

actalliance

APPEAL

Multi-Sectoral Support to IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities Affected by the Conflict in Iraq

IRQ201



Appeal Target: US\$ 3,720,892

Balance requested: US\$ 3,720,892

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



Photo: IHSCO staff conduct a mine awareness lesson for school children in Mosul, Ninawa Governorate. June 2019



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List of Acronyms

ACT	Action by Churches Together
BWA	Baghdad Women's Association
CAPNI	Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq
DCA	DanChurchAid
EO	Explosive Ordnance
FYF	Friends of Youth Forum
GAM	Gender Age Marker
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIA	Hungarian Inter Church Aid
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IHSCO	Health & Social Care Organisation of Iraq
IS	Islamic State
JORD	Judy Organisation for Relief and Development
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Size Enterprises
NCCI	NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq
NES	North East Syria
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WASH	Water Sanitation & Hygiene
YJDR	Jadeed Organization for Development and Reconstruction

Project Summary Sheet	
Project Title	Multi Sectoral Support to IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities Affected by the Conflict in Iraq.
Project ID	IRQ201
Location	Iraq/ North West Iraq/ Nineveh region/ Mosul districts and sub-districts/ KRI-Erbil/ Duhok District
Project Period	From 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 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	Christian Aid (CA) DanChurchAid (DCA) Hungarian InterChurch Aid (HIA) Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Local partners	IHSCO – Health & Social Care Organisation of Iraq JORD – Judy Organisation for Relief and Development REACH CAPNI – Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq YJDR - Jadeed Organization for Development and Reconstruction BWA – Baghdad Women’s Association FYF – Friends of Youth Forum Humanity Hope Youth Speak
Thematic Area(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Mine action and emergency response <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> DRR/Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience
Project Impact	Enable vulnerable affected communities and individuals to meet their critical needs, thereby reducing the social and economic impact of the conflict in a more secure environment.
Project Outcome(s)	A. Shelter and NFI: Improved living conditions for returnees’ households in Bashiqa sub-district. B. WASH: Through provision of WASH interventions enabling a safe environment for water conservation and hygiene best practices. C. Protection/Psychosocial: Strengthening resilience, social cohesion and psycho-social well-being of vulnerable-conflict affected populations in Iraq. D. Early Recovery/Livelihoods: Enhanced access to safe, fair and durable income generation opportunities.

	<p>E. Mine Action: Physical safety of the population is improved thereby providing safe and sustainable environment for early recovery interventions.</p> <p>F. Emergency preparedness: Improved living condition of newly displaced people through emergency support.</p>																																																																						
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Refugees</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>IDPs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>host population</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Returnees</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="9">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2026</td> <td>2209</td> <td>3594</td> <td>4285</td> <td>10,662</td> <td>11,483</td> <td>2331</td> <td>2347</td> <td>18,628</td> <td>20,336</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In total this Appeal will seek to target 38,964 beneficiaries directly affected by the Syrian Conflict and the rise of the Islamic state.</p> <p>Breakdown by sector WASH - 8,900; Livelihoods – 1,408; Shelter/ NFI – 800; Protection – 6,575 Emergency Preparedness – 8,000; Mine Action – 13,281 (based on IMMAP data on contaminated areas)</p> <p>This Appeal is based on a conservative estimate considering the fast-moving context and the severe lack of data throughout the areas of intervention. The members of this Appeal have emergency preparedness plans in place should further cross border displacement occur following the Turkish invasion of North East Syria.</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	2026	2209	3594	4285	10,662	11,483	2331	2347	18,628	20,336
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Project Cost (USD)	3,720,892 USD																																																																						

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 March 2020 <i>Quarterly from 1st SitRep</i>
Interim narrative and financial reports	15 July 2020
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	28 February 2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2021

* Note:

Interim and Financial reports and audit should be sent to ACT Secretariat 1 week before the due date. SitReps should be sent to ACT Secretariat 2 days before the due date.

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 Director of Operations, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Rachel Luce (Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org) 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:

Iraq Forum coordinator, John Edwards: (joed@dca.dk)
ACT MENA Regional Representative, Rachel Luce: (Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org)
ACT Humanitarian Program Advisor, George Majaj: (George.Majaj@actalliance.org)

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

Alwynn Javier

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva



1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world. The pace of displacement over the past four and a half years is nearly without precedent with more than 5.4 million people displaced since the rise of the Islamic State (IS). The 2019 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) states 6.7 million people continue to be in need, and although 4.3 million people have returned to their place of origin, 1.7 million people remain internally displaced. At present 721,000 IDP's and 241,000 Syrian refugees reside within the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) many of whom have remained in prolonged displacement since the beginning of the Syrian conflict in 2011. In federal Iraq, Ninawa governate remains the most effected by the continued influx caused by the rise of IS. Critical high explosive contamination, severe infrastructure damage, psychological trauma among local populations and significant loss of livelihood opportunities continue to compound the traumatic effects of 8 years of brutal fighting. Population movements continue to be fluid and multi directional. While hundreds of thousands of people have fled and continue to flee violence, returns have also been accelerating across the country. Almost 2.1 million civilians have returned to their communities in the past two years with more IDP's planned to be returned in the near future. This repatriation and return of refugees and IDP's remains one of the country's greatest challenges going forward. In particular, those returning to Ninawa and Mosul remain highly vulnerable due to lack of livelihood opportunities, unexploded ordnance, lack of basic infrastructure and psychological trauma.

Furthermore, the current Turkish military intervention in North East Syria (NES) has caused further insecurity across the region. According to UNOCHA, the Turkish invasion has already displaced 180,000 including 70,000 children. Over 16,000 refugees have already fled to Northern Iraq of which, approximately 12,000 are women and children. Whilst Turkey has for now halted its offensive, ongoing tensions between Turkish forces and Kurdish forces threaten to escalate and therefore Northern Iraq has begun preparing to receive additional refugees should levels of violence increase. Those who have fled NES did so with little or no possessions, money or support and are therefore in need of immediate humanitarian relief.

1.2. Needs

As identified in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), large programmatic gaps still remain across both Livelihoods and Protection sectors. Furthermore, serious gaps in food and nutrition continue to remain a priority as only 10% of the related food security needs for 2019 were covered by the HRP and non HRP partners.

