

**ACT Alliance**

# **APPEAL**

**IRQ211**

**Building Resilience for IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Host  
Communities Affected by the Conflict in Iraq**

**Appeal target: USD 4,977,126**

**Balance requested: USD 4,977,126**

**actalliance**



**SECRETARIAT:** 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6434 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 –  
[www.actalliance.org](http://www.actalliance.org)

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Project Summary Sheet																																	
Project Title	Building Resilience for IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities Affected by the Conflict in Iraq																																
Project ID	IRQ211																																
Location	Iraq / North and middle of Iraq / Erbil, Duhok Nineveh and Anbar Governorates / Mosul and Anbar districts and sub-districts/ KRI Districts and sub-districts.																																
Project Period	From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 Total duration: 24 (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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other <a href="#">Click here to enter text.</a>																																
Forum	ACT Iraq Forum																																
Requesting members	Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Christian Aid (CA)																																
Local partners	CAPNI - Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq BWA - Baghdad Women's Association Dijla Agriculture Association (DAA) FYF - Friends of Youth Forum Humanity Youth Speak Shiyaw - Federation of DPOs in Iraq RNDVO- Representative of Nineveh Voluntary for IDPs Harriwan Organization for Development for Human Rights Harikar organization AVP (Alternative to Violence Project) Movement ZOSA (Zeeren organization for Society awareness) Rwanga Foundation BCF (Barzany Charity Foundation) University of Duhok CUE - Catholic University in Erbil Basmeh and Zeitooneh																																
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input 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 type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2">Gender Justice, Quality and Accountability</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input 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	Gender Justice, Quality and Accountability		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience		
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Project Impact	Enable vulnerable IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities to meet their humanitarian and development needs, thereby reducing the social and economic impact of the conflict and COVID-19 in a more sustainable manner.																																

Project Outcome(s)	<p><b>A. WASH:</b> Improved access to WASH and reduced the spread of COVID-19 among the most vulnerable population.</p> <p><b>B. Protection/psychosocial:</b> Strengthened protection, social cohesion and psychosocial wellbeing of vulnerable conflict affected and COVID-19 affected population.</p> <p><b>C. Early recovery / livelihoods:</b> Improved income, employment, and vocational and life skills of vulnerable population, particularly women and youth.</p> <p><b>D. Advocacy for People with Disabilities (PwD):</b> Increased capacity of disable people's organizations (DPOs) and their Forum to advocate the rights of PwD into local and national development priorities.</p> <p><b>E. Quality and Accountability :</b> Improved quality and accountability of the program and operation.</p>																																																								
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Project Cost (USD)	4,977,126 USD																																																								

### Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	30 June 2021 <i>Then Quarterly from 1<sup>st</sup> SitRep</i>
Midterm narrative and Financial report	30 January 2022
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	28 February 2023
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	Year 1: 31 March 2022 Year 2: 31 March 2023

\* Note:

Interim narrative 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/>, Appeal Code: IRQ211. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Humanitarian Affairs , Alwynn Javier ([alwynn.javier@actalliance.org](mailto:alwynn.javier@actalliance.org)) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt ([Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org](mailto:Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Rachel Luce ([Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org](mailto: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 back donor and other funding, and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

ACT MENA Regional Representative, Rachel Luce: ([Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org](mailto:Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org))  
ACT MENA Humanitarian Advisor, George Majaj: ([George.Majaj@actalliance.org](mailto: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 protracted humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world. The COVID-19 outbreak hit a country already facing a humanitarian crisis, further deepening vulnerabilities and disrupting on-going efforts to deliver aid to the most vulnerable people in acute need of humanitarian assistance. The people most in need of such assistance continue to be those directly affected by the conflict against ISIL and recently affected by the pandemic compromising of (Internally displaced people, Refugees, Returnees and host communities) in and out of camps. Of the six million people internally displaced during the conflict, approximately 1.4 million remain in displacement, 70 per cent of whom have been displaced for more than three years. In 2021, humanitarian partners will target number of million people in acute need of humanitarian assistance, including camp-based internally displaced people (IDPs), highly vulnerable out-of-camp IDPs and returnees in areas of high severity (indicating lack of livelihoods, basic services, protection and social cohesion and increase in SGBV).

In 2021, the humanitarian partners in Iraq will continue to focus on the residual impact of the conflict with ISIL, and those were affected by pandemic aiming to assist the number of million people in acute need of humanitarian assistance. Priorities will include returnees living in areas of high severity with critical needs and vulnerable IDPs who have not been able to achieve durable solutions and continue to have acute humanitarian needs. Approximately 1.4 million people remain internally displaced in Iraq, and transitioning this population towards durable solutions remains at the top of the United Nations' priorities in 2021. Anticipated camp closures add a level of volatility to the already precarious lives of IDPs, and humanitarians will need to redouble efforts to maintain effective working relationships with government counterparts to ensure that such exercises are carried out with the safety and dignity of IDPs as they return back to their areas of origin at the foremost concern. Accessing people in need has become more difficult than at any other time since the end of combat operations against ISIL and more difficult since the outbreak of the pandemic. The mechanism for granting access authorizations to humanitarian partners has been interrupted, a process already made burdensome by the growing fragmentation of access regimes around the country. Re-establishing a unified, predictable access mechanism so that humanitarian actors can efficiently deliver aid to vulnerable people in need is a matter of utmost urgency for 2021.

Iraq is host to a total of approximately 253,000 Syrian refugees including 154,000 Syrian children. They are expected to remain in Iraq, as only 2% of the refugees expressed their intention to return to Syria within the next year. The refugees live in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and they require continuous humanitarian assistance.

Much of what needs to be done in Iraq is beyond the scope of what the humanitarian community can do on its own, and will require additional time, money and attention from the government, donors and development partners. Massive needs remain for the clearance of explosive ordnance, social cohesion programmes, improvements to the legal and security systems, employment and livelihoods opportunities, restoration of utilities and basic services, access to quality health care and education, and the repair and reconstruction of war-damaged homes. Finding solutions to these enormous challenges must take place in tandem with humanitarian programming for Iraq to truly move forward, and outreach to stabilization and development partners is already underway and will continue in the year ahead.

### **1.2. Needs**

Nearly half of all people in need – more than 1.77 million people – have acute humanitarian and development needs according to the Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO, 2020). IDPs in and out of camps, and returnees, experienced partial or full collapse of living standards and disrupted access to basic goods and services, exhausting their capacities to cope and frequently resorting to negative coping strategies. The most acute needs continue to be found in governorates that witnessed direct conflict and receive huge number of returnees, such as Al-Anbar and Nineveh and in governorates that received significant numbers of the displaced, such as Duhok. The most vulnerable include people with perceived affiliation to extremist groups, who are unwelcome in their areas of origin, face stigma and discrimination, and have significant protection needs. Of the people in acute need, 50 per cent are concentrated in only two governorates – Ninewa and Al-Anbar. Approximately 1.4 million people remain internally displaced and Return rates have also increased in the peak period and overall, an estimated 514,000 returnees across 286 locations in eight governorates live in areas of high severity which are acute needs in Al-Mosul and Telafar in Ninewa and Al-Falluja in Al-Anbar.

