

# Appeal

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## Iraq

### **Support to Internally Displaced People and Their Hosts in Iraq including Mosul Military Operation - IRQ161**

**Appeal Target: US\$8,367,719**

***Balance Requested: US\$7,795,665***

**Amman, 21 December, 2016**

Dear colleagues,

The Iraq crisis is becoming a protracted and an ongoing conflict. The World Bank report of 1 October 2016 said Iraqi economy is facing severe and pressing challenges. The decline in oil prices in 2015 and 2016 and the ISIS insurgency have contributed to a sharp deterioration of economic activity and have rapidly increased the fiscal and current account deficits. Macroeconomic risks remain elevated due to Iraq's continued exposure to a volatile oil market, but the medium-term outlook seems more favorable due to an expected increase in oil prices in 2017 and important gains against ISIS. The government is facing the challenge of maintaining macroeconomic stability, undertaking structural reforms to improve the delivery of public services, reconstructing core physical infrastructure in the areas liberated from ISIS and assisting the 3.4 million people displaced by the conflict.

The double shock has severely dented growth, diverted resources away from productive investment, and increased poverty, vulnerability and unemployment. Private consumption and investment remain subdued due to an unstable security and political situation and a poor business environment. Inflation rate is expected to remain low at 2 percent in 2016, with the government subsidizing electricity, food and fuel, but is likely underestimated in ISIS-occupied areas.

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On July 20, 2016, a donor conference co-hosted by the US Government pledged a total of US\$2.1 billion for 2016-2018, with the aim of securing financial support for Iraq's humanitarian crisis. The resumption of the production sharing agreement between the federal government and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in August 2016 will help KRG address its growing fiscal crisis.

Iraq continues to face severe security challenges. The death toll continues unabated, with casualties reaching 20,169 in 2014—the most since 2006 and 2007 when the violence killed an average of 27,744 Iraqis—17,502 in 2015 and 10,497 since the beginning of 2016. The widespread insecurity since 2014 has also led to major humanitarian crisis with 10 million people in need and over 3.4 million persons internally displaced.

The population remains extremely vulnerable to the ongoing security problems and reduction in oil prices. The standard of living has deteriorated and a noticeable share of the population has fallen into poverty or is extremely vulnerable to falling into poverty. Poverty, as estimated by the Iraqi government reached 22.5 percent in 2014 nationwide; and in the ISIS-affected governorates, the direct impact of economic, social and security disruptions are estimated to have doubled poverty rates to 41.2 percent.

OCHA Iraq 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan reported that meeting humanitarian needs in Iraq at internationally recognized standards requires billions of dollars. Currently, 10 million Iraqis are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. In 2016, 11 million Iraqis are estimated to require some form of humanitarian assistance; by the end of the year, as many as 12 million to 13 million Iraqis may be in trouble. The full cost of meeting humanitarian needs in Iraq at international standards is estimated at \$4.5 billion to \$5 billion. Recognizing the many constraints present in Iraq, including limited funding and operational capacities, this response plan targets 7.3 million people for humanitarian assistance. Emergency packages, falling short of the international minimum standards, but sequenced across first-line, second-line and full cluster responses, are presented for each cluster.

ACT requesting members (RMs) in Iraq: Lutheran World Federation, Christian Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, and Hungarian Interchurch Aid, through their ACT appeal: *Support to Internally Displaced People and Their Hosts in Iraq including the Mosul Military Operation – IRQ161*, and with the support of ACT funding members- are responding to the needs of the targeted vulnerable in Iraq through different humanitarian sectors. In doing so, RMs are cooperating with their local partners, to alleviate suffering and build resilience of internally displaced persons and host communities in Iraq by improving access to essential assistance and recovery activities.

**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

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z  
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG  
8, rue du Rhône  
P.O. Box 2600  
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND  
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

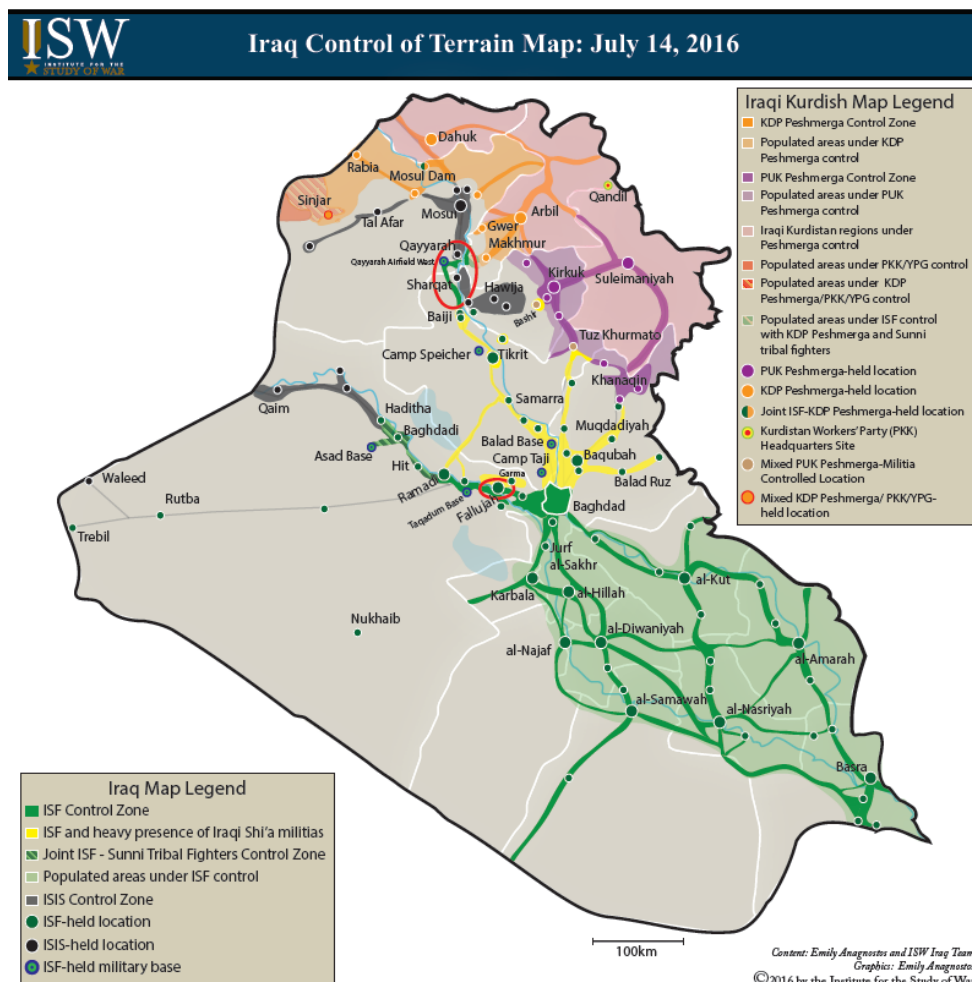
For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/> The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

**Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel ([Line.Hempel@actalliance.org](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and ACT Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa ([Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org](mailto: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 ([Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org](mailto:Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org))  
ACT Regional Program Officer, Felomain Nassar ([Felomain.nassar@actalliance.org](mailto:Felomain.nassar@actalliance.org))  
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<b>Project Summary Sheet</b>											
Project Title	Support to Internally Displaced People and Their Hosts in Iraq including Mosul – IRQ161										
Project ID	IRQ161										
Location	Iraq. Governorates of Halabja, Kirkuk, Ninawa, Salah al-Din, Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymania and restricted locations across central and south Iraq.										
Project Period	1 December 2016 – 31 December 2017 (13 months)										
Forum	Iraq Forum										
Requesting members	The Lutheran World Federation(LWF), Christian Aid (CA), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Hungarian Inter-Church Aid (HIA)										
Local partners	Foundation of United and Sustainable Development (FUAD) National Institute of Human Rights (NIHR) restricted partner Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health (REACH) Women Rehabilitation Organization Voice of Elderly People Baghdad Women Association Islamic Relief Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI)										
Thematic Area(s)	<p><i>Tick the relevant sectors of intervention</i></p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Health</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / Livelihoods</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / Livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management
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Project Impact	Alleviate suffering and build resilience of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Iraq by improving access to essential assistance and recovery activities.										
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A. IDP and vulnerable host community households have access to basic food rations (or cash assistance) to meet their nutritional needs for a period of 30 days.</p> <p>B. IDP and vulnerable host community households are protected against climatic conditions and have improved dignity through the provision of Shelter / NFI kits.</p> <p>C. Reduce health risks of IDPs through the provision of WASH services and hygiene kits.</p> <p>D. Students have improved access to educational facilities through the rehabilitation of schools.</p> <p>E. Women's/men's psychosocial needs are met.</p> <p>F. IDPs and vulnerable host community households have increased resilience and able to access essential needs through the provision of cash for work activities and unconditional cash assistance for improved incomes.</p>										
Target beneficiaries	<p>a. Food: 10,275 households (average 6 family members) for 30 days (Female: 32,058; Total: 61,650).</p> <p>b. Shelter/NFI: 9,525 households (Female: 23,508; Total: 47,625).</p> <p>c. WASH: 10,315 households (Female: 28,366; Total: 56,732)</p> <p>d. Education: 900 students (rehabilitation of 2 schools).</p>										

	<p>e. Protection / Psychosocial: 3,500 women/men</p> <p>f. Early recovery / Livelihoods (unconditional cash – can be changed to in-kind if the government does not approve): 2,700 households (Female: 666; Total: 13,500).</p>
Project Cost (USD)	USD: 8,362,593



## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. Context

The latest conflict precipitating further displacement of Iraqis started after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) took over Mosul, Iraq's second largest city, in June 2014. ISIL chased away religious minorities (Christians, Yazidis, Shia Muslims, etc.) from Mosul and various districts of Ninewa and further expanded its territorial control in early 2015 to central parts of Iraq. 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 religious 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, the Iraqi government with support from the international community has been able to retake some cities in central part of Iraq including Fallujah of Anbar province. However, Mosul 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 3.1 million IDPs in Iraq who are in need of some form of humanitarian support in addition to approximately 225,000 Syrian refugees. An estimated additional 1.5 million people are expected to be displaced by the military action to retake Mosul from ISIL control, exacerbating an already dire situation. According to International Organization for Migration (IOM), Duhok is now hosting the largest IDP population of 450,000. Erbil is hosting 156,000 IDPs and Sulaymaniyah another 100,000 IDPs. The Kurdish Regional Government is thus supporting a refugee population nearly 30% the size of its total population. After a year of displacement, IDPs are heavily dependent on external support, as the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) capacity has been greatly reduced due to financial downturn of the country and military operations against ISIL. Additionally, the underfunding of UN agencies has also caused heavy reliance on the other humanitarian agencies to help the displaced people to live a dignified life. The Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2016, prepared by UN and Iraqi government, highlights staggering humanitarian needs in Iraq. Only 33 per cent or \$285 million of the total US\$861 million for the emergency response has been received. The UN OCHA produced Humanitarian Bulletin issued on 19 June 2016 indicates, due shortage of funds, crucial humanitarian projects remain at risk of closure.

The current ACT Appeal focuses mainly on the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) region and the neighbouring governorates of Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk, where majority of IDPs have fled to and are living in established camps and non-camp settlements. With regards to civilians fleeing 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 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. ACT members such as LWF, NCA, HIA and Christian Aid have well-established presence in KRI and neighbouring governorates of Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk, providing much needed humanitarian assistance to IDPs through Food, NFIs, WASH and shelter. Based on ACT members experience and local know-how, they are well placed to respond to the current IDP influx from Mosul to KRI.

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. Many of the constructed emergency sites are at full capacity and an out camp response is also essential. 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.

## 1.2. Needs

In KRI, more than 1 million IDPs and refugees are living in and outside of camp settlements. Public services are overwhelmed, affecting both host (resident) and displaced communities, hence, the urgent need to scale up the emergency response to accommodate the needs of the new wave of IDPs from Mosul, as the KRG and UN agencies are stretched thin. 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. Given the context, the UN Flash Appeal (July 2016) for Mosul, ACT requesting members' own assessment and information from KRG and Iraqi government indicates the following immediate priority needs of those fleeing Mosul:

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

Activities under this appeal are in line with the priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 developed jointly by UN and Iraqi Government. Furthermore, recent information received from various UN and government coordination meetings confirms that there are indeed lifesaving needs in above sectors. In addition, 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.

The main priorities in Kurdistan include WASH, food security, education, livelihood restoration and psychosocial support.

## 1.3. Capacity to respond

ACT members – the LWF, NCA and DKH - have been working in Iraq since the beginning of the ISIL induced humanitarian crises in 2014, providing assistance to IDPs and Syrian refugees in WASH, Shelter, Food, NFIs and medical assistance. ACT members in Iraq are well recognized through their participation in relevant clusters and government organized coordination meetings. The members have been active

in the humanitarian assistance sectors outlined above and will be relying on the local partners in the implementation of this project, who have been working with IDPs fleeing areas captured by ISIL since 2014. Their strong ties with community leaders and the host community greatly serves to facilitate acceptance of IDPs where they are seeking refuge and consequently, lowering security risks and improving sustainability and ownership of the proposed response. Such expertise will be valuable to support newly displaced households from Mosul and surrounding areas to successfully integrate them in their host community.

As of 2016, HIA has registered with Kurdish Regional government and started its humanitarian support activities. Most of the ACT members have been directly involved in Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Although under this appeal, the LWF, NCA, CA and HIA are jointly requesting for funds, DKH will work outside the appeal with a local partner within appeal's parameters. The LWF has mobilized approximately USD 4.5 million and extended support to the IDPs throughout Duhok governorate in order to meet a wide range of humanitarian needs. The LWF was supported in its operations by local organizations i.e. Christian Aid Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI) and JIYAN Foundation for Human Rights. Christian Aid, active in northern Iraq since 2014, is responding to humanitarian crisis through 6 local partners by focusing on early recovery, and provision of life-saving relief and protection. NCA has taken a lead role in implementation of WASH programs by posting WASH program coordinators and advisors in the field, with active support from WASH specialists from the Head Office. Since 2014, NCA has implemented WASH programs in Dohuk and Ninewa governorates for approximately 70,000 IDPs and Syrian Refugees.

