

2016

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

DEC 2015



IRAQ

TOTAL POPULATION
OF IRAQ

36M

PEOPLE IN NEED

10M

PEOPLE TARGETED

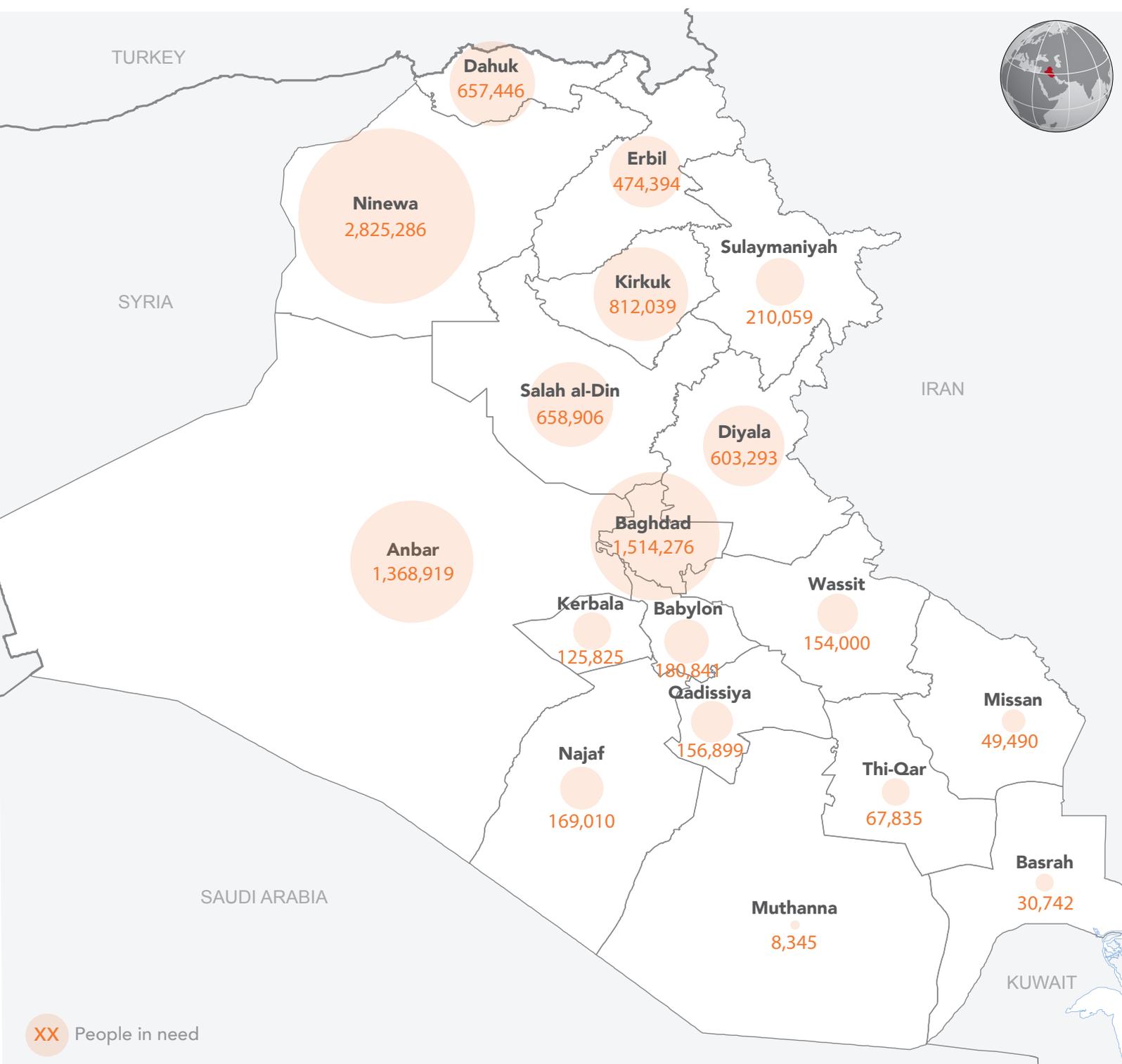
7.3M

REQUIREMENTS
(US\$)

861M

HUMANITARIAN
PARTNERS

188



The designation employed and the presentation of material and maps in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN
COUNTRY TEAM

The conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has had profound humanitarian consequences. Nearly one-third of Iraq's population, 10 million people, need help. Three million Iraqis have fled their homes and 3 million more are living under ISIL control. Countless people have been brutalized in some of the most horrific violence in the world. The situation of women and children, including those who have been captured and enslaved, is heartbreaking.

