

**ACT Alliance**

**Durable Solutions to the Protracted  
Humanitarian Crisis in Iraq**

**Appeal**

**IRQ 231**

**Budget:**

**USD 3,104,757**

**actalliance**

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Project Summary Sheet		
Project Title	Durable Solutions to the Protracted Humanitarian Crisis in Iraq	
Project ID	IRQ231	
Location	Iraq / Erbil, Duhok, Nineveh, Anbar Governorates / Erbil, Summel, Zakho, Zawita, Amedi, Shekhan, Mosul, Telkief, Hamdaniya, Baashiqa, Sinjar, Baaj, Hatra, Telafar, Ramadi districts	
Project Period	Start Date: 1 January 2023 End Date: 31 December 2024 No. of months: 24 months	
Requesting Forum	ACT Iraq Forum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Iraq ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal	
Requesting members	Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Hungarian Church Aid (HIA)	
Contact	Name	Rebecca Duerst
	Email	<a href="mailto:Rebecca.duerst@lutheranworld.org">Rebecca.duerst@lutheranworld.org</a>
	Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)	Skype: rebeccaduerst
	Name	Bence Dékány
	Email	<a href="mailto:bence.dekany@hia.hu">bence.dekany@hia.hu</a>
	Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)	Skype: bence.dekany.hia
Local partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ankawa Humanitarian Committee (AHC)</li> <li>• Baghdad Women's Association (BWA)</li> <li>• Christian Aid Program Nohadra Iraq (CAPNI)</li> <li>• Dijla Agriculture Association (DAA)</li> <li>• Sheyaw - Federation of DPOs in Iraq</li> <li>• Hariwan Organization for Development for Human Rights</li> <li>• Rwanga Foundation</li> </ul>	
Thematic Area(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash and Vouchers <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A. Increased access to WASH services and infrastructure among IDPs, returnees, and host communities.</p> <p>B. Increased protection and improved psychosocial well-being among those who are marginalized, especially women and girls.</p> <p>C. Increased income and enhanced use of climate-adaptive technologies among IDPs, returnees, and host communities.</p> <p>D. Increased support from government authorities, local leaders, and other duty bearers in Iraq to enable the realization of rights for all.</p>	

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## Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	<p><u>15 July 2023</u></p> <p><i>First SitRep due</i></p> <p>Bi-annually</p>
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	<u>31 January 2024</u>
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	<u>28 February 2025</u>
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	<u>31 March 2025</u>

**Please kindly send your contributions to the following ACT bank account:**

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A  
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**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 [00 Appeals reports](#). The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Nancy Ette and Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Niall O’Rourke to the following email address: Humanitarian Team [<humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org>](mailto:humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members. Please also be sure to inform us at the time of your pledge of any back donor or other special requirements relevant to the donation. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat’s Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information, please contact:**

**Middle East and North Africa**

ACT Regional Representative, Rachel Luce ([Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org](mailto:Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org))  
Humanitarian Advisor, George Majaj ([George.Majaj@actalliance.org](mailto:George.Majaj@actalliance.org))

Visit the ACT website: <https://actalliance.org/>

**Niall O’Rourke**

Head of Humanitarian Affairs  
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

## BACKGROUND

### *Context and Needs*

Four years after the end of large-scale military operations against ISIL, the humanitarian context in Iraq remains fragile. Prone to political instability, violence, corruption, armed conflict and natural disasters, Iraq is an anomaly of an upper middle-income country at “very high risk” and requiring international assistance. Protracted displacement has come to characterize the post-conflict environment, with eroded national social cohesion, extensive explosive ordnance contamination, and incomplete rehabilitation of housing, basic services and livelihoods opportunities. About 1.2 million people remain internally displaced, more than 90 per cent of whom fled their areas of origin more than four years ago. Across the country, 2.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees continue to face humanitarian needs, with approximately 1 million reaching extreme and catastrophic levels (HNO, 2022). Spontaneous returns remain slow in most areas and are often unsustainable due to unresolved challenges, including limited infrastructure, services and livelihoods, safety and security issues, and social tensions.

In total, 6.1 million people were displaced during the ISIL crisis and seven years later, 81 per cent (4.9 million people) of those displaced have returned to their districts of origin, while 19 per cent (1.2 million people) remain internally displaced, the vast majority in protracted displacement in out-of-camp settings. Many IDPs and returnees continue to live in critical shelter situations, with inadequate access to basic services and livelihoods, and limited prospects of finding durable solutions. In-camp IDPs who continue to rely on assistance and out-of-camp IDPs and returnees who live in critical shelters and lack documentation are highly vulnerable as they are often not able to access basic services or re-establish livelihoods and face protection risks. Approximately 15 per cent of Iraq’s IDPs remain in camps; however, gaps in services to these camps continue to widen as the availability of humanitarian funding in Iraq declines overall. Moreover, the Iraqis who have returned home do not have adequate housing, economic self-sufficiency, or access to basic services or other conditions essential to durable solutions in areas of return. The camp closures in Federal Iraq also increased the pressure on scarce services in out-of-camp and return locations, many of which have not yet reached the level of reconstruction and recovery needed to host influxes of people from the closing camps. Finally, significant proportions of Syrian refugee households (approx. 30% in Erbil and Duhok) do not have any source of income and are vulnerable to food insecurity.

Protracted displacement is expected to continue over the next few years. Barriers to return, local integration or resettlement remain significant. Even though living conditions in the areas of displacement are not ideal, most IDPs both in and out of camps, do not envisage returning to their areas of origin within the next year; only about 1 per cent of IDPs have expressed their intention to return over the coming 12 months. This is due primarily to destroyed shelters and infrastructure, insecurity, fear and trauma, and lack of livelihoods and financial means. Infrastructure remains in states of significant damage or destruction particularly in less prioritized and remote areas formerly under ISIL control. Moreover, lack of livelihoods opportunities is one of the most pervasive challenges to durable solutions in Iraq; IDPs and returnees consistently report that in addition to lack of shelter, services and security, the absence of available income-generating activities is a major factor hampering their sustainable return to areas of origin. According to the World Bank, the agriculture sector accounts for almost 20% of total employment. For farmers in rural areas, challenges include accessing arable land, farming equipment, and infrastructure (including irrigation), reduced availability and increased cost of farming inputs, the lack of knowledge on regenerative agriculture, and insufficient rainfall; they also face access hurdles to markets owing to intermittent movement restrictions. Additionally, protection and social cohesion needs remain critical in most of the districts in Iraq. Women and girls, people living with disabilities (PWDs), female-headed households (FHH), and families perceived to be affiliated with extremist groups are at heightened risk of GBV. For example, women and girls experience targeted kidnappings, rape, sexual slavery and forced marriage more often than men and boys. This is due in part to limited economic opportunities, barriers in accessing services, and weak social protection systems for those living in vulnerable situations. Psychological trauma, stress, and anxiety resulting from protection violations are often reported as concerns among these groups, followed by lack of specialized services including for women and girls.