COVID-19 has a differential impact on lives and livelihoods at the community level. The majority of the people show their inability to meet their basic needs. Curfews, lockdowns, and other measures have reduced economic activity and have particularly impacted vulnerable groups, including casual and low-income workers and fearing of losing their jobs. Challenges to secure livelihood opportunities are among the top three needs cited by IDPs, host community and those who have already returned to their areas of origin. Getting access to employment or livelihood opportunities through supporting returnee to restore their agriculture small farms, and creating job opportunities have been regularly highlighted as the primary concern of all people who has returned to their origin in all assessments at both the macro and micro level. On the other hand, people with disabilities (PWDs) have generally poorer health, lower education achievements, fewer economic opportunities and higher rates of poverty. PwDs are disproportionately impacted due to attitudinal, physical, environmental and institutional barriers that are reproduced in the COVID-19 response.

A huge number of people across Iraq remain in critical need of sustained, equitable access to safe and appropriate WASH services, of which women and girls account for 49 per cent, children 38 percent and the older people for 4 per cent. Iraq's water and sanitation infrastructure is under significant stress by both the displacement crisis, which requires significant resourcing to provide WASH services to displaced populations in camps as well as by increasing water scarcity due to variable weather from climate change. Water levels (ground and surface) have decreased by 40 per cent in the past two decades and the available water is often contaminated and of very poor quality, with high turbidity and salinity, and bacteriological contamination. This results in insufficient access to potable water and inadequate sanitation for conflict-affected populations relying on external assistance in meeting their WASH needs. In turn, this negatively affects public health and the dignity of highly vulnerable and displaced people.

Based on the recent assessment from the Protection clusters and LWF, the COVID-19 has increased protection risks amongst the affected communities, particularly women, girls and children, including GBV, domestic violence, child labour, exploitation and abuse). They need psychosocial support, vocational and life skills, awareness of protection needs and rights, and initiatives to promote social cohesion.

### **1.3. Capacity to respond**

The ACT Alliance Iraq Forum began operations in 2015 with 4 members, and it has since expanded to 6 members by 2020. The overall capacity of the Alliance is wide ranging and therefore maintains the capability to react to a variety of needs. The Requesting Members - LWF and Christian Aid work



bring long-standing experience and credibility in humanitarian assistance, development and advocacy. As a result of the programmatic diversity, LWF and Christian Aid there will be working in the following sectors: WASH, Livelihoods, Protection and Social cohesion with strong cross-thematic intervention through gender justice, Advocacy to PwD and Quality and Accountability. Furthermore, LWF has also managed Business Recovery Services and Fund (BRS&F) to revive businesses through enterprise development as a pilot. This pilot has provide support services and mobilize credit to generate employment in a sustainable manner. LWF, Christian Aid 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, LWF has responded to a further influx of refugees and will engage more should levels of violence escalate. Furthermore, Iraq Forum members have finalised the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) following the Forum EPRP workshop held in November 2019.

#### **1.4. Core Faith values**

The ACT members will actively be engaged with churches, related organizations, interfaith partners, and secular actors.

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

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

Prone to political instability, violence, corruption, armed conflict and natural disasters and COVID-19 pandemic, Iraq is an anomaly of an upper middle-income country deemed to be at “very high risk” of a protracted humanitarian crisis requiring international assistance.

Progress on reconstruction and development has been slow from government, development and private sector entities, meaning much of the country’s infrastructure remains damaged or destroyed. Humanitarians are navigating a range of barriers to durable solutions to protracted displacement, including camp consolidations and closures occurring at an unprecedentedly rapid pace (at the request of the government), thus impacting both response planning and delivery. The beneficiaries targeted through this appeal have suffered extensively due to a range of intersecting disasters bought on by years of intense military conflict and recently by pandemic.

Due to the on-going effects of the pandemic resulting the camp closures and returnees going back to their origin places, 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 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 Job losses associated with restrictions on movement and closure of businesses due to COVID-19 have proven to be a key impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable populations, and point to increased vulnerability among unskilled workers and daily labourers in the informal sector.

Drawing on the ACT alliances wide capabilities, this appeal seeks to address the numerous needs of the displaced population and returnees in a sustainable manner through humanitarian-peace-development nexus. The immediate needs such as access to WASH in resonance to COVID-19, protection and social cohesion, addressing SGBV and livelihood opportunities will contribute to returnees, refugees, host communities and IDP’s ability to both return home and recover from the effects of years of violent conflict. In the long term, providing social cohesion and psychosocial



support will provide them with life skills needed to rebuild relations, restart enterprises and therefore create new employment opportunities and peaceful coexistence.

In particular, women, children and PwD 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 peace building and recovery and therefore this appeal aims to provide this support to individuals and the wider community. Through psychosocial support, LWF and Christian Aid will work jointly on PwD, and 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.

LWF will advance ACT Gender Justice Policy in Iraq including GBV, National Action Plan UNSCR 1325 and UPR recommendations and implementation status in a forum-based approach. Increased opportunity to advocate at the national level for the implementation of National Action Plan UNSCR 1325 and UPR recommendations. And the project will also tend to increase and adopt the capacity building of the Disable people's organizations through the continuous success of the local partner Shiyaw organization with Christian Aid of targeting people with disability to stir the right of the people with disabilities at the local level and also increasing the income by providing the vocational skills and assets.

## 2.2. Impact

Enable vulnerable IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities to meet their humanitarian and development needs, thereby reducing the social and economic impact of the conflict and COVID-19 in a more sustainable manner.

## 2.3. Outcomes

- A. WASH:** Improved access to WASH and reduced the spread of COVID-19 among the most vulnerable population.
- B. Protection/psychosocial:** Strengthened protection, social cohesion and psychosocial wellbeing of vulnerable conflict affected and COVID-19 affected population.
- C. Early recovery / livelihoods:** Improved income, employment, and vocational and life skills of vulnerable population, particularly women and youth.
- D. Advocacy for People with Disabilities (PwD):** Increased capacity of disable people's organizations (DPOs) and their Forum to advocate the rights of PwD into local and national development priorities.
- E. Quality and Accountability:** Improved quality and accountability of the program and operation.

## 2.4. Outputs

**Output A.1** Increased access to affordable and improved water and sanitation services.

### Indicator:

- A1.1 1 3,000 individuals with access to a clean drinking water source.
- A1.2 15,500 individuals with access to an improved sanitation facility at the household level.
- A1.3 3 7,200 individuals reached with hygiene kits (4,000Kit).