The proposed response is a joint programming and each requesting members' sectoral expertise and geographic coverage will be complementary with other requesting members ensuring that the targeted population's needs are covered. The proposed response will be based on the results of a multi-sectoral joint needs assessment. Moreover, staff capacity building, security training and information sharing will be carried out jointly to make better use of resources. This approach will, then, improve the efficiency of the response. Coordination meeting among Forum members will not only ensure that there are no gaps and duplications in service provision for the targeted population, but will also create a space where members will share experiences and draw lessons learned to improve programming.

Valuable lessons were learned during the implementation of IRQ 141 and IRQ151 ACT Appeals. Firstly, it was found that the 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.

## **2. PROJECT RATIONALE**

### **2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change**

The joint humanitarian intervention directed at IDPs from Mosul intends to address the unmet food, shelter/NFI, WASH, education, protection and early recovery needs of the vulnerable displaced and host community households in northern Iraq. The requesting members shall, and through their local implementing partners, identify the needs and gaps in the given locations by direct assessment and participating in the concerned cluster mechanisms. With a well-coordinated approach with other actors and relevant Government agencies, the requesting members shall follow the CHS and the cluster defined standards for the distribution of the items. Similarly, staff safety and security shall be given utmost attention.

**Theory of change for the joint intervention:**

Through the provision of timely humanitarian assistance in shelter/NFIs, protection, WASH, food security and early recovery, not only are the risks of food insecurity, widespread communicable water-borne diseases in the camps and IDP vulnerabilities as a result of the onset of cold weather and GBV mitigated but the IDPs are also enabled to adopt relevant coping strategies.

Distribution of NFI and winterization kits, Health and hygiene kits, and food packages will reduce health risks and meet gaps in food security. Unconditional cash assistance for early recovery and livelihoods will give beneficiaries freedom of choice and dignity to address their basic needs. With the rehabilitation of school class rooms, children from the IDP and host-families will have access to improved education facilities, thereby, continue their education. Through the provision of GBV case management and psychosocial support, the psychosocial and protection needs of women/men will be met and psychosocial wellbeing improved. Due to cultural sensitivities, GBV awareness will be included as a component during other vocational art and training courses, such as painting, hairdressing, computing, and English language. The women's centre/listening centre shall not only provide a safe space for vulnerable women, but also an opportunity to build relationships, community integration and social cohesion, as well as boosting self confidence and self-esteem.

This programme intends to provide 30 days food security to vulnerable IDP and host community households, support households to pay for essential items, increase resilience and sense of wellbeing of women, support personal hygiene and reduce health risks, as well as to support households to cope with the winter temperatures. Collectively, it will result in alleviating the suffering and building resilience of IDPs and the host communities impacted the humanitarian crisis. However, availability of funds in a timely manner and facilitation by the coordinating agencies including the Government and the UN are very important enabling factors to make the project a success.

As people start to enter safe areas, they will be accommodated in the newly constructed IDP camps. WASH is a high priority sector in the first line response for these camps, as it will entail lifesaving activities such as access to safe water. Moreover, access to sanitation facilities, hygiene items and hygiene promotion is vital in preventing communicable diseases, which can have devastating consequences for people's health, in particular for children under the age of 5. In order to meet the WASH needs of IDPs from Mosul, and the surrounding areas, NCA and partners will provide emergency WASH services in Nargizlia camp located in Shekhan district in Ninewa governorate and its WASH intervention strategy is based on the first line response in compliance with the SPHERE standards.

**2.2. Impact**

The overall objective of the project is to alleviate the suffering and build the resilience of internally displaced persons and vulnerable host communities in Iraq by improving access to essential assistance and recovery activities. Specifically, this will be achieved through the provision of shelter/NFIs, WASH items, food packages, cash assistance, and increasing access to education, livelihoods, protection and psychosocial support.

**2.3. Outcomes**

*The following outcomes will be delivered between 1 December 2016 – 31 December 2017.*

- A. IDP and vulnerable host community households have access to basic food rations (or cash assistance) to meet their nutritional needs for a period of 30 days.
- B. IDP and vulnerable host community households are protected against climatic conditions and have improved dignity through the provision of Shelter / NFI kits.
- C. Reduce health risks of IDPs through the provision of WASH services.

- D. IDPs and host community students' access increased to better education facilities with the rehabilitation of schools.
- E. Women's psychosocial needs are met.
- F. IDPs and vulnerable host community households have increased resilience and able to access essential needs through the provision of cash for work activities and unconditional cash assistance for improved incomes.

The key outputs, by all requesting members:

- A.1 10,275 households (average 6 family members) afforded with food rations to meet immediate life-saving needs for 30 days.
- B.1 9,525 households received Shelter/NFI Kits.
- C.1 10,315 households provided with WASH/Hygiene kits for immediate life-saving needs.
- D.1 900 students' accessed improved educational facilities (rehabilitation of 2 schools).
- E.1 3,500 needy women/men accessed psychosocial support.
- F.1 2,700 households received cash (it can be changed to in-kind if the government does not approve) to improve their livelihood.

## 2.4. Outputs

The following table shows the output indicators by requesting members:

Sector	Outputs with Indicators	Indicators by RM			
		LWF	CA	NCA	HIA
Food Security	10,275 households (average 6 family members) accessed food to meet immediate life-saving needs for 30 days.		9,600		675
Shelter/NFI	9,525 households received Shelter/NFI Kits	8,000	1,200		325
WASH	10,315 households availed with WASH/Hygiene kits support for immediate life-saving needs.	7,040	600	2,000	675
Education	900 students accessed improved educational facilities (rehabilitation 2 schools).	900			
Protection/ Psychosocial	3,500 needy women/men accessed psychosocial support.	3,000	500		
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	2,700 households received cash (it can be changed to in-kind if the government does not approve) to improve their livelihood.	100	2,600		

The following table shows various activities, budget and estimated direct beneficiaries by sector and requesting members:

Sector	Activities
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with Food Security Cluster and CCCM to cross-check data and verify the existing needs and gaps;</li> <li>- Conduct procurement of food baskets as per the procurement policies;</li> <li>- Distribution of food baskets meeting 2,100 Cal/day for a period of 30 days in different locations in consultation with cluster;</li> <li>- When relevant, provide cash instead of in-kind food assistance;</li> <li>- Conduct post-distribution monitoring and document in the form of report.</li> </ul>
Shelter/NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with Shelter/NFI Cluster and CCCM to cross-check data and verify the existing needs and gaps;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct procurement of relevant items as per the cluster standards and according to procurement policies;</li> <li>- Distribution/installation of Shelter/NFIs in different locations in consultation with cluster and CCCM;</li> <li>- When relevant, provide cash assistance instead of in-kind shelter/NFI support</li> <li>- Conduct post distribution monitoring and documentation in the form of reports.</li> </ul>
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with WASH cluster and CCCM to cross-check data and verify the needs and gaps;</li> <li>- Provide hygiene kits to meet gaps identified through cluster;</li> <li>- Organize regular hygiene promotion activities</li> <li>- Water quality checking and reporting</li> <li>- Organize water trucking and water distribution as per the context and needs;</li> <li>- Organize repair and maintenance of the existing water and sanitation systems;</li> <li>- Conduct the post-distribution monitoring of hygiene kits distribution;</li> <li>- Organize the handing over of water and sanitation systems to the relevant government authorities for future repair and maintenance;</li> <li>- Document in the form of reports.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct needs assessment for identifying schools which are overstretched by IDP students;</li> <li>- Prepare design and the bill of quantities for schools as per the government standards including water supply and sanitation facilities;</li> <li>- Hire construction contractor selected through open bidding; issue contracts and provide regular work progress supervision to ensure the quality of works;</li> <li>- Procure and supply books, stationaries and furniture;</li> <li>- Organize the handing over of rehabilitated class rooms to the school management.</li> </ul>
Protection/ Psychosocial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- Identify the beneficiaries and organize various interventions (listening centers, mobile services etc.)</li> <li>- Conduct continuous monitoring and document the progress.</li> </ul>
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with Cash Working Group, and Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Cluster</li> <li>- Identification of beneficiaries for supporting with cash and/or other modalities for improving livelihoods in consultation with the relevant clusters;</li> <li>- Provide need-based support (skill training, tools, cash, etc.) to carry out early recovery/livelihoods activities</li> <li>- Monitor progress and document.</li> </ul>