Meanwhile, the GoI continues to work towards ending displacement, and through accelerated joint efforts, with the support of the international community, progress is foreseen over the next year to facilitate return and advance durable solutions for the ISIL affected populations. However, it is unlikely that durable solutions

will be found for all IDPs and that the situation in all areas of return will recover and stabilize over the coming years. While a few IDP camps may close or consolidate, most camps and the IDPs living in those camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) are expected to remain in 2023. It is also expected that not all those who depart camps will be able to sustainably return to their areas of origin, as per current trends. Premature camp closures or evictions from informal sites would continue to result in secondary displacement or return of IDPs to areas lacking adequate shelter, basic services, livelihoods opportunities, social cohesion and safety.

At the same time, climate change is a growing threat in Iraq. According to the UNEP (2022), Iraq has been ranked at the 5th most affected country by climate change in the world. Temperatures are soaring to new extremes as degrees above 50°C are becoming common, compounding the situation further into a complex humanitarian crisis. Water scarcity is forecasted to significantly impact this season's crop production, which could further impact people's livelihoods and food security status as well as increase the risk of cholera or other diseases. Climate-induced migration has already been witnessed in the worst-hit parts of the country.

In addition, the crisis in Ukraine has had a significant effect on food security in Iraq that comes through the impact on global grain and energy markets. International food and fuel prices have increased sharply since the onset of the conflict; this is affecting local food prices and access to food. At the same time, grain and oil price hikes increase the cost of food subsidy programme PDS, challenging the ability of the government to serve those in need, at a time when it is most required.

Based on the recent multi-sectoral need assessment (MSNA) conducted by LWF Iraq in November 2022, gender-based violence (GBV) risks remain significantly high, particularly in the areas of operation. Some of the most prevalent forms of GBV mentioned include but are not limited to forced/child marriage, domestic violence and sexual violence, and harassment and exploitation. More than 72% of female headed households in Hatra, Baaj, and Sinjar reported lacking protection services including safe spaces for women that provide PSS. Women from marginalized or displaced groups are at greater risk of facing GBV and have more difficulties accessing GBV and other protection services. Furthermore, livelihood needs remain very high in KRI and Ninewa, and have been exacerbated due to the economic crisis that is still ongoing in Iraq. Businesses restoration needs remain, along with access to finance in the form of grants and loans, as well as a vocational and life skills particularly among youth, in both urban and rural areas. More than 80% of women and men reported that they are lacking livelihood/employment opportunities, including host communities in Duhok and Ninewa, and among those who have job opportunities, respondents expressed that they are very competitive and are insufficient to meet the demand.

Moreover, gaps remain in access to minimum WASH services and WASH infrastructure remains inadequate in the least served communities in Ninewa and Duhok governorates. Based on the assessment results, more than 70% of the population in rural villages, particularly informal settlements, still experience lack of adequate WASH infrastructure and services. The assessment highlighted the critical needs in infrastructure rehabilitation, provision of adequate water supply, and sanitation services. For social cohesion, a lack of participation of women and girls in civil society was identified as a key barrier for building acceptance among different groups, working jointly on common concerns, and addressing discrimination, together with a need for encouraging women and girls to participate in group activities and social events outside the home, and to promote local opportunities for dialogues with duty bearers and group sharing of experiences.

From the assessment that was conducted, the identified need that HIA wishes to focus on is food security, emergency livelihoods and the eminent effects of climate crisis. The country's agricultural sector relies on a network of outdated and degraded canals and irrigation systems, which leads to water waste through inefficient irrigation techniques, evaporation, and leaky infrastructure. Issues regarding climate resilience, the management of natural resources, and environmental protection, including risk and disaster management need to be addressed.

### ***Capacity to respond***

The ACT Alliance Iraq Forum began operations in 2015 with 4 members, and has since expanded to 6 members by 2022. The overall capacity of the Alliance is wide ranging and therefore maintains the capability to react to a variety of needs. As a result of the programmatic diversity within the ACT Iraq Forum, at least one member works in the following sectors: WASH, Livelihoods (including cash), Protection, Advocacy, Shelter/NFI, Food

Security, Mine Action, Education and Social cohesion. The requesting members, LWF and HIA, bring long-standing experience and credibility in humanitarian assistance, development and advocacy. As a result of the programmatic diversity and identified priority needs, LWF and HIA will be working in the following sectors: WASH, livelihoods and food security, protection and social cohesion, and advocacy with strong cross-thematic interventions through gender justice, PwD inclusion, climate change, and quality and accountability.

Over the last 9 years, LWF Iraq has worked with many population groups living in situations that cause them to be more vulnerable, such as women, PWDs, minority religious/ethnic groups, refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host community members, from across different geographical areas of Iraq. Projects with these groups have included activities specifically designed to meet their protection, livelihoods, WASH and social cohesion needs and priorities such as conducting case management, PSS therapy, counselling, awareness raising, and recreational activities; vocational training, income generation, cash grants, and supporting business start-ups; access to WASH services including waste management and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure, and strengthening the capacity of community members and duty bearers in social cohesion. Overall, these have aimed to increase access to protection services, improve WASH services, increase income generation, and enable all individuals and communities to live safe, dignified, and empowered lives, free from all forms of discrimination, abuse, and exploitation.

