

Concept Note

Section 1: Overview of response													
Project Title	Support to Internally Displaced People and Their Hosts in Iraq including Mosul – IRQ161												
Location	Governorates of Halabja, Kirkuk, Ninawa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniya, Erbil and Duhok												
Starting date and duration of action	1 December 2016 – 30 November 2017 (12 months)												
Budget (USD)	\$8,451,924												
Sector(s)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Shelter / NFIs</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WASH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Protection/Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Early recovery/ Livelihoods</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Food Security</td> </tr> </table>	X	Shelter / NFIs	X	Education	X	WASH	X	Protection/Psychosocial	X	Early recovery/ Livelihoods	X	Food Security
X	Shelter / NFIs	X	Education										
X	WASH	X	Protection/Psychosocial										
X	Early recovery/ Livelihoods	X	Food Security										
Requesting members	Christian Aid (CA) The Lutheran World Federation (the LWF) Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Hungarian Inter-church Aid (HIA)												
Local partners (sector)	LWF and NCA implement the project directly but there are also following implementing partners to be involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation of United for Relief and Sustainable Development (FUAD) • National Institute of Human Rights (NIHR) • RESTRICTED partner • Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health • Women Rehabilitation Organization • Voice of the Elderly People • Baghdad Women Association • Islamic Relief Iraq • Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI) 												
Overall objective	Alleviate suffering and build resilience of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Iraq by improving access to essential assistance and recovery activities												
Target beneficiaries	This program is targeting vulnerable IDPs across Iraq, including host communities impacted by the humanitarian crisis. The project will also cover the returnees in some safe areas. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Food Security: 10,275 households for 30 days Shelter/NFIs: 10,925 households WASH: 41,675 households Education: 900 students (2 school rehabilitation) Protection (psychosocial): 3,500 women/men Early recovery/livelihoods: 5,300 households</p>												
Expected outcomes	<p>A- IDP households have access to basic food rations to meet their nutritional needs for a period of 30 days</p> <p>B- IDPs are protected against climatic conditions and have improved dignity through the provision of Shelter/NFIs kits</p> <p>C- Reduce health risks of IDPs through the provision of WASH services</p>												

	<p>D- Students have improved access to educational facilities through the rehabilitation of primary schools</p> <p>E- Women/men’s psychosocial needs are met</p> <p>F- Vulnerable households’ livelihoods are improved</p>
Expected outputs	<p>A.1. 10,275 households (average 6 family members) accessed food to meet immediate life-saving needs for 30 days</p> <p>B.1. 10,925 households provided with Shelter/NFI kits</p> <p>C.1. 41,675 households provided with WASH related support for immediate life-saving needs</p> <p>D.1. 900 students have accessed improved educational facilities (rehabilitation of 2 schools)</p> <p>E.1. Psychosocial support is provided to 3,500 needy women & men</p> <p>F.1. 5,300 households are provided with cash (it can be changed to in-kind if government does not approve) to improve their livelihoods</p>

Section 2: Narrative Summary

Background

The latest conflict in Iraq started after Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) took over Mosul, the second largest city in June 2014. ISIL chased away the religiously minorities (Christians, Yazidis, Shia Muslims, etc.) from Mosul and other various districts of Ninewa. Furthermore, ISIL expanded territorial control in early 2015 in central part of Iraq. Since mid-2015, Iraqi government with support from international community has been able to retake some cities in central part of Iraq including Fallujah of Anbar province. However, Mosul, the second largest city of Iraq is still under the control of ISIL. On the 17th of October 2016, Iraqi forces and Kurdish Peshmerga with support from international community have started a military operation to retake the city of Mosul. The United Nations (UN) has qualified the situation in Iraq as becoming “the single most complex humanitarian operation in the world”.

Currently there are 3.3 million IDPs in Iraq who are in need of some form of humanitarian support in addition to approximately 225,000 Syrian refugees. Also, to further exacerbate the dire situation, it is estimated that there will be additional up to 1.5 million people displaced by the military action in Mosul to retake from ISIS control.