On top of these key needs, widespread poverty in the host community puts further pressure on the population often leading to reliance on negative coping strategies such as early childhood marriage and child labour. A total of 60% of people in need have insufficient income to meet their basic requirements, 34% are accumulating debt through purchasing essential items and nearly 2.4 million people remain vulnerable to food insecurity.

Challenges to secure livelihood opportunities are among the top three needs cited by both IDP's, refugees and those who have already returned to their areas of origin. Getting access to employment or livelihood opportunities through small businesses has been regularly highlighted as the primary concern of all displaced people in all assessments at both the macro and micro level.

Difficulties in accessing employment limits the possibility for IDPs to obtain shelter, food and essential non-food items leaving IDP's particularly insecure to the extreme weather that Iraq experiences annually and negative coping strategies including child labour, survival sex and poverty. This further highlights the need for interventions that support livelihoods and provide income generating opportunities.

Furthermore, The Republic of Iraq is heavily contaminated with an extensive number of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines, cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance. The recent fighting with IS combined with previous munitions deployed during conflicts dating back as far as the 1980's has left many in Northern Iraq at risk to triggering these devices which remain in the ground and very unstable. This contamination inhibits access to resources, prevents the safe return of IDPs and limits displaced people's ability to rebuild their lives.

1.3. Capacity to respond

The ACT Alliance Iraq Forum began operations in 2015 with 4 members, and it has since expanded to 9 members by 2019. Thanks to the large membership, the overall capacity of the Alliance is wide ranging and therefore maintains the capability to react to a variety of needs. Christian Aid, HIA, LWF and DCA work exclusively through local partner organizations. As a result of the programmatic 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 regularly share their experiences with each other through lessons learned and professional workshops. ACT Alliance members have been responding to the crisis in Iraq since 2014 and will continue to do so as long as the needs remain. Should the context escalate, ACT members maintain the ability to expand their activities and adapt to the needs of those most vulnerable. Furthermore, due to the recent Turkish invasion of NES, ACT forum members have contingency plans in place to respond to a further influx of refugees should levels of violence escalate. Furthermore, Iraq Forum members are currently finalising the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) following the forum EPRP workshop held in November 2019.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE (*Logical Framework [Annex 3]*)

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

The complexity of the context in Iraq requires a holistic and multi sector approach which reflects the multi-dimensional capabilities of the ACT Iraq forum. The beneficiaries targeted through this appeal have suffered extensively due to a range of intersecting disasters brought on by years of intense military conflict.

Those displaced have been forced to flee their homes over the past 8 years due to the effects of the Syrian conflict and the rise of IS. Due to the extreme violence, private property has been destroyed, critical infrastructure damaged and unexploded ordnance remains scattered across the region.

Due to the ongoing effects of the conflict, families have lost their livelihoods and primary sources of income. Many have also lost their primary income earner which further inhibits their ability to access basic needs such as food, water, shelter and medicine. This vulnerability has increasingly affected the mental health of all those affected, the effects of which continue to influence displaced

people's reliance on negative coping strategies to survive. With the escalation of violence in NES, refugees in particular continue to remain highly vulnerable.

Drawing on the ACT alliances wide capabilities, this appeal seeks to address the numerous needs of the displaced population. The immediate needs such as food security, access to clean drinking water, shelter and explosive ordnance disposal and education will contribute to refugees and IDP's ability to both return home and recover from the effects of years of violent conflict. In the long term, providing psychosocial support will provide displaced people with the psychological support and vocational skills needed to access livelihoods and therefore meet their basic needs.

Lack of livelihood opportunities remains one of the key needs highlighted by IDP's, Refugees and Returnees. Through the combined capabilities of the Iraq ACT Alliance, ACT members are supporting sustainable income generating activities through providing vocational training, support through the provision of agricultural equipment and demining operations. Providing livelihood opportunities both increases the income of the entire beneficiary family and rebuilds the resilience of the community to better cope with future adversity.

Sustainable economic growth is crucial for the development and recovery of Iraqi society. The planned livelihood programmes within this appeal will empower beneficiaries to secure safe and sustainable futures for their entire family through market rehabilitation as well as individual vocational training. While livelihood opportunities are key to the post conflict recovery of IDP's, Refugees and the Host Community, individual mental health and wellbeing also have a key role to play.

In particular, women and children will receive specialised mental health support considering women and children's different experience of conflict to that of their male counterparts. Psychosocial support is an essential component of peacebuilding and recovery and therefore this appeal aims to provide this support to individuals and the wider community. Through psychosocial support, ACT members will also seek to rebuild the relationship between different ethnic and religious communities through social reconciliation activities which are crucial to creating a holistic and sustainable peace at the community level and to reducing the likelihood of further intercommunity conflict in the future.

2.2. Impact

Enable vulnerable affected communities and individuals to meet their critical needs thereby reducing the social and economic impact of the conflict in a more secure environment.

2.3. Outcomes

A. Shelter and NFI:

A.1: Improved living conditions for returnees households in Bashiqa sub-district.

Indicator:

A.1: 90% of beneficiaries reporting improving housing conditions.

B. WASH:

B.1: Through provision of WASH interventions enabling a safe environment for water conservation and hygiene best practices.

Indicator

B.1: 75% of beneficiaries demonstrating improved personal hygiene and eco-friendly waste management behaviour.

C. Protection / psychosocial support:

C.1: Strengthening resilience, social cohesion and psycho-social well-being of vulnerable-conflict affected populations in Iraq.

Indicator

C.1: 75% of beneficiaries' reports having improved psycho-social well-being, resilience and/or social cohesion.

D. Early recovery / livelihood restoration

D.1: Enhanced access to safe and durable income generation opportunities.

Indicators

D.1: 60% of targeted individuals (m/f, IDPs/Returnees), who have started a sharing business /self-employment activity and sustained it 18 months after they started.

D.2: 75% of beneficiaries reporting increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

E. Mine Action:

E.1: An increased safety perception by beneficiaries in a contaminated area, clearance of land so families can return home and improved quality of life for Explosive Ordnance (EO) victims through adequate support.