HIA launched its first program in Iraq in 2003, delivering medicines and medical equipment to the population of Dujayl city and reconstructing a school in the area. Following the rapid expansion of the Islamic State in 2014, HIA has provided assistance to IDPs and Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, with priority attention on various vulnerable minorities, such as Christian communities and Yazidis who were forced to leave their homes and faced persecution. Since 2016, HIA has implemented many projects in different geographical areas of KRI and Ninewa such as providing food supplies, providing health and psychosocial care to refugees and IDPs, promoting employment opportunities, contributing to the rehabilitation of agricultural areas, supporting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), providing in-kind grants, providing agricultural support for vulnerable small-scale farmers, raising awareness raising on climate change risks and adapted agriculture practices, and distribution of livestock and other rehabilitation support to IDPs, host communities, refugees and returnees.

LWF and HIA are active and valued participants of the relevant sector coordination bodies, and regularly share their experiences among each other through lessons learned and professional workshops. Furthermore, Iraq Forum members have finalised their Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP) for 2022.

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 needs escalate, ACT Members maintain the ability to expand their activities and adapt to the needs of those most vulnerable.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

The communities who will participate in this Appeal have suffered extensively due to a range of intersecting disasters brought on by years of intense military conflict and recently by economic crisis and climate change. Community groups included in the response include IDPs, returnees, refugees, and host communities. The specific geographic areas of intervention have been identified based on areas with the greatest unmet needs according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2022 and updated Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). As these needs are intersectoral, ACT member LWF will provide a holistic response covering WASH, protection and social cohesion, livelihoods, and advocacy. This includes access to WASH services and WASH infrastructure, responding to and increasing awareness around protection needs, building understanding across different community/ethnic/religious groups and addressing discrimination and exclusion, promoting employability through vocational training and life skills, increasing agricultural productivity and incomes especially through climate sensitive approaches, and advocacy around key issues. HIA will bring additional activities to promote livelihoods, income generation, and food security. Due to the exacerbation of needs caused by climate change, addressing the impacts of climate change will also be integrated into the project activities of the ACT members. Finally, to support the transition from the humanitarian response toward durable solutions, capacity building efforts with local government actors are a key component to promote



sustainability. Overall, the project design fits the humanitarian principles and needs identified in Iraq as well as the ongoing discussion on durable solutions.

Community members in project locations, local leaders, local authorities, implementing partners, ACT members, other NGO/INGO actors, clusters and UN agencies are considered as key stakeholders. The project will encourage local authorities, leaders, and community members to take part in the project and make decisions based on their local knowledge about the area, affected people and their priorities. Information regarding selection criteria and the complaints/feedback mechanism will be shared among local partners and communities. Information related to targeted areas and participant lists will be crosschecked and shared with the relevant working groups and area-based coordination groups, along with other actors working within a similar space to coordinate and avoid duplication.

The focus populations included in this Appeal, women, children, religious/ethnic minorities, and PwD will receive specialised attention based on their specific experiences and priorities. For protection, support services for women and girls will be tailored considering their different experiences of the conflict compared to their male counterparts. At the same time, men and boys also have particular experiences of the conflict that require psychosocial support; as healing is an essential component of peace-building and recovery overall, this Appeal also aims to provide support to them and the wider community. In addition, LWF will seek to rebuild relationships 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 also promote economic empowerment among both women and men, this will be provided through vocational training, life skills, literacy, seed capital, assets, use of climate-adaptive technologies, and other means, aiming to reduce income inequality and also enhance ownership in leading their own businesses in the community. Given the important role of the agricultural sector, HIA's planned response focuses on working with small holder farmers for increased local food production by re-cultivating degraded lands on small holder farms and larger scale plots in the Nineveh Plains, through provision of theoretical and practical trainings on the most advanced permaculture production methods as well as providing agricultural tool kits that allow for fast return on investment. LWF will also work jointly with PwD, both in building capacity of disability people's organizations (DPOs) and ensuring accessible WASH infrastructure, as well as increasing income through livelihood opportunities. Through this Appeal, ACT members will also advance in increasing opportunities to advocate at the local and national levels.

The ACT members will work directly with faith and ethnic leaders, as well as with families and male relatives and other authorities, as vehicles for change in their communities. For example, the engagement of faith and ethnic leaders will be key for promoting the idea of women's participation, to sensitize the community on the prevention of GBV, and for dismantling long-standing patriarchal and exclusive systems to create wider change within the communities. By mobilizing and equipping faith leaders as catalysts, and working with men and boys and women and girls, the project will support transformation of the underlying causes of GBV, gender inequality and harmful social norms. Opportunities to take a more active role in interfaith work will be sought in co-operation with local partners through their contacts with faith leaders in order to encourage both right holders and duty bearers to speak more openly about GBV and other issues of concern. The project will also extend its collaboration with faith leaders in the communities considering their key role in mediation and building acceptance of religious and cultural differences. Finally, the project will work extensively with ACT Forum Members in capacity building and knowledge sharing, especially given their roles among the INGO/NGO community in Iraq.

### **Goal**

Crisis-affected populations (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities) in Iraq have improved access to durable solutions to the protracted humanitarian crisis in Iraq.

### **Outcomes**

- A. Increased access to WASH services and infrastructure among IDPs, returnees, and host communities.
- B. Increased protection and improved psychosocial well-being among those who are marginalized, especially women and girls.

- C. Increased income and enhanced use of climate-adaptive technologies among IDPs, returnees, and host communities.
- D. Increased support from government authorities, local leaders, and other duty bearers in Iraq to enable the realization of rights for all.
- E. Improved quality and accountability of the program and operation

## Outputs

### Output A.1

IDPs, returnees, and host communities have increased access to WASH infrastructure and services.

