

# actalliance

IRQ181

Support to Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and their host communities – *Follow-on response*



Appeal Target: US\$ 9,196,460  
Balance requested: US\$ 9,196,460

***“Saving one’s life equals to saving the life of the world, let’s get this honor.”***



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 –

Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD

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## 1- Project Summary

Project Summary Sheet																										
Project Title	Support to Internal Displaced Persons(IDPs), returnees and their Host Communities - Follow on response																									
Project ID	IRQ181																									
Location	Iraq / North and West Iraq / Governorates of Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniya, Ninewa, Diyala, Anbar																									
Project Period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 months																									
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																									
Forum	ACT Iraq Forum																									
Requesting members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian Aid (CA)</li> <li>• DanChurchAid (DCA)</li> <li>• Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)</li> <li>• Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)</li> <li>• Lutheran World Federation (LWF)</li> <li>• Lutheran World Relief (LWR)</li> <li>• Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)</li> </ul>																									
Local partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health (REACH)</li> <li>• Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI)</li> <li>• Representative of Nineveh Voluntary for IDPs (RNVDO)</li> <li>• Iraqi Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO)</li> <li>• Restricted partner</li> </ul>																									
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td>Mine action</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Mine action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience
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Project Impact	Improving living conditions of people affected by the conflict in Iraq.																									
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A. To improve the health condition of conflict affected people in Iraq through better access to clean water, use of latrines, and increased health promotion.</p> <p>B. To improve the economic situation of Internally Displace Persons (IDPs), returnees and their host communities' families.</p> <p>C. To meet the basic food needs of highly vulnerable families.</p>																									

	<p>D. Increase access of populations suffering from abuse and violence to life saving protection, health, case management and Psycho-Social Support (PSS) services and risks of Gender Based Violence (GBV) are reduced.</p> <p>E. Upgrade shelters of vulnerable IDP, host and returnee families affected by conflict to ensure safe and dignified living conditions.</p> <p>F. Improve physical safety of most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities.</p> <p>G. Improve dietary diversity, health, transport, school expenditures and reduction of reliance to negative coping mechanisms.</p> <p>H. To contribute to enhanced access and quality of basic education.</p>																																																																										
Target beneficiaries	<table><tr><th colspan="10">Beneficiary profile</th></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="2">Refugees</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="2">IDPs</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="2">host population</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="2">Returnees</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="11">Non-displaced affected population</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="10">Age / Gender</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs</th><th colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs</th><th colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs</th><th colspan="2">above 65 yrs</th><th colspan="2">Total</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>M</th><th>F</th></tr><tr><td>15,046</td><td>14,758</td><td>33,676</td><td>34,159</td><td>27,395</td><td>31,773</td><td>9,193</td><td>17,956</td><td>85,310</td><td>98,646</td></tr></table> <p>The ACT Alliance response is planned to assist 183,956 beneficiaries affected by the conflict: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees, host communities and returnees. Special attention will be given to the needs of the most vulnerable groups: women and children, elderly people and persons living with disability. ACT Alliance members will ensure that special needs of ethnic and religious minorities are taken into account when planning and implementing the programs.</p>	Beneficiary profile										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	host population		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Returnees		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population											Age / Gender										0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	15,046	14,758	33,676	34,159	27,395	31,773	9,193	17,956	85,310	98,646
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Project Cost (USD)	9,196,460 (USD)																																																																										

**Reporting Schedule**

Type of Report	Due date
Situation reports (quarterly)	30 April 2018 31 July 2018 30 October 2018
Interim narrative and financial report	31 July 2018
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	28 February 2019
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2019

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

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A  
432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-

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 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 directly 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:**

ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango ([gsi@actalliance.org](mailto:gsi@actalliance.org))

ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

**Alwynn Javier**

Global Humanitarian Coordinator

ACT Alliance Secretariat

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## 2. **BACKGROUND**

### 2.1 **Context**

The current crisis in Iraq began in June 2014, when militants of the Islamic State Iraq and Syria (ISIS) seized control of over one third of Iraq's territory within a few weeks. Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), the Kurdish Peshmerga and various armed groups engaged in the fight against ISIS, and finally recaptured Ramadi in February 2016, Hit in April 2016, Fallujah in June 2016, Mosul in July 2017, Tal Afar in August 2017 and Hawija in October 2017. The Government of Iraq announced the defeat of ISIS and regained full territorial control on 9 December 2017.

With the major military operations coming to end, many people are now able to return to their homes, and previously experienced large-scale displacements are likely to be over by 2018. However, smaller scale movements are still expected resulting from the tension between the government of Iraq and the Kurdish Regional Government, triggered by the referendum on Kurdish independence on 25 September 2017.

According to upcoming Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) estimates, 8.7 million people will require some form of humanitarian assistance in 2018. In December 2017, the number of displaced persons is 2.8 million; the number of returnees is above 2.8 million. The humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world, with a complex reality and rapidly changing vulnerabilities and serious economic problems. However, with the defeat of ISIS there is now a high chance of a protracted crisis with decreasing attention, while there is still great need for help in order to break the cycle that lead to the current events.

The Iraqi security situation became extremely acute with the conquest of part of the country by Islamic State (ISIS). This conflict altered the balance of power and split the country into those areas held by IS, the autonomous Kurdish areas and those controlled by the federal government. The recapture of Mosul could mark the beginning of the end of this war but Iraq could emerge more divided. There are more than 4 million refugees and displaced persons. The military successes of the Iraqi army do not preclude the emergence of tensions in other areas with religious or ethnic minority groups controlling certain regions. Beyond the conflict itself, Iraq is going through a period of acute political instability.