### Activities:

- A.1.1 Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks (4).
- A.1.2 Rehabilitation of water treatment and solid waste management facilities in Ninewa and Governorates.
- A.1.3 Distribution of 4,000 Hygiene Kits.

**Output A.2** Increased knowledge on COVID-19 pandemic, hygiene and water conservation best practices.

**Indicator:**

A.2.1 7,500 male and 8,000 female with access to improved hygiene and COVID-19 pandemic awareness.

**Activities:**

A.2.1 Conduct Hygiene Promotion campaigns and COVID-19 awareness in camps and out of camps.

A.2.2 Conduct information sessions on environment-friendly solid waste management methods and environment friendly water conservation for households in Dohuk and Ninewa governorate.

A.2.3 Increase knowledge to the population on water quality by conducting tests quality in coordination with government on (PH, turbidity, transparency, chemical & biological tests...etc.) at water sources and points of consumption in camps and out of camps.

**Output A.3** 50 health centres in Anbar and Ninewa governorates are equipped with functioning WASH facilities responding to COVID-19 pandemic. (7000 individuals)

**Indicator:**

A.3.1 7,000 individuals ( 3,200 male, 3,380 female and 420 people with disability) benefited from adequate and gender segregated sanitation facilities in health facilities.

A.3.2 7,000 individuals (3,550 male and 3,450 female) benefited from the materials for COVID-19 provided to the health centres.

**Activities:**

A.3.1 Rehabilitate/construct latrines for 50 health centres in Anbar and Ninewa governorates, in health centres for women and girls with a focus on pregnant women.

A.3.2 2000 complimentary communication materials containing specific information regarding protection measures for COVID-19 distributed to 50 health centres in Anbar and Ninewa.

A.3.3 Supply and equipping of large-volume waste containers (120 Liters) plastic type containing wheels for ease of movement for health centres one container per health center for 50 health centres and supply garbage bags for waste disposal (each set 25 bags) 50 health centres.

A.3.4 Provide standard PPE packages (include 2000 pieces of Alcohol-based hand sanitizers each center will receive 40 pieces, 1000 pack of medical disposable face masks each pack include 50 piece, 1000 pack of Nitrile Gloves each pack 100 pieces, and 1000 disposable aprons and 1000 face shield) to 50 health centres in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.

**Budget:** 946,000 USD

**Output B.1** Promote community and local actors' participation to ensure availability and accessibility to protection services, and to increase knowledge on protection concerns on (GBV, Child Protection, Domestic Violence, and Legal Awareness).

**Indicator:**

B.1.1 4,950 individuals (2,150 male, 2,800 female) in targeted population with increased awareness of protection needs, rights, and awareness raising activities as a result of establishing 3 new CC.

B.1.2 700 individuals (350 male, 350 female) participating PSS programs.

**Activities:**

B.1.1 Establishment of 3 Community Centres (CCs) and Women Friendly Spaces (WFSs) that meet quality standards, in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates

B.1.2 Carry out structured and non-structured psychosocial activities for women and children.

B.1.3 Carry out awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, domestic violence and legal issues through CCs, WFSs, and referral services.

B.1.4 Provision of case management support for families, women and children at risk of GBV, child labor and legal needs.

B.1.5 Providing economic empowerment to GBV survivors.

**Output B.2** (male, female) from diversified communities have better access to more inclusive local structures for social cohesion.

**Indicator:**

B2.1 150 individuals (75 male, 75 female) including community leaders involved in initiatives to promote social cohesion

B2.2: 25 local partner employees (10 male, 15 female) participated in capacity training of in humanitarian principles, child protection, peaceful conflict resolution methods and GBV.

**Activities:**

B.2.1 Creation of community-based peaceful conflict resolution committees with local leaders (including teachers, police department, religious leaders, Mukhtars and local governmental structures).

B.2.2 Creation of protection and social cohesion service mapping for referral services in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates.

B.2.3 Training of local implementing partners on humanitarian principles, child protection, peaceful conflict resolution methods, GBV and available referral systems in country.

B.2.4 Monitor reported cases of disputes between host communities, returnees, IDPs and refugees through peaceful conflict resolution committees.

B.3.1 Provide GBV trainings to ACT members and their local partners in Iraq

**Output B.3** Increased understanding and capacity of local actors and ACT members to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV.

**Indicators:**

B3.1 25 of ACT staff members (10 male, 15 female) increased capacity to respond GBV concerns.

**Activities:**

B.3.1 Provide GBV trainings to ACT members and their local partners in Iraq .

**Budget:** 477,400USD

**Output C.1** Increase use of adapted technologies and innovation through agricultural projects .

**Indicator:**

C1.1 200 individuals received vocational trainings with newly innovated business technology skills, including leadership proficiency.

C1.2 35 farmers equipped with milking machines.

C1.3 50 farmers equipped with small agricultural-land digging machine.

C1.4 30 household diversifying their product.

**Activities:**

C.1.1 Conduct vocational (hard and soft) skills training to enhance the capacity of the farmers in both technical and soft perspectives, to prepare the project participants to utilize new machines.

C.1.2 Providing milking machine to 35 vulnerable returnee, IDP, and host community households owning livestock project.

- C.1.3 Provide small agricultural-land digging machine to 50 vulnerable farmers of returnee, IDP, and host community.
- C.1.4 Providing green houses with fertilizers and seeds for 30 farmers.
- C.1.5 Provision of equipment and cultivation training for 60 farmers.
- C.1.6 Promote the use of a pure energetic system in agriculture, by installing the solar system in the wells for 10 boreholes.
- C.1.7 Providing economic empowerment to GBV survivors

**Output C.2** Increase income through new/restored job opportunities to the needy returnees, IDPs and host communities by providing assets and vocational skills.

**Indicator:**

- C2.1 575 individuals with new/restored income generating sources.
- C2.2 3 partnerships with private sector business created.
- C2.4 100 individuals will be provided with business development services.

**Activities:**

- C.2.1 Livelihood activation and business reactivation grants for assets replacement for 30 affected agribusiness in Nineveh plain.
- C.2.2 Build at least three success partnerships between relevant private sector and the project participants of affected agribusiness.
- C.2.3 Start-up new MSME projects for 30 women including PwD females, by providing vocational training with grant support.
- C.2.4 Providing flexible and tailor made loans to 15 SMEs in Duhok province along with with business development services, vocational trainings and social cohesion sessions.
- C.2.5 Build the capacity of the local community by apprenticeship project for 40 youth.
- C.2.6 Provide business management, financial literacy and entrepreneurship training for 25 beneficiaries.

**Budget:** 1,466,000 USD

**Output D.1** Adopt capacity building DPOs to stir the right of PwDs at the local level.

**Indicator:**

- D1.1 700 individuals of DPOs with increased capacity in advocacy through conducting xx training events
- D1.2 8 meetings held quarterly for the DPOs in Iraq.
- D1.3 13 DPOs participated and benefited from the comprehensive report.