Parties to the conflict are regularly violating human rights and international humanitarian law. Indiscriminate bombing, killing, abduction, rape, looting and expulsion are common in hard-hit areas and sectarian violence is threatening to tear communities apart, undermining national reconciliation, perhaps for generations.

Families throughout Iraq are struggling to find jobs and to secure housing, decent health care, food and safe drinking water. Two million children are out of school and in a country with once high human development indicators, poverty is rising sharply, and quickly. In the Kurdistan Region, where 1 million Iraqis have found safety, unemployment is creating serious economic and social hardship. The cholera outbreak in August confirmed what many fear—that Iraq's public and social infrastructure is collapsing, putting peoples' lives at extreme risk.

A truly impressive national effort involving the Government, civil society and countless communities has been mounted to address the crisis. The Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government have provided aid, coordinated assistance and have helped to secure the safety of populations who need assistance. The people of Iraq have welcomed displaced persons into their homes and communities and local groups and religious organizations have worked tirelessly to provide shelter, care and support.

During 2015, the Humanitarian Country Team supported the national effort, preparing one of the most highly prioritized appeals launched in the region. Partners, supported generously by donors, have worked around the clock to reach people under siege, help newly displaced seek safety, provide life-saving support to families at extreme risk, and deliver assistance to returnees.

Unfortunately, all indicators point to a worsening situation. Iraq, a country devastated by years of violence and conflict, is experiencing triple crises—a humanitarian disaster, fiscal collapse and widespread, paralysing insecurity. Despair among Iraqis is growing and many are deciding they have no option but to leave their country.

The contributions of humanitarian partners will have a disproportionate impact this year on the future of the country. Knowing this, the Humanitarian Country Team has developed an honest appeal. Partners are not asking for inflated funding in the hope of receiving a portion. Needs have been assessed and the costs of meeting these at international assistance standards calculated at US\$4.5 billion.

Recognizing the enormous security, access, capacity and funding constraints they are facing, partners are requesting \$861 million in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan to help ensure that the most vulnerable people receive the assistance they need. As was the case last year, protection remains at the centre of the operation. The amount being requested is not commensurate with the overall humanitarian needs in Iraq, leaving an ethical gap between the international standards and the packages partners plan to deliver. The appeal does, however, accurately reflect the absolute minimum required to help Iraqis survive the crisis.

THE IRAQ HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

The 2016 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has been developed to target populations in critical need throughout Iraq but does not cover the refugee response in Iraq. This is led by the UN refugee agency, UNHCR, and covered in the 2016-2017 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). In an effort to present a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, refugee needs and representative response actions are referenced in relevant sections of the HRP.

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Reach as many people in need as possible across Iraq

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



Give options to families to live in Iraq with dignity

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Support voluntary, safe and dignified returns

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4



Bridge critical gaps in the social protection floor

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5



Help people brutalized by violence cope and recover from trauma

PEOPLE IN NEED



10M

PEOPLE TARGETED



7.3M

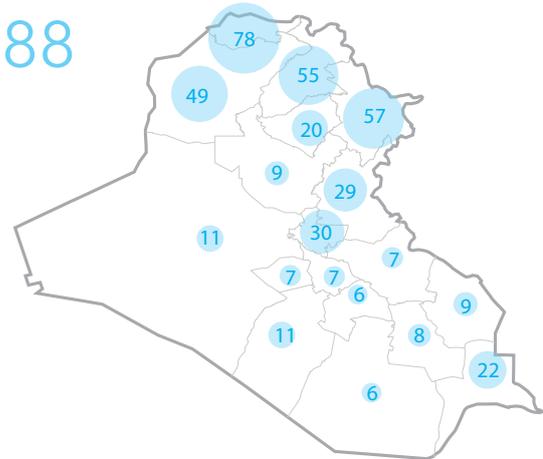
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



861M

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS

188



CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

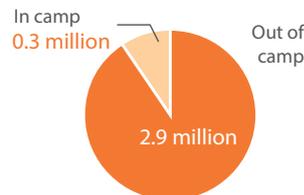
Verified grave violations of children's rights have increased by



from June 2014 to May 2015

Source: UNICEF MRM database

IDPs IN AND OUT OF CAMP



Source: IOM DTM November 2015

POPULATION OF CHILDREN