### 2.2 **Needs**

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2018 there are 8.7 million people in need throughout the country. This includes 1.5M internally displaced people, 3.8M affected host communities, 2.1M returnees and 0.6M non-displaced in newly accessible areas.

As a result of the fighting between Islamic state groups and Iraqi forces, infrastructure in most of the affected areas, especially Anbar, Ninewa and Salah ad-Din is heavily damaged. With the help of the local government and humanitarian organizations, people started to return to their homes that they abandoned because of poor shelter conditions and lack of public services, which is why the provision or assistance to provide these services is of utmost importance.

In support of Government efforts to address the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, partners are committed to upholding and defending humanitarian principles and will do everything possible, using the most efficient and effective modalities, to reach highly vulnerable people and contribute to international standards of care, assistance and protection by providing emergency support packages sequenced across first-line, second-line and full cluster responses to reach as many people in need as possible across Iraq, facilitate and advocate for voluntary, safe and dignified returns, help people brutalized by violence cope and recover from trauma and give options to families to live in Iraq in dignity.

This appeal is designed to contribute to meeting the needs identified by government, humanitarian agencies, clusters and UN agencies; however, ACT members jointly with their implementing partners



will prioritize WASH, Protection/PSS, Livelihood/recovery, food security, SNFI, Education and Mine actions' intervention.

Before engaging in any activity, ACT members conduct a local assessment and coordinate with other actors in the area in order to make sure that assistance is delivered to those most in need.

### **2.3 Capacity to respond**

ACT members started responding to the Iraq displacement crisis at the time of its outbreak in 2014. The ACT Alliance Iraq Forum started operating in 2015 with 4 members, and it has grown to 9 members by 2018. Thanks to the large membership, the overall capacity of the Alliance covers a wide range, in a variety of settings. Christian Aid, HEKS, HIA, LWF, DCA and LWR work entirely or mainly through local partner organizations, while NCA is implementing most of its programs directly. Partners work both inside and outside camp locations, in the governorates of Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaia, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Salahadeen and Anbar. As a result of the diversity within the ACT Iraq Forum, there is at least one member working in the following sectors: WASH, Livelihoods (including cash), Protection, Shelter/NFI, Food security, Mine action, Education and Social cohesion. ACT members and their partners are active and valued participants of the relevant sector coordination bodies, and also share their experiences among each other.

## **3. PROJECT RATIONALE** (refer to Logical Framework, Annex 1)

### **3.1 Intervention strategy and theory of change**

ACT members are benefiting from their diverse experience and capabilities and provide a multi-sector response.

One objective is to facilitate the access to potable water in affected areas, provide safe sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and providing emergency hygiene NFIs.

Another aspect of the project which is income generation, this will enable beneficiaries to get and/or increase their income by doing cash for work activities such as agriculture or running small business projects based on their capacities and skilled. For locations where markets are not fully functional and/or not possible in term of access, unconditional cash assistance will help most vulnerable families to cover their basic needs, unconditional cash gives full right to beneficiaries to spent money in their sector of need.

Beneficiaries will have access to sufficient food baskets for one month, this will gain food consumption scores to higher level and increase food diversity within the family.

Regarding protection, dedicated member/s will conduct protection training and doing case management provision in community centers by mobile team in order to meet women and youth special need and raising awareness.

Families who are facing hard weather conditions and do not have enough saving to improve their shelter condition will benefit from provided items to cover and protect family members.

In areas contaminated with explosive hazards, activities related to providing of risk awareness training will take place, and also mobility devices and livelihood opportunities to people injured by explosive remnants of war. In order to enable affected people to access to safe areas and avoid explosions by surveying, marking and clearing explosive hazards.

In term of education, doing rehabilitation works on damaged schools' buildings, providing education materials and school furniture will give opportunity to students and teachers to restart and continue their study, usually school rehabilitation related works are linked to WASH.



ACT members have capacity to carry out the above mentioned activities, if the security situation remain stable enough. Both Iraqi and Kurdish authorities support efforts to facilitate planned intervention, returnees stay in their original place, market improvement and if it is safe to transfer cash.

### 3.2 Impact

The main objective of proposed action is to improve the living condition of people affected by conflict

### 3.3 Outcomes

The complex situation in Iraq requires a multi-sector response from the ACT Alliance. The targeted beneficiaries have suffered a lot from the conflict: IDPs were forced to leave their homes for several years; private property and basic infrastructure in many places are still seriously damaged or missing, and often contaminated with explosive hazards. People have lost their source of income; some families have lost their breadwinners, making it even more difficult to cover even their basic food and health needs. Violence, deprivation and suffering negatively affected the mental health of the population, especially women and children. ACT members are planning to benefit from their diverse expertise to provide a comprehensive response.

Immediate needs of food, water and shelter items will be covered with distributions, while demining and awareness education, water infrastructure repairs and provision of building material will allow families to return to their homes. Rehabilitation of schools will encourage returns by ensuring that children will have access to education. The lack of income is one of the most commonly mentioned problems among both IDP and returnee families. ACT members are planning cash for work activities and unconditional cash distribution to provide immediate income, while also supporting sustainable income generation through providing training and equipment for agriculture activities as well as business start-ups or re-start-ups. Besides providing the material background to dignified living conditions, ACT members will also engage in reducing the negative effects of the conflict and violence on wellbeing. Women and children will receive specialized help to cope with their negative experiences and awareness raising campaigns in different sectors will also contribute to an improved quality of life. Furthermore, different social reconciliation activities will help to restore the trust between different ethnic and religious communities that was severely damaged by the recent conflict.