**Activities:**

- D.1.1 provisions and associations' internal organization in Iraq.(700 Individuals)
- D.1.2 Organize regularly quarterly meetings for the DPO in Iraq.
- D.1.3 Prepare comprehensive report about PwD challenges in Iraq

**Budget:** 55,000USD

**Output E.1** Improved complaints handling mechanism at all levels. (number and type of complaints)

**Indicator:**

- E1.1 Types of complaints are addressed in a timely, fair and appropriate manner

**Activities:**

- E.1.1 Consult with communities and people affected by crisis on the design, implementation and monitoring of complaints-handling processes.
- E.1.2 Provide capacity building training on CRM to the partners.

**Output E.2** Enhanced coordination with ACT and non-ACT members for synergy and impact of ACT Appeal. (number and types of coordination)

**Indicator:**

E2.1 Quality of interactions with ACT and non-ACT members for cross-sharing, learning and advocacy.

**Activities:**

E.2.1 Participate in relevant coordination bodies and collaborate with ACT and non-ACT members.

E.2.1 Organize cross-sharing, learning and publications

E.2.3 Joint advocacy initiatives on the rights of women, PwD and marginalised groups

E.2.4. CHS self assessment conduction for the ACT members in Iraq

**Budget:** 10,000USD

## 2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

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

- Authorities in KRI and Iraq are supporting efforts to facilitate the planned interventions and international/national actors are committed to providing specific services needed.
- The Iraqi government supports members with registration and facilitating Iraqi visa issuing for expats.
- The security situation remains stable enough so that 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.
- Access for returnees and NGOs alike at some of the checkpoints used en route to the areas of origin.
- COVID-19 pandemic is at manageable level.

## 2.6. Risk Analysis

The situation in Iraq remains unstable with widespread humanitarian concerns. Years of conflict uprooted millions of people, eroded social cohesion, disrupted access to basic services, destroyed livelihoods, civil protests against military militias and their checkpoints; and led to increased protection risks. With weak central governance and limited progress towards recovery and development, the situation has become protracted and millions of people across Iraq remain in need of humanitarian assistance. These security risks are mitigated through the requesting members, their implementing partners and through consistently updating their safety and security manuals.

From 8 June 2020, large numbers of displaced Iraqis began returning to their areas of origin around north-western Nineveh Governorate, mostly to Sinjar District as well as to Al-Baaj District. Motivated by reports of improved security, clearance of explosive ordnance and the rehabilitation of public infrastructure, a total of 5,113 individuals had returned by 30 June. COVID-19 movement restrictions, which hampered one or more family member's ability to travel back to the districts for livelihoods purposes, were a reason for their families returning to the area. Among those returning, more than 80 per cent were arriving from Dohuk Governorate, along with 19 per cent from within Nineveh and less than 1 per cent from Erbil. More than two thirds arrived directly from camps for internally displaced persons (IDP) with the remainder arriving from non-camp displacement settings. However, there is also the anticipation of camp closures and consolidations of IDP camps by Un officials and government in 2021. The humanitarian community in Iraq is broadly supportive of camp closures and consolidations, when performed in line with humanitarian principles, including

ensuring voluntary, safe and dignified departures, and when undertaken with the objective of achieving minimum humanitarian standards. Movements of IDPs should also be well-coordinated, with governorate level authorities and supporting partners having adequate time to plan safe and dignified movements. The stated goal of the Government of Iraq is for IDPs to return home. Based on that, it is expected that huge number of returnees will more happen in the coming months heading to 2021.

Resurgence of ISIL and their recent attacks are emerging threats to humanitarian and development work in Iraq. 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.

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

Despite the enormous contributions to mitigating the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the crisis is threatening to erase decades of progress for women and girls. While men have been most affected in terms of fatalities, COVID-19 has exacerbated economic crises, care deficits and with disproportionate impacts on women and men. Inequalities between groups of women based on race, disability, income, age and more have also been starkly apparent in both the spread and the impact of the virus.

LWF and Christian Aid will apply the linking relief and rehabilitation development- LRRD approach with humanitarian-peace-development nexus which aims at improving the integration and ensuring a smooth transition between emergency, rehabilitation and development. LWF and Christian Aid with their local partners will put in place solutions that are intended to last for long: a better consideration of the link between emergency, rehabilitation and development aims to shift from a traditional "emergency" approach to a more sustainable approach by strengthening right holders and make duty bearers more accountable. This approach will help both the displaced people and returnees towards durable solutions which is a priority agenda of the government.

In the WASH sector, this approach would imply rehabilitation and construction of durable water and sanitation infrastructure, behaviour change promotion, capacity building and the establishment of management systems (cost-recovery, operation and maintenance, etc.). Creating mechanisms for prevention and planned response to future crises, such as putting in place early warning systems for droughts and monitoring the level of the water table, or developing water safety plans.

Protection, Psychosocial and legal support to communities, GBV survivors and victims, women, children and PwD 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.

LWF and Christian Aid will support localisation agenda by strengthening capacity and ownership of local actors as equal partners in the planning and implementation of ACT response in a sustainable manner.

### **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 in CoC, CRM, Quality and Accountability, financial management, gender justice, child protection and disability inclusive development.

### 3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding?  Yes  No  
please refer to <http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-child-safeguarding-guidance-document/>

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, and there have been recent training on CoC, CRM and Quality and Accountability to ACT Members.

#### 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.

LWF and CA will ensure that all employees, incentive workers, contractors, and implementing partners are adhered to the code. It has been developed to complement and enhance already existing "Codes of Conduct". As a policy document, Code of Conduct has been adhered to by all LWF and CA employees, who are required to sign on Code of Conduct, indicating understanding and agreement with its content and possible implications. Regular monitoring will be ensured and refresher trainings will be provided to the implementing partners, contractors, new staffs and other incentive workers to adhere the code.

#### 3.2. Implementation Approach

LWF is both self-implementing and implementing through local partners. While Christian Aid is directly working through consultant and local partners. LWF has carried out capacity assessments of potential partners to implement activities for the WASH, livelihoods, protection and social cohesion. These partners include CAPNI, JORD, Dijla, BWA, FYF, Humanity, Hope, Youth Speak, Rwanga, Shiyaw, University of Duhok and Catholic University in Erbil. Christian Aid will work through Basmeeh and Zeitonneh.

Selection of beneficiary households is based on needs assessments and analysis. LWF and Christian Aid regularly conduct assessments on the ground in order to identify the most vulnerable families/individuals in collaboration with local representatives of the communities, clusters and



government. The project relies on community-led rights based approaches in order to increase ownership, participation, reduce xenophobia, and ensure the sustainability of change. LWF and Christian Aid will work jointly on PwD, largely to build the capacity of disabled people's organisation (DPOs) and their federation to engage with the authorities at the local and national level to access resources and opportunities. LWF and Christian Aid are committed to accountability to the affected population and compliant to Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). LWF is carrying out CHS self-assessment in the early 2021. On the other hand, LWF and Christian Aid gender focal point will represent ACT Iraq Forum in MENA region through promoting Mutual learning, exchange of good practices and cooperation amongst local actors in Iraq and the MENA Region.