With regards to the military operation to retake the city of Mosul, the UN has identified four zones of potential displacement locations, though the actual flow of IDPs is currently and will continue to be closely monitored. The situation remains highly volatile as sectarian tensions between “liberating” Iraqi forces and local residents will likely affect the direction of fleeing populations. The government has identified 20 emergency sites, 13 of which are for the initial outflow; zone coordinators have confirmed that people are arriving in different sites. For the time being, the south, more specifically Qayyarah, is witnessing large scale displacement since the beginning of the military operation to retake the city of Mosul.

Humanitarian Needs

Although there are two distinct waves of events contributing to the dire situation in Iraq, the displaced population affected by the ongoing crisis and the newly displaced population as result of the military operation in Mosul, the humanitarian needs are similar and very acute. More specifically, civilian populations fleeing the ISIL-controlled areas have high levels of food insecurity requiring immediate access to essential food rations. Families forcibly left their homes with very few belongings in a rush to save their lives; many not only no longer possess essential household items such as blankets, cooking/heating stoves, but also lack of access to basic services to ensure their day-to-day survival.

With regards to the newly displaced population from Mosul, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have

not been granted full access to the areas to conduct assessments; however the government has allowed NGOs to provide relief items to the affected population. The ACT members that begun providing some lifesaving support to new arrivals in Qayyarah in the south, Debaga in the east and Zelakn in the north have observed that food, non-food items (NFI including clothes), winterization kits and hygiene kits are amongst the greatest needs for these people.

The UN Flash Appeal (July 2016) for Mosul highlights the immediate priority needs of those fleeing Mosul as the following:

- i) WASH
- ii) Food
- iii) Emergency shelter/NFI
- iv) Medical assistance

Furthermore, recent information received from various UN and government coordination meetings confirms that there are indeed lifesaving needs in above sectors. In additional, ACT members have also prioritized protection and psychosocial support to vulnerable groups including women and children. Moreover, the kits and items to be distributed will be tailored to the specific needs of vulnerable groups. In Kurdistan, Northern Iraq, it is estimated that there is more than 1 million IDPs and refugees living in and outside of camp settlements. Public services are overwhelmed, affecting both host (resident) and displaced communities. The main priorities in Kurdistan include WASH, food security, education, livelihood restoration and psychosocial support.

Capacity

ACT members – the LWF, Christian Aid, NCA and DKH - have been working in Iraq since the beginning of the ISIL induced humanitarian crises in 2014. The members have been active in the same sectors that are proposed under this concept note. Since this year, HIA has also registered with Kurdish Regional government and started their humanitarian support activities. Most of the ACT members have been directly involved in Kurdistan Region of Iraq but in other regions of Iraq, ACT members have implemented the projects through their local partners who have access to the various crises affected areas. Under this appeal, the LWF, NCA, CA and HIA are committed to participate as requesting members. DKH will work outside the appeal with a local partner but for the same cause.

ACT members have actively began providing crucial support to the newly arrived IDPs from Mosul by distributing core relief items (CRIs) and hygiene kits. ACT members in Iraq are well recognized through their participation in relevant clusters and government organized coordination meetings.

The local partner organizations in this proposed project have been working in the region for long time. In Northern Iraq, they have been involved with IDPs fleeing areas captured by ISIL since 2014. Their strong ties with community leaders and host community greatly influence the acceptance of IDPs in their new environment. As result, security risks may be lowered and the sustainability and ownership of the proposed response is improved. Such expertise will be valuable to support newly displaced households from Mosul and surrounding areas to successfully integrate them in their host community.

Valuable lessons were learned during the implementation of IRQ 141 and IRQ151 ACT Appeals. The first is that data and information must be crosschecked by conducting systematic needs assessments in the areas of operation. Secondly, for effective project implementation, it is important to invest in staff capacity building in the first quarter of the project. Thirdly, organizations should have a complementary approach with that of the government of Iraq (GoI), in that the GoI prioritizes the “hardware”, such as camps, schools, and roads, and the UN/INGO community should thus focus on the “software” such as training, to ensure that the sustainability of the infrastructure projects.