Indicators

E1: 50% increase in marked and cleared land in uncleared areas assigned by DMA

E2: 75% of surveyed beneficiaries show increased knowledge and skills to adopt safer behaviour with regards to ERW and IEDs

F. Emergency preparedness:

F.1: Improved living condition of newly displaced people through emergency support.

Indicator

F1: 75% of beneficiaries reporting improved living conditions

2.4. Outputs

Output A.1: Returnees households have received shelter/upgrade support.

Indicator:

A.1.1 # returnee houses have been rehabilitated. (10)

Activities:

- Rehabilitation of 10 Level C damaged houses for returnees in Bashiqa.

Budget: 59,035 USD

Output B.1 Increased access and availability to WASH services and infrastructure.

Indicators:

B.1.1: # WASH facilities/ networks maintained or rehabilitated (3)

B.1.2: # of Hygiene Kits distributed (1.300)

Activities:

- Carry out needs' assessments, KAP and baseline assessments
- Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks.
- Rehabilitation of water treatment facilities in Ninewa Governorate.
- Construction and/or rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and supported camps
- Dislodge septic tanks in supported camps (Dawodiya).
- Distribution of Hygiene Kits and carry out Post Distribution Monitoring in camps (Dawodiya) and in out-of-camps sites in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorate.

- Cash for work activities for rehabilitation works and solid waste management in camps and out of camps.

Output B.2: Increased knowledge on hygiene and water conservation best practices

Indicators:

B2.1: # of men, women, boys and girls reached through hygiene promotion and solid waste management awareness campaigns (7.000 - 4.500 female and 2.500 males)

Activities:

- Carry out needs assessments and baseline assessments in camps and out of camps.
- Conduct Hygiene Promotion campaigns in camps and out of camps.
- Conduct information sessions on environment-friendly solid waste management methods and environmental friendly water conservation for HH and local authorities in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorate.
- Conduct tests regarding water quality (PH, turbidity, transparency, E.Coli etc) at water sources and points of consumption in camps and out of camps.

Budget: 446,700 USD

Output C.1: Increased knowledge on protection concerns (GBV, Mine Action, Child Protection, legal awareness)

Indicators:

C.1.1 # of women, men, boys and girls reached by awareness raising activities (4,500 individuals. 2,00 male – 2,500 female)

C.1.2# of men and women service providers trained on protection approaches. (15 - 10 female - 5 male)

Activities:

- Conduct baseline assessments
- Carry out awareness sessions on GBV, Child protection and legal issues through Community Centers and Women Friendly Spaces and referral services.
- Creation of protection and social cohesion service mapping for referral services in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates.
- Training of local implementing partners on humanitarian principles, Child protection, peaceful conflict resolution methods, GBV and available referral systems in country.

Output C.2 Increased availability and accessibility to protection services and safe spaces for communities.

Indicators:

C.2.1 # of community centres established or maintained (3).

C.2.2 # of men, women, girls and boys participating PSS programs (800)

C.2.3 # of cases identified and referred to specialized services.

Activities:

- Establishment of Community Centers and Women Friendly Spaces in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates
- Carry out structured and non-structured psycho-social activities for women and children.
- Creation of community-based peaceful conflict resolution committees with local leaders (including teachers, police department, religious leaders, Mukhtars and local governmental structures).
- Provision of case management support for families, women and children at risk of GBV, Child labour and legal needs.
- Monitor reported cases of disputes between host communities, IDPs and refugees through peaceful conflict resolution committees.

- Referral of individual identified cases in need of specialized protection or social cohesion services.

Budget: 310,370 USD

Output D.1: Increased knowledge and capacity to enter the labour market and ensure durable income generation.

Indicators:

- D1.1 # of mini SMART greenhouses have been installed and erected. (20)
- D1.2 # of beneficiaries trained on apiculture (135)
- D1.3 # of beneficiaries supported through agricultural vocational training and in-kind support (297).
- D1.4 # of individuals benefiting from apprenticeships (40).
- D1.5 # of MSME's created (15).
- D1.6 # of returnee families supported to start an income generating activity (9).
- D1.7 # of model farms established (2).

Activities:

- Carry out needs assessment, market assessment and baseline assessment.
- Conduct vocational training on apiculture and agriculture (use of equipment, crop diversification, etc.) to 432 participants and on identified vocations for 100 beneficiaries.
- Provision of agricultural tools for agricultural training graduates.
- Liase at least 40 beneficiaries of vocational trainings with the local market through apprenticeship opportunities.
- Provide business management, financial literacy and entrepreneurship training for 25 beneficiaries.
- Support the creation of 15 MSMEs in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorate through in - Kind grants.
- Establish two sustainable template farms.
- Facilitate land sharing agreements.
- Assist farmers in developing production plans including BOQs, labour/task allocation plans
- Provided assets for 20 mini SMART Greenhouses.
- Establishment/rehabilitation of water networks for agricultural purposes.
- Distribution of beehives and honey processing machines.
- Conduct regular farm visits to monitor production and use of infrastructure.

Budget: 808,964 USD

Output E.1 Contaminated land is assessed and cleared.

Indicators:

- E.1.1 50% increase in marked and cleared land in uncleared areas assigned by DMA.

Activities:

- In coordination with DMA appropriate task sites identified and cleared
- In coordination with DMA potential hazardous areas are surveyed
- All hazardous areas are marked and recorded
- DMA local authorities and communities remain informed
- Risk education

Output E.2: Vulnerable populations are enabled to better protect themselves.

Indicators:

- E.2.1 75% of surveyed beneficiaries show increased knowledge and skills to adopt safer behaviour with regards to ERW and IEDs.

Activities:

- Project preparation: Refresher training, meetings with authorities and communities and setting up of feedback/complaints handling system

- Design and print of appropriate and tailored RE materials
- Provision of age and gender specific Risk Education
- Monitoring to ensure quality
- Children, adolescents and youth receive Risk Education

Budget: 54,770 USD

Output F.1: Newly displaced individuals are provided with timely life-saving assistance.

