000	52,000		52,000			0.00
	Hygiene Promotors (22 promotors * 4 month)	promotors	88	1,000	88,000	88,000		88,000	20	800.00	16,000.00
	Team Leader	months	4	14,000	56,000	56,000		56,000			0.00
	Camp Security Officer in 2 Camps (2 Security Officers* 2 Camps)	months	8	1,200	9,600	9,600		9,600			0.00
	Camp Field Assistant	months	4	1,800	7,200	7,200		7,200	4	1,350.00	5,400.00
	Security Training	training	4	10,000	40,000	40,000		40,000			0.00
	Security Mitigation Measures	months	6	6,600	39,600	39,600		39,600			0.00
	TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				2,221,200	2,221,200		2,221,200	-		635,110
TRANSPORT WARF	VOUCING & MANDUNG						•		_		
TRANSPORT, WAREI	HOUSING & HANDLING Handling										
	Logistic Officer	months	4	2,200	8,800	8,800		8,800			0.00
	Salaries / wages for labourers (5 persons for 4 months)	months	20	510	10,200	10,200		10,200			0.00
	,				20,200	=5,=00					
	Vehicle rentals & drivers (4 Vehicles X 4 drivers)	months	-	0				0			0.00

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TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING	19,000	19,000	19,000	0

	TOTAL DIRECT COST				2,240,200	2,240,200	2,240,200			635,110
	TOTAL DIRECT COST				2,240,200	2,240,200	2,240,200			033,110
INDIRECT COSTS: PER	RSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT Staff salaries									
	Head of Operation	months	4	14,000	56,000	56,000	56,000			0.00
	Security Coordinator	months	4	14,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	2	2,250.00	4,500.00
	Finance Manager	months	4	12,000	48,000	48,000	48,000			0.00
	Finance Officer	months	4	2,200	8,800	8,800	8,800	2	2,200.00	4,400.00
	HR Officer	months	4	2,200	8,800	8,800	8,800			0.00
	Office Operations									
	Office rent Dahuk Office	months	6	1,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	4	1,500.00	6,000.00
	Office Utilities	months	6	1,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4	500.00	2,000.00
	Office stationery for branch offices in 2 Camps	months	8	1,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	3	200.00	400.87
	Office stationery Dahuk Office <u>Communications</u>	months	6	1,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	1	915.00	915.00
	Telephone and fax	months	6	2,500	15,000	15,000	15,000			0.00
	Internet Other	months	6	500	3,000	3,000	3,000			0.00
	Accommodation	months	6	3,000	18,000	18,000	18,000			0.00
	Translation & legal services	months	6	1,250	7,500	7,500	7,500			0.00
	Bank Charges	months	6	200	1,200	1,200	1,200			0.00

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0.00

Support to IDP Second Revisio	s and their Host Communities-IRQ151 on			acto	alliand	:e		
	Contingency	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.00
	Local and Regional Travels	lump sum	1	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	0.00
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				268,300	268,300	268,300	18,216
AUDIT, MONITOR	ING & EVALUATION							
	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.00
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	1	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0.00
	TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				18,000	18,000	18,000	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee					2,526,500	2,526,500	2,526,500	653,325.8
INTERNATIONAL (COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				75,795.00	75,795.00	75,795.00	19,599.78
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination	on Fee			2,602,295.00	2,602,295.00	2,602,295.00	672,925.6
BALANCE REQUES	TED (minus available income)				2,602,295.00	2,602,295.00	2,140,120.92	210,751.5
EXCHANGE RATE:	local currency to 1 USD							
	Budget rate	1.00						

Actual cost

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The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

ITEM - (List each over US\$500)