Sector	Budget in USD				Direct Beneficiaries			
	LWF	CA	NCA	HIA	LWF	CA	NCA	HIA
Food Security	0	654,000	0	202,500	0	57,600 indiv.		4,050 indiv.
Shelter/ NFI	1,700,000	144,000	0	71,657	40,000 indiv.	7,200 indiv.		1,625 indiv.
WASH	915,000	19,200	756,200	74,990	35,200 indiv.	3,600 indiv.	11,000 indiv.	4,050 indiv.



Education	140,000	0	0	0	900 students	0		0	
Protection/ Psychosocial	410,000	69,900	0	0	3,000 women	500 women		0	
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	200,000	791,700	0	0	100 indiv.	13,899 indiv.			
Other Sector related direct cost	355,040	373,495	367,160	101,853					

## 2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The critical assumptions on which the project plan is based are outlined below:

- Sufficient funding is secured for the programme.
- Security does not deteriorate to a level where project activities cannot be carried out
- Cooperation from local authorities for project implementation and access to implementation areas.
- Required materials are available in sufficient quality and quantity.

Cost of goods in the local market does not increase to a level which affects purchase to meet the outlined numbers.

## 2.6. Risk Analysis

Following are the anticipated risks that may impact the project implementation: insufficient funding secured for the programme, deterioration in security situation, lack of cooperation from local authorities for implementation and permission to access areas, unavailability of materials in the local market or price hikes for said materials, and prohibition of or the inability of beneficiaries, particularly women, to access the programme interventions.

Advertisement of the ACT appeal activities will be led by ACT Secretariat with support from requesting members through the provision of up to date information on the changing context and needs on the ground. All requesting members and their partners have safety and security manuals, which are followed by all staff. Up to date information is maintained through on-going communication with local authorities, security departments, and local stakeholders. Partners have existing relationships and communication with local authorities, and community representatives, which will be maintained to ensure smooth facilitation of the project. Good relationships are maintained with local authorities, communities and community representatives. All partners follow the recommended guidelines for gaining local authority's permission for project implementation and access to areas. Requesting members and their implementing partners will monitor the availability and cost of goods in the local markets. All ACT members have procurement policies which are followed to achieve the best value for money on goods. Requesting members and their partners have lists of previously used suppliers which can be used in case of insufficient quantity and quality of goods in the market. Beneficiary access to project activities will be managed by requesting members and their partners who have strong roots and connections with the communities, supported by outreach and assessment processes.

## 2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

This program will build on results achieved by IRQ151 appeal and requesting members' own activities, facilitating increase in access to essential services and resilience of the vulnerable IDPs and host communities in Iraq. Due to the nature of the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, there remains a need for the provision of emergency relief items. Where the context allows, the inclusion of cash programming will be prioritized to meet those needs whilst also supporting the necessary transition phase towards more

lasting rehabilitation work. Direct support to communities and GBV survivors will have a sustained impact at personal and household level in terms of providing psychosocial, legal and practical support to women and girls in a highly traumatised setting, developing skills to improve communication, and self-confidence to integrate socially and economically.

### **3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **3.1. Implementation Approach**

This program fits within the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 and Mosul Flash Appeal, with priority needs identified as emergency shelter/NFIs, food, WASH, medical assistance, and protection support. The project has been designed in coordination with the Food Security, Education, Shelter / NFI cluster, GBV sub-cluster and Mosul operational planning. Continued close coordination with the relevant clusters will be maintained to ensure that the project responds to emerging need and ensures a well-coordinated and efficient response. Selection of beneficiary households is based on needs assessment and analysis. Requesting members and their partner field teams regularly conduct assessments on the ground in order to identify the most vulnerable families/individuals in collaboration with local representatives of the communities, government and the camp management. Requesting members and their partner staff members attend the cluster coordination meetings within which the needs and priorities are discussed, and beneficiary lists are cross checked with the lead cluster agencies.

#### **3.2. Project Stakeholders**

As per the stakeholder analysis, the key stakeholders include implementing partners, community members including those directly or indirectly benefitting from the project, local authorities, INGO cluster contacts.

Projects are designed in line with beneficiary needs, and through participatory techniques, throughout the project cycle. Project information will be shared with communities, including partner contact details and beneficiary selection criteria. Engagement with local authorities will involve sharing project information to request permission for implementation and access to areas. Some local authorities request that a percentage (10%-30%) of project benefits go towards vulnerable host community families. Requesting members and their partners have existing good relations with the local authorities. Engagement with INGOs and cluster contacts is for the purpose of ensuring a harmonized humanitarian response. Project information including locations and beneficiary lists will be cross checked to avoid duplication.

#### **3.3. Field Coordination**

All requesting members will coordinate through the Iraq forum. The members are also coordinating with the WFP (food security cluster), Shelter/NFI, Protection cluster, emergency livelihoods and social cohesion cluster, as well as through the NGO Coordination Committee Iraq (NCCI).

Partner REACH is co-chairing the Emergency livelihood & social cohesion, Education, and NFI and shelter cluster. The requesting members and their partners are actively participating in the below coordination meetings.

- Emergency livelihood & social cohesion cluster
- Education cluster
- Shelter and NFI cluster
- Food Security cluster
- GBV working group cluster
- Cash working group cluster
- Child Protection working group



- Protection Cluster
- Camp Coordination cluster

All requesting members and their partners maintain coordination and relationships with local authorities, security department, and Ministry of Displacement and Migration, INSO, NCCI and UNOCHA.

### 3.4. Project Management

The LWF Iraq team consists of an expatriate Team Leader, a Program Manager and a Finance Manager. Upon need, it also mobilizes skilled human resources drawing from its Emergency Hub based regionally and also from the Emergency Roster. Similarly, it has local technical staff for sanitation, water supply, food security, psychosocial support and livelihood program in addition to support staff for admin and finance. A Management Team comprising the Team Leader, Program Manager, Finance Manager and one senior local staff ensures the smooth functioning of the projects it executes. With guidance from the LWF Geneva headquarters, the Management Team on the ground will be more responsible for day to day program implementation and coordination.

The Christian Aid Iraq team consisting of the Iraq based Consultant, Iraq Emergency Program Officer, Humanitarian Support Officer, and Middle East Regional Emergency Manager, will provide overall project oversight and support to partner implementation. Implementation of the project will be managed by CA implementing partners' project staff.