### 3.4 Outputs

The following table shows the output indicators by requesting member; family size is 5

Sector	Output with indicators	Indicators by requesting member						
		CA	DCA	HEKS	HIA	LWF	LWR	NCA
A. WASH	A.1. 28,000 conflict affected people have safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking and personal hygiene.				6,000	7,000		15,000

	A.2. 13,356 people in need are provided with safe, secure, clean, user-friendly and gender appropriate sanitation facilities and services.					5,356		8,000
	A.3. 1,800 households are aware of key WASH related health risks and take action to prevent these, and have access to emergency hygiene NFIs as per Sphere Standards.					4,000		5,000
B. Early recovery/Live lihood	B.1 894 households have access to cash income through work, to be spent according to their needs.	3,820			650			
	B.2. 350 households start or restart income generation from agriculture activities.			750	1,000			
	B.3 626 households start or restart income generation through the business sector.	530	1,00	750	600	250		
C. Food Security	C.1. 2,000 households receive food packages sufficient for one month.	10,000						
D. Protection/Psychosocial support	D.1 1,000 people receive specialised protection services.					1,000		
	D.2 10,000 people participate in awareness-raising programmes.		2,000			8,000		
	D.3 54,900 people engage in peace initiatives.						54,900	
	D.4 2,000 children participate in activities increasing wellbeing.		2,000					
E. Shelter/NFI	E.1 300 settlements that have been improved in quality.				1,500			
	E.2 500 families have access to items that help to cope with weather conditions.				2,500			
F. Mine action	F.1 28,000 people have access to safety messages about explosive hazards.		28,000					

	F.2 12,500 people have access to safe land.		12,500					
	F.3 250 explosive hazard survivors better able to lead fulfilling lives.		250					
G. MPCA	G.1 200 families benefit from unconditional cash assistance.		1,000					
H. Education	H.1 600 students have access to renovated education facilities.					600		

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

Sector	Output with indicators
A. WASH	A.1.1 Water trucking.
	A.1.2. Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks.
	A.1.3. Water treatment.
	A.2.1. Construction/rehabilitation of latrines and handwashing facilities.
	A.2.2. Desludging of septic tanks.
	A.2.3. Removal of garbage in a timely manner.
	A.3.1. Tailored hygiene promotion awareness activities are carried out.
	A.3.2. KAP surveys are carried out.
	A.3.3. Distribution of hygiene NFIs are carried out and followed by a PDM exercise.
B. Early recovery/Livelihood	B.1.1. Cash for Work activities.
	B.2.1. Providing tools, equipment for agriculture activity.
	B.2.2. Providing agriculture training (use of equipment, crop diversification, etc.).
	B.2.3. Rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure (irrigation system, dam, distribution channels, etc.).
	B.3.1. Providing hardware (tools, equipment) for (re)starting a business.
	B.3.2. Vocational training.
	B.3.3. Business training.

C. Food Security	C.1.1 Food basket distribution.
D. Protection/Psychosocial support	D.1.1 Community centers meeting the special needs of women and youth.
	D.1.2 Mobile protection teams.
	D.1.3 Provision of case management.
	D.2.1 Community-based awareness-raising campaigns.
	D.2.2. Protection trainings.
	D.3.1 Social Activist Trainings.
	D.3.2 Formation of Community Groups.
	D.4.1 Child Friendly Spaces.
E. Shelter/NFI	E.1.1. Distribution of building materials.
	E.1.2. Distribution of household items.
	E.2.2 Distribution of winterization/summerization kits/materials.
F. Mine action	F.1.1 Provision of Risk Education.
	F.2.1 Explosive Hazard Surveys.
	F.2.2 Marking of Explosive Hazards.
	F.2.3 Clearance of Explosive Hazards.
	F.3.1 Provision of mobility devices.
	F.3.2 Provision of livelihood assistance.
G. MPCA	G.1.1 One-off cash distribution.
	G.1.2 Multi-month cash distribution.
H. Education	H.1.1 School building rehabilitation.
	H.1.2 Supply of school furniture.
	H.1.3 Supply of education materials.

### 3.5 Preconditions / Assumptions

The project is based on below critical assumptions:

1. Authorities in KRI and Iraq are supporting efforts to facilitate the planned interventions and international/national actors are committed to provide specific services needed
2. Iraqi government support members with registration and facilitating Iraqi visas issuing for expats
3. The security situation remains stable enough so that restored facilities are not damaged again.
4. Returnees remain in place to benefit from livelihood activities

5. Market conditions improve to the level where there is demand for the products and services provided by livelihood activities
6. Organizations are able to obtain relevant accreditation for explosive hazard clearance activities and permission to import explosive hazard clearance equipment
7. Safe ways of cash distributions are available.

### **3.6 Risk Analysis**

The Appeal's activities will be led by ACT Coordinator with support of requested members through the provision of up to date information on the changing context and needs on the ground.

Major risks which could impact expected project results are as follows: lack of secured funding for projects, deterioration in security situation, lack of cooperation from local authorities for implementation and permission to access areas, inability to access to targeted area/beneficiaries, unavailability of materials in the local market or price inflation, prohibition of or the inability of beneficiaries particularly women who want to benefit from the projects, beneficiaries' instability due to lack of necessary services and/or difficult climatic conditions that families faced and sectarian confrontation between Shiites and Sunnis on one side and Kurds and Arabs on the other especially both Iraqi and KRI parliament election will take place this year.

