

# actalliance

## Support to IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in Iraq - **IRQ191**



Appeal Target: US\$ 5,860,802

Balance requested: US\$ 5,860,802

*The humanitarian crisis in Iraq has a complex reality, with rapidly changing vulnerabilities.*



**List of Abbreviations**

CA	Christian Aid
CAPNI	Christian Aid Program Nohadra-Iraq
CBO	Community Based Organization
CfW	Cash for Work
CfW	Cash for Work
DCA	Dan Church Aid
FYF	Friends of Youth Forum
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HEKS	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)
HIA	Hungarian Interchurch Aid
HQ	Headquarters
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ISF	Iraqi Special Forces
ISIS	Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham
JORD	Judy Organization for Relief and Development
LFA	Logical Framework
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCI	NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PSS	Psychosocial Support
REACH	Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health
RNVDO	Representative of Ninewah Voluntary for IDPs
UN	United Nations
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health

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Project Summary Sheet																											
Project Title	Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees and host communities																										
Project ID	IRQ191																										
Location	Iraq /North and west Iraq / Erbil / Nineveh, Mosul districts and sub-districts, Salahadin and Duhok																										
Project Period	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 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>• 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> </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>• Baghdad Women Association (BWA)</li> <li>• Friends of Youth Forum (FYF)</li> <li>• Judy Organization for Relief and Development (JORD)</li> <li>• Representative of Ninewah Voluntary for IDPs (RNVDO)</li> </ul>																										
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 45%;">Shelter / NFIs</td> <td style="width: 5%;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 45%;">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> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="padding: 5px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"><input 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> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<input 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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"><input 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> </table>				<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience
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Project Impact	Improved living conditions of people affected by the conflict in Iraq.																										
Project Outcome(s)	<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. Rainwater management and rehabilitation of rainwater drainage systems.</p> <p>B. To improve the economic situation of IDPs, returnees and their host communities' families through animal breeding livelihood activities and creating stable income generation activities through enhanced agricultural production, livestock distribution and reconstruction of needed irrigation systems.</p> <p>C. 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. Rehabilitation of community spaces and faith based social services Community practiced resolution of inter-ethnic, religious, tribal tensions and reduction in sectarian strife.</p>																										

	<p>D. To meet the basic needs of highly vulnerable families, including unconditional cash services.</p> <p>E. To contribute to enhanced access and quality of basic education.</p> <p>F. To meet the basic food needs of highly vulnerable families.</p>																														
Target beneficiaries	<b>Beneficiary profile</b>																														
	<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																														
	<b>Age / Gender</b>																														
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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>9,062</td><td>9,975</td><td>13,992</td><td>16,096</td><td>17,348</td><td>18,049</td><td>6,073</td><td>6,320</td><td>46,475</td><td>50,440</td> </tr> </table>	0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	9,062	9,975	13,992	16,096	17,348	18,049	6,073	6,320	46,475	50,440
	0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total																						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																					
9,062	9,975	13,992	16,096	17,348	18,049	6,073	6,320	46,475	50,440																						
<p>The ACT Alliance response is planned to assist (96,915) 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 considered when planning and implementing the programs.</p>																															
Project Cost (USD)	5,860,802 (USD)																														

### Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 March 2019 (for the first report and then every quarter)
Interim narrative and financial report	31 July 2019
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	29 February 2020
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2020

**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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the “Summary Table” Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet 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 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:**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

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. Context

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world, with a complex reality, rapidly changing vulnerabilities, and serious economic problems. However, despite the defeat of ISIS over a year ago, there is still great need for help in order to break the cycle that led to the current events. The Iraqi security situation became extremely acute with the conquest of part of the country by ISIS. The conflict altered the balance of power and split the country into those areas held by ISIS, the autonomous Kurdish areas and those controlled by the federal government. The recapture of Mosul marked the beginning of the end of the war, but Iraq remains divided. 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, which increased after the parliamentary elections in 2018, and the struggle to form a government after the elections. The livelihood and economic opportunities of the Ninewa region have essentially been destroyed or at the very least significantly crippled. The displacement is a result of the offensive to retake Mosul and the efforts to push ISIS out of Hawijah. 1,548,108 individuals (as of 31 August 2018) have been able to return home as the liberation in the province has progressed. ISIS's seizure of territory in Nineveh Province, Iraq's most ethnically and religiously diverse area, resulted in some of the worst atrocities attributed to the terrorist group, including significant inter-ethnic violence. The ongoing ethnic and religious tension, violence and crimes made almost all non-Arab or non-Muslim families reluctant to return, and those who did return are at risk of facing segregation and isolation. The price paid by the people of Mosul is incredibly high with loss of lives, infrastructure, assets, physical psychological abuse and loss of livelihood. People lost their homes and stayed in temporary camps for years. Displacements coupled with challenges in ensuring physical protection have made the life difficult. In addition, affected people also lost their means of earning and livelihood. Prior to the conflict, the economic status of the people was low which got aggravated during the conflict. As reported by many agencies including UN, livelihood opportunities remain very limited with concern over inter-ethnic conflicts and protection issues. According to study conducted by Welfhungerlife in 2017 the Poverty rates in Northern Iraq have doubled after years of continual conflict and economic stagnation. Unemployment has tripled in many communities. Many government employees have experienced pay cuts or delays in their payments. A 40% decline in agricultural production has forced hundreds of thousands of people to migrate to urban areas for jobs and support.

### 1.2. Needs

With the increase in returnees' numbers, there is a growing need for access to sanitation and reconstruction of water infrastructure in these areas. For the most vulnerable groups in the displaced and returning communities there is also still a need to cover basic needs and access to food.