HIA will be responsible for project management, coordination, monitoring and reporting. The implementation will be carried out in cooperation with HIA's local partners, CAPNI and REACH. Both the local partners have well established infrastructure and long operational experience in similar actions.

Close coordination will be maintained amongst Iraq Forum members to ensure a coordinated response, as well as to share successes and challenges.

Lastly, NCA's project coordination is as follows:

- Team leader: Daily management of program, staff and administration of the NCA North Iraq program
- Water sanitation and hygiene: Implementation of the WASH program as well as monitoring and reporting of activities
- Logistics: Daily logistical support to North Iraq team.
- Security: Ensure that the NCA security routines and guidelines are followed.
- Finance: Responsible for finance quality control as well as ensuring that NCA finance routines and guidelines are met.

NCA Duhok Office falls under the line management of the Regional NCA Office in Amman which offers technical support to NCA North Iraq. Amman also serves the NCA activities in Lebanon, Turkey and Syria, either directly or through partners. Additionally, the regional office maintains contact with donors and humanitarian actors in Amman.

### 3.5. Implementing Partners

The LWF will continue assigning a full time Team Leader, Program Manager and Finance Manager for the entire period of this ACT Proposal. As per need, it will also deploy Project Manager for some activities (related to Mosul response). The LWF will administer and manage some psychosocial support activities in partnership with local NGOs as well as some humanitarian activities related to newcomers from Mosul in the area where LWF does not have access. These are: Baghdad Women Association, Al-Mesalla, Islamic Relief-Iraq, CAPNI and VoP. The LWF has already worked in partnership with these local

organizations in the past in one way or other. A Memorandum of Understanding shall be established with each partner for the activities that will be carried out by them detailing the scope, roles and responsibilities. A periodic review including the finance shall be conducted together with the partners in order to keep track of progress of the project(s).

The Christian Aid team consisting of the Iraq based Consultant and Iraq Emergency Program Officer will provide overall project oversight and support to partner implementation. Implementation of the projects will be managed by partner project managers, supported by the project team.

Partnership agreements between Christian Aid and its implementing partners are reviewed on an annual basis and detail the purpose of the partnership, including key objectives. Project funding and reporting agreements form part of the partnership agreement and are developed and signed for each project, detail grant and transfer information including reporting requirements.

In the beginning of the project, HIA will conclude a Memorandum of Understanding with its partners, CAPNI and REACH detailing the scope, roles and responsibilities. Then the Country Representative will monitor the progress by visiting the project sites. Both the partners will bring in their own knowledge and experiences in humanitarian assistance and their working methods, knowledge, procurement, logistics and distribution methods applied in similar context.

NCA's normal operating mechanism is through partners. However, due to lack of local partners with sufficient capacity and competence, NCA will be operational in North Iraq and take full responsibility of the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the activities. NCA is registered in KRI and are coordinating all activities with the local authorities as well as the WASH cluster. This includes sharing and joint programming and this approach will be developed further in 2017.

## Simplified Work Plan

Gantt Chart

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

## 4. PROJECT MONITORING

### 4.1. Project Monitoring

The project will be monitored against project level indicators through requesting member and their implementing partner's M&E Officers and project teams. Continuous participatory consultations through focus group discussions, active feedback mechanisms, and post distribution monitoring with beneficiaries will be carried out throughout the course of the project.

The LWF will use its own Monitoring System called NewDea for tracking the performance and results. The responsible M&E staff and the Project Manager will periodically make field visits during the implementation of project. If the monitoring suggests for any adjustments and corrections, the LWF Team Leader, with the consent of the donor(s), redesigning of program will be done. Financial monitoring will be done through the computer based financial system called SAGE. Any deviation will be reported to the donor(s) on a timely manner.

Christian Aid will undertake 3-4 monitoring visits to the field throughout the course of the 1 year programme, in addition to on-going monitoring by CA's Iraq Consultant. Christian Aid implementing partners will submit monthly narrative and financial progress reports to Christian Aid, in addition to photos of implementation.

HIA will be responsible for overall program implementation and management both in the region (with its emergency staff delegated there) and from the HQs. The HIA Program Director will coordinate the monitoring. Reports will be prepared by the local partners that will form the basis of agreed regular reports to be prepared by HIA on agreed dates. Interim and final financial and narrative report, as well as audit will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance in conformity with ACT policies. NCA WASH project monitoring, which focuses on results-based management (RBM), is anchored in a monitoring/assessment framework with a monthly monitoring/evaluation plan and submission of weekly/monthly verification monitoring reports using agreed templates. 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. Indicator Tracking Cards (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 the data collected and relevant analytical findings so information can feed into an NCA project designed database to ensure that results can be tracked over time. The NCA's monitoring team will produce case studies to document good practices where identified, including user community/local perspectives on the WASH interventions.

Monitoring will comprise of but not be limited to:

- Documentation and reporting on delivery of WASH activity inputs (infrastructure, distributions, trainings ) and identified gaps observed
- Validation of indicators using an Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)
- Recoding facts and figures reported on key achievements (IPTT)
- Identification of any specific issues of concern including key issues arising from the field affecting children, adolescents, or women, special vulnerable groups/individuals
- Monitoring of vulnerable referral system
- Information on project quality and technical standards of construction/hard components
- Monitoring/reporting of complaints mechanism and handling
- Monitoring /and reporting of security issues or impediments to humanitarian activities

#### 4.2. Safety and Security

The deterioration in the security situation in Iraq could pose security challenges to the requesting members and their implementing partner staff and intended project results. All requesting members and their partners have safety and security manuals, also known as Country Security Plan which is followed by all staff. These plans include dos and don'ts, personal behaviour, contingency plans, an evacuation plan, travel advisory, communication tree and so on. Up to date information is maintained through on-going communication with local authorities, security departments, and local stakeholders including INSO. Requesting members and their partners have existing relationships and communication

with the local authority, and community representatives which will be maintained to ensure smooth facilitation of the project. Majority of the staff have attended safety and security training designed for field responders. The requesting members and their local partners have been operational for a while in Iraq, and so far, have never been under threat from a security point of view.

Through inclusive programming, including 'Do no Harm', all projects are designed to ensure beneficiaries have safe and meaningful access to the services, and local partners provide support to individuals that are unable to attend the distribution. Security in the area of implementation and distributions is ensured through coordination with local authorities and security department. Through active attendance at the Protection cluster, partners are able to refer identified cases to the cluster for follow up. Data protection principles and beneficiary confidentiality will be strictly adhered to ensuring beneficiaries are not placed at risk of violence, detainment or discrimination.

#### **4.3. Knowledge Management**

Knowledge, lessons learned and good practices gained through the implementation of the project will be shared with other ACT Iraq members within the Iraq Forum meetings, as well as with wider stakeholders through project reports, including monthly situation reports and final reports.

## **5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues**

- Gender (gender sensitivity/gender equality) and Gender Based Violence

Given the high priority the requesting members attach to gender equality, and the organisations' intention to deliver on its commitments to end violence against women and girls, the Iraq Crisis Appeal has endeavoured 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 requesting members' internal policy on Gender Sensitive Programming and minimum standards for inclusive programming. Safety and privacy, in relation to culturally appropriate gender norms, are incorporated into this joint intervention's specific sectors.