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. Members and their local partners will follow new procedures in case of any change. 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. ACT members to focus more on areas where beneficiaries are stable to ensure that project will come out with expected results.

### **3.7 Sustainability / Exit strategy**

Marking and clearing of areas contaminated with explosive hazards, complemented with awareness raising ensures the safe returns of the population. Emphasis will be given to different livelihood activities: cash programming will ensure the safe transition towards more durable solutions of income generation, which is also part of the Appeal. Psychosocial and legal support to communities, GBV survivors, children and women is expected to have a sustained impact on the quality of their life, increasing their self-confidence, improve their communications skills and assisting them to integrate socially and economically. Social cohesion programs are designed to involve community members right from the starting stage and includes the training of facilitators among them members of the society, the rehabilitation of infrastructure in the sectors of WASH and/or Shelter will also mean more sustainable assistance that will stay with the families and communities, to ensure that the program outcomes will continue to have effect beyond the implementation period.

### 3.8 Building capacity of national members

ACT members are committed to the Carter for Change, and therefore put emphasis on localisation. They actively engage in the capacity building of their local partners by offering training opportunities and contributing to their organizational development plans directly as well.

## 4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Members of the ACT Alliance and the ACT Secretariat have a common commitment to prevent misconduct and to safeguard children. ACT members together with their partners, support or implement humanitarian, development and advocacy programmes in more than 120 countries around the world. Staff of ACT members and staff of the ACT Secretariat are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest ethical and professional standards in their work.

### 4.1 ACT Code of Conduct

The management of every ACT member organisation and the ACT Secretariat have a responsibility to ensure that all staff are aware of this Code of Conduct, that they understand what it means in concrete behavioural terms and how it applies to their programme context. Dissemination of this Code of Conduct is supported by ACT guidance and policy documents, namely, the ACT Alliance Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, ACT Child Safeguarding Policy and Policy Guidance Document and the ACT Alliance Guidelines for Complaints Handling and Investigations.

The Code of Conduct applies to all the work performed by all members of the ACT Alliance and defines required behaviour of staff.

### 4.2 Implementation Approach

**LWF** is a self-implementing member but also implementing its activities through local partners. One officer from LWF is in charge of hygiene kits distribution with support of services contracted. Casual labors, hygiene promotion activities and events are managed by LWF's WASH team.

**HIA** projects are planned and implemented in partnership with the two local partners REACH and CAPNI. HIA provides regular monitoring and guidance helping to build capacities of its partners. HIA takes part in cluster coordination meetings and makes sure that projects are approved by the relevant local authorities. Both implementing partners have a long history in the areas where they work, and they are respected and trusted by the local community, allowing them to have a deep understanding of the local needs.

**Christian Aid** is engaged directly through its consultant and indirectly through its local partners in the coordination forums and clusters in almost all the sectors of humanitarian response and development such as livelihoods, cash, NCCI and protection. Christian aid is also in coordination with the local government authorities in Erbil, Sulaymaniya, Duhok, Kirkuk and Salahadeen governorates. Christian Aid builds its response modalities based on the needs and contextual gaps on the ground to meet the relevant challenges. Christian Aid takes into account the HRP and the national mechanisms in responding to the needs in order to provide coordinated and complementary support.

**NCA's** project will be directly implemented by the NCA North Iraq office in Duhok, Kurdistan Region Iraq (KRI). In addition to this office, NCA has a sub-office in Sinuni, which it is expanding, due to increased project activities in this area of Ninewa governorate. For the implementation of the WASH activities, NCA will utilize its own WASH staff, building on their expertise and experience. Local

contractors under the close supervision and monitoring of NCA's WASH manager, engineers and site supervisors will carry out the rehabilitation and construction work. NCA will hire staff from the project locations in order to ensure acceptance, community involvement and employment opportunities.

**HEKS** applies an integrated approach to livelihoods, especially in a return setting over a longer period of time. Interventions in infrastructure, agriculture and business support with reconciliation efforts (conflict transformation) will produce sustainable results. HEKS project is designed in coordination with different cluster and UN agencies and fully aligned with Iraqi Humanitarian Response plan HRP.

**LWR's** proposed project intends to address the problem of inter-ethnic conflicts, limited livelihood opportunities and protection issues in Mosul. They will target conflict affected population from different ethnic groups and witnessed inter-ethnic conflict in the past. The purpose of this project is to create a safer place where every ethnic group have respect for each other and coexist to prevent conflict. The project aims to provide a peaceful and dignified life for conflict affected diverse groups in Mosul. The project will adopt a three-pronged strategy 1) conflict resolution and peace building among diverse ethnic groups 2) Livelihood recovery 3) Protection to safeguard human rights for dignified life. Special focus will be for vulnerable sections of the community which includes internally displaced people (IDP), host community, women, children, elderly and people living with disability. Other vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, economically underprivileged, isolated, and landless and people with psychological needs will be given special attention; the project will be aligned with international MERS standards in economic recovery, and international legal framework to uphold the right of IDPs and protection to safeguard their dignity.

**DCA's** activities will be implemented both directly by DCA staff and teams as well as through local implementing partners. DCA has its coordination office in Erbil, where expat technical experts in Mine Action, Psychosocial Support and Early Recovery are based. These technical experts will oversee the project activities and provide training and capacity building to local teams and partners as needed. The project aims to improve IDP, returnee and host communities' abilities to cope with the effects of armed violence and enable early recovery.