### **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 as well as the ongoing discussion on durable solutions. 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**

LWF and Christian Aid will coordinate through the ACT Iraq Forum. The Appeal Members will also coordinate with the relevant UN clusters, the NGO Coordination Committee Iraq (NCCI) and task force on durable solutions. The 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 localisation, 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. The 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 local partners and is seeking to expand partnerships to work in the areas of returnees as a part of its 6-year country strategy to enhance local capacity, ownership and sustainability. Christian Aid works exclusively through local partners. LWF and Christian Aid carry 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.

The partners include:

- BWA Organization is experienced in preventing the gender based violence against women and seeking for the right of the women and girls in the most affected areas across Iraq.
- Humanity Organization is experienced working in protection and social cohesion, GBV and youth development programs mainly in Sinjar district where supporting the returnees and IDPs in Nineveh and Dohuk governorates.
- Hariwan Organization is experienced in child and women protection that implementing psychosocial support projects in Duhok and Nineveh governorates that empower women and youth through provision of vocational skill trainings and advocating their rights to access services and assistance.
- 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 Nineveh governorates.
- DAA (Dijla agriculture association) an agriculture support organization based in Nineveh, they are implementing different program with different donor with more focusing on agriculture sector. DAA has established strong partnership with LWF through complementary WASH projects in Nineveh governorate, this include hygiene promotion, COVID-19 response and water supply projects.
- Rwanga Foundation has experience in social cohesion and vocational skill training.
- University of Duhok has experience in knowledge management, evidence based advocacy and youth mobilization for social cohesion.
- Catholic University in Erbil has experience in business development, vocational skill training and employment.
- RNDVO works on reaching conflict-affected population with life-saving support and working together with communities to rebuild integrate and foster peaceful and prosperous coexistence. And having strong experience in solid and liquid waste management, hygiene promotion and water quality testing.
- Shiyaw Organization is experienced with Persons with disabilities in Iraq who have been disproportionately affected by armed conflict, violence and other emergencies which have affected the community with people with disabilities. . The organization is supporting the people with disabilities in 10 governorates across Iraq including Erbil, Sulimani, Soran, Kirkuk, Basra, Anbar, Mosul, Diyala, Halabja and Baghdad.
- Basmeh and Zeitooneh is non-governmental regional organization that works among the most vulnerable and marginalized groups to fill the gap of assistance, and to respond to the most urgent relief and development needs, with the goal of empowering individuals, BZ is CA partner in Iraq and Lebanon and having great and strong experience in protection, particularly in the field of Psychosocial support to vulnerable women and children.

### **3.7. Project Advocacy**

In general, 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, residency regulations and access procedures for programming in Federal Iraq.

LWF will work on evidence based advocacy on the issues of ending violence against women, person with disabilities and promoting social cohesion and peace building.

### **3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation**

The private sector remains a potential important partner for both program strategy and implementation moving forward toward implementing the ACT Appeal – particularly for implementing programs at scale which can be sustained in the longer term. Under livelihood recovery and business development program (Business Recovery Services and Fund under KiA), LWF is supporting businesses and market linkages with the private sector. LWF will look for opportunities to engage with Chamber of Commerce to support small and medium enterprises to private sector at the national level to improve value-chain and local employment.

### **3.9. Engaging faith leaders**

The ACT members will work with community faith and ethnic leaders as vehicles for change, for families and male relatives to support the idea of women’s participation, clear misconceptions and to sensitize the community on the prevention of GBV. The project will promote the engagement of faith and ethnic leaders in GBV to give an opportunity to create wider change over the community and learning to transform violence into less violence community. By mobilizing and equipping faith leaders as catalysts, and working with men and boys, women and girls within communities, the project will support faith leaders to transform underlying causes of GBV, gender inequality and harmful social norms. It will seek opportunities to take more active role in interfaith work in co-operation with BWA through their contacts with faith leaders to encourage the right holders to speak more openly about gender-based violence, and other issues of concern. The project will also extend its collaboration with faith leaders in the communities considering their key role in mediation. The project will work extensively with ACT Forum Members in capacity building and knowledge sharing.

### **Simplified Work Plan**

Activities	Year1												Year 2											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>WASH</b>																								
A.1.1 Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks (4). (3,000 individuals)																								
A.1.2 Rehabilitation of water treatment facilities in Ninewa Governorate including Sinjar, Tal Afar, Tel kaif, Hamdaniya, Mosel and Hammam al-Aliil																								
A.1.6 Distribution of Hygiene Kits and carry out Post Distribution Monitoring in camps and in out-of-camps sites in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorate.																								
A2.1 Conduct Hygiene Promotion campaigns and COVID-19 awareness in camps and out of camps.																								
A2.2 Conduct information sessions on environment-friendly solid waste management methods and environment friendly water conservation for households in Dohuk and Ninewa governorate.																								
A.3.1 Rehabilitate/construct latrines for 50 health centres in Anbar and Ninewa governorates, in health centres for women and girls with a focus on pregnant																								
A.3.4 Provide standard PPE packages (include 2000 Alcohol-based hand sanitizers, 1000 pack of medical disposable face masks each pack include 50 piece, 1000 pack of Nitrile Gloves each pack 100 pieces, and 1000 disposable aprons and 1000 face shield) to 50 health centres in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.																								
<b>Protection / psychosocial support and social cohesion</b>																								
B.1.1 Establishment of 3 Community Centres (CCs) and Women Friendly Spaces (WFSs) that meet quality standards, in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates																								
B.1.2 Carry out structured and non-structured psychosocial activities																								
B.1.3 Carry out awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, domestic violence and legal issues through CCs, WFSs.																								
B.2.3 Training of local implementing partners on humanitarian principles, child protection, peaceful conflict resolution methods, GBV and available referral systems in country.																								
B.3.1 Provide GBV trainings to ACT members and their local partners in Iraq (60 individuals; 30 male, 30 female).																								
<b>Early recovery / livelihood restoration:</b>																								
C.1.1 Conduct vocational (hard and soft) skills training to enhance the capacity of the farmers in both technical and soft perspectives, to prepare the project participants to utilize new machines.																								
C.1.2 Providing milking machine to 35 vulnerable returnee, IDP, and host community households owning livestock project.																								
C.1.3 Provide small agricultural-land digging machine to 50 vulnerable farmers of returnee, IDP, and host community.																								
C.1.4 Instalment of small factory with two product lines for packing and drying season agricultural products																								
C1.5 Provision of equipment and cultivation training for 60 farmers.(300 individuals)																								
C.2.1 Livelihood activation and business reactivation grants for assets replacement for 30 affected agribusiness in Nineveh plain.																								
C.2.3 Start-up new MSME projects for 30 women including PwD females, by proving vocational training with grant support. (150 Individuals)																								
<b>Advocacy for People with Disabilities (PwD):</b>																								
D.1.1 provisions and associations' internal organization in Iraq.(700 Individuals)																								
<b>Gender Justice</b>																								
E.1.2 Conduct community training including men and boys on SGBV prevention and response																								
<b>Quality and Accountability</b>																								
F.1.2 Provide capacity building training on CRM to the partners.																								
F.2.4. CHS self-assessment conduction for the ACT members in Iraq																								

## 4. PROJECT MONITORING

### 4.1. Project Monitoring

LWF and Christian Aid 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 and 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.