- Resilience

The local implementing partners are national NGOs with a strong background in sustainable livelihoods; human rights based approach to development and will apply this knowledge where relevant and possible. In line with the LRRD-principles ACT members will continue to consult with the local communities throughout the project implementation phase to ensure sustainability and resilience. The inclusion of cash programming will be prioritized to meet essential needs whilst also supporting the necessary transition phase towards more durable rehabilitation. Direct support to communities and GBV survivors will have a sustained impact at personal and household level in terms of providing psychosocial, legal and practical support to women and girls in a highly traumatized setting, developing skills to improve communication, and self-confidence to integrate socially and economically.

However, it's important to note a caveat related to the fragility of the context in which emergency response is being delivered. Since the humanitarian crisis involves mass displacement of people as a result of armed conflict, it's not possible to predict when the conflict may end prompting IDPs to return. As the number of IDPs increase, if the conflict is prolonged, the emergency response may have to direct more efforts towards first and second phase response, diverting attention from recovery.

- Environment sensitivity and climate change

All ACT members are committed to the protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the planning and implementation of all development initiatives, regardless of their

sector of focus. Contamination of the environment will be reduced through safe disposal of grey water, garbage collection and safe hygiene behavior. ACT members shall consult with local experts especially for WASH programs where extraction of water may deplete ground water resources. For pollution resulting from improper disposal of human waste, Solid WASTE Management units shall be established especially in coordination UN agencies.

It is expected that the project will have a positive impact on the environment through contribution to the enhancing local markets and livelihoods. The unconditional cash transfers are expected to provide positive knock-on effects to the local markets and economy of households.

- **Participation**

It is expected that the project through unconditional cash transfers will have a positive impact by enhancing local markets and livelihoods, thus increasing local participation. Furthermore, ACT members hope to monitor and contact persons for various interventions from within the IDP camps to increase participation.

- **Social inclusion (disabilities, vulnerable groups, child protection, poverty alleviation, ensuring human rights)**

As noted previously, all Christian Aid projects are assessed against Christian Aid's minimum standards on inclusive programming which ensures that marginalized groups are included throughout the project cycle. For the projects directly implemented by the LWF or through its partners will mandatorily apply its policy on child protection and people living with disability. WASH, Shelter and protection program modalities have a strong focus on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups i.e. women, children, minorities, elderly and people living with disabilities. Food and NFIs are distributed keeping in mind the needs of the vulnerable groups making special arrangements for the elderly and people living with disabilities. Latrines and access to water tanks, etc., are planned to ensure easy access for those with special needs. 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.

- **Anti-terrorism / corruption**

Christian Aid has an Anti-Diversion and Abuse policy, which sets out enhanced due diligence procedures to support compliance with UK and EU counter-terrorism and sanctions legislation, and an Anti-Bribery policy which clearly sets out Christian Aid's zero-tolerance approach to bribery. As a condition of receiving funding all our partners must agree that they will report any suspicion of bribery or funds being diverted to terrorism or sanctions targets. Similarly, the other ACT members also have anti-corruption policy in place and they strictly follow.

## **5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**

The ACT Alliance programming is underpinned by Do No Harm and gender and conflict sensitivity. Partner needs assessments include a gender analysis. Among the ACT members, CA applies its four inclusive programming commitments (challenging power imbalances; meaningful access and participation; safety, dignity and do no harm; and accountability) while developing projects and scores against CA's minimum standards. Partners' feedback mechanism and on-going participatory monitoring will allow for community participation and input into programming. Other requesting members apply CHS commitments and standards.

## **5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback**



ACT members are committed to the principles of participation and downward accountability. As certified Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) agencies, ACT members employ participatory approach to include beneficiaries in assessment process to identify the needs of target population while designing the project. For this appeal, priority needs of the IDPs have been identified in consultation with local communities and IDPs using a Needs Assessment form. Meetings with IDP representatives and local population in the targeted villages have also been carried out to precisely map humanitarian needs. Complaints mechanism will be in place to register issues and problems from the community or IDPs in line with HAP. Banners will be displayed at distribution points having complete contact details for complaint handling mechanism. Received complaints will be handled in 15 days. Requesting ACT members have rigorous complaints mechanisms, established with a specific aim for accountability to the beneficiaries in camps. There will be designated female monitors who will be responsible for handling gender-related complaints. 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.

All partners have active feedback and complaints mechanisms, which include feedback/complaint boxes, telephone lines, and information desks at distribution sites. The local implementing partners' feedback and complaints boxes are administered by requesting member's responsible officer(s) and review all feedback alongside a staff member. This ensures impartial and appropriate action is taken, and learning is integrated. The target population will be involved throughout the project cycle through initial needs assessment, participatory techniques to ensure the voices of different gender and age groups are heard, and an active feedback mechanism.

#### **5.4. Communication, visibility and total ACT Response**

ACT members adhere to ACT Communications Policies, including the requirement to co-brand the emergency response. Keeping in mind security and safety considerations, ACT alliance and ACT members' corresponding stickers and streamers are placed on food and NFI parcels. Shirts and hats have been produced and distributed for ACT member staff and partners' staff. ACT members will also receive support from their respective HQ communication teams who shall assist in the documentation, and communications work. Press releases and other communication materials, especially on websites, will be produced to provide updates on the emergency response by ACT members. Should the security situation worsen, ACT member may have to adopt low visibility protocol, implying that installations, cars and other physical infrastructure have limited visibility. In addition, ACT members will pursue active communication with local and regional authorities, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a clear vision for the emergency response with clearly defined mandates in the area of operation.

Where security permits, assistance items will be branded with ACT visibility stickers, as well as general project and partner communication information. The following appropriate information will be shared with the target populations: name and contact details of key project contacts; summary of project objectives, activities, timescale and intended beneficiaries and selection criteria; rights of project beneficiaries; and feedback and complaints can be provided.

#### **5.5. Advocacy**

ACT members recognize advocacy as a key project intervention to support and strengthen the current emergency response in target areas, regionally at KRI, and ACT members' respective countries. Advocacy work is coordinated with the ACT Alliance to ensure a shared message is carried whenever possible. Given the current influx of refugees from to KRI, ACT members are committed, together with their local partners, to work systematically towards national and international actors to seek a sustainable and comprehensive political solution to the current crisis. Advocacy is one of the key components to having an accountable and coordinated humanitarian response. ACT members will

continue advocating for dignified life for the IDPs in camps or non-camp settlement in relevant non-governmental networks and governmental bodies such as Bureau of Relief and Humanitarian Assistance (BRHA).

Advocacy work is coordinated with the ACT Alliance to ensure a shared message is carried whenever possible. Christian Aid and partners advocate on several different levels including awareness raising of the crisis.