Indicators:

E.1.1 # of individuals reached through emergency response programming. (8.000)

Activities:

- Depending on identified needs through coordination meetings and needs assessments, activities could include, but are not limited to distribution of NFI kits, Hygiene Kits, Hygiene Promotion, Emergency Protection activities, establishment of referral pathways and food distributions.

Budget: 250,000 USD

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The project is based on the 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 providing specific services needed.
2. The Iraqi government supports members with registration and facilitating Iraqi visa 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. All permissions are granted for mine action activities (11 sets of permissions are required from both Government, local authorities and Military).

2.6. Risk Analysis

Major risks which could impact expected project results are as follows: The local authorities' rule which allows civilians to carry light weapons for self-protection; unexploded landmines, EO, 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. These security risks are mitigated through all requesting members, their implementing partners and through consistently updating their safety and security manuals.

Furthermore, each member of the ACT alliance has a dedicated security focal point providing security updates and managing the related communication. Fluid communications with the local authorities and key community stakeholders to prevent individual threats on NGO staff or assets will be maintained throughout all members programmes. These communication channels, and the close coordination of the ACT members enables the ACT appeal to more efficiently navigate the registration process, attain visas for expats and keep up to date on the dynamic security context.

Mine action operations in particular present programmatic risks due to the nature of ordnance disposal. All mine action operations are carried out by specialized agencies and with fully qualified staff in close coordination with local authorities. Each ACT member has its own programmatic and security strategy; however, all members provide regular updates to the ACT Alliance which pools this information and facilitates information sharing between members. ACT members also maintain fluid communication with their national NGO partners and will provide them with updates regarding

access and security. Finally, the risk of inflation is handled by members and ACT requests members to continuously update their budget according to up to date market prices and exchange rates.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

Emphasis will be given to different livelihood activities: increased knowledge and skills will ensure the safe transition towards more durable solutions of income generation. Livelihood activities will also focus on integrating beneficiaries into the market and on creating sustainable and lasting agriculture opportunities therefore contributing to long term income generating solutions.

Psychosocial and legal support to communities, GBV survivors, EO victims, children and women is expected to have a sustained impact on the quality of their life, increasing their self-confidence, improving their communications skills and assisting them to reintegrate socially and economically into their respective communities.

Social cohesion programs are designed to involve community members from the beginning of the programme and includes the training of social facilitators. The rehabilitation of infrastructure within the WASH sector will also provide a long-term solution to poor sanitary conditions experienced during prolonged displacement.

WASH and Mine Action activities are also focused on awareness raising and capacity building. Both aspects will work to ensure that the programmatic outcomes continue to have sustained impact beyond the implementation period. Through the focus on local partner capacity building, these activities will provide local NGO's with the technical ability to continue these essential, life saving programmes long into the future.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

ACT members are committed to the Charter for Change, and therefore put emphasis on localisation. Members actively engage in the capacity building of their local partners by offering training opportunities and contributing to their organizational development plans directly. The ACT Iraq forum organises regular training 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 clearly defines the required behaviour of staff. Members organisations, where appropriate, will also provide implementing partners with training on how to develop their own internal Code of Conduct.

3.2. Implementation Approach

LWF, HIA and DCA are all self-implementing and implementing members which work with local partners. LWF plans to carry out capacity assessments to select the best local partners to collaborate with for activity implementation of several small projects. These partners include, CAPNI, YJDR, BWA, FYF, Humanity, Hope, Youth Speak.

Casual labours, hygiene promotion activities and events are managed by LWF's WASH team. LWF also counts with specialized livelihoods, protection and social cohesion staff members to monitor activities from local partners and ensure quality of self-implemented activities. LWF also emphasizes the provision of regular capacity-building training for staff and local implementing partners.

HIA projects are planned and implemented in partnership with two local partners REACH and CAPNI. HIA provides regular monitoring and guidance helping to build the capacity of its implementing partners. HIA focuses on continued close coordination with the relevant clusters. This is maintained to ensure that the project responds to emerging needs and ensures a well-coordinated and efficient response. Selection of beneficiary households is based on needs assessments 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. Should both LWF and HIA work with CAPNI, both programmes will focus on different sectors to avoid duplication.

DCA believes strongly in enabling the local population to help themselves. DCA implements its protection projects through JORD and its mine action both directly and through IHSCO. DCA is heavily involved in capacity building training programs for IHSCO to increase their capacity in Mine Action. DCA is currently strengthening JORD's capacity in Psychosocial support (PSS) services within their community centres.

Christian Aid is engaged directly through its consultant and indirectly through its local partner (REACH-Iraq) in the coordination of forums and clusters in almost all the humanitarian response sectors and in development sectors such as livelihoods, cash, NCCI and protection.

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 highlighted in the Iraq HRP. The project will encourage local authorities and communities to take part in the project and make decisions based on their local knowledge about the area and affected people. Information regarding selection/targeting criteria and the complaints/feedback mechanism is shared with all local partners. Information related to targeted areas and beneficiary lists will be cross checked and shared with the relevant clusters and other actors working within a similar space to coordinate and avoid duplication.

3.4. Field Coordination

All Appeal members will coordinate through the Iraq forum. The members will also coordinate with the relevant UN clusters and the NGO Coordination Committee Iraq (NCCI). All Appeal members and their partners will maintain coordination and strong relationships with local authorities, security departments 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. Coordination between ACT members will be facilitated through regular ACT forum meetings attended by the Country Directors/Team leaders which will harmonise operations and encourage information sharing on the dynamic political and security context within Iraq.

Forum members will regularly share their activities and lessons learned. Members will also, where appropriate, form technical working groups where more detailed discussions on particular topics are needed. 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 local implementing partners are respected members of the NCCI. All requesting members will apply the ACT Guidelines on branding, social media and communications and visibility of the ACT Alliance will be ensured in all activities.

3.5. Project Management

The coordination of the project will be carried out by the ACT coordinator with the 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 situation reports once every three months, an interim report (narrative and financial) after six months and a full report at the end of the project.

An Appeal Working Group from the responding members will be created, to enable smooth implementation and ability to convene and respond to needs.