There is a need for immediate interventions to support vulnerable groups with livelihood opportunities. The 2018 Iraq HRP states that nearly 80 per cent of the estimated 8.7 million people requiring assistance are concentrated in Ninewa, Kirkuk & Anbar governorates, with Ninewa remaining the epicenter of the crisis, as 48% of the people in need live in this governorate.<sup>1</sup> Ninewa is also the governorate which counts the greatest number of returnees (1'548'108 in August 2018.)<sup>2</sup>

The lack of economic stability feeds into social divisions and deepens the divide that exists between the different groups within a community in conflict with one another. It is critical that this movement of people is supported with sustainable livelihood opportunities and that conditions allowing

1

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/iraq\\_2018\\_hrp.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/iraq_2018_hrp.pdf)  
[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/iraq\\_2018\\_hrp.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/iraq_2018_hrp.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://iraqdtm.iom.int/LastDTMRound/Round102\\_Report\\_English\\_2018\\_August\\_IOM\\_DTM.pdf](http://iraqdtm.iom.int/LastDTMRound/Round102_Report_English_2018_August_IOM_DTM.pdf)

voluntary, informed, safe and dignified returns are created. Without the provision of more sustainable livelihood and capacity building opportunities, these vulnerable populations will remain at high risk of protracted or secondary displacement.

In addition to livelihood interventions, there is a great need for education initiatives, since the school systems have been significantly damaged throughout the conflict. There is a lack of both facilities and teachers, and big groups of children and teenagers have missed out on large parts of their education in the last years and need catch-up classes.

Experience of violence and trauma has put large part of the Iraqi population, especially women and members of minority groups, in extremely vulnerable positions. The process of healing from a conflict is long, and the first emergency needs include support to cope with experiences, and ways to build resilience moving forward. Both individual and community psycho-social support is needed in displaced, returning and remaining communities of Iraq.

Moreover, along with all these struggles, the health system in Mosul remains broken while large numbers of people need access to health recovery mainly because of the diseases they receive from the contaminated water nowadays. The war in Mosul destroyed water wells and caused large numbers of dead civilian and Islamic State fighters to lie dead on the river bank. The rainwater had relocated those corpses into the river and they ended up at the water treatment plants. Considering the high level of poverty, most of the residents and returnees in Mosul cannot afford buying *pure drinking water*

### **1.3. 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, Duhok, Sulaymaiya, 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.

## **2. PROJECT RATIONALE**

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

The complex situation in Iraq requires a multi-sector response, which can be met by the common response from the ACT Alliance Forum. 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 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. Making a sustainable livelihood both raises the dignity of the individuals and creates



resilience of the community. Economic growth is crucial for the development of the Iraqi society, and the planned livelihood interventions will also enable the rights holders to enter markets, and secure safe and sustainable futures for them and their children. 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. Healing is an essential part of peacebuilding, and the proposed activities for this appeal are aimed both at the healing of individuals and communities. Therefore, different social reconciliation activities will help to restore the trust between different ethnic and religious communities that have been juxtaposed against each other during decennials of sectarian conflict and violence.

## 2.2. Impact

The main objective of proposed action is to build resilience of crisis affected population and improve living conditions in Iraq.

## 2.3. Outcomes

- A. Improved health conditions of conflict affected people in Iraq through better access to clean water, water network repair and rainwater management, use of latrines, and increased health promotion.
- B. Improved economic situation of Internally Displace Persons (IDPs), returnees and their host communities' families in general or through CfW activities and creating job opportunities.
- C. Improved livelihood conditions of conflict-affected people in Iraq through agricultural work, reconstruction of home facilities, community buildings and schools.
- D. Increased access of conflict-affected children and women to life-saving protection, psycho-social support (PSS), and referral services.
- E. Enhanced access and quality of basic education.
- F. To meet the basic food needs of highly vulnerable families.

### Objectively verifiable indicators

- A.1. # liters of safe water available for drinking and hand washing/personal hygiene per person per day.
- A.1. # of hygiene kits distributed to the target population.
- A.1. % coverage of Sanitation services.
- A.2. #% 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.
- A.3. water wells operating and providing clean water.
- A.4. length of stream rehabilitated.
- A.5. 2 irrigation canals are renovated (materialized output) and quantity of water available has increased.
- A.6. 3 water pumps are provided to the farmers (materialized output).
- A.7. 2 weirs are built (materialized output).
- B.1 # of households participating in CfW activities.
- B.2 # of small and medium size farm owners with increased income from agriculture activities.
- B.3 # of new or restarted businesses.
- B.4 # of loans provided and businesses started.
- B.5. # of families receiving 5 goats/sheep.
- B.6. 95 units/packages of livestock plus material for small animal farming are provided to farmers (materialized output).
- B.7. 100 units/packages of poultry plus materials for poultry farming are provided to farmers (materialized output).

- B.8. Evaluation discussions and interviews with farmers on application of the learnings farmers have increased their production and revenue generation. Monitoring reports of 100 farmers.
- B.9. 100 units of inputs such as seeds of sesame, sunflower, or watermelon including the wages of land cultivation are distributed
- B.10. 18 kitchen gardens are distributed
- B.11 # of households participating in CfW activities.
- B.12. 200 Fruit trees are provided to farmers.
- B.13 Two (2) fish ponds are established
- C.1 # of males and females participating in awareness raising programs.
- C.2 # of Women and Girls participating in the activities provided at the centres.
- C.3 community spaces renovated with building material.
- D 1.1 # of families receive one-off cash assistance.
- D 1.2 # of families receive multi-month cash assistance.
- E.1.1 # of schools prepared to restart education.
- E.1.2 # of school bags provided to children.
- E.2. # of schools equipped.
- E.3. # of students and teachers with access to school.
- E.4 # of school age children (boys and girls) benefited from catch up classes.
- F.1. # of families who receive food baskets.