Proposed response

The proposed response is one of joint programming in that each requesting member's sectoral expertise and geographic coverage will be complementary with other requesting members ensuring that the targeted affected population's needs are covered. The proposed response will be based on results of a multi-sectoral joint needs assessment.

Moreover, staff capacity building, security trainings and information sharing will be carried out jointly amongst the ACT Forum members to make better use of resources; for example NCA will organize training on hygiene promotion and LWF will distribute hygiene kits. This approach will in turn improve the cost efficiency of the response. Coordination meetings amongst Forum members will not only ensure that there are no gaps and duplications in service provision for the targeted affected population, but will also create a space where members will share experiences and draw lessons learned to improve programming in real time.

WASH: water trucking for acute emergency period, developing and expanding the water supply systems to cover the needs of the IDPs and their immediate host communities, as well as providing hygiene kits, undertaking hygiene promotional activities.

Shelter/NFIs: provision of NFI kits (core relief items including winterization/summerization materials) as per the cluster recommendation to as part of life saving support to displaced populations.

Food Security: ACT members will distribute food baskets as per the gaps identified by the relevant cluster. The food baskets will be equivalent to 2100/kcl/day/person for a period of 30 days.

Education: some schools/classrooms are overwhelmed due to the high influx of IDP students, others have incurred heavy infrastructural damage during the military operations. In both cases, the educational facilities require additional classrooms or renovation of existing classrooms. ACT members will carry out the needs assessment in close coordination with the district education office and undertake the renovation works and supply furniture.

Psychosocial: as part of social protection, ACT members have planned to organize psychosocial support to the most vulnerable groups covering both new arrivals and existing IDPs in Northern Iraq. The activity will cover the most vulnerable individuals including women, children and elderly as per the needs identified on the ground. The support will be provided through existing community based mechanism.

Early recovery/livelihood: ACT members will carry out the specific community needs assessment to identify relevant skill development trainings in combination with market surveys. The training will be coupled with the provision of start-up capital or tools to improve the sustainability of the integrated livelihoods programme. Additionally, ACT members will also provide some resources to restore lost or damaged livelihoods where possible, including cash for work.

When and where it is feasible and relevant, The ACT members will provide cash in lieu of in-kind support to stimulate local economies and empower the beneficiaries by providing them with the chose to prioritize their needs. NFI distributions will focus primarily on winterization items as the winter season is approaching. In all sectors, groups with special needs such as women, children and elderly are to be given the priority.

Coordination

All ACT Iraq Forum members and partners are committed to continue to coordinate together through the Iraq forum. The activities will be coordinated through the established clusters where possible. If there are no cluster arrangements, the activities will be implemented through the government coordination mechanisms which are in all locations though some units of the government are not effective.

Basic implementation plan

Gantt Chart

Activities	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Food supply												
Shelter/NFI												
WASH												
Education												
Psychosocial												
Early recovery/ Livelihood												

Monitoring and evaluation:

ACT members adhere 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. ACT members ensure that Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) are strictly followed while implementing this project. The key staff members are also to be trained in CHS.

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

- ACT Iraq country forum will appoint a part time Coordinator who will do all the reports’ collection, compiling and upward forwarding.
- The LWF and NCA have strong presence in North Iraq with sufficient number of national and international staff who will be fully responsible for monitoring of the activities through their established mechanism.
- Both Christian Aid and HIA have their presence in North Iraq rather thinly. Their planned activities are to be implemented by the local partners. However, Christian Aid and HIA staff members in Iraq will be fully responsible to monitor the activities and report to their respective HQ for sharing reports to country forum coordinator.
- NCA and Christian Aid have their regional structure which will also provide overall project oversight and support to implementation.
- All activities planned under the local partners will be monitored at least on quarterly basis by the respective ACT RMs. The program will be monitored against project level indicators.