#### **4.3 Project Stakeholders**

Beneficiaries, communities, local authorities, ACT members, implementing partners, humanitarian workers, clusters and UN agencies are considered as key stakeholders. The project design fits the humanitarian principles and needs. The project will encourage local authorities and communities who have interest to be a part of the project and make decisions based on their knowledge about area, and affected people. Information regarding selection/targeting criteria, complaints/feedback mechanism is shared with them. Information related to targeted areas and list of beneficiaries will be cross checked and shared with clusters and other actors working in same areas to coordinate and avoid duplication.

#### **4.4 Field Coordination**

The planned ACT response is unprecedented in Iraq, as it involves 7 requesting members who work in different setups to cover a very wide range of sectors. Effective and efficient coordination among members is of utmost importance, and will be ensured by the Forum Coordinator, with the assistance of the Convener. The most important element of the coordination framework will be the forum meeting with the participation of Country Directors/Team leaders where members can follow up on the development of the political and security situation and make decisions at the strategic level. Forum members will regularly share their activities and experiences, and will be encouraged to form working groups for certain locations or sectors where more detailed



discussions can lead to synergies. In line with the Grand Bargain goal of localization, local implementing partners of forum members will be invited to these working groups. These working groups will be supported by the Coordinator.

All of the Requesting Members are actively taking part in the UN-led cluster coordination systems in their respective sectors. They liaise with the relevant government bodies for obtaining access and necessary permissions, infrastructure repairs will also be coordinated with the relevant authorities. Those of them, who work with local implementing partners, also encourage their partners to do so. ACT members and their partners maintain an excellent relationship with local governments, ministries relevant to their sectors and the overall government coordination bodies. Six of the seven requesting members have some kind of direct presence on the ground in Iraq, and they are all members of the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI). All the local implementing partners are also respected members of the Committee, where REACH is currently holding a Board position.

All Requesting Members will apply the ACT Guidelines on branding and social media, and visibility of the Alliance will be ensured in all activities.

#### **4.5 Project Management**

Iraq team per each requested member consist of below positions:

LWF: Team Leader leading and supporting the mission; Program Manager to implement, supervise and monitor activities, plus Finance Manager.

HIA: Program Director and Project Manager.

CA: Program Manager, Finance Manager, Emergency Program Officer and Iraq consultant.

NCA: Head of mission, WASH Manager who is responsible of project implementation supervision and monitoring; Finance Manager.

HEKS: Program Manager and Finance Manager.

LWR: Is based in USA having a Program Manager to support its partner RNVDO in activities implementation.

DCA: Program Manager, Office Support Manager and Grant Support Manager, in addition, technical experts from mine action, psychosocial support and early recovery will provide technical supervisions and support throughout the project.

#### **4.6 Implementing Partners**

NCA will directly implement activities, while LWF will do it partially with local partners and activities of other members will be implemented by local partners after signing MoU.

DCA have partnership agreements with Iraqi Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO) to do mine action activities and with Representative of Ninewa Voluntary for IDPs (RNVDO) for child protection and early recovery activities ; Christian Aid organization has Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health (REACH) and restricted partners to implement livelihood/early recovery related work and distribution of food parcels, a part of livelihood which Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health (REACH) is planning to implement which belong to HEKS member; protection and psychosocial support will be implemented by Representative of Ninewa Voluntary for IDPs (RNVDO) under supervision of LWR; concerning HIA, both Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health (REACH) and Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI) will take responsibility of WASH, Livelihood/early recovery and Shelter/NFI activities.

#### **4.7 Project Advocacy**

ACT members engage in advocacy on the local level in their respective sectors and geographical areas. Country-wide advocacy efforts are coordinated by the NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq

(NCCI), of which all of them are members. They pay attention to avoid overlapping topics, but share experiences and practical information among themselves, and explore opportunities to benefit from the ACT network. The most important topics for advocacy at the time of drafting the Appeal are registration, visa and residency regulations.

#### 4.8 Work Plan

Members	Sectors and Activities																	
	WASH			ER/Livelihoods			Food security	Protection/PSS				Shelter /NFI		Mine action			Cash	Education
CA				B.1		B.3	C.1											
DCA						B.3			D.2		D.4			F.1	F.2	F.3	G.1	
HEKS					B.2	B.3												
HIA	A.1			B.1	B.2	B.3						E.1	E.2					
LWF	A.1	A.2	A.3			B.3		D.1	D.2									H.1
LWR										D.3								
NCA	A.1	A.2	A.3															

## 5. PROJECT MONITORING

### 5.1 Project Monitoring

The Forum Coordinator will be responsible for the overall monitoring and regular reporting of the appeal, in line with the new humanitarian mechanism. Requesting Members will conduct monitoring and evaluation in line with their respective policies, in accordance with requirements from the donors. The Coordinator will provide assistance to monitoring as requested by the Forum. Requesting Members are committed to accountable and transparent ways of working with all stakeholders. For this reason, ACT Members have well-established complaints mechanisms in place, and make sure that all stakeholders have the opportunity to provide feedback, that they are informed about the possible channels and that all complaints are handled in a clear, and consistent way. Requesting members pay attention that their local implementing partners also have the necessary mechanisms in place.

### 5.2 Safety and Security plans

On December 2017, Islamic State (ISIS) defeat in the country was officially announced by Iraqi government, but there are still some remnants of ISIS threatening the current situation, in the other hand tension between Shia and Sunni parties from one side and between Kurds and Arabs on the other side are affecting security and political context.

In the area which ISIS sleeper cells are still present there is risk of fire attacks and/or bomb explosion. Most of members are based in KRI and intervening in North Iraq governorates (Ninewa, Kirkuk Diyala and Anbar), because of long trip from base to field members' staff may face kidnapping, theft, assault or robbery.