The project will be monitored against the project level indicators at the output and outcome levels. There will be participatory consultations through focus group discussions and the project will take feedback from the community members and key stakeholders. There will be functional complaints handling systems at the community level. The project team will discuss the key findings and lessons learned in the regular program coordination meetings at the national level. LWF and Christian Aid will ensure documentation of learning for sharing with relevant stakeholders at the national levels and the documentation of evidence for advocacy. In addition, the project will perform the overall project evaluation assessment by each LWF and Christian Aid at the end of the project period. This evaluation should be aimed to assess inputs and activities to identify the contribution to outcomes, as well as impact in terms of strengthening the local capacities to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation process. The monitoring and evaluation process will be designed from the very beginning through the Monitoring and Evaluation System.

LWF and Christian Aid will provide training on CoC, CRM and Quality and Accountability to the implementing local partners to improve quality and accountability of operation.

It is planned that ACT Secretariat conduct monitoring visit to the appeal once every year based on agreed upon ToR.

#### **4.2. Safety and Security plans**

LWF and Christian Aid are based in KRI and intervening in Northern and Middle Iraq governorates (Nineveh, Erbil 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.

Further, ACT Members will improve cross-sharing and learning through peer review particularly in Core Humanitarian Standard and Complaint Response Mechanism.

## **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:

The 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.



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

Gender Age marker will be used during the design of the ACT Appeal to enable effectively planned programmes that consider age and gender throughout. Gender with Age Marker will be used to look at the extent to which essential programming actions address gender- and age-related differences in humanitarian response. It will be used in response to requests to strengthen the original IASC Gender Marker by including age and, most significantly, by adding a monitoring component. In addition to providing an expanded tool to measure programme effectiveness, it is a valuable teaching and self-monitoring tool, allowing agencies and partners to learn by doing in the process of enhancing effective programming that is responsive to all aspects of diversity. The Gender-Age Marker aims at improving the quality of humanitarian aid actions. It fosters assistance that is more sensitive to the differentiated needs and capacities of women, girls, boys and men by creating a forum for the European Commission's humanitarian staff and partners to constructively discuss gender and age issues in humanitarian projects. The Gender-Age Marker, furthermore, helps to ensure coherence with the gender policy for humanitarian assistance}.

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. - Environmental Marker**

The 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. 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. Participation**



The project will ensure accountability to the targeted 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 that challenges during the project implementation period will be overcome efficiently.

#### **5.1.5. 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 the implementation period. During the implementation of community-based initiatives and infrastructure rehabilitation/building, target groups will be involved in the design and implementation.

#### **5.1.6. 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

#### **5.2. 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 their implementing partners will follow ACT policies to ensure appropriateness, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of their 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. LWF and Christian Aid will provide training on CoC, CRM and Quality and Accountability to the implementing local partners to improve quality and accountability of operation.

LWF and CA will therefore establish local Complaints Mechanisms to encourage feedback about its work from all its stakeholders. Where the feedback is a complaint about LWF and Christian Aid conduct, LWF and Christian Aid shall respond in a timely and appropriate manner through established mechanisms. This policy will be actively disseminated to all stakeholders, especially affected populations, using appropriate language and means.

LWF and Christian Aid will provide trainings and follow up on CoC, CRM and Quality and Accountability to the implementing local partners to improve quality and accountability of operation.

#### **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 Kits 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. The Forum members adhere to ACT Communications Policies including the policy on co-branding of response efforts, particularly when reporting 3Ws to UN agencies. ACT implementing members will support local partners in the documentation, learning and communications work. The ACT Forum implementing members will capture human interest stories, visualize project reports, and publish an end-of-project material on the overall ACT response in Iraq.

## **6. PROJECT FINANCE**

### **6.1. *Consolidated Budget***

EXPENDITURE				Appeal Budget IQD	Appeal Budget USD	Year 1 Appeal Budget USD	Year 2 Appeal Budget USD
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>							
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>							
Appeal Lead				71,400,000	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Total international program staff				28,228,128	23,721.12	11,860.56	11,860.56
Total national program staff				877,297,000	737,224	368,612.18	368,612.18
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>				<b>976,925,128</b>	<b>820,945</b>	<b>410,473</b>	<b>410,473</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>							
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)				1,125,740,000	946,000.00	498,000.00	448,000.00
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support				568,106,000	477,400.00	238,700.00	238,700.00
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration				1,744,540,000	1,466,000.00	733,000.00	733,000.00
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>				<b>3,438,386,000</b>	<b>2,889,400</b>	<b>1,469,700</b>	<b>1,419,700</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>							
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>				<b>152,439,000</b>	<b>128,100</b>	<b>64,050</b>	<b>64,050</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>							
Transport (of relief materials)				107,338,000	90,200.00	45,100.00	45,100.00
Warehousing				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Handling				159,817,000	134,300.00	65,150.00	69,150.00
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>				<b>267,155,000</b>	<b>224,500</b>	<b>110,250</b>	<b>114,250</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>							
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>				<b>18,207,000</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>7,650</b>
<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>							
<b>6.1. SECURITY</b>							
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>				<b>59,500,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>6.2. FORUM COORDINATION</b>							
<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>				<b>52,955,000</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>22,250</b>	<b>22,250</b>
<b>6.3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>							
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>				<b>23,800,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>4,989,367,128</b>	<b>4,192,745</b>	<b>2,119,373</b>	<b>2,073,373</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>							
e.g. Staff salaries				461,624,400	387,920	194,380	193,540
Office Operations				139,820,000	117,496	58,748	58,748
Communications				21,420,000	18,000	9,000	9,000
Other				138,040,000	116,000	58,000	58,000
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>760,904,400</b>	<b>639,415</b>	<b>320,128</b>	<b>319,288</b>
				<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>5,750,271,528</b>	<b>4,832,161</b>	<b>2,439,501</b>	<b>2,392,660</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>				172,508,145.84	144,964.83	73,185.02	71,779.81
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>5,922,779,674</b>	<b>4,977,126</b>	<b>2,512,686</b>	<b>2,464,440</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>				<b>5,922,779,674</b>	<b>4,977,126</b>	<b>2,512,686</b>	<b>2,464,440</b>
				LWF	\$	4,559,954	
				CA	\$	417,172	