Continuous participatory consultations through focus group discussions and active feedback mechanisms, and post distribution monitoring will be carried out throughout the course of the project.

Section 3: Budget Summary

Serial no	Sector	LWF	CA	NCA	HIA	Total
1	Food security	-	654,000	-	222,750	876,750
2	WASH	915,000	19,200	1,207,588	47,250	2,189,038
3	Shelter and NFI	1,700,000	834,000	-	94,250	2,628,250
4	Protection (Psychosocial support)	410,000	100,000	-	-	510,000
5	Education	140,000	-	-	-	140,000
6	Early recovery/livelihood support	200,000	103,500	-	-	303,500
7	Other sector related direct cost	355,040	336,812	-	64,420	756,272
8	Indirect cost	492,880	110,502	120,374	78,185	801,941
9	Appeal coordination cost					36,000
	Total cost	4,212,920	2,158,014	1,327,962	506,855	8,241,751
	ICF 3%	126,388	64,740	39,839	15,206	247,253
	Grand total	4,339,308	2,222,754	1,367,801	522,061	8,489,004

Annex 1 – Summary Table

Support to Internally Displaced People and Their Host Communities in Iraq including Mosul

Summary	Christian Aid	LWF	NCA	HIA	Total
Implementation period	01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017 (12 months)	01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017 (12 months)	01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017 (12 months)	01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017 (12 months)	
Geographical area(s)	Ninawa Salah al-Din Halabja Kirkuk Sulaymaniyah RESTRICTED partners' locations across central and south Iraq	Ninawa Salah al-Din Duhok Erbil	Ninawa Duhok	Ninawa Erbil	
Sectors of response	Shelter/NFIs WASH Early recovery/ Livelihoods Protection/ Psychosocial Food security	Shelter/NFIs WASH Early recovery/ Livelihoods Protection/ Psychosocial Education	WASH	Shelter/NFIs WASH Food Security	
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Shelter/NFIs: 1,200 HHs WASH: 1,200 HHs Early recovery: 5,200 Protection: 1,000 individuals Food Security: 9,600 HHs	Shelter/NFIs: 9,400 HHs WASH: 27,300 HHs Protection: 2,500 individuals Early recovery/LH: 5,300 HHs Education: 900 individuals	WASH: 12,500 HHs	Shelter/NFIs: 325 HHs WASH: 675 HHs Food Security: 675 HHs	
Appeal coordination cost			36,000		36,000
Total cost (USD)	\$2,158,014	\$4,212,920	\$1,327,962	\$506,855	8,241,751
ICF 3%	64,740 126,388	64,740 126,388	39,839 15,206 247,253	247,253 15,206	247,253 15,206
Grand total	2,222,754	4,339,308	1,367,801	522,061	\$8,489,004

Annex 3 – Log-frame

Support to Internally Displaced People and Their Host Communities in Iraq including Mosul Military Operation

Impact

Alleviate suffering and build resilience of IDPs and host communities by improving access to humanitarian relief, essential services and recovery activities

Outcome(s)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. IDP households have accessed basic food rations to meet their nutritional needs for a period of 30 days	a. 10,275 HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution lists • Feedback forms • Post Distribution Monitoring • Photographs from distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security does not deteriorate to a level where project activities cannot be carried out • Tensions between beneficiaries at distributions, and tensions between IDPs and host community households • Cooperation from local authorities for project implementation and access to implementation areas • Remarkable change of market price • ACT members will continue providing planned support even after the IDPs return to their respective place where the need of the support will remain high
B. IDPs are protected against climatic conditions and have improved dignity through the provision of Shelter/NFIs kits	b. 10,925 HHs		
C. Reduce health risks of IDPs through the provision of WASH services.	c. 41,675 HHs		
D. Students have improved access to educational facilities through the rehabilitation of primary schools.	d. 900 individuals		
E. Women/men’s psychosocial needs met	e. 3,500 individuals		
F. Vulnerable households’ livelihoods are improved	f. 5,300 HHs		