Due to the quickly changing political and security context, police, army or civilian forces at checkpoints may raise unexpected issues, resulting in long waiting, or – in extreme cases – arrests. Local authorities may have negative perception of NGOs programming, they might not aware about members' activities and objectives, this may make problems for members and not allow them to do their work properly or delay their projects.

During activities involving huge crowds (distributions), non-targeted people may lose control and attack distribution site or staff themselves. The crowds may also become a target for ISIS sleeping cells, who see it as an opportunity to maximize casualties of a possible attack.

To mitigate these risks, before planning and going to field security officers to make sure both road and area is safe and accessible, also make sure that members have valid security permission to areas planned; staff to avoid political discussion and respect community culture.

Staff needs to be trained on appropriate behaviour at checkpoints, with local authorities and beneficiaries, and on how to demonstrate respect to community culture. They need to be able to identify risks and points of exit.

Good security tracking system may avoid some risk related to theft, robbery and assault; this can be successful if both security and staff keep each other informed about movements and in case any strange situation happened.

The objective and activities to be communicated with local authorities before implementation, as well for members staff so that they repeat to local authorities who are not aware.

### **5.3 Knowledge Management**

Iraqi forum Convener and Coordinator will be a transfer channel between members and donors, lesson learnt and good practices to be addressed and shared during regular ACT forum meeting chaired by ACT convener in the country and report at monthly, quarterly and final phase.

## **6. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **6.1 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 current appeal endeavors 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.
- Resilience: local implementing partners are national NGOs with a strong background in sustainable livelihoods and 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.
- 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.
- Participation: Requesting members will enable and encourage affected populations to play an active role in the decision-making processes that affect them through the establishment of clear

guidelines and practices to engage them appropriately and ensure that the most marginalized and affected are represented and have influence.

- Social inclusion distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver the services at the nearest point of the target population's residing place, and make sure 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: all ACT members will strictly follow ACT's and their organizational anti-corruption and anti-terrorism policies during the whole length of the implementation.

### **6.2 Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**

ACT Alliance programming is underpinned by Do No Harm and gender and conflict sensitivity. Partner needs assessments include a gender analysis. 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.

### **6.3 Complaints mechanism + feedback**

All ACT members and their implementing partners follow their internal policies to ensure appropriateness, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of their actions. Complaints and response mechanisms are a combination of the following elements: help/complaint/suggestions desk, phone hotline, follow-up phone calls to beneficiaries, personal interviews, pre- and post-assessment surveys.

### **6.4 Communication and visibility**

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, and the ACT logo will appear on staff members' clothing as well. 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.

## **7. PROJECT FINANCE**

**7.1 Consolidated Budget**

Requesting ACT members: CA, DCA, HEKS, HIA, LWF, LWR, NCA

Appeal Title: Support to Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and their host communities – IRQ181

Implementation Period: 01 January-31 December 2018

**EXPENDITURE**

	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget USD
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>		
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>		
Appeal Lead	30,000	30,000
Total international program staff	641,674	641,674
Total national program staff	1,044,530	1,044,530
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>	<b>1,716,204</b>	<b>1,716,204</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	310,000	310,000
2.2. Food security	209,040	209,040
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	1,605,251	1,605,251
2.4. Health / Nutrition	0	0
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support	782,979	782,979
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration	1,508,966	1,508,966
2.7. Education	150,000	150,000
2.8. Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	0	0
2.9. Multipurpose CASH grants	360,459	360,459
2.10. Other sector (camp management, etc.)	364,302	364,302
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>5,290,997</b>	<b>5,290,997</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>208,219</b>	<b>208,219</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>	<b>525,833</b>	<b>525,833</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>67,259</b>	<b>67,259</b>
<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>		
<b>6.1. SECURITY</b>		
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>	<b>98,124</b>	<b>98,124</b>
<b>6.2. FORUM COORDINATION</b>		
<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>	<b>28,755</b>	<b>28,755</b>
<b>6.3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>		
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>
<b>6.4. ACT SECRETARIAT COORDINATION SUPPORT</b>		
<b>TOTAL COORDINATION SUPPORT</b>	<b>267,858</b>	<b>267,858</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>8,237,249</b>	<b>8,237,249</b>

**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**

<b>e.g.</b>	<u>Staff salaries</u>	515,851	515,851
	Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)		
	Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)		
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....)		
	<u>Office Operations</u>	233,377	233,377
	Office rent		
	Office Utilities		
	Office stationery		
	<u>Communications</u>	32,326	32,326
	Telephone and fax		
	<u>Other</u>	177,658	177,658
	Insurance		

<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>	959,212	959,212
	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>9,196,460</b>	<b>9,196,460</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>	<b>9,196,460</b>	<b>9,196,460</b>