## 6. PROJECT FINANCE

### 6.1. Consolidated Budget Overview

Serial number	Sector	LWF	CA	NCA	HIA	Total
1	Food Security	0	654,000	0	202,500	856,500
2	WASH	915,000	19,200	756,200	74,990	1,765,390
3	Shelter and NFI	1,700,000	144,000	0	71,657	1,915,657
4	Protection (Psychosocial Support)	410,000	69,900	0	0	479,900
5	Education	140,000	0	0	0	140,000
6	Early recovery/Livelihood support	200,000	791,700	0	0	991,700
7	Other sector related direct cost	355,040	373,495	367,160	101,853	1,197,548
8	Indirect cost	492,880	110,952	81,696	55,856	741,304
9	Appeal coordination expenses (including ICF3%)					36,997
	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>4,212,920</b>	<b>2,163,247</b>	<b>1,205,056</b>	<b>506,855</b>	<b>8,124,996</b>
	ICF 3%	126,388	64,897	36,152	15,206	242,640
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,339,308</b>	<b>2,228,145</b>	<b>1,241,208</b>	<b>522,061</b>	<b>8,367,636</b>

Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
<b>IMPACT</b> Alleviate suffering and build resilience of IDPs and host communities in Iraq through ensuring access to essential assistance.			
<b>OUTCOME(S)</b> IDP and vulnerable host community households have access to basic food rations (or cash assistance) to meet their nutritional needs for a period of 30 days. IDP and vulnerable host community households are protected against climatic conditions and have improved dignity through the provision of Shelter / NFI kits Reduce health risks of IDPs through the provision of WASH services and hygiene kits. ) Students have improved access to educational facilities through the rehabilitation of schools. Women's/men's psychosocial needs are met. IDPs and vulnerable host community household have increased resilience and able to access	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiaries report 30 days food security upon receiving the food parcels.</li> <li>Beneficiaries able to pay for essential items through unconditional cash transfers.</li> <li>Beneficiaries better able to cope with winter temperatures through provision of Kerosene heaters, Kerosene, and jerry cans.</li> <li>Beneficiaries better able to cope with displacement through provision of NFI kits.</li> <li>Beneficiaries better able to maintain personal hygiene and dignity through access to hygiene kits and WASH facilities.</li> <li>Students access to better education facilities</li> </ul>	<b>Source of verification</b> <i>Means of verification, Means of assessment, Sources of information</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution lists</li> <li>Feedback forms</li> <li>Post Distribution Monitoring</li> <li>Photographs from distribution</li> <li>Questionnaires</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions</b> <i>Risks</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security does not deteriorate to a level where project activities cannot be carried out</li> <li>Tensions between beneficiaries at distributions, and tensions between IDPs and host community households.</li> <li>Women are able to attend women's centre.</li> <li>Safe and acceptable protection services are available to women</li> <li>Cooperation from local authorities for project implementation and access to implementation areas.</li> <li>Stable cost of goods in local market.</li> </ul>

essential needs through the provision of cash for work activities and unconditional cash assistance for improved incomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiaries report psychosocial wellbeing through accessing services at women's centre.</li> <li>Beneficiaries report increased resilience through participation in cash for work activities.</li> </ul>		
<b>OUTPUT(S)</b>  A. Distribution of food parcels to 10,275 households (Female: 32,058 female, Total: 61,650).  B. Distribution of winterisation /NFI/Shelter kits to 9,525 households (Female: 23,508; Total: 47,625).  C. Distribution of Hygiene Kits and rehabilitation of existing water systems to 10,315 households (Female:28,366; Total: 56,732 ).  D. Rehabilitation of two schools benefitting to 900 students.  E. Protection and psychosocial support provided to 3,500 women/men.	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b> <i>Targets, performance indicators, variables</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,275 food parcels distributed</li> <li>9,525 winterization/NFI/Shelter kits distributed.</li> <li>10,315 families received hygiene kits distributed and rehabilitation of 3-4 water systems for 2,400 households.</li> <li>School handing over form</li> <li>3,500 women/men receive protection and psychosocial support.</li> </ul>	<b>Source of verification</b> <i>Means of verification, Means of assessment, Sources of information</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution lists</li> <li>Photographs from distribution</li> <li>Questionnaires</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions</b> <i>Risks</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security does not deteriorate to a level where project activities cannot be carried out</li> <li>Tensions between beneficiaries at distributions, and tensions between IDPs and host community households.</li> <li>Women are able to attend women's centre.</li> <li>Safe and acceptable protection services are available to women</li> <li>Cooperation from local authorities for project implementation and access to implementation areas.</li> <li>Stable cost of goods in local market.</li> </ul>

G. Distribution of unconditional cash to 2,700 households for improving resilience/livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>400 individuals participate in cash for work/livelihood improvement activities.</li> <li>2,300 households receive unconditional cash transfers</li> </ul>		
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination with local authorities</li> <li>Recruitment and role induction of project staff</li> <li>Assessments</li> <li>Selection of beneficiaries / outreach activities for women's centre</li> <li>Procurement of goods</li> <li>Preparing beneficiary lists.</li> <li>Assigning distribution date and location.</li> <li>Distribution / cash for work activities / case management</li> <li>On-going monitoring and post distribution monitoring.</li> <li>Project reporting</li> </ul>			<b>Pre-conditions</b>

#### Annex 4 – Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood (high / Medium / low)	Impact (high / Medium / low)	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
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Insufficient funding is secured for the programme.	External	High	High	ACT Secretariat has shared the preliminary appeal with donors. Monthly situation reports will be shared with donors to highlight continued needs.
Security deteriorates to a level where project activities cannot be carried out.	External	Low	High	All requesting members and their partners have safety and security manuals which are followed by all staff. Up to date information is maintained through on-going communication with local authority, security department, and local stakeholders including INSO. Partners have existing relationships and communication with local authority members, and community representatives which will be maintained to ensure smooth facilitation of the project.
Local authorities do not cooperate and permit project implementation and access to areas.	External	Low	High	All requesting members and their partners maintain good relationships with local authorities, concerned cluster coordination mechanisms, communities and community representatives. All partners follow the recommended guidelines for gaining local authority permission for project implementation and access to areas.
Required materials are not available in local market, and quality and quantity is low.	External	Low	High	All partners have procurement policies which are followed and achieve the best value for money on goods. All partners have lists of previously used suppliers which can be used in case of insufficient quantity and quality of goods in the market.
Cost of goods in the local market increases to a level which affects purchase to meet the outlined numbers.	External	Medium	High	All requesting members and their partners will monitor the cost of goods. All partners have procurement policies which are followed and achieve the best value for money on goods.
Women are not able to attend women's centre	External	Low	High	All partners have strong community connections, outreach and assessment processes.

## Annex 5 – Stakeholder Analysis

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6033 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – [www.actalliance.org](http://www.actalliance.org)



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

Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest in project	Level of engagement of stakeholder/ability to bring about change (weak / medium / strong)	Potential type of engagement (Positive / Negative)	Strategy for positive engagement or risk mitigation
Community members, benefiting from the project	Directly affected by humanitarian crisis. Will seek benefit of the project.	Strong engagement	Positive	Involve in project design through participatory assessments and consultations throughout the project cycle. Share project information throughout the project cycle.
Community members not benefiting from the project	Desire to benefit from the project	Medium	Negative	Share project information and beneficiary selection criteria.
Implementing partners	Benefiting the community, time to implement the project, project budget, maintaining good relationships with other stakeholders including communities and local authorities.	Strong engagement	Positive	Projects designed collaboratively with requesting members and the partners.
Local authorities in areas of implementation	Interested in monitoring what is being provided to communities. Interested in ensuring a % of the project benefits host community.	Medium engagement	Positive	Share project information. Request permission for implementation and access to areas.
World Food Programme	Interested in coordinating to ensure harmonized humanitarian response.	Medium engagement	Positive	Share project information (location and beneficiary numbers) to avoid duplication.