Output(s)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A.1. Food baskets distributed to IDP households	a. 10,275 HHs received food assistance equivalent to 2100/kcl/person/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution lists • Photographs from distributions • Focus group discussions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security does not deteriorate to a level where project activities cannot be carried out • Tensions between beneficiaries at distributions, and tensions
B.1. Shelter and NFI kits are distributed to IDP	b. 10,925 HHs received shelter/NFI		

households	kits as per cluster standards		between IDPs and host community households.
C.1. WASH services are provided to targeted households	c. 41,675 HHs receive WASH support as per the Sphere standards		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation from local authorities for project implementation and access to implementation areas. • Increase in cost of food items in local market.
D.1. Rehabilitation of primary school rehabilitations is carried out	d. Two primary schools (for 900 students) are rehabilitated		
E.1. Psychosocial support is provided to needy women & men	e. 3,500 women & men receive adequate psychosocial support		
F.1. Early recovery/livelihoods support is extended to targeted households	f. 5,300 vulnerable HHs receive early recovery/livelihoods support		

Activities

A. Food Security:

- A.1.1. Coordinate with Food Security Cluster and CCCM to cross-check data and verify the existing needs and gaps
- A.1.2. Conduct procurement of food baskets as per the procurement policies
- A.1.3. Distribution of food baskets meeting 2,100 Kcl/day for a period of 30 days in different locations in consultation with cluster
- A.1.4. When relevant, provide cash where possible instead of in-kind food assistance
- A.1.5. Conduct post distribution monitoring and document in the form of report

B. Shelter/NFIs:

- B.1.1. Coordinate with Shelter/NFIs Cluster and CCCM to cross-check data and verify the existing needs and gaps
- B.1.2. Conduct procurement of relevant items as per the cluster standards and according to procurement policies
- B.1.3. Distribution/installation of Shelter/NFIs in different location in consultation with cluster and CCCM
- B.1.4. When relevant, provide cash assistance where possible instead of in-kind shelter/NFIs support
- B.1.5. Conduct post distribution monitoring and document in the form of report

C. WASH:

- C.1.1. Coordinate with WASH Cluster and camp management to cross-check data and verify the needs and gaps
- C.1.2. Provide hygiene kits to meet gaps identified through cluster
- C.1.3. Organize regular hygiene promotion activities
- C.1.4. Water quality checking and reporting

- C.1.5. Organize water trucking and water distribution as per the context and needs
- C.1.6. Organize repair and maintenance of the existing water and sanitation systems
- C.1.7. Conduct the post distribution monitoring of hygiene kits distribution
- C.1.8. Organize the handing over of water and sanitation systems to the relevant government authorities for future repair and maintenance
- C.1.9. Document in the form of report

D. Education:

- D.1.1. Conduct needs assessment for identifying schools which are overstretched by IDP students
- D.1.2. Prepare design and bill of quantities for schools as per the government standards including water supply and sanitation facilities
- D.1.3. Hire construction contractor selected through open bidding; issue contract and provide regular work progress supervision to ensure the quality of work
- D.1.4. Procure and supply books, stationaries and furniture
- D.1.5. Organize the handing over of rehabilitated class rooms to the school management

E. Protection (psychosocial support):

- E.1.1. Coordinate with Protection Cluster and CCCM to cross-check data and verify the needs and gaps in providing the psychosocial support for needy women/men
- E.1.2. Identify the beneficiaries and organize various interventions (listening centres, mobile services, etc.)
- E.1.3. Conduct continuous monitoring and document the progress

F. Early recovery/ livelihoods:

- F.1.1. Identification of beneficiaries for supporting with cash and/or other modalities for improving livelihoods in consultation with the relevant clusters
- F.1.2. Provide needs-based support (skill training, tools, cash, etc.) to carry out early recovery/ livelihoods activities
- F.1.3. Monitor progress and document