## 8. Annexes

### 8.1 Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
<b>IMPACT</b> Improving living conditions of people affected by the conflict in Iraq.			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
<p>A. The health condition of conflict affected people in Iraq improved through better access to clean water, use of latrines, and increased health promotion.</p> <p>B. To improve the economic situation of IDPs, returnees and their host communities families.</p> <p>C. To meet the basic food needs of highly vulnerable families.</p> <p>D. Populations suffering from abuse and violence have increased access to life saving protection, health, case management and PSS services and risks of GBV are reduced.</p> <p>E. Shelters of vulnerable IDP, host and returnee families affected by conflict were upgraded to ensure safe and dignified living conditions.</p> <p>F. Improve physical safety of most vulnerable IDPs,</p>	<p>A. 50 356 conflict affected people in Iraq have received WASH assistance.</p> <p>B. 10 170 people provided with resources that enable them to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets.</p> <p>C. 10 000 people whose basic food needs are met.</p> <p>D. 67 900 people receiving support in coping with effects of abuse and violence.</p> <p>E. 2500 people receiving shelter and household items.</p> <p>F. 28 250 people protected from explosive hazards and their effects.</p> <p>G. 1000 people receiving unconditional cash assistance.</p> <p>H. 600 students studying in rehabilitated or newly constructed schools.</p>	<p>Technical reports.</p> <p>Monitoring visits.</p> <p>Beneficiary/Client records.</p> <p>Photos.</p> <p>Observation.</p> <p>Reports of Mentors.</p> <p>Employment/business monitoring reports.</p> <p>Clearance reports.</p> <p>4Ws.</p>	<p>The multi-sector approach ensures that different needs of a very diverse community are met and helps to alleviate the suffering caused by the recent conflict.</p> <p>Access to food, water, hygiene facilities and items that were lost or damaged will contribute to restore living conditions to the level before the conflict.</p> <p>Expansion of income generating opportunities will reduce aid-dependency and contribute to maintaining a normal quality of life.</p> <p>Psychosocial services will support social cohesion and help the victims of violence to minimize the negative effects on their life.</p> <p>Provision of risk education and clearance activities will enable communities to safely return to their homes.</p> <p>Unconditional cash assistance will help the most vulnerable families to prioritize their needs for restoring their normal life.</p>



<p>returnees and host communities.</p> <p>G. Improved dietary diversity, health, transport, school expenditures and reduction in reliance to negative coping mechanisms.</p> <p>H. To contribute to enhanced access and quality of basic education.</p>			
<p><b>OUTPUT(S)</b></p> <p>A.1. 28 000 conflict affected people have safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking and personal hygiene.</p> <p>A.2. 13 356 people in need are provided with safe, secure, clean, user-friendly and gender appropriate sanitation facilities and services.</p> <p>A.3. 1800 households are aware of key WASH related health risks and take action to prevent these, and have access to emergency hygiene NFIs as per Sphere Standards.</p> <p>B.1 894 households have access to cash income through work, to be spent according to their needs.</p> <p>B.2. 350 households start or restart</p>	<p><b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b></p> <p>A.1.# litters of safe water available for drinking and handwashing/personal hygiene per person per day.</p> <p>A.2.# constructed or rehabilitated latrines with hand washing facilities.</p> <p>A.3.# and % of the conflict affected population have been reached by the hygiene promotion program activities in order to have increased knowledge on the prevention of WASH related diseases.</p> <p>A.3.# of hygiene kits distributed to the target population.</p> <p>B.1 # of households participating in CfW activities.</p> <p>B.2 # of small and medium size farm owners with increased income from agriculture activities.</p> <p>B.3 # of new or restarted businesses.</p> <p>B.3. # of non-family employees generating</p>	<p><b>Source of verification</b></p> <p>A combination of the following (based on sector and implementing partner):</p> <p>Technical field report from WASH team.</p> <p>Benchmarks of Quality (BoQs).</p> <p>Complaint mechanism report</p> <p>Photos.</p> <p>Reports from monitoring visits.</p> <p>Distribution lists.</p> <p>PDM surveys.</p> <p>KAP surveys – base-line and end-line reports.</p> <p>Disaggregated data on hygiene promotion participation.</p> <p>HEKS EPER Base Line research during assessment.</p> <p>Beneficiary/Clients records.</p> <p>Business monitoring reports.</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Authorities in KRI and Iraq are supporting efforts to facilitate the planned interventions and international/national actors are committed to provide specific services needed.</p> <p>Members registration in Baghdad.</p> <p>Facilitation of issuing Iraqi visas for exapts.</p> <p>The security situation remains stable enough so restored facilities are not damaged again.</p> <p>Returnees remain in place to benefit from livelihood activities.</p> <p>Market conditions improve to the level where there is demand for the products and services provided by livelihood activities.</p> <p>Organizations are able to obtain relevant accreditation for clearance activities and permission to import clearance equipment.</p>