#### **2.4. Outputs**

The activities of the appeal are focused on WASH, livelihoods, protection, education, unconditional cash and food distribution. All activities, indicators and source of verification can be found listed in the LFA (Annex 3). The forum has requested 848,082 USD for WASH activities focused on rehabilitation and provision of water and sanitary services, as well awareness rising on key WASH related issues. The wash activities are planned to target an estimated number of 34,840 conflict affected individuals. 1,522,559 USD is budgeted for early recovery and livelihood assistance for an estimated number of 6,503 beneficiaries. Activities include a combination of cash-for-work programs as well as activities focussed on building resilience. The focus is on creating livelihood opportunities through the business and agriculture sector. This will include providing resources for agriculture or farming, and loans for businesses, as well as trainings in both sectors. 187,500 USD is budgeted from one of the forum members for unconditional cash assistance, both through one/off cash distributions and multi-monthly distribution. One forum member has also budgeted 83,333 USD for food basket distribution for approximately 8000 individuals. 700,200 USD is budgeted for protection initiatives, these activities range between social cohesion activities, psychosocial support, awareness raising and creating safe spaces. Protection and psychosocial support activities are planned to help around 40,000 people receive support in coping with effects of abuse and violence. Moreover, 212,417 USD is budgeted for rehabilitation of school structures and materials, support to teachers and students and the development and implementation of catch up classes for those who have missed out on their education following the conflict targeting an estimate of 1,400 students.

- A.1.1 Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks.
- A.1.2. Water supply pipelines, 10 Kilometers for the internal networks for the villages.
- A.1.3. Desludge septic tanks on monthly basis for 12 months in Dawodiya IDPs Camp.
- A.1.4 Collect and remove garbage in Dawodiya camp on weekly basis for 52 weeks.
- A.1.5 Water trucking.

- A.1.6. Water treatment.
- A.1.7. Construction/rehabilitation of latrines and hand washing facilities.
- A.1.8. Dislodging of septic tanks.
- A.1.9. Removal of garbage in a timely manner.
  
- A.2.1. Tailored hygiene promotion awareness activities are carried out.
- A.2.2. Conduct KAP survey on 3500 beneficiaries.
  
- A.2.3. Distribution of hygiene NFIs are carried out and followed by a PDM exercise.
  
- A.5.1. Identify eligible communities, willing to cooperate within the framework of the project.
- A.5.2. Inform and cross check with relevant local authorities and host communities.
- A.5.3. Identify the beneficiaries through assessments.
- A.5.4. Select most vulnerable beneficiaries based on transparent vulnerability criteria and scoring systems.
  
- A.6.1 Planning of water pumps and small weirs (dams) construction and drip irrigation systems- with high degree of community involvement.
- A.6.2 Tendering and procurement for dam and water pumps construction, drip-irrigation installations, green house construction, plastic tunnels, seedlings.
- A.6.3 Perform building and construction works.
  
- B.1.1. Cash for Work activities
  
- B.2.1. Rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure (irrigation system, dam, distribution channels, etc.).
- B.2.2. Providing tools, equipment for agriculture activity.
- B.2.3. Providing agriculture training (use of equipment, crop diversification, etc.).
- B.2.4. Conduct vocational training on agriculture to 20 women and 40 men participants.
- B.2.5. Verify the expertise of beneficiary families in agricultural production.
  
- B.3.1. Providing hardware (tools, equipment) for (re)starting a business to 20 identified households.
- B.3.2. Vocational training.
- B.3.3. Business training.
  
- B.4.1. Loans/shareholding to start/ re-start ups SME.
  
- B.6.1. Identify farmers, willing to introduce life stock breeding, fruit production.
- B.6.2. Identify small farmers in the communities, who are willing to cooperate under the set conditions (farming cooperation between host community farmers and IDPs) and would be participating in the training in food processing, marketing value chain, sustainability and networking.
- B.6.3. Perform training for 100 participants (farmers and community members).
- B.6.4 Advise project beneficiaries in their daily work in production and marketing of agricultural foods.
- B.6.5 Advise and support establishment of farmer initiative groups (CBOs).
  
- B.12.1 Planning of community nurseries and plastic tunnels/green-house based vegetable production.
  
- B.13.1 Planning of the fish ponds construction with high degree of community involvement.
  
- C.1.1 Community centers conduct awareness sessions that meet the needs of women and youth. "Awareness-raising programs, including but not limited to hygiene, girls and women's health, prevention of child marriage, and/or prevention of child labor".

- C.1.2. Provide life -saving case management services to 200 at-risk Women, Children and their families.
- C.1.3 Referral of 100 at-risk women, children, and their families to life -saving case management services.
- C.1.4. Community-based social activities.
- C.1.5. Community-based awareness-raising campaigns.
- C.1.6. Social Activist Trainings.
- C.2.1 Implement community-based awareness-raising campaigns.
- C.2.2. Capacity building trainings on humanitarian principles, core child protection concepts, case management, and referral pathways, child/adolescent resilience, and child safeguarding for LWF staff and partner’s staff (15 women; 10 men).
- C.2.3. Community centers meeting the special needs of women and youth.
- C.2.4. Mobile protection teams.
- C.2.5. Provision of case management.
- C.2.6. Protection trainings.
- C.2.7. Formation of Community Groups.
- C.2.8. Child Friendly Spaces.
- C.3.3. 600 women and 200 children access PSS at women- and child-friendly spaces. This include structural as well as cultural, sports, musical, and art activities.
- D.1.1 One-off cash distribution.
- D.1.2 Multi-month cash distribution.
- D.1.3. Distribution of building materials.
- D.1.4. Distribution of household items.
- D.1.5. Distribution of winterization/summerization kits/materials.
- E.1.1 School building rehabilitation.
- E.1.2 Supply of school furniture.
- E.1.3 Supply of education materials.
- E.1.4 School bags provided to students.
- E.4.1 Developing and planning and implementing catch up classes for 300 children.
- F.1.1 Food basket distribution.