#### Activities

1. Rehabilitate existing water supply systems/networks in Duhok and Ninewa governorates.
2. Drill new water boreholes in areas with limited access to improved water sources in Duhok and Ninewa governorates.
3. Provide and install solar panels for operating existing boreholes and establish monitoring systems to follow up with borehole efficiency conditions in Duhok governorate.
4. Rehabilitate/upgrade operational water treatment plants through replacement and maintenance of damaged parts and required disinfection materials in Duhok and Ninewa governorates.
5. Support local governments to carry out regular solid waste management and garbage collection services through hiring trucks and incentive workers in Hatra and Baaj districts in Ninewa governorates.
6. Conduct light rehabilitation works for sanitation facilities by replacing damaged hand-washing facilities, sewer system connections such as (door & windows repairing & electricity works) in informal settlements in Duhok and Ninewa governorates.
7. Provide and install new western toilets with handles for people with limited mobility and provide PwD with wheelchairs and other required materials for individuals living in informal settlements in Duhok governorate.
8. Provide and install household water filters (RO system 6 stages) to families living in remote areas in Sinjar, Baaj and Hatra districts in Ninewa governorate.

### Output A.2

IDPs, returnees, and host communities have increased knowledge about good hygiene practices.

#### Activities

1. Conduct hygiene awareness raising initiatives following standard HP approaches including 1. Easy, Attractive, Social and Timely (EAST), 2. Small (Immediate) Doable Actions (SIDA), and 3. PHAST/CHAST recent innovation in theory and practices in Duhok and Ninewa governorates.
2. Organize and carry out MHM sessions with out-of-camp women and girls to increase knowledge and improve hygiene practices in Duhok and Ninewa governorates.
3. Raise awareness on water use and conservation methodologies among communities experiencing water scarcity in Duhok and Ninewa governorates.

### Output A.3

Government entities have increased capacity to maintain WASH infrastructure and provide and manage WASH services.

#### Activities

1. Conduct capacity building trainings on WASH technical knowledge and skills with local government staff in Ninewa to ensure maintenance of functional WASH infrastructure and services after completion of project activities.
2. Provide Directorate of Water in Duhok and Ninewa governorates with maintenance spare parts (valves, electricity cable, submersible pumps, galvanize and polyethylene pipes) to carry out regular rehabilitation works.
3. Conduct capacity building trainings on administrative and institutional knowledge and skills with local government staff in Ninewa to ensure continued effective management of services and financial management, including anti-corruption as well as advocacy for resource mobilization.

### Output B.1

Women and girls have access to protection services and community structures are strengthened for protection and social cohesion.

#### Activities

1. Establish/operate 3 Community Centers (CCs) and Women Friendly Spaces (WFSs) that meet quality standards in Shekhan camp, Summel district and Hatra district.
2. Create service mapping for protection services in Shekhan and Hatra.
3. Provide protection services (structured and non-structured PSS, group recreational activities, etc.) for women and girls through Women Friendly Spaces in camp (Shekhan) and out of camp settings.
4. Provide case management support for families, women and children at risk of GBV, child labor, and legal needs.
5. Carry out awareness sessions on early marriage/forced marriage, GBV, child protection, domestic violence and legal and human rights, social cohesion and conflict prevention to adolescents, men, and women through CCs and WFSs
6. Distribute IEC materials on protection issues, prevention of GBV, available services, etc.
7. Conduct social cohesion trainings through community centres and in schools on individual attitudes and behaviour, trust and tolerance, and managing conflict in the community.

#### Output B.2

Government entities and local stakeholders have increased capacity to promote social cohesion and prevent and respond to protection violations.

#### Activities

1. Provide capacity building training for relevant government entities (DoLSA, police authorities, etc.) on protection as part of transition strategy.
2. Conduct women-led advocacy initiatives on protection issues through Women Friendly Spaces.
3. Hold meetings among relevant stakeholders to discuss protection and social cohesion issues in out of camp settings.

#### Output C.1

Women and youth have skills and capacity to improve their employability and facilitate transition to decent jobs.

#### Activities

1. Provide economic empowerment activities such as vocational training, business development training, provision of seed capital, marketing skills, etc. to women and men, especially youth and FHH (linked with protection and child labour).
2. Provide flexible and tailor-made loans to SMEs in Duhok province along with business development services, vocational trainings and social cohesion sessions.
3. Based on selected participants' business plans, conduct transferrable and market-based training workshops (e.g., IT/digital, elevator maintenance, etc.) in collaboration with MoLSA and other local actors.
4. Support trained participants with assets replacement to operate their SMEs.
5. Provide ongoing coaching and mentoring to ensure SMEs' sustainability.
6. Provide vocational training in climate-responsive sectors such as solar installation, food drying, packing, and construction in Duhok and Ninawa governorates.
7. Conduct life skills and literacy training for women and youth in coordination with the Duhok vocational training Directorate.
8. Enrol youth and women in long-term apprenticeships by using melting down process in collaboration with the private sector.
9. Organize career/job fairs and facilitate linkage to the job market for graduates in coordination with the Ministry of Labour and in partnership with the private sector.

#### Output C.2

Farmers and agricultural employees increase capacity in adapting to climate change.

#### Activities

1. Build farmer's resilience by engaging them in organic cultivation (organic fertilizers production, organics pest control, organic pesticides) with long-term agribusiness training in coordination with the Directorate of Agriculture and the University of Duhok and Mosul.

2. Introduce farmers to new seed varieties that are adapted to the severity of climate change and distribute seeds among farmers.
3. Conduct awareness for the governmental bodies and farmers to promote rainwater harvesting.
4. Provide agriculture equipment for farmers in collaboration with the extension office to be used for public benefit by using borrowing methodology.
5. Enroll farmers in mushroom cultivation and processing compost training and provide the necessary support to establish the mushroom growing field.
6. Conduct agricultural vocational skills training (both technical and soft skills) to enhance the capacity of the farmers and improve profitability.
7. Provide training on soil and water management and climate resilient food production techniques (HIA)
8. Provide group mentoring upon receipt of the grants (HIA)
9. Support farmers in compiling a simple business plan to demonstrate knowledge on income generating opportunities (HIA)
10. Assess market access of farmers products, provide training directed at diversification of production, and promote improved skills on processing and preservation (HIA)
11. Distribute climate adaptive in-kind grant packages designed for vulnerable small holder farmers (HIA)
12. Organize community meetings to facilitate participatory decision making in response to localized effects of climate change (HIA)
13. Conduct additional training on ensuring the sustainability of the projects that support climate resilience on community level (HIA)
14. Conduct regular visits by international dryland experts are incorporated in the complete line of activities (HIA)

### Output C.3

Government entities have increased capacity in implementing inclusive, quality, and market-relevant vocational training programs.