## 7. Annexes

- 7.3. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework (compulsory template)
- 7.4. ANNEX 4 – Risk Analysis
- 7.7. ANNEX 7 – Summary table (compulsory template)
- 7.8. ANNEX 8 – Budget (compulsory template)
- 7.9. ANNEX 9 – Security Risk Assessment (compulsory template) for level 3 countries

Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
<b>IMPACT</b> Enable vulnerable IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities to meet their humanitarian and development needs, thereby reducing the social and economic impact of the conflict and COVID-19 in a more sustainable manner.			
<b>OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>A. WASH:</b> Improved access to WASH and reduced the spread of COVID-19 among the most vulnerable population.</p> <p><b>B. Protection/psychosocial:</b> Strengthened protection, social cohesion, and psychosocial well-being of vulnerable conflict-affected and COVID-19 affected population.</p> <p><b>C. Early recovery/livelihood restoration:</b> Improved income, employment, and vocational and life skills of vulnerable populations, particularly women and youth.</p> <p><b>D. Advocacy for People with Disabilities (PwD):</b> Increased capacity of disable people's organizations (DPOs) and their Forum to advocate the rights</p>	<p>70% of targeted population reports having improved hygiene, psycho-social well-being, social cohesiveness, and sustained income source.</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>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 expats.</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>of PwD into local and national development priorities.</p> <p><b>E. Quality and Accountability:</b> Improved quality and accountability of the program and operation.</p>			<p>Organizations are able to obtain relevant accreditation for clearance activities and permission to import clearance equipment.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT(S)</b></p> <p>A.1 Increased access to affordable and improved water and sanitation services.</p> <p>A.2 Increased knowledge on COVID-19 pandemic, hygiene, and water conservation best practices.</p> <p>A.3 50 health centers in Anbar and Nineveh governorates are equipped with functioning WASH facilities responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>B.1 Promote community and local actors' participation of male and</p>	<p><b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b></p> <p>A1.1 3,000 individuals with access to a clean drinking water source.</p> <p>A1.2 15,500 individuals with access to an improved sanitation facility at the household level.</p> <p>A1.3 7,200 individuals reached 4,000 hygiene kits.</p> <p>A2.1 7,500 male and 8,000 female with access to improved hygiene and COVID-19 pandemic awareness.</p> <p>A3.1 7,000 individuals (3200 male, 3380 female, 420 people with disability) benefited from adequate and gender segregated sanitation facilities in health facilities.</p> <p>A3.2 7000 individuals (3,550 male and 3,450 female) benefited from the materials for COVID-19 provided to the health centers.</p> <p>B1.1 4,950 individuals (2,150 male, 2,800 female) in targeted population</p>	<p><b>Source of verification</b></p> <p>A combination of the following (based on sector and implementing partner):</p> <p>Technical field report from WASH team</p> <p>Benchmarks of Quality (BoQs)</p> <p>Complaint mechanism report</p> <p>Photos</p> <p>Reports from monitoring visits</p> <p>Distribution lists</p> <p>PDM surveys</p> <p>KAP surveys – base-line and end-line reports</p> <p>Disaggregated data on hygiene promotion participation</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Authorities in KRI and Iraq are supporting efforts to facilitate the planned interventions and international/national actors are committed to provide specific services needed.</p> <p>Registration in Baghdad.</p> <p>Facilitation of issuing Iraqi visas for expats.</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>female to ensure availability and accessibility to protection services, and to increase knowledge on protection concerns on (GBV, Child Protection, Domestic Violence, and Legal Awareness).</p> <p>B.2 (male, female) from diversified communities have better access to more inclusive local structures for social cohesion.</p> <p>B.3 Increased understanding and capacity of local actors and ACT members to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV.</p> <p>C.1 Increase use of adapted technologies and innovation.</p>	<p>with increased awareness of protection needs, rights, and awareness-raising activities as a result of establishing 3 new community centers.</p> <p>B1.2 700 individuals (350 male, 350 female) participating in PSS programs.</p> <p>B2.1 150 individuals (75 male, 75 female) including community leaders involved in initiatives to promote social cohesion</p> <p>B2.3: 25 local partner employees (10 male, 15 female) participated in capacity training in humanitarian principles, child protection, peaceful conflict resolution methods, and GBV.</p> <p>B3.1 25 of ACT staff members (10 male, 15 female) increased the capacity to respond to GBV concerns.</p> <p>C1.1 200 individuals received vocational trainings with newly innovated business technology skills, including leadership proficiency.</p> <p>C1.2 35 farmer households equipped with milking machines.</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 &amp; Clearance Reports</p>	<p>Organizations are able to obtain relevant accreditation for clearance activities and permission to import clearance equipment.</p>
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<p>C.2 Increase income through new/restored job opportunities to the needy returnees, IDPs, and host communities by providing assets and vocational skills.</p> <p>D.1 Adopt capacity building DPOs to stir the right of PwDs at the local level.</p> <p>E.1 Improved complaints handling mechanism at all levels. (number and type of complaints)</p> <p>E.2 Enhanced coordination with ACT and non-ACT members for synergy and impact of ACT Appeal.</p>	<p>C1.3 50 farmer households equipped with the small agricultural-land digging machine.                  C1.4 30 household diversifies their product.</p> <p>C2.1 575 Individuals with new/restored income generating sources.                  C2.2 3 partnerships with private sector business created.                  C2.4 100 individuals will be provided with business development services.</p> <p>D1.1 700 individuals of DPOs with increased capacity in advocacy.                  D1.2 8 meetings held quarterly for the DPOs in Iraq.                  D1.3 13 DPOs participated and benefited from the comprehensive report</p> <p>E1.1 Types of complaints are addressed in a timely, fair and appropriate manner</p> <p>E2.1 Quality of interactions with ACT and non-ACT members for cross-sharing, learning and advocacy.</p>		
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<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>A.1.1 Rehabilitation of water sources and/or networks (4). (3,000 individuals)</p> <p>A.1.2 Rehabilitation of water treatment and solid waste management facilities in Ninewa and Governorates. (15,500 individuals).</p> <p>A.1.3 Distribution of 4,000 Hygiene Kits. (7200 individuals)</p> <p>A2.1 Conduct Hygiene Promotion campaigns and COVID-19 awareness in camps and out of camps. (15,500 individuals)</p> <p>A2.2 Conduct information sessions on environment-friendly solid waste management methods and environment friendly water conservation for households in Dohuk and Ninewa governorate. (15,500 individuals)</p> <p>A.2.3 Increase knowledge to the population on water quality by conducting tests quality in coordination with government on (PH, turbidity, transparency, chemical &amp; biological tests...etc.) at water sources and points of consumption in camps and out of camps. (15,500 individuals)</p> <p>A.3.1 Rehabilitate/construct latrines for 50 health centers in Anbar and Ninewa governorates, in health centers for women and girls with a focus on pregnant women.</p> <p>A.3.2 2000 complimentary communication materials containing specific information regarding protection measures for COVID-19 distributed to 50 health centers in Anbar and Ninewa.</p> <p>A.3.3 Supply and equipping of large-volume waste containers (120 Liters) plastic type containing wheels for ease of movement for health centers one container per health center for 50 health centers and supply garbage bags for waste disposal (each set 25 bags) 50 health centers</p> <p>A.3.4 Provide standard PPE packages (include 2000 Alcohol-based hand sanitizers each center will receive 40 pieces, 1000 pack of medical disposable face masks each pack include 50 piece, 1000 pack of Nitrile Gloves each pack 100 pieces, and 1000 disposable aprons and 1000 face shield) to 50 health centres in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.</p> <p>B.1.1 Establishment of 3-Community Centers (CCs) and Women Friendly Spaces (WFSs) that meet quality standards, in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates.</p> <p>B.1.2 Carry out structured and non-structured psychosocial activities for women and children. 700 (350 male, 350 female)</p> <p>B.1.3 Carry out awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, domestic violence and legal issues through CCs, WFSs, and referral services. 4,950 individuals (2,150 male, 2,800 female)</p>	<p><b>Pre-conditions</b></p> <p>Project sites are accessible for Organizations.</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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- B.1.4 Provision of case management support for families, women and children at risk of GBV, child labor and legal needs. 125 (50 male, 75 female).
- B.1.5 Providing economic empowerment of GBV survivors. (25 females)
- B.2.1 Creation of community-based peaceful conflict resolution committees with local leaders (including teachers, police department, religious leaders, Mukhtars and local governmental structures). 150 individuals (75 male, 75 female).
- B.2.2 Creation of protection and social cohesion service mapping for referral services in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates.
- B.2.3 Training of local implementing partners on humanitarian principles, child protection, peaceful conflict resolution methods, GBV and available referral systems in country. 25 individuals (15 female, 10 male).
- B.2.4 Monitor reported cases of disputes between host communities, returnees, IDPs and refugees through peaceful conflict resolution committees.
- B.3.1 Provide GBV trainings to ACT members and their local partners in Iraq. 25 individuals (15 female, 10 male).
- C.1.1 Conduct vocational (hard and soft) skills training to enhance the capacity of the farmers in both technical and soft perspectives, to prepare the project participants to utilize new machines. (200 individuals)
- C.1.2 Providing milking machine to 35 vulnerable returnee, IDP, and host community households owning livestock project. (200 individuals)
- C.1.3 Provide small agricultural-land digging machine to 50 vulnerable farmers of returnee, IDP, and host community. (125 individuals)
- C.1.4 Providing green houses with fertilizers and seeds for 30 farmers. (200 individuals)
- C.1.5 Provision of equipment and cultivation training for 60 farmers.(300 individuals)
- C.1.6 Promote the use of a pure energetic system in agriculture, by installing the solar system in the wells. For 10 boreholes (500 individuals)
- C.1.7 Providing economic empowerment for GBV survivors
- C.2.1 Livelihood activation and business reactivation grants for assets replacement for 30 affected agribusiness in Nineveh plain. (150 individuals)
- C.2.2 Build at least three success partnerships between relevant private sector and the project participants of affected agribusiness.