## **2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions**

The project is based on below critical assumptions and risk management strategies:

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. Safe ways of cash distributions are available.

## **2.6. Risk Analysis**

Major risks which could impact expected project results are as follows: The local authorities’ new rule which is allowing civilian to carry of light weapons for self-protection; unexploded landmines, IEDs, and other residual explosives; threat of kidnapping of NGOs staff; civil unrest and conflict; civil protests against military militias and their checkpoints; inflation of prices on materials particularly the food ingredients. Some of these security risks are mitigated through all requesting members and their partners implementing and updating their safety and security manuals. To mitigate the risk of kidnapping, personnel within members of the ACT Alliance are continuously trained to pass the security

exam level 2. There are also security focal points in place for providing security instant updates and manage related communications. Good communication is in place with the local authorities and community key stakeholders to prevent any individual threats on any on the NGOs staff's and/or asset. These communication channels, as well as experience sharing between ACT-members helps members relate to visa and registration process and keep updated with this changing context. Demining operations of the landmines and the explosive residuals are taken place by specialized agencies with coordination with local authorities and all requesting member are being updated accordingly. Each ACT member has its own strategy to maintain its independence and keep their staff away from any clashes or protests that might occur in the areas of implementing projects, also requesters are maintaining good communications with the local NGOs to keep in touch with the beneficiaries in case of any access limitation. The risk of inflation is handled by the ACT coordinator and requesting members continuously updating the budget according to up to date market prices and exchange rates.

### **2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy**

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. The main part of the livelihood activities is focused on integrating the beneficiaries in the business sector and in creating sustainable and lasting agriculture work. In this way these activities will contribute to long term solutions for the populations' livelihoods. 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 will also mean more sustainable assistance that will stay with the families and communities. The WASH activities are also focused on awareness raising and trainings. Both aspects will work to ensure that the program outcomes will continue to have effect beyond the implementation period. A significant part of the activities will be carried out by local partners, this creates sustainability and lays the ground work for exit strategies for some of the projects.

### **2.8. Building capacity of national members**

ACT members are committed to the Charter 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. The ACT Iraq forum is organising trainings and capacity building for both its members, and for members' partner organisations.

## **3. 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 programs 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. In 2017 the ACT Child Safeguarding guidelines were translated to Arabic, so they can easier be shared with field staff in the region.

### **3.1. 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.

### **3.2. 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 focuses on continued close coordination with the relevant clusters. This is 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. HIA & CAPNI's Field Coordinators regularly conduct assessments on the ground in order to identify the most vulnerable families/individuals in collaboration with local representatives of the communities and government. **Christian Aid** is engaged directly through its consultant and indirectly through its local partner (REACH-Iraq) 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. **HEKS** will implement the project with its field team and will contract REACH, its national partner NGO. REACH benefits from a strong field experience and facilitate better access (support with dealing with official actors, government). Both a community project facilitator and a community representative will be employed by HEKS for the duration of the project and will liaise with HEKS and the communities to ensure smooth project operations. This person lives in the Area of Responsibility (AoR) and safeguards a most direct contact between HEKS and the communities. The HEKS project manager is the general responsible for overseeing the development and monitoring of the project. **LWR** implement their activities in Iraq through local partner RNVDO (Representative of Ninewah Voluntary for IDPS). The proposed 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.

### **3.3. 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.

### **3.4. Field Coordination**

All requesting members will coordinate through the Iraqi forum. The members are also coordinating with the various clusters as well as through the NGO Coordination Committee Iraq (NCCI). All requesting members and their partners maintain coordination and relationships with local authorities, security department and UNOCHA.

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 the local implementing partners are respected members of the NCCI. All Requesting Members will apply the ACT Guidelines on branding and social media, and visibility of the Alliance will be ensured in all activities.

### **3.5. Project Management**

The coordination of the project is done by the ACT coordinator, with assistance of the rotating Convenor. Each requesting member has the responsibility to keep the coordinator and convenor informed of progress within their activities, as well as submitting site-reps once every three months, an interim report (narrative and financial) after six months and a full report by the end of the project.

### **3.6. Implementing Partners**

LWF is a self-implementing member but also moving toward implementing its activities through local partners. LWF has strategic partnerships with Baghdad Women Association, Friends of Youth Forum and Judy Organization for Relief and Development (JORD). LWF will develop new partnership agreements with the local partners for the specific activities for this appeal. HIA's project is planned and implemented in partnership with its local partner 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. The implementing partners have a long history in the areas where it works therefore they also have a deeper understanding of the local needs. LWR implements their activities through RNVDO (Representative of Ninewah Voluntary for IDPS). The other requesting members are self-implementing.

Baghdad Women Association (BWA), partner is experiences in protection, advocacy on GBV and women rights, WFS, peace building and social cohesion. Targeted area in Ninewa and Duhok governorates.

Friends of Youth Forum (FYF), partner experience early recovery, WASH, and livelihood interventions with specific focus in Mosel Area.

Judy Organization for Relief and Development (JORD), is experienced in Education with focus on catch up classes and protection activities in Erbil governorate.