3.6. Implementing Partners

LWF has strategic partnerships with Baghdad Women Association and Friends of Youth Forum. BWA is women-led organization specialized in protection and advocacy for Women in Iraq. Moreover, LWF is seeking to expand the number of national implementing partners as part of its 6-year strategy and to enhance their capacities for sustainability and exit purposes. LWF carries out regular monitoring and coordination visits with its local implementing partners to ensure accuracy and quality of the assistance provided to the people in need.

HIA provides regular monitoring and guidance 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 their target areas and therefore have a deeper understanding of the local needs and context.

DCA is both a self-implementing member and works in partnership with IHSCO and JORD in mine action and protection respectively. JORD is an experienced NGO in the education, livelihoods and protection sectors with activities implemented in coordination with DCA in Erbil governorate. DCA is also working towards expanding its partnerships to include a wider range of national partners.

CA works exclusively with its partner REACH.

- Judy Organization for Relief and Development (JORD), is experienced in Education, protection and livelihood programming with a focus on catch up classes and protection activities within the Erbil governorate.
- IHSCO, Health and Social Care Organization in Iraq, is focused on mine action and victim assistance with a focus on Ninawa governorate.
- REACH is a humanitarian non-governmental, non-profitable organisation founded in 1995. It works in diverse sectors with different vulnerable groups (primarily children and adults at risk).
- Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI) is experienced in providing humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities focusing on minorities (such as Christians and Yazidis), primarily in Duhok and Ninawa governorates.

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 are and continue to be NGO's registration, entry visa, residency regulations and access procedures for programming in Federal 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 reports in line with their respective policies and in accordance with requirements from donors. The Coordinator will provide assistance to monitoring as requested by the Forum. Requesting members are committed to accountable and transparent processes for working with all stakeholders. For this reason, ACT members have well-established complaints feedback 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 transparent and consistent way. Requesting members will ensure that their local implementing partners also have the necessary mechanisms in place to receive beneficiary feedback. It is planned to have a joint monitoring visit to the appeal in early April 2020 by Act Secretariat and the appeal members.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

Members are based in KRI and intervening in Northern Iraq governorates (Ninawa, Kirkuk Diyala and Anbar). Because of the significant distance from KRI to the field, members' staff may face kidnapping, theft, assault or robbery. Due to the quick changing political and security context, police, army or civilian forces at checkpoints may raise unexpected issues resulting in long delays or, in extreme cases, detainment. Local authorities may have a negative perception of NGOs programming or may not be informed about members' activities and objectives. This may cause problems for members and obstruct members from implementing their projects. During distributions, crowds may become aggressive and attack the distribution site or staff. Large crowds may also become a target for IS sleeper cells who may take the opportunity to maximize casualties through targeted attacks.

To mitigate these risks, before planning and going to the field, security officers will make sure the road and area is safe and accessible and make sure that members have valid security permission for implementation areas. Security staff will also ensure that project staff avoid political discussion and respect community culture. Project staff are trained on appropriate behaviour at checkpoints, with local authorities and beneficiaries, and on how to demonstrate respect for each communities' culture.

Staff are also trained on how to identify risk and points of exit. All members will deploy a responsible security tracking system to avoid risk related to theft, robbery and assault. This system will be facilitated by the ACT Iraq forum information sharing. All activities will be shared with the local authorities before the project start date to ensure that staff have access to the most up to date information available.

4.3. Knowledge Management

The ACT Alliance Iraq forum Convener and Coordinator will liaise between members and donors by providing lesson learned and good practices to be addressed and shared during regular ACT forum meetings. This will be chaired by the ACT convener in country and reports will be submitted monthly, quarterly and at the final phase.

The appeal members will conduct an internal mid-term/ peer review for the appeal towards September 2020, where funding members are welcomed to join, and this will be a learning exercise as well as guiding for improvement and better planning for the future.

Simplified Work Plan

Activity /Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Shelter												
Rehabilitation of 10 Level C damaged houses for returnees in Bashiqa.												
WASH												
Needs assessments and KAP												
Rehabilitation and construction works												
Distribution of Hygiene Kits												
Cash for work activities for rehabilitation works												
Conduct Hygiene Promotion campaigns												
Protection												
Conduct baseline assessments												
Awareness sessions/ campaigns												
Carry out structured and non-structured psycho-social activities and referrals												
Livelihoods												
Carry out needs assessment												
Conduct vocational training												
Provide business management training												
Support creation of MSMEs												
Distribution inputs and follow up												
D.1.15 Conduct regular farm visits to monitor production												
Mine Action												
Task sites identified and cleared												
E1.5 Risk education activities												
Emergency Support												
Responding to newly identified needs for Newley displaced people/ refugees.												

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Humanitarian Principles:

All activities will be implemented within the international standards on humanitarian principles. These consist of four key principles to be maintained throughout all activities: Humanity, Neutrality, Impartiality and Independence.

Gender:

Understanding that boys, girls, men and women experience conflict and displacement in different ways, this project has been designed to assess, analyze and address these different needs. Under specific objective 1: boys, girls, men and women receive age and gender specific risk education; boys, girls, men and women will be interviewed as part of the NTS to ensure the prioritization of areas for clearance is based on the needs of all members of the community. Under specific objective 2: male and female youth will be targeted to attend the mine action training school and will be supported in finding viable employment after graduation. Under specific objective 4: the needs of boys and girls will be assessed at the start of each cycle of activities and the curriculum will be adjusted to meet their needs. All projects will consider the local gendered culture and operate in accordance with local customs surrounding male and female interactions.

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 or 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 for all relevant programmes and members will consult with local experts especially for WASH related activities where the extraction of water may deplete ground-water resources. For pollution resulting from improper disposal of human waste, solid waste management units shall be established in coordination with UN agencies. Finally, ACT members encourage their respective partners to install workable environmental policies and guidelines for all their project locations.

Participation:

Members will enable and encourage affected populations to play an active role in the decision-making processes through the establishment of clear guidelines and practices to engage them appropriately and ensure that the most marginalized are represented. Social inclusion distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver the services at the nearest point of the target population's geographic area and make sure that all beneficiaries are well informed about distributions. Beneficiary selection criteria will also be communicated to the target population to avoid potential conflict at the community level.