C.2.3 Start-up new MSME projects for 30 women including PwD females, by providing vocational training with grant support. (150 Individuals)

C.2.4 Providing flexible and tailor-made loans to 15 SMEs in Duhok province along with business development services, vocational trainings and social cohesion sessions. (100 individuals)

C.2.5 Build the capacity of the local community by apprenticeship project for 40 youth. (150 Individuals)

C.2.6 Provide business management, financial literacy and entrepreneurship training for 25 beneficiaries.(125 individuals)

D.1.1provisions and associations' internal organization in Iraq. (700 Individuals)

D.1.2 Organize regularly quarterly meetings for the DPO in Iraq.

D.1.3 Prepare comprehensive report about PwD challenges in Iraq.

E.1.1 Consult with communities and people affected by crisis on the design, implementation and monitoring of complaints-handling processes.

E.1.2 Welcome and accept complaints, and communicate how the mechanism can be accessed and the scope of issues it can address.

E.2.1 Participate in relevant coordination bodies and collaborate with ACT and non-ACT members.

E.2.1 Organize cross-sharing, learning and publications

E.2.3 Joint advocacy on the rights of women, PwD and marginalized groups.

E.2.4. CHS self-assessment conduction for the ACT members in Iraq.

## Annex 4 – Risk Analysis

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Internal / External</b>	<b>Likelihood of occurring</b> <i>(high / Medium / low)</i>	<b>Impact on project implementation</b> <i>(high / Medium / low)</i>	<b>How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk</b>
COVID-19 pandemic	External	High	Medium	1- Business continuity is divided into groups and different shifts and the working hours are minimized. 2- PPEs are distributed to all LWF staff and incentive workers. 3- Preventing measures are in place.
Car accident	External	Medium	High	Drive carefully Do not exceed speed limits. Train the drivers Adhere to security rules and wear seatbelt.
landmines, UXOs, IEDs, and other residual explosives	External	Medium	High	Mine awareness training with all staff members. Follow INSO, MAG, FSD and UNMAS reporting systems.
Threats, kidnapping of NGOs staff by illegal troops (Kidnapping and Abduction).	External	Low	High	Adhere to security procedures. Follow recommendations of SFP. Comply with pre-departure check-list.
Turkish Air Forces (TAF) targeting PKK locations	External	Low	High	Adhere to security procedures. Follow recommendations of SFP. Comply with pre-departure check-list. Stay away from locations that PKK are exist.
Being detained at checkpoints	External	Medium	Medium	Always carry visibility. Always carry access permissions. Always carry identification batches. Professional behaviour of staff members at checkpoints.

Annex 7: Summary table

Summary	LWF	CA
Implementation period	From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 Total duration: 24 (months)
Geographical area	Iraq/ Nineveh and Anbar region/ KRI	Iraq/ Nineveh and Anbar region/ KRI
Sectors of response	<input 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: CHS, women rights and PwD	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: CHS, women rights and PwD
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Total: 61,200 WASH: 55,200 Protection 3,600 Livelihoods: 2,100 PwD: 200	Total: 2,900 Protection 2,400 PwD: 500
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 4,559,954	US\$ 417,172

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
<b>Very likely</b>	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
<b>Likely</b>	Low	Medium	High	High	Very high
<b>Moderately likely</b>	Very low	Low	Medium	High Threat 1	High Threat 2
<b>Unlikely</b>	Very low	Low	Low	Medium Threat 3	Medium Threat 4
<b>Very unlikely</b>	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low Threat 5