CAPNI (Christian Aid Program in Northern Iraq) is a well-established NGO in Northern Iraq and Kurdistan. They have the experience, and the capacity to implement various projects in Nineveh Plain in different sectors specifically in Livelihood, Protection and Education. Their strong reputation and experienced field staff guarantee a high level of acceptance in all communities.

RNVDO (Representative of Ninewah Voluntary for IDPS) was founded in 2004 following the mass displacement that occurred in Iraq and has a staff of more than 250 and focuses on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security, camp management, protection and livelihoods in East and West Mosul. Their continuous presence during times of high insecurity and complexity in the area has encouraged trust between RNVDO and the IDPs, host community, and other relevant stakeholders. RNVDO has vast experience working with the youth in the area that is considered essential to the success of any peace-building and social cohesion interventions.

REACH is a non-political Iraqi NGO established in 1995 in Iraq. REACH has an in-depth understanding of the local working environment including power structures, capacities and needs in the communities, local authorities, social dynamics, etc. They have a very close and positive relationship with the communities in which they work in and therefore, REACH programming has very high level of

acceptance. REACH's goal is "to promote the right of the poor and marginalized people to organize and represent themselves". With 215 staff, REACH's headquarter is based in Sulaymaniyah with sub-offices in Mosul, Duhok, Erbil, Kirkuk and Khanaqeen.

### **3.7. Project Advocacy**

Country-wide advocacy efforts are coordinated by the NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq (NCCI), of which all the ACT partners are members. Through joint coordination, INGOs avoid duplication of services, share assessment data and security information, and explore opportunities for collaboration among ACT network. The most important topics for advocacy with the NCCI at the time of drafting the Appeal are registration, entry visa, and residency regulations.

### **3.8. Engaging faith leaders**

LWF Iraq has adopted an inter-faith approach whereby faith leaders from the Muslim, Christian, and Yazidi communities are consulted during the design, implementation, and evaluation of technical programming, through key informant interviews. Faith leaders are able to quickly access the grass-root levels of communities, keeping a pulse on the challenges experienced by local populations as well as the general mood of the community regarding socio-economic and political issues facing the community. LWF also works with faith leaders to disseminate critical protection information to communities and to mobilize community participation. Lastly, LWF trains faith leaders on referral mechanisms, so at-risk children and families can be referred to LWF for humanitarian assistance. HIA partner CAPNI has a long experience of working with faith leaders and communities. When starting assessments in a project location, it is prioritized to meet and coordinate with local faith leaders, community leaders, as they have the closest relationship with local communities and their actual needs. Involvement of faith leaders is all the more important in the current project, as faith-based community facilities will be included in project activities. At the same time besides involving local faith leaders in the project HIA is aiming at involving faith communities - e.g. Lutheran Church in Hungary - rehabilitation activities, awareness raising and fundraising activities towards the crisis affected population in Iraq.

## **4. PROJECT MONITORING**

### **4.1. Project Monitoring**

The requesting members 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 can 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.

### **4.2. 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 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.

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

Iraqi forum Convener and Coordinator will be the link 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.

## **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 current appeal endeavours 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. Members 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: The 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 behaviour. There are WASH officers in place and members will 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: 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: the Iraqi forum members strictly follow ACT and their own anti-corruption and anti-terrorism policies during the whole length of the implementation.

#### **5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV**

The main GBV-component is through LWF activities. At the regional and international levels, LWF advocates for the rights of all conflict affected children and their families. Nevertheless, in practice, LWF had witnessed girls, due to their specific needs and vulnerabilities are often the most exposed to health risks, violence, and discrimination. Therefore, LWF gives a particular focus to voicing these concerns, whilst making sure the role of men and boys in supporting gender equality is also promoted. Through advocacy on the prevention child marriage, LWF strives to highlight the specific gender equality issues and needs of affected girls and the importance of involving men and boys in supporting efforts to address this phenomenon. This work also supports LWF's global efforts to focus on the most at-risk children, especially girls. Gender awareness and equality is a key theme for LWF Iraq, which is why gender awareness training is scheduled for 2019. As part of the 2019 Country Strategy, LWF with the support of an external consultant will undertake a review to ensure the gender lens is sufficiently represented.

#### **5.2. 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.

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

ACT Forum members and their implementing partners will follow ACT 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.

#### **5.4. 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.

## 6. PROJECT FINANCE

### 6.1. Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Budget <i>local currency</i>	Appeal Budget USD
<b>PROGRAM STAFF</b>		
Appeal Lead Forum	31,200	31,200.00
International Staff	165,588	165,588.00
National Staff	738,449	738,449.00
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>	<b>935,237</b>	<b>935,237</b>
<b>PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		
Early recovery & livelihood restoration	1,522,559	1,522,558.60
Food security	83,333	83,333.33
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	848,082	848,082.25
Protection / Psychosocial support	700,200.00	700,200.00
Education	212,417	212,416.67
Unconditional Cash	187,500	187,500.00
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,554,091</b>	<b>3,554,091</b>
<b>PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>100,816</b>	<b>100,816</b>
<b>PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		
Transport	160,013	160,013.40
Warehousing	32,800	32,800.00
Handling	137,498	137,497.50
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>	<b>330,311</b>	<b>330,311</b>
<b>PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>23,733</b>	<b>23,733</b>
<b>OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>		
<b>SECURITY</b>		
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>
<b>FORUM COORDINATION</b>		
<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>41,300</b>
<b>STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>		
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>	<b>126,750</b>	<b>126,750</b>
<b>ACT SECRETARIAT COORDINATION SUPPORT</b>		
<b>TOTAL COORDINATION SUPPORT</b>	<b>170,703</b>	<b>170,703</b>