#### Activities

1. Build capacity of government vocational training centers in Mosul and Duhok by providing capacity building training and ToT sessions as part of transition strategy.
2. Identify vocational training centers in coordination with MoLSA and provide necessary equipment, tools, raw materials to conduct vocational training programs in Mosul and Duhok as part of transition strategy.
3. Provide technical assets to build extension labs in the Directorate of Agriculture in Duhok and Ninawa.
4. Build the capacity of local governmental entities to digitalize their working environment (zero paper) and provide necessary assets.

### Output D.1

ACT members and local partners have increased their capacity to conduct effective advocacy efforts.

#### Activities

1. Conduct advocacy trainings on key advocacy issues (climate change, gender justice, discrimination and exclusion, etc.) with all local implementing partners.
2. Support DPOs in carrying out their programmatic activities and build their capacity in quality implementation.
3. Support local partners in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
4. Implement joint advocacy efforts on climate change and the rights of women, PwD and marginalized groups.

### Output E.1

ACT members have improved accountability mechanisms, including CRMs.

#### Activities

1. Ensure effective visibility and awareness of ACT member programming among community members in the areas of operation.
2. Establish effective CRMs in all areas of operation and ensure community members know how to share their feedback.

3. Train ACT members in CHS and complete the CHS self-assessment.
4. Build capacity of ACT members staff in CoC, PSEA, CRM and other key accountability areas.
5. Ensure effective security risk management plans are in place for all areas of operation.

#### **Output E.2**

ACT members effectively coordinate among ACT and non-ACT actors

#### **Activities**

1. Participate in relevant coordination mechanisms with ACT and non-ACT actors, especially post-transition from the humanitarian architecture.
2. Conduct a gender impact assessment across ACT member programming.  
Organize opportunities for cross-sharing and learning to improve quality programming and impact.

### ***Exit strategy***

This project provides durable solutions integrating protection, livelihoods, WASH, advocacy, climate change, social cohesion and food security interventions by building capacity of duty bearers, strengthening local coordination mechanisms, increasing access to services and improving economic opportunities and self-reliance. ACT members will develop an exit strategy as part of their capacity building and sustainability strategy to ensure smooth transitions out of the communities where work takes place. Working in close collaboration with local structures and institutions at all phases of the project implementation is fundamental to the ACT members' capacity building strategy, the localization agenda, and will ensure the successful handover of project activities. Upon the phasing out of the project, local authorities, service providers and community structures will be in a better position to continue with the activities. For example, to ensure the sustainability of GBV prevention activities, LWF will work closely with the local governments, community leaders and committees to strengthen GBV protection mechanisms and services through locally run community protection centers, and develop and implement comprehensive protocols and referral pathways. Project activities were also designed based on local community priorities which will ensure continuation through local community support.

The proposed activities are designed to increase the participation of community members, particularly women and youth from marginalized communities, in leadership and advocacy in their communities. With this approach, LWF Iraq will ensure that the community members are better equipped to be actors with their own agency, not only making the project activities their own but also building skills they can use for self-determination to advocate for the rights of their communities for the long term. In addition, by including duty bearers in the activities, capacity will be built so that they are more aware and better able to fulfill their obligations to bring more lasting impact into the future. For HIA, permaculture lifestyles will assist people in gaining greater experience with the effect of sustainable and long-term agriculture by utilizing natural resources. Furthermore, because the property was provided by the church, the farm will always be available for individuals to work on and get further experience. The proposed project builds off of the success of the previous years' implementation and now brings a capacity building approach to strengthen the organizational systems of local partners and also strengthen the systems, mechanisms, and accountability of the local government.

Finally, the exit plans and strategy will be prepared jointly with communities and local government bodies, which will ensure proper handover and sustainability. LWF Iraq and HIA will continue to work in close collaboration community members, community leaders, local authorities, and local partners throughout the project implementation to ensure a participatory approach and overall sustainability.

## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### ***Implementation Approach***

The requesting members LWF and HIA have been implementing projects in Iraq (KRI and Federal Iraq) since the start of 2015 and 2018, respectively. Their main focus areas are in the sectors of WASH, Livelihoods (including food security and agriculture), Protection, Social Cohesion, Education, and Health. Drawing on the ACT Alliance's wide capabilities, this Appeal seeks to address the numerous needs of the displaced population and returnees in a sustainable manner through promoting durable solutions and the humanitarian-peace-

development nexus. The immediate needs such as access to WASH services, food security, protection and social cohesion, addressing SGBV and livelihood opportunities will contribute to returnees, 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, psychosocial support and income generation activities will provide life skills needed to rebuild relations, restart enterprises and create new employment opportunities and peaceful coexistence.

Under this Appeal, LWF Iraq will provide a cross-sectoral approach including WASH, protection and social cohesion, and livelihoods components as these are all required facets to achieve durable solutions. Importantly, activities will be based on a gender analysis and linked to protection needs and rights, especially of GBV survivors, PWD, and FHH. In addition to provision of protection services and raising awareness on GBV, LWF will promote increased livelihoods opportunities in Duhok, Erbil, Nineveh and Anbar governorates, including enhancement of capacity through vocational skills trainings, linkages with local job market, the support and creation of micro and small enterprises, and increased capacity of local farmers through training in climate smart technologies and the provision of productive assets. Moreover, LWF Iraq aims to link the WASH programmatic area with other areas, particularly targeting the impact of climate change on water scarcity, including efforts to promote sustainable water use and water conservation. LWF Iraq will also support enhancement of waste management methods, aiming to increase recycling opportunities and culture in the targeted areas of intervention. Finally, building on the need to promote durable solutions, LWF will bring an RBA into its programming along with increase advocacy efforts as part of the Appeal activities. LWF Iraq will also ensure to integrate livelihood, social cohesion, WASH and protection program in the same location areas targeted in other institutional and bilateral projects. The integration of different programming will improve greater opportunities for women and members of marginalized ethnic/religious groups and also improve the overall services in the area. This will bring social and economic capital together for synergy and impact.