Shelter and NFI cluster	Interested in coordinating to ensure harmonized humanitarian response.	Medium engagement	Positive	Share project information (location and beneficiary numbers) to avoid duplication.
Emergency livelihoods and social cohesion cluster	Interested in coordinating to ensure harmonized humanitarian response.	Medium engagement	Positive	Share project information (location and beneficiary numbers) to avoid duplication.
Department of Education	Interested in acquiring support for rehabilitation of schools	High engagement	Positive	Identify the needed school in consultation with the Department. Share the design of school rehabilitation.
Department of Water Supply	Interested in acquiring support for rehabilitation of water systems	High engagement	Positive	Identify the needed scheme in consultation with the Department. Share the design and handover the project.
Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs	Coordination and approval of access in Kurdish controlled areas.	High engagement	Positive	Maintaining communication and coordination of activities.
General Director of Governorates in working areas and their relevant departments	Coordination and approval of access	High engagement	Positive	Maintaining communication and coordination of activities.

## Annex 6 – Performance Measurement Framework

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Expected Results (copy & paste from Logical Framework)	Indicators (definition & unit of measurement)	Baseline data (if available)	Targets	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verificat ion	Responsibili ty & Reporting
IMPACT Alleviate suffering and build resilience of IDPs and host communities in Iraq through ensuring access to essential assistance.						
OUTCOME (S)						
A. IDP and vulnerable host community households have access to basic food rations (or cash assistance) to meet their nutritional needs for a period of 30 days.	A1. Beneficiaries report 30 days food security upon receiving the food parcels. A.2 Beneficiaries able to pay for essential items through unconditional cash transfers.	tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90%</li> <li>• 90%</li> <li>• 70%</li> <li>• 70%</li> <li>• 70%</li> <li>• 70%</li> <li>• 70%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback forms</li> <li>• Post Distribution Monitoring</li> <li>• Photos of distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-going feedback</li> <li>• PDM 7- 10 days post distribution</li> </ul>	Requesting members and their local partners
B. IDP and vulnerable host community households are protected against climatic conditions and have improved dignity through the provision of Shelter / NFI kits.	B1. Beneficiaries better able to cope with winter temperatures through provision of Kerosene heaters, Kerosene, and jerry cans. B2. Beneficiaries better able to cope with displacement through provision of NFI/Shelter kits.					
C. Reduce health risks of IDPs and host communities through						

<p>the provision of WASH services and hygiene kits.</p> <p>D. Students have improved access to educational facilities through rehabilitation of schools.</p> <p>E. Women's/men's psychosocial needs are met.</p> <p>F. IDPs and vulnerable host community households have increased resilience and able to access essential needs through the provision of unconditional cash assistance for improved incomes.</p>	<p>C. Beneficiaries better able to maintain personal hygiene and dignity through access to hygiene kits and WASH facilities.</p> <p>D. Students access to better education facilities.</p> <p>E. Beneficiaries report psychosocial wellbeing through accessing services at women's centre.</p> <p>F. Beneficiaries report increased resilience through participation in cash for work activities.</p>					
<p>OUTPUT(S)</p> <p>A. Distribution of food parcels to 10,275</p>	<p>A. 10,275 food parcels distributed</p>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,275</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going monitoring</li> </ul>	<p>Requesting members</p>

households (Female: 32,058; Total: 61,650).				• Photos of distribution		and their local partners
B. Distribution of winterisation/NFI/Shelter kits to 9,525 households (Female: 23,508; Total: 47,625).	B. 9,525 winterization/NFI/ Shelter kits distributed		• 9,525			
C. Distribution of Hygiene Kits and rehabilitation of existing water systems to 10,315 households (Female: 28,366 Total: 56,732).	C. 10,315 families received hygiene kits distributed and rehabilitation of 3-4 water systems for 2,400 households.		• 10,315			
D. Rehabilitation of two schools benefitting to 900 students	D. Two school handing over forms		• 2			
E. Protection and psychosocial support provided to 3,500 women/men.	E. 3,500 women/men receive protection and psychosocial support.		• 3,500			
F. Distribution of unconditional cash to 2,700 households for	F1. 300 individuals participate in cash for work activities. F2. 2,300 households receive unconditional cash transfers		• 2,700			

improving resilience/livelihoods	F3. 100 IDPs engaged in some form of livelihoods program					
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Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	Member 1 : CA	Member 2: LWF	Member 3: NCA	Member 4: HIA
Implementation period	1/12/2016 – 31/12/2017	1/12/2016 – 31/12/2017	1/12/2016 – 31/12/2017	01/12/2016 – 31/12/2017
Geographical area	Iraq: Governorates of Halabja, Kirkuk, Ninawa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymania and RESTRICTED locations across central and south Iraq	Iraq: Governorates of Kirkuk, Ninawa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymania, Erbil, Duhok	Iraq: Governorates of Duhok and Ninawa	Iraq: Governorates of Erbil, Ninawa
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	g. Food security: 9,600 households (57,600 individuals, 30,094 female, 27,506 male) h. Shelter / NFIs: 1200 households (7,200 individuals, 3554 female, 3644 male) i. WASH: 600 households (3,600 individuals, 1,777 female, 1,822 male) j. Protection / Psychosocial: 500 women k. Early recovery / Livelihoods: 2,600 households (6,548 female, 7,351 male)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shelter/NFIs: 8,000 households (Female: 19,744; total: 40,000)</li> <li>WASH: 7,040 households (Female: 17,375) ; Total: 35,200)</li> <li>Education: 2 schools (900 students)</li> <li>Protection/Psychosocial: 3,000 women/men</li> <li>Early Recovery/Livelihoods: 100 individuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WASH: 2000households (Female: 5500; Total: 11,000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security: 675 households (Female:2,000 ; Total: 4,050)</li> <li>Shelter/NFI: 325 households (Female:802; Total: 1,625)</li> <li>WASH: 675 households (Female:1,666 ; Total: 3,375)</li> </ul>
Requested budget (USD)	2,228,145	4,339,308	1,241,208	522,061
Appeal Coordination fee – 36,000				

## Annex 8 – Budget

Serial number	Sector	LWF	CA	NCA	HIA	Total
1	Food Security	0	654,000	0	202,500	856,500
2	WASH	915,000	19,200	756,200	74,990	1,765,390
3	Shelter and NFI	1,700,000	144,000	0	71,656	1,915,657
4	Protection (Psychosocial Support	410,000	69,900	0	0	479,900
5	Education	140,000	0	0	0	140,000
6	Early recovery/Livelihood support	200,000	791,700	0	0	991,700
7	Other sector related direct cost	355,040	373,495	367,160	101,853	1,197,548
8	Indirect cost	492,880	110,952	81,696	55,856	741,304
9	Appeal coordination expenses (including 3% ICF)					36,997
	Total cost	4,212,920	2,163,247	1,205,056	506,855	8,124,996
	ICF 3%	126,388	64,897	36,152	15,206	242,640
	Grand Total	4,339,308	2,228,145	1,241,208	522,061	8,367,636