<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>5,305,941</b>	<b>5,305,941</b>
<u>Staff salaries</u>	339,489	339,489.42
Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)	163,599.18	163,599.18
Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)	72,523.08	72,523.08
Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....)	103,367.16	103,367.16
<u>Office Operations</u>		
Office rent	68,959	68,958.92
Office Utilities	37,859	37,858.90
Office stationery	41,259	41,258.90
<u>Communications</u>		
Telephone and fax	40,884	40,883.90
<u>Other</u>		
Insurance or other bank charges	26,411	26,411.30
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>	<b>554,861</b>	<b>554,861</b>
	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>5,860,802</b>	<b>5,860,802</b>

## 7. Annexes

### 7.1. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework

<b>IMPACT</b>			
<b>Improving living conditions of people affected by the conflict in Iraq.</b>			
<b>OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<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. Rainwater management and rehabilitation of rainwater drainage systems.</p> <p>B. To improve the economic situation of IDPs, returnees and their host communities' families. Animal breeding livelihood activities and creating stable income generation activities through enhanced agricultural production, livestock distribution and reconstruction of needed irrigation systems.</p> <p>C. 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. Rehabilitation of community spaces and faith based social services Community practiced resolution of inter-ethnic, religious, tribal tensions and reduction in sectarian strife.</p>	<p>A. 34,840 conflict affected people in Iraq have received WASH assistance.</p> <p>B. 6,503 people provided with resources that enable them to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets.</p> <p>C. 40,000 people receiving support in coping with effects of abuse and violence.</p> <p>D. 1,250 individuals receiving unconditional cash assistance.</p> <p>E. 1,400 students studying in rehabilitated or newly constructed schools.</p> <p>F. 8,000 individuals receive food distribution.</p>	<p>Technical reports. Monitoring visits. Beneficiary/Client records. Photos. Observation. Reports of Mentors. Employment/business monitoring reports, data of sales. Clearance reports. 4Ws. Distribution lists Production data (outputs) of crops in vegetable and fruits and livestock Qualitative survey of production (quality control and check) through backstopping and advisory visits of international experts to farming cooperatives</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</p>

<p>D. To meet the basic needs of highly vulnerable families, including unconditional cash services.</p> <p>E. To contribute to enhanced access and quality of basic education.</p> <p>F. Food distribution in Salahadin, Biji district.</p>			<p>prioritize their needs for restoring their normal life.</p> <p>There is no significant change to the political and security situation in the region and the security situation remains stable enough to allow project and support functions to continue.</p> <p>Cooperation and coordination among local authorities, UN agencies &amp; NGOs remains good. There is continued acceptance and participation of authorities, local leaders, IDP, returnees, and communities during interventions.</p> <p>Project areas remain accessible.</p> <p>Potential tensions between beneficiaries and host population will not prohibit the operations of the project.</p> <p>Ability to retain current appropriately qualified staff and recruit as necessary.</p> <p>No significant change in government policy towards IDPs.</p>
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OUTPUT(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
<p>A.1. 12,605 conflict affected people have safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking and personal hygiene, and user-friendly and gender appropriate sanitation services.</p> <p>A.2. 1,840 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>A.3. 2 water wells have been dug out and operating.</p> <p>A.4. 3000 m of rainwater drainage stream rehabilitated and cleaned.</p> <p>A.5. Reparation and renovation of 2 irrigation canals: Leaks in irrigation channels repaired, blockages removed abandoned renovated and restored.</p> <p>A.6. Provision of 3 water pumps for farmers</p> <p>A.7. Establishment of 2 small weirs (dams).</p>	<p>A.1. # liters of safe water available for drinking and hand washing/personal hygiene per person per day. A.1. # of hygiene kits distributed to the target population. A.1. % coverage of Sanitation services.</p> <p>A.2. #% 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. water wells operating and providing clean water.</p> <p>A.4. length of stream rehabilitated.</p> <p>A.5. 2 irrigation canals are renovated and quantity of water available has increased.</p> <p>A.6. 3 water pumps are provided to the farmers</p> <p>A.7. 2 weirs are built (materialized output).</p> <p>B.1 # of households participating in CfW activities.</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) 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>Beneficiary/Clients Records.</p> <p>Business Monitoring reports.</p> <p>Employment Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Reports of Mentors</p> <p>Activity Reports</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>Registration in Baghdad. Facilitation of issuing Iraqi visas for international staff.</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>Safe ways of cash distributions are available.</p>