The approach proposed by HIA builds on strategies from regenerative agriculture, agroecology and permaculture. The implementation methodology follows a mixed structure of direct training, in-kind grant support tailored for both for generating short-term returns and long-term environmental sustainability, and individual and group mentoring of farmers on the topics learnt. HIA is using demonstration farms that were set up to showcase techniques of the above-mentioned approaches, to present farmers how diversification, soil and water management as well as connecting various food production systems can increase their income stability and food security. Proposed primary target areas are Telfar and Northern part Telkief districts of Nineveh governorate, given the ratio vulnerable local and returnee population in these areas (82-87% respectively), lack of livelihood opportunities especially for unskilled labour and HIA's continuous presence and contextual knowledge. This project complements and increases the impact of the demonstration farms. With regular visits by international dryland experts incorporated in the complete line of activities it is ensured that the techniques are trained up to the highest level, with maximizing the impact and also ensuring long term sustainability.

LWF is both self-implementing and implementing through local partners as a critical aspect of its support of the localization agenda, while HIA is directly implementing and working through international consultants. LWF has carried out capacity assessments of its current and potential partners to implement activities for WASH, livelihoods, protection and social cohesion activities. These partners include CAPNI, Dijla Agricultural Association (DAA), BWA, Rwanga, Sheyaw, Hariwan, and AHC.

The project relies on community-led rights-based approaches in order to increase ownership, participation, reduce xenophobia, and ensure the sustainability of change. ACT members will ensure accountability to the participants 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, 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. ACT members will likewise enable and encourage the affected populations to play an active role in the decision-making processes for the project through clear guidelines and practices and also ensure that the most marginalized are represented. All these efforts aim to increase the accountability of ACT members to participants and will ensure that challenges during the project implementation period will be overcome efficiently.

Efforts will be made to deliver services at the nearest point of the target population's geographic area and make sure that all participants are well informed about services available, distributions, etc. Selection of households is based on specified selection criteria, needs assessments and analysis. LWF and HIA 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. Selection criteria will also be communicated to the target population to avoid potential conflict at the community level.

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. This project will engage women, men, girls and boys to participate in the project activities according to their individual needs, priorities, and rights, and rights of the communities as a whole. Before the start of the project, LWF Iraq will conduct a rapid gender and age needs assessment to further refine the design of the activities. Qualitative data will be collected through direct interviews at the household level and key informant interviews, including people with different educational backgrounds, age and gender groups, and results will be disaggregated by gender and age (with special attention to youth) to ensure activities are designed to meet the specific priorities of these groups and all groups have equitable access to participate in the activities. Overall, LWF Iraq will be working closely with the local partners and actors including community faith leaders and Mukhtars to ensure there are opportunities for different age groups to increase and enhance their empowerment in the community and their voices to be heard.

### **Implementation Arrangements**

LWF will take a leading role for the implementation of activities across all identified priority sectors (WASH, protection and social cohesion, WASH, and advocacy) in Duhok, Erbil, Ninewa, and Anbar governorates. Through its vast experience and expansive scope of work, LWF is well equipped to implement the planned response and bring an integrated, holistic approach grounded in community participation and an RBA to bring about durable solutions. Furthermore, LWF has a strong network of long-standing local partners, and will both self-implement and implement through these local partners as part of the efforts to support the localization agenda. Finally, LWF will lead in the advocacy efforts and coordinate among the ACT forum members and local partners to engage in these initiatives at local and national levels.

HIA will focus its activities on livelihood in Telafar and Northern part Telkief districts by creating livelihood opportunities in the agriculture sector, with special focus on food security and increasing employment and income generation in the target communities. At the same time, HIA will equip target groups with climate adaptive agriculture techniques that will support them beyond the finalization of the program. To achieve this, extensive and comprehensive trainings will be conducted for selected farmers on water management, soil regeneration and climate resilient food production techniques. Trainings will be followed by distribution of grant packages tailored for both income generating purposes, as well as regeneration of degraded environment. Throughout the implementation, monitoring and mentoring will ensure the effective utilization of the knowledge and that of the in-kind items. Also, as part of the complementarity measure to the individual-level support, at least two community level projects will be designed and implemented in the target locations, providing further opportunities for program participants and reaching out to wider range of community members.

Finally, as the UN cluster system is transitioning/deactivating, LWF Iraq and HIA will be participating in the working groups and Area Based Coordination (ABC) groups in Ninewa and other governorates as an alternative mechanism for coordination among NGOs/INGOs and UN agencies. In KRI, rather than setting up a new ABC, local authorities plan to work through the existing government coordination structure and feed into the general coordination structure. Accordingly, LWF and HIA will continue to engage in these structures and coordinate directly with local authorities and other actors, including municipalities and directorates, to agree and authorize projects as required, as well as ensure no duplication and identify complementarity and synergies. ACT members are also active in the NGO Coordination Committee Iraq (NCCI) and maintain strong coordination with local authorities and security departments to ensure access permission to project sites.

### Project Consolidated Budget

		Appeal Total	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Hungarian InterChurch Aid (HIA)
<b>Direct Costs</b>		<b>2,492,333</b>	<b>1,945,894</b>	<b>546,439</b>
1	Project Staff	451,566	381,056	70,510
1.1	Appeal Lead	19,200	19,200	-
1.2	International Staff	11,710	-	11,710
1.3	National Staff	420,656	361,856	58,800
2	Project Activities	1,516,346	1,286,000	230,346
2.1	Public Health	-	-	-
2.2	Community Engagement	-	-	-
2.3	Preparedness and Prevention	-	-	-
2.4	WASH	497,000	497,000	-
2.5	Livelihood	500,000	500,000	-
2.6	Education	-	-	-
2.7	Shelter and Household items	-	-	-
2.8	Food Security	230,346	-	230,346
2.9	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	171,000	171,000	-
2.10	Gender	-	-	-
2.11	Engagement with Faith Leaders	-	-	-
2.12	Advocacy	118,000	118,000	-
3	Project Implementation	187,500	33,000	154,500
3.1	Forum Coordination	7,000	7,000	-
3.2	Capacity Development	180,500	26,000	154,500
4	Quality and Accountability	82,017	51,500	30,517
5	Logistics	246,691	188,388	58,303
6	Assets and Equipment	8,212	5,950	2,262
<b>Indirect Costs</b>		<b>395,813</b>	<b>342,252</b>	<b>53,561</b>
Staff Salaries		298,659	267,732	30,927
Office Operations		97,154	74,520	22,634
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>2,888,146</b>	<b>2,288,146</b>	<b>600,000</b>
ACT Secretariat monitoring cost SMC		28,881	22,881	6,000
ACT Secretariat management and coordination cost SMC		187,729	148,729	39,000
<b>Total Expenditure + SMC</b>		<b>3,104,757</b>	<b>2,459,757</b>	<b>645,000</b>

### Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

LWF and HIA will be responsible for the overall monitoring and regular reporting of the Appeal activities and progress in line with the ACT humanitarian mechanism. Requesting members will conduct monitoring and evaluation visits to project implementation sites and complete reports in line with their respective policies and in accordance with requirements from donors.

The project will be monitored against the project level indicators at the output and outcome levels. The monitoring and evaluation process will be designed from the very beginning through the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation System, which defines each indicator, how it is measured, frequency of reporting, etc. along with a database for indicator tracking. The data against the key indicators for this project will be collected by field staff and reported based on the reporting guidelines and timeframe to the M&E officer. As part of ongoing monitoring activities, participatory consultations through focus group discussions and KIIs will be conducted with project participants, and the requesting members will take feedback from the community members and key stakeholders into account for refining future activities and overall learning. Monthly activity reports will be completed on a monthly basis for each programmatic sector and the data will be entered into the M&E database. There will also be functional complaints handling systems at the community level (refer to Complaints mechanism and feedback section).

The appointed project team will review and discuss key findings and lessons learned in regular program coordination meetings. LWF and HIA will ensure documentation of learning for sharing with relevant stakeholders and the documentation of evidence with the ACT Iraq forum for advocacy purposes.

In addition, an overall joint internal appeal evaluation with support from ACT Secretariat will be conducted at the end of the project period. This evaluation will be aimed to evaluate inputs and activities to identify the



contribution to outputs and outcomes, as well as impact in terms of strengthening the local capacities, to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation process.

Interim and final financial and narrative reports will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance and will be in conformity with ACT policies. During the implementation period, Situation Reports will also be prepared on a regular basis. The project will be financially audited by independent auditing companies per each of the ACT members' policies. Finally, it is planned that the ACT Secretariat will conduct a monitoring visit to the Appeal project locations once every year based on the agreed upon ToR.

### **Safety and Security plans**

LWF and HIA are based in KRI and are implementing in KRI and Federal Iraq governorates (Duhok, Erbil, Nineveh, and Anbar). Because of the significant distance from KRI to field locations and the presence of organized armed groups throughout Iraq, members' staff may face kidnapping, theft, assault or robbery. Due to the quick changing security and political 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. Airstrikes have also impacted the areas of operation.

To mitigate these risks, effective planning will take place before going to the field and all established SoPs will be followed by staff. Security officers will assess the route and area for the latest security incidents and any information there may be an imminent attack. ACT members maintain regular contact with INSO and relevant authorities for up-to-date security information and advice. They will also ensure the location is accessible and make sure that members have valid security permission for implementation areas. Security staff will also ensure that project staff avoid political discussions and respect community culture, and that authorities and community members are aware of LWF and HIA's programming and activities. All activities will be shared with the local authorities before the start date to ensure that staff have access to the most up to date information available. During field visits, redundancy in communication means (mobile phone & GPS tracking) will be implemented. Project staff are trained on appropriate behaviour at checkpoints and with local authorities, and on how to demonstrate respect for each communities' culture. Staff are also trained on how to identify risks and points of exit. All members will deploy a responsible security system to mitigate risks related to theft, robbery and assault. This system will be facilitated by the ACT Iraq forum information sharing.

## **PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

*Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't have one, members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#).*

 Yes

 No

*As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.*

### **Code of Conduct**

Every ACT member organisation and the ACT Secretariat have a responsibility to ensure that all staff are aware of the ACT Code of Conduct, that they understand what it means in concrete behavioural terms and how it applies to their program 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, also provide implementing partners with training on how to develop their own internal Codes of Conduct.

LWF and HIA will ensure that all employees, incentive workers, contractors, and implementing partners adhere to the Code of Conduct. It has been developed to complement and enhance already existing Codes of Conduct of the member organizations. All employees are required to sign on to the organization's 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 new staff, incentive workers, and

other contractors to adhere the code. LWF and HIA will also provide training on the CoC as well as the CRM and Quality and Accountability to the local implementing partners to improve quality and accountability of their operations.

### ***Safeguarding***

ACT members are committed to creating and maintaining an environment that promotes their core values and prevents sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and are dedicated to promoting children's rights and ensuring that their welfare and physical security are recognized, safeguarded, and protected in accordance with international standards.

All ACT members' staff are required to complete mandatory Safeguarding training in the FABO online platform, covering overall safeguarding, child safeguarding, and PSEA. Completion certificates for all staff are kept in HR files. In addition, LWF has Child Protection and PSEA policies in place which are reviewed and signed by all staff as part of the induction process. Refresher trainings on these requirements are also provided on an annual basis. Furthermore, in 2023 LWF will be rolling out a new Child Safeguarding and Child Protection guidelines and all staff will participate in training sessions to equip themselves around the guidelines' content. Moreover, the guidelines will contain various tools to be used during implementation to ensure that these commitments are effectively integrated into the project implementation, for example through risk assessment and mitigation measures, informed consent processes, monitoring tools, etc. Finally, LWF participates in the SCHR Misconduct Disclosure Scheme as part of the recruitment process, uses a PSEA assessment checklist and regular monitoring of the overall program, and ensures PSEA visibility materials (e.g., posters, flyers, etc.) are displayed in offices and at project implementation sites.

In case of a safeguarding-related incident, all ACT member staff, incentive workers, contractors, project participants, and other members of the respective community are made known of the ways to report through the CRM. All efforts are made to ensure the accessibility of the reporting channels, especially for children, PwD, and with people who cannot read or write, as well as to normalize reporting so that people will feel comfortable to report any concerns even if/when they are not certain they should report. These are then handled as serious cases through the respective ACT member's established CRM processes to ensure they are managed efficiently, confidentially, and professionally.