<p>income generation from agriculture activities.</p> <p>B.3 626 households start or restart income generation through the business sector.</p> <p>C.1. 2000 households receive food packages sufficient for one month.</p> <p>D.1 1000 people receive specialised protection services.</p> <p>D.2 10 000 people participate in awareness-raising programmes.</p> <p>D.3 54 900 people engage in peace initiatives.</p> <p>D.4 2000 children participate in activities increasing wellbeing.</p> <p>E.1 300 settlements that have been improved in quality.</p> <p>E.2 500 families have access to items that help to cope with weather conditions.</p> <p>F.1 28 000 people have access to safety messages about explosive hazards.</p> <p>F.2 12 500 people have access to safe land.</p> <p>F.3 250 explosive hazard survivors</p>	<p>income from livelihood activities.</p> <p>C.1 # of families receiving food package.</p> <p>D.1 # of women/children engaged in specialised programmes.</p> <p>D.1 # and % of beneficiaries reporting increased well-being as a result of protection activities.</p> <p>D.2 # of people benefitting from awareness raising sessions.</p> <p>D.3 # of religious leaders and youth participating in the activities.</p> <p>D.3 # of members of social media accounts.</p> <p>D.4 # of children who have accessed child friendly spaces.</p> <p>E.1 # of houses renovated with building materials and household items.</p> <p>E.2 # of families benefitting from winterization support.</p> <p>F.1 # of people receiving Risk Education about explosive hazards.</p> <p>F.2 # of surveys conducted.</p> <p>F.2 # of explosive hazards removed.</p> <p>F.3 # of explosive hazard survivors receiving mobility aids or livelihood assistance.</p> <p>G.1 # of families who would have received one-off cash assistance.</p>	<p>Employment monitoring report.</p> <p>Reports of mentors</p> <p>Activity reports.</p> <p>Survey &amp; clearance reports.</p>	<p>Safe ways of cash distributions are available.</p>
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<p>better able to lead fulfilling lives.</p> <p>G.1 200 families benefit from unconditional cash assistance.</p> <p>H. 1 600 students have access to renovated education facilities.</p>	<p>G.1 # of families who would have received multi-month cash assistance.</p> <p>H.1 # of schools prepared to restart education.</p>		
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>A.1.1 Water trucking.</p> <p>A.1.2. Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks.</p> <p>A.1.3. Water treatment.</p> <p>A.2.1. Construction/rehabilitation of latrines and handwashing facilities.</p> <p>A.2.2. Desludging of septic tanks.</p> <p>A.2.3. Removal of garbage in a timely manner.</p> <p>A.3.1. Tailored hygiene promotion awareness activities are carried out.</p> <p>A.3.2. KAP surveys are carried out.</p> <p>A.3.3. Distribution of hygiene NFIs are carried out and followed by a PDM exercise.</p> <p>B.1.1. Cash for work activities.</p> <p>B.2.1. Providing tools, equipment for agriculture activity.</p> <p>B.2.2. Providing agriculture training (use of equipment, crop diversification, etc.).</p> <p>B.2.3. Rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure (irrigation system, dam, distribution channels, etc.).</p> <p>B.3.1. Providing hardware (tools, equipment) for (re)starting a business.</p> <p>B.3.2. Vocational training.</p> <p>B.3.3. Business training.</p> <p>C.1.1 Food basket distribution.</p> <p>D.1.1 Community centers meeting the special needs of women and youth.</p> <p>D.1.2 Mobile protection teams.</p> <p>D.1.3 Provision of case management.</p> <p>D.2.1 Community-based awareness-raising campaigns.</p> <p>D.2.2. Protection trainings.</p> <p>D.3.1 Social activist trainings.</p> <p>D.3.2 Formation of community groups.</p> <p>D.4.1 Child friendly spaces.</p> <p>E.1.1. Distribution of building materials.</p> <p>E.1.2. Distribution of household items.</p> <p>E.2.2 Distribution of winterization/summerization kits/materials.</p> <p>F.1.1 Provision of risk education.</p> <p>F.2.1 Explosive hazard surveys.</p> <p>F.2.2 Marking of explosive hazards.</p> <p>F.2.3 Clearance of explosive hazards.</p> <p>F.3.1 Provision of mobility devices.</p> <p>F.3.2 Provision of livelihood assistance.</p> <p>G.1.1 One-off cash distribution.</p> <p>G.1.2 Multi-month cash distribution.</p> <p>H.1.1 School building rehabilitation.</p> <p>H.1.2 Supply of school furniture.</p> <p>H.1.3 Supply of education materials.</p>		<p><b>Pre-conditions</b></p> <p>Project sites are accessible by INGOs.</p> <p>The security situation remains stable enough to operate.</p> <p>Material is available on the local markets</p> <p>Material can be transported to the project sites.</p> <p>Market prices remains stable within range.</p> <p>The economic environment is stable enough to set up businesses (legal and banking system).</p> <p>Skilled and motivated beneficiaries can be identified.</p> <p>Accreditation and import permissions granted for clearance activities.</p> <p>Access to cash for distributions is granted and continuous.</p>	

**8.2 Summary table**

Summary	CA	HIA	LWF
Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Ninewa, Anbar and Kirkuk governorates	Ninewa governorate	Ninewa and Duhok governorates
Sectors of response	Early recovery/ livelihoods, food security,	WASH, Early recovery/ livelihoods, Shelter/NFIs	Protection/Psychosocial Support, Early Recovery/ livelihoods, WASH, Education
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Early recovery / Livelihoods : 4,350 Food Security: 10,000	WASH: 6,000 Early recovery / Livelihood: 2,250 Shelter / NFI: 4,000	Protection / Psychosocial: 9,000 Early recovery / Livelihood: 250 WASH: 16,356 Education: 600
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 928,918.684	US\$ 1,285,721.745	US\$ 1,983,677

Summary	DCA	HEKS	NCA
Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Ninewa and Erbil governorates	Ninewa, Salhadeen and Diyala governorates	Ninewa governorate
Sectors of response	Shelter/NFIs, Early Recovery/Livelihoods, Mine Action	Early Recovery/Livelihoods	WASH
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Protection / Psychosocial: 4,000 Early recovery / Livelihoods : 1,000 Unconditional cash: 1,000 Mine Action: 40,750	Early recovery / Livelihoods: 1,500	WASH: 28,000

Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 2,121,738.80	US\$ 1,236,834.3	US\$ 1,030,000
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Summary	LWR
Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Ninewa governorate
Sectors of response	Protection/Psychosocial
Targeted beneficiaries	Protection / Psychosocial: 54,900
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 607,509.87

### 8.3 Security Risk Assessment

#### Principal threats:

Threat 1: Risk of political and security context deterioration

Threat 2: Risk of kidnapping, theft, assault or robbery on staff and equipment

Threat 3: Fire attacks and/or explosion

Threat 4: Misperceptions or negative perceptions of NGO programming among local actors

Threat 5: Civil unrest