<p>B.1. 80 households have access to cash income through work, to be spent according to their needs.</p> <p>B.2. 60 individual start or restart income generation from agriculture activities.</p> <p>B.3. 20 households start or restart income generation through the business sector.</p> <p>B.4. 15 Loans/shareholding will be provided to start-up/re-start up SMEs.</p> <p>B.5. 105 returnee families in Sinjar district received 5 goats/5 sheep to raise and rely on them for their daily lives in Nineveh Plain.</p> <p>B.6. 95 units/packages of livestock plus material for small animal farming: Sheep/Syrian goats, Californian Rabbits, etc. (based on needs assessment) are provided to farmers.</p> <p>B.7. 100 units/packages of poultry plus materials for poultry farming are provided: local chicken, geese and ducks.</p> <p>B.8. Farmers are trained in: food processing, marketing value chain, sustainability, networking for 100</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.4 # of loans provided and businesses started.</p> <p>B.5. # of families receiving 5 goats/sheep</p> <p>B.6. 95 units/packages of livestock plus material for small animal farming are provided to farmers. (materialized output).</p> <p>B.7. 100 units/packages of poultry plus materials for poultry farming are provided to farmers (materialized output).</p> <p>B.8. Evaluation discussions and interviews with farmers on application of the learnings farmers have increased their production and revenue</p>	<p>Survey &amp; Clearance Reports</p>	<p>Activities meet the host community's needs.</p> <p>the 2000 families most in need can be selected At the time of the time distribution, the food support will still be a real need</p> <p>There is no significant change to the political and security situation in the region and the security situation remains stable enough to allow project and support functions to continue.</p> <p>Cooperation and coordination among local authorities, UN agencies &amp; NGOs remains good. There is continued acceptance and participation of authorities, local leaders, IDP, returnees, and communities during interventions.</p> <p>Project areas remain accessible.</p> <p>Potential tensions between beneficiaries and host population will not prohibit the operations of the project.</p> <p>Ability to retain current appropriately qualified staff and recruit as necessary.</p> <p>No significant change in government policy towards IDPs.</p>
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<p>participants (farmers and community members).</p> <p>B.9. Distribution of agricultural inputs such as seeds of sesame, sunflower, or water melon including the wages of land cultivation (100 units).</p> <p>B.10. Distribution of 18 kitchen gardens.</p> <p>B.11. 762 households have access to cash income through work, to be spent according to their needs.</p> <p>B.12. Provision of 200 fruit trees to farmers.</p> <p>B.13. Construction of 2 fish ponds (if feasible, based on needs assessment).</p> <p>C.1. 4,600 (2,000 males and 2,600 females) participate in awareness-raising programs.</p> <p>C.2. 600 (400 women and 200 girls) participate in structured psychosocial support activities community centers.</p> <p>C.3 2 community spaces are reconstructed (1 kindergarten and 1 elderly home ready to receive refugees/IDPS)</p>	<p>generation. Monitoring reports of 100 farmers.</p> <p>B.9. 100 units of inputs such as seeds of sesame, sunflower, or water melon including the wages of land cultivation are distributed (materialized output).</p> <p>B.10. 18 kitchen gardens are distributed (materialized output).</p> <p>B.11 # of households participating in CfW activities.</p> <p>B.12. 200 Fruit trees are provided to farmers.</p> <p>B.13 Two(2) fish ponds are established (materialized output).</p> <p>C.1 # of males and females participating in awareness raising programs.</p> <p>C.2 # of Women and Girls participating in the activities provided at the centres.</p> <p>C.3 community spaces renovated with building material.</p>		
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<p>D. 1. 250 families benefit from unconditional cash assistance.</p> <p>E.1. 600 students have access to renovated education facilities.</p> <p>E.2. 2 schools have been facilitated, furnished, equipped with necessary equipment.</p> <p>E.3. 800 students and 40 teachers have access to these facilities.</p> <p>E.4. 2,300 school age children will benefit from catch up classes.</p> <p>F.1. 2,000 returnee HH/families in Biji district received 1 full food basket.</p>	<p>D 1.1 # of families receive one-off cash assistance.</p> <p>D 1.2 # of families receive multi-month cash assistance.</p> <p>E.1.1 # of schools prepared to restart education.</p> <p>E.1.2 # of school bags provided to children.</p> <p>E.2. # of schools equipped.</p> <p>E.3. # of students and teachers with access to school.</p> <p>E.4 # of school age children (boys and girls) benefited from catch up classes.</p> <p>F.1. # of families who receive food baskets.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Activities</b></p> <p>A.1.1 Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks.</p> <p>A.1.2. Water supply pipelines, 10 Kilometers for the internal networks for the villages.</p> <p>A.1.3. Desludge septic tanks on monthly basis for 12 months in Dawodiya IDPs Camp.</p> <p>A.1.4 Collect and remove garbage in Dawodiya camp on weekly basis for 52 weeks.</p> <p>A.1.5 Water trucking.</p> <p>A.1.6. Water treatment.</p> <p>A.1.7. Construction/rehabilitation of latrines and hand washing facilities.</p> <p>A.1.8. Dislodging of septic tanks.</p> <p>A.1.9. Removal of garbage in a timely manner.</p> <p>A.2.1. Tailored hygiene promotion awareness activities are carried out.</p> <p>A.2.2. Conduct KAP survey on 3500 beneficiaries.</p>			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pre-conditions</b></p> <p>Project sites are accessible to INGOs.</p> <p>The security situation remains stable enough to operate. Material is available on the local markets.</p> <p>Material can be transported to the project sites.</p> <p>Market prices remain stable within range. The economic environment is</p>

<p>A.2.3. Distribution of hygiene NFIs are carried out and followed by a PDM exercise</p> <p>A.5.1 Identify eligible communities, willing to cooperate within the framework of the project.</p> <p>A.5.2 Inform and cross check with relevant local authorities and host communities.</p> <p>A.5.3 Identify the beneficiaries through assessments.</p> <p>A.5.4 Select most vulnerable beneficiaries based on transparent vulnerability criteria and scoring systems.</p> <p>A.6.1 Planning of water pumps and small weirs (dams) construction and drip irrigation systems- with high degree of community involvement.</p> <p>A.6.2 Tendering and procurement for dam and water pumps construction, drip-irrigation installations, green house construction, plastic tunnels, seedlings.</p> <p>A.6.3 Perform building and construction works.</p> <p>B.1.1. Cash for Work activities</p> <p>B.2.1. Rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure (irrigation system, dam, distribution channels, etc.).</p> <p>B.2.2. Providing tools, equipment for agriculture activity.</p> <p>B.2.3. Providing agriculture training (use of equipment, crop diversification, etc.).</p> <p>B.2.4. Conduct vocational training on agriculture to 20 women and 40 men participants.</p> <p>B.2.5. Verify the expertise of beneficiary families in agricultural production.</p> <p>B.3.1. Providing hardware (tools, equipment) for (re)starting a business to 20 identified households.</p> <p>B.3.2. Vocational training.</p> <p>B.3.3. Business training.</p> <p>B.4.1. Loans/shareholding to start-up/re-start up SMEs.</p> <p>B.5. 105 returnee families in Sinjar district receive 5 goats/5 sheep to raise and rely on them for their daily lives in Nineveh Plain.</p> <p>B.6.1 Identify farmers, willing to introduce life stock breeding, fruit production</p> <p>B.6.2 Identify small farmers in the communities, who are willing to cooperate under the set conditions (farming cooperation between host community farmers and IDPs) and would be participating in the training in food processing, marketing value chain, sustainability and networking.</p> <p>B.6.3 Preform training for 100 participants (farmers and community members).</p> <p>B.6.4 Advise project beneficiaries in their daily work in production and marketing of agricultural foods.</p> <p>B.6.5 Advise and support establishment of farmer initiative groups (CBOs).</p> <p>B.12.1. Planning of community nurseries and plastic tunnels/green-house based vegetable production.</p> <p>B.13.1 Planning of the fish ponds construction with high degree of community involvement</p> <p>C.1.1 Community centres conduct awareness sessions that meet the needs of women and youth. "Awareness-raising programs, including but not limited to hygiene, girls and women's health, prevention of child marriage, and/or prevention of child labour".</p>	<p>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>
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<p>C.1.2. Provide life -saving case management services to 200 at-risk Women, Children and their families.</p> <p>C.1.3 Referral of 100 at-risk women, children, and their families to life -saving case management services.</p> <p>C.1.4. Community-based social activities.</p> <p>C.1.5. Community-based awareness-raising campaigns.</p> <p>C.1.6. Social Activist Trainings.</p> <p>C.2.1 Implement community-based awareness-raising campaigns.</p> <p>C.2.2. Capacity building trainings on humanitarian principles, core child protection concepts, case management, and referral pathways, child/adolescent resilience, and child safeguarding for LWF staff and partner’s staff (15 women; 10 men).</p> <p>C.2.3. Community centres meeting the special needs of women and youth.</p> <p>C.2.4. Mobile protection teams.</p> <p>C.2.5. Provision of case management.</p> <p>C.2.6. Protection trainings.</p> <p>C.2.7. Formation of Community Groups.</p> <p>C.2.8. Child Friendly Spaces.</p> <p>C.3.3. 600 women and 200 children access PSS at women- and child-friendly spaces. This include cultural, sports, musical, and art activities.</p> <p>D.1.1 One-off cash distribution.</p> <p>D.1.2 Multi-month cash distribution.</p> <p>D.1.3. Distribution of building materials.</p> <p>D.1.4. Distribution of household items.</p> <p>D.1.5. Distribution of winterization/summerization kits/materials.</p> <p>E.1.1 School building rehabilitation.</p> <p>E.1.2 Supply of school furniture.</p> <p>E.1.3 Supply of education materials.</p> <p>E.1.4 School bags provided to students.</p> <p>E.4.1 Developing and planning and implementing catch up classes for 300 children.</p> <p>F.1.1 Food basket distribution.</p>	
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## 7.2. ANNEX 7 – Summary table

Summary	CA	HEKS	HIA
Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Ninewa province	Ninewa province	Ninewa/ Salahadin and Duhok governorates
Sectors of response	Early recovery/Livelihoods	WASH  Early recovery/livelihoods	Protection /Psychosocial  Early recovery/livelihoods  Food Security  Education
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Early recovery/livelihoods: 3810	WASH 175 families Livelihood 427 families	105 returnee families/HH (livelihood) 800 students (education) 40 teachers (education) 12000 individuals (livelihood) 100 families(protection) 2000 families (food security)
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 653,590	US\$ 618,000	US\$ 944,399

Summary	LWF	LWR
Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Iraq/ KRI, Erbil, Duhok and Ninewa Governorates	Iraq, Mosul, Ninewa Plains.
Sectors of response	Protection/Psychosocial Early recovery/ livelihoods WASH Education Unconditional cash	Protection/ psychosocial  Early recovery/livelihoods
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	WASH: 12,811 IND (2,521 HH) Early recovery/ Livelihood: 2524 IND (495 HH) Protection/ Psychosocial: 4600 IND. Education: 600 IND. Unconditional Cash: 1,275 IND (250 HH) IOM Demographic survey for KRI: Family size	Protection/ Psychosocial and early recovery/livelihoods: 54,000  IDP: internally displaced persons (IDPs), host community, women, children, elderly and people living with disabilities. Other vulnerable groups
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 2,699,041	US\$ 945,772

**7.3. ANNEX 9 – Security Risk Assessment**

**Principal threats**

Threat 1: traffic accidents.

Threat 2: landmines, UXOs, IEDs, and other residual explosives.

Threat 3: Threats, kidnapping of NGOs staff by illegal troops (Kidnapping and Abduction).

Threat 4: Inter and Intra-village conflict on resources like drinking water and agriculture lands, ordinary crimes and the armed civilians for self-protection.

Threat 5: Civil protests against military militias and their checkpoints and customs that cause inflation of all materials particularly food ingredients.

Impact \ Probability	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely					
Likely					
Moderately likely				High <b>Threat 1</b>	High <b>Threat 2</b>
Unlikely				Medium <b>Threat 3</b>	Medium <b>Threat 4</b>
Very unlikely					Low <b>Threat 5</b>