Anti-terrorism/corruption:

The Iraqi forum members will strictly follow the ACT Alliance anti-terrorism/ corruption policy and their own anti-terrorism/ corruption policies during the entire implementation period.

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

All participating members in this APPEAL are committed to ensuring that all activities promote and respect human rights and enhance the protection of women, girls, men and boys. The DCA projects will significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups. Project GAM Reference Number: G282677936. Youth/No Lost Generation: Most (51 - 99 %).

Participation of women will be ensured at all stages of the project implementation. Women and children specific needs will be identified and addressed. Special attention will be paid to the

protection of children and women of the target groups that are impacted by the protracted displacement crises. The project will be implemented in line with the ACT rules and regulations, Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, Sphere standards as well as the ACT Code of Conduct which includes the ACT Code of Conduct for the prevention of misconduct, including corruption, fraud, exploitation and abuse, including sexual; and to ensure child safeguarding. The gender strategy of the project aims at promoting gender-differentiated procedures and consistent efforts to ensure that women and men enjoy equal opportunities.

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

In order to ensure effectiveness and resilience, all the members involved in this APPEAL will work through local implementing partners who are conversant with the local issues, participate in location specific coordination and have a direct contact with relevant local authorities. Besides the relevant local authorities and coordination bodies, the main stakeholders involved in this Appeal are national NGOs and CBOs which are active in enhancing participatory resilience building in humanitarian, rehabilitation and development programmes in KRI and the liberated areas of Iraq. The support for livelihoods, expanding capacities in agriculture, support for MSMEs play a crucial role in strengthening resilience and generating income for the target group.

5.1.3. (If applicable) - Environmental Marker

All members will ensure that the project has no negative impact on the environment. All members will take care that during the implementation period, compliance with the national minimum standards and the relevant national environmental legislation is respected. The same applies for the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure. HIA and LWF will work on livelihood opportunities by promoting agriculture activities with innovative and new technical knowledge. This will avoid any harm due to the use of inappropriate pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. Promoting agriculture will also address actual climate change predictions. Where possible, capacities in climate smart agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture methods and adapted irrigation systems will be strengthened. Innovative energy saving solutions will also be considered.

5.1.4. (If applicable) - Participation

The project will ensure accountability to beneficiaries by the implementation of a participatory approach that is based on 4 main cross-cutting points. These are the provision of timely and accurate information to beneficiaries, consultation in the project design and implementation phases through continuous assessments and focus group discussions (both gender segregated and mixed), participation of local communities and local authorities who can provide valuable inputs throughout the project, programmatic approaches and the availability of a complaint and feedback mechanism both for communities and staff members. This will include a designated hotline, email address and help desk. All these efforts aim to increase the accountability of members to beneficiaries and will ensure challenges during the project implementation period will be overcome efficiently.

5.1.5. (If applicable) Social inclusion / Target groups

Equal participation of IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities are targeted in all activities to ensure social inclusion. The project will also strengthen coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders and local civil society through involving them in different stages of implementation. During the implementation of community-based initiatives and infrastructure rehabilitation/building, target groups will be involved in the design and implementation.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

ACT Alliance programming is underpinned by the ‘Do No Harm’ principle and gender and conflict sensitivity. Partner needs assessments include a gender analysis. Partners’ complaints feedback mechanism and on-going participatory monitoring will allow for community participation and input into members programmes. All requesting members apply CHS commitments and standards throughout all their activities.

5.3. *Complaints mechanism + feedback*

ACT Forum members and implementing partners will follow ACT policies to ensure appropriateness, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of actions. Complaints and feedback 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 survey.

5.4. *Communication and visibility*

ACT members adhere to ACT Communications policies, including the requirement to co-brand the emergency response. 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. ACT members will receive support from their respective HQ communication teams who shall assist in the documentation and communications work. Press releases and other communication materials will be produced to provide updates on the emergency response by ACT members. Should the security situation worsen, ACT members may have to adopt a ‘low visibility’ protocol meaning that installations, cars and other physical infrastructure have limited visibility until the context becomes more secure. In addition, ACT members will pursue active communications with local and regional authorities, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a close coordination with the emergency response is maintained and clearly defined mandates are observed in the area of operations. Where security permits, assistance items will be branded with ACT visibility stickers and general project and partner communication information. The following information will be shared with the target populations: name and contact details of key project contacts; summary of project objectives, activities, timescale, intended beneficiaries and selection criteria; rights of project beneficiaries; and information on how to access the complaints and feedback mechanism.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. *Consolidated Budget*

EXPENDITURE

	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS	
1 PROGRAM STAFF	
Appeal Lead	30,000
Total international program staff	82,195
Total national program staff	639,635
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF	751,830
2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	59,035
2.2. Food security	0
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	446,700
2.4. Health / Nutrition	0



2.5.	Protection / Psychosocial support	310,370
2.6.	Early recovery & livelihood restoration	808,964
2.7.	Education	0
2.8.	Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	304,770
2.9.	Unconditional CASH grants	0
2.10.	Camp Management	0
	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	1,929,839
3	PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	
	TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	50,900
4	PROGRAM LOGISTICS	
	Transport (of relief materials)	156,275
	Warehousing	7,054
	Handling	128,984
	TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS	292,313
5	PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	
	TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	11,600
6	OTHER PROGRAM COSTS	
6.1.	SECURITY	
	TOTAL SECURITY	38,576
6.2.	FORUM COORDINATION	
	TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION	42,200
6.3.	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	
	TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	13,000
	TOTAL DIRECT COST	3,130,258
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT		
e.g.	Staff salaries	242,858
	Office Operations	113,900
	Communications	19,510
	Other	105,991
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT	482,259
		13%
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee	3,612,517
	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%	108,375
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	3,720,892
	BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)	3,720,892

Budget Request per Member

HIA	257,500
LWF	2,719,299
DCA	552,600
CA	191,493

(Detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat)

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7. Annexes

- 7.1. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework (compulsory template)
- 7.2. ANNEX 4 – Risk Analysis (compulsory template)
- 7.3. ANNEX 7 – Summary table (compulsory template)
- 7.4. ANNEX 8 – Budget (compulsory template)
- 7.5. ANNEX 10 – Security Risk Assessment (compulsory template) for level 3 countries

Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT Enable vulnerable affected communities and individuals to meet their critical needs thereby reducing the social and economic impact of the conflict in a more secure environment.			
OUTCOME(S) A. Shelter and NFI: Improved living conditions of returnees households in Bashiqa sub-district. B. WASH Through provision of WASH interventions enabling a safe environment for water conservation and hygiene best practices. C. Protection / psychosocial support: Strengthening resilience, social cohesion and psycho-social well-being of vulnerable-conflict affected populations in Iraq. D. Early recovery / livelihood restoration Enhanced access to safe, fair and durable income generation opportunities.	Objectively verifiable indicators A1. 90% of beneficiaries reporting improving housing conditions. B.1 75% of beneficiaries demonstrating improved personal hygiene and eco-friendly waste management behaviour. C.1 75% of beneficiaries reports having improved psycho-social well-being, resilience and/or social cohesion. D.1 60% of targeted individuals (m/f, IDPs/Returnees, hosts), who have started a sharing business /self-employment activity and sustained it 18 months after they started. D.2 75% of beneficiaries reporting increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.	Source of verification 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	Assumptions Authorities in KRI and Iraq are supporting efforts to facilitate the planned interventions and international/national actors are committed to provide specific services needed. Registration in Baghdad. Facilitation of issuing iraqi visas for exapts. The security situation remains stable enough so restored facilities are not damaged again. Returnees remain in place to benefit from livelihood activities. Market conditions improve to the level where there is demand for the products and services provided by livelihood activities. Organizations are able to obtain relevant accreditation for clearance activities and permission to import clearance equipment.

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<p>E. Mine Action Physical safety of population is improved thereby providing safe and sustainable environment for early recovery interventions.</p> <p>F. Emergency preparedness Improved living condition of newly displaced people through emergency support.</p>	<p>E1. 50% increase in marked and cleared land in uncleared areas assigned by DMA. E2. 75% of surveyed beneficiaries show increased knowledge and skills to adopt safer behaviour with regards to ERW and IEDs.</p> <p>F.1 75% of beneficiaries reporting improved living conditions.</p>		
<p>OUTPUT(S) A.1 Returnees households have received shelter/upgrade support</p> <p>B.1 Increased access and availability to WASH services and infrastructure.</p> <p>B.2 Increased knowledge on hygiene and water conservation best practices</p> <p>C.1 Increased knowledge on protection concerns (GBV, Mine Action, Child Protection, legal awareness)</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators A1.1 # returnee houses have been rehabilitated. (10)</p> <p>B1.1 # WASH facilities/ networks maintained or rehabilitated (3) B1.2 # of Hygiene Kits distributed (1.300) B2.1 # of men, women, boys and girls reached through hygiene promotion and solid waste management awareness campaigns (7.000 - 4.500 female and 2.500 males)</p> <p>C1.1 # of women, men, boys and girls reached by awareness raising activities (4,500 individuals. 2,00 male – 2,500 female) C1.2 # of men and women service providers trained on protection approaches. (15 - 10 female - 5 male)</p> <p>C2.1 # of community centres established or maintained (3).</p>	<p>Source of verification 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>Assumptions 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 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</p>

<p>C.2 Increased availability and accessibility to protection services and safe spaces for communities.</p> <p>D.1 Sustainable sources of income established through re-startup of MSME and jobs for trained skilled workers</p> <p>E.1 Contaminated land is assessed and cleared.</p> <p>E.2 Vulnerable populations are enabled to better protect themselves.</p> <p>F.1 Newly displaced individuals are provided with timely life-saving assistance.</p>	<p>C2.2 # of men, women, girls and boys participating PSS programs (800) C2.3 # of cases identified and referred to specialized services.</p> <p>D1.1 # of mini SMART greenhouses have been installed and erected. (20) D1.2 # of beneficiaries trained on apiculture (135) D1.3 # of beneficiaries supported through agricultural vocational training and in-kind support (297). D1.4 - # of individuals benefiting from apprenticeships (40). D1.5 # of MSME's created (15). D1.6 # of returnee families supported to start an income generating activity (9). D1.7 # of model farms established (2)</p> <p>E1.1 50% increase in marked and cleared land in uncleared areas assigned by DMA</p> <p>E2.1 75% of surveyed beneficiaries show increased knowledge and skills to adopt safer behaviour with regards to ERW and IEDs.</p> <p>F1.1 # of individuals reached through emergency response programming. (8.000)</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>Survey & Clearance Reports</p>	<p>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>Activities</p> <p>A.1.1 Rehabilitation of 10 Level C damaged houses for returnees in Bashiq.</p> <p>B.1.1 Carry out needs' assessments and baseline assessments.</p> <p>B.1.2 Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks.</p>			<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Project sites are accessible for Organizations.</p>