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

ACT Alliance programming is underpinned by the 'Do No Harm' principle and gender and conflict sensitivity. Needs assessments conducted by requesting members include a gender analysis. Complaints and feedback mechanisms and on-going participatory monitoring will allow for community participation and input into programming. All requesting members apply CHS commitments and standards throughout all their activities.

The project has been designed by following do-no-harm and conflict sensitive approaches, and will integrate a Do No Harm approach at all stages of project implementation, monitoring and reporting. Community engagement and participation were considered in designing of each intervention of the project. At the inception of the project, project staff will be oriented on the local dynamics, power structures and gender relations. The project's impact on the communities will be properly assessed to make sure it strengthens local capacities for peace, and reduce the divisions and sources of tensions that can lead to destructive conflict. Overall, ACT members will ensure that they have substantial understanding of the context and the potential impact of the intervention on the context so that the activities do not create harm to the safety, dignity and integrity of the women, men receiving it, and is provided in ways that respect their rights and does not reinforce oppressive gender stereotypes.

In areas of operation where there is heightened social tension among different community groups, care will be taken to ensure a conflict sensitive approach with appropriate risk assessment and mitigation measures to ensure no harm is done due to activity implementation. For example, the importance of providing safe spaces for women and members of marginalized groups was a clear finding from the needs assessment, specifically for providing case management/PSS and for engaging in topics around social cohesion, with its underlying deep-rooted historical conflict, to ensure that community members, especially those who have been subjected to human rights abuses, are not put at further risk of violence or re-living their trauma. LWF Iraq and HIA will ensure to provide a safe and secured space with qualified trained professionals for participants to engage in order to ensure they feel comfortable and secure during their participation. Moreover, the ACT

members have ensured that the project activities were designed taking into consideration the context and culture of the targeted areas in order foster community acceptance towards the project activities, tailor them to the specific context and communities present in the area, and avoid potential harms.

### ***Complaints mechanism and feedback***

ACT Forum members and their implementing partners will follow ACT policies to ensure appropriateness, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of their activities. Requesting members are committed to accountable and transparent processes for complaints handling. For this reason, ACT members have well-established complaints and feedback mechanisms in place and make sure that all participants and stakeholders can provide feedback, that they are informed about the various channels, and that all complaints are handled in a professional and consistent way.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms in place include a combination of the following channels for receiving complaints: help/suggestions desks, complaints boxes, telephone hotlines, email channels, and WhatsApp numbers. LWF and HIA will also encourage feedback about their work from all stakeholders. Where feedback is a complaint about LWF or HIA conduct, LWF or HIA shall respond in timely and appropriate manner through established mechanisms and procedures. These will be actively disseminated to all stakeholders, especially affected populations, using appropriate understandable language and means.

LWF and HIA will also ensure that their local implementing partners also have the necessary mechanisms in place to receive complaints and feedback. LWF and HIA will provide trainings and follow up support on CoC, CRM and Quality and Accountability to the local implementing partners to improve quality and accountability of their operations.

### ***Communication and visibility***

ACT members adhere to the ACT Communications and Visibility policies, including the requirement to co-brand the response. ACT Alliance and ACT members' corresponding stickers and banners are placed on materials for distribution, displayed on the sites of project implementation, and the ACT logo will appear on staff members' clothing. Where security permits, assistance items will be co-branded with ACT visibility stickers and general project and partner communication information. Should the security situation worsen however, ACT members may have to adopt a 'low visibility' protocol meaning that installations, cars, and other physical infrastructure will have limited visibility until the context becomes more secure.

In addition, the following information will typically be shared with the affected populations: name and contact details of key project contacts; summary of project objectives, activities, timescale, selection criteria; rights of project participants; and information on how to access the complaints and feedback mechanism. ACT members will also pursue active communications with local and regional authorities, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a close coordination is maintained in implementation of the response and clearly defined mandates are observed in the area of operations.

ACT members will also receive support from their respective HQ communication teams who shall assist in the communications work. Press releases and other communication materials such as success stories will be produced to provide updates on the response by ACT members, including in international spheres. Finally, LWF and HIA will support local partners in the documentation, learning, and communications work. The ACT implementing members will capture human interest stories, visualize project reports, and publish an end-of-project material on the overall ACT response in Iraq.

## Annexes

### Annex 1 – Summary Table

	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)																																																
Start Date	1 January 2023	1 January 2023																																																
End Date	31 December 2024	31 December 2024																																																
Project Period (in months)	24 months	12 months																																																
Response Locations	Duhok, Erbil, Ninewa, Al-Anbar Governorates	Ayadiyah, Telafar, Northern Telkief districts																																																
Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
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Targeted Recipients (per sector)	WASH: 45,278 participants Protection/social cohesion: 6,794 participants Livelihoods: 11,960 participants Advocacy: 1,529 participants	Direct livelihood/agricultural support (equipment, tools and livestock): 1,051 participants																																																
Requested budget (USD)	Expenditure: USD 2,288,146 SMC: USD 171,611 Total: USD 2,459,757	Expenditure: USD 600,00 SMC: USD 45,000 Total: USD 645,000																																																

## Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

### Principal Threats:

Threat 1: ISIS attack (i.e., shooting or detonation of explosives)

Threat 2: Airstrikes/missile strikes

Threat 3: Detainment by security forces/militias

Threat 4: Religious and ethnic conflict

Threat 5: Car accident

*Place the above listed threats in the appropriate corresponding box in the table below. For more information on how to fill out this table please see the ACT Alliance Security Risk Assessment Tool (<http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-security-risk-assessment-tool/>)*

<i>Impact</i> <i>Probability</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
<b>Very likely</b>	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.
<b>Likely</b>	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	High - Car accident.	Very high Click here to enter text.
<b>Moderately likely</b>	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium - Religious and ethnic conflict.	High - Detainment by security forces/militias.	High - Airstrikes/missile strikes.
<b>Unlikely</b>	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	Medium - ISIS attack.
<b>Very unlikely</b>	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.