<p>B.1.3 Rehabilitation of water treatment facilities in Nineveh Governorate. B.1.4 Construction and/or rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and supported camps (Dawodiya). B.1.5 Carry out solid waste management activities in camp (Dawodiya) and in out-of-camps sites in Dohuk and Nineveh Governorate. B.1.6 Dislodge septic tanks in supported camps (Dawodiya). B.1.7. Carry out KAP surveys in camps (Dawodiya) and in out-of-camps sites in Dohuk and Nineveh Governorates. B.1.8 Distribution of Hygiene Kits and carry out Post Distribution Monitoring in camps (Dawodiya) and in out-of-camps sites in Dohuk and Nineveh Governorate. B.1.9 Cash for work activities for rehabilitation works and solid waste management in camps and out of camps.</p> <p>B.2.1 Carry out needs assessments and baseline assessments in camps and out of camps. B.2.2 Conduct Hygiene Promotion campaigns in camps and out of camps. B.2.3 Conduct information sessions on environmental friendly solid waste management methods for HH and local authorities in Dohuk and Nineveh Governorate. B.2.4 Carry out information sessions on environmental friendly water conservation methods in and out of camps. B.2.5 Conduct tests regarding water quality (PH, turbidity, transparency, E.Coli etc) at water sources and points of consumption in camps and out of camps.</p> <p>C1.1 Conduct baseline assessments C.1.2 Carry out awareness sessions on GBV, Child protection and legal issues through Community Centers and Women Friendly Spaces. C.1.3 Conduct community-based awareness raising campaigns. C.1.4 Creation of protection and social cohesion service mapping for referral services in Dohuk and Nineveh Governorates. C.1.5 Carry out information sessions regarding available protection and social cohesion referral services through community centers. C.1.6 Training of local implementing partners on humanitarian principles, Child protection, peaceful conflict resolution methods, GBV and available referral systems in country.</p> <p>C.2.1 Establishment of Community Centers and Women Friendly Spaces in Dohuk and Nineveh Governorates either through self-implementation or local partners. C.2.2 Carry out structured and non-structured psycho-social activities for women and children. C.2.3 Creation of community-based peaceful conflict resolution committees with local leaders (including teachers, police department, religious leaders, Mukhtars and local governmental structures). C.2.4. Provision of case management support for families, women and children at risk of GBV, Child labour and legal needs. C.2.5 Monitor reported cases of disputes between host communities, IDPs and refugees through peaceful conflict resolution committees.</p>	<p>The security, political and environmental situations permits appropriate access to IDP settlements and all communities allowing for relatively uninterrupted work with all relevant partners, associates and target groups though out the duration of the proposed action.</p> <p>Enough beneficiaries are available and interested in the project program across the various target groups.</p> <p>Local authorities support the project activities and provide required permissions.</p> <p>Target population is interested and engaged in trainings and project activities.</p>
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C2.6 Referral of individual identified cases in need of specialized protection or social cohesion services.

- D.1.1 Carry out needs assessment, market assessment and baseline assessment.
- D.1.2 Identification of suitable trainings and courses based on market assessment.
- D.1.3 Conduct vocational training on apiculture and agriculture (use of equipment, crop diversification, etc.) to 432 participants.
- D.1.4 Provision of agricultural tools for agricultural training graduates.
- D.1.5 Carry out vocational training on identified vocations for 100 beneficiaries.
- D.1.6 Liaise at least 40 beneficiaries of vocational trainings with the local market through apprenticeship opportunities.
- D.1.7 Provide business management, financial literacy and entrepreneurship training for 25 beneficiaries.
- D.1.8 Support the creation of 15 MSMEs in Dohuk and Nineveh Governorate through in - Kind grants.
- D.1.9. Establish two sustainable template farms.
- D.1.10 Facilitate land sharing agreements.
- D.1.11 Assist farmers in developing production plans including BOQs, labor/task allocation plans
- D.1.12 Provided assets for 20 mini SMART Greenhouses.
- D.1.13 Establishment/rehabilitation of water networks for agricultural purposes.
- D.1.14 Distribution of beehives and honey processing machines.
- D.1.15 Conduct regular farm visits to monitor production and use of infrastructure.

- E1.1 in coordination with DMA appropriate task sites identified and cleared
- E1.2 in coordination with DMA potential hazardous areas are surveyed
- E1.3 all hazardous areas are marked and recorded
- E1.4 DMA local authorities and communities remain informed
- E1.5 Risk education

- E.2.1 Project preparation: Refresher training, meetings with authorities and communities and setting up of feedback/complaints handling system
- E.2.2 Design and print of appropriate and tailored RE materials
- E.2.3 Provision of age and gender specific Risk Education
- E.2.4 Monitoring to ensure quality
- E.2.5 Children, adolescents and youth receive Risk Education

F.1.1 Depending on identified needs through coordination meetings and needs assessments, activities could include, but are not limited to distribution of NFI kits, Hygiene Kits, Hygiene Promotion, Emergency Protection activities, establishment of referral pathways and food distributions.

Annex 4 – Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood of occurring (<i>high / Medium / low</i>)	Impact on project implementation (<i>high / Medium / low</i>)	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
Traffic accidents	External	Medium	Medium	Training of drivers (on general driving rules); First Aid training to all staff Vehicle First aid kits and fire extinguishers available in the car; Emergency contact list should be available in the car (constant companion); Communication tree in case of emergency should be known by all (briefing) Limited speed limits; Respect road safety speed limit in addition to Tools kit available in the car Limitation of the duration of movement (take regular breaks, avoid driving after dark) Identification of the safest roads
Landmines, UXOs, IEDs, and other residual explosives	External	Medium	High	Follow up and monitor the Security situation in the area. Regular follow up with MAG about updated mapping Advocacy for continuous awareness to beneficiaries Mine awareness sessions for all staff HEAT training Driver training First aid training
Threats, kidnapping of NGOs staff by illegal troops (Kidnapping and Abduction).	External	Low	High	Maintain good relations with Local authorities Follow up on laws and regulations; Train all staff on humanitarian principles and SOPs Transparency in work and during communication with local community, Authorities and Asayish

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				Follow up and regular check with Legal council or department for DCA Iraq
Inter and Intra-village conflict on resources like drinking water and agriculture lands, ordinary crimes and the armed civilians for self-protection.	External	Low	High	Take no side between all parties Maintain good relation with both parties. Follow up with staff about the humanitarian principles
Civil protests against military militias and their checkpoints and customs that cause inflation of all materials particularly food ingredients.	External	Low	High	Daily follow up and monitoring for the security situation Security restriction per area Staff trained on how to behave on CP Follow up with access groups / Guarantee access prior to movements Emergency contacts number available Communication system available

Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	CA	DCA	HIA
Implementation period	From 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Iraq/ Nineveh region/ KRI	Iraq/ Nineveh region/ KRI	Iraq/ Nineveh region/ KRI
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Mine Action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Total: 1,260 Protection: 1,260	Total: 13, 281	Total: 1,150 Shelter/ NFI: 280 WASH: 500 Livelihoods: 370
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 191,493	US\$ 552,600	US\$ 257,500

Summary	LWF
Implementation period	From 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Iraq/ Nineveh region/ KRI
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFI's <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Emergency Preparedness
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Total: 16,846 Shelter/ NFI: 50 WASH: 8,300 Protection 5,315 Livelihoods: 496 Emergency Preparedness 8,000
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 2,719,299

Annex 10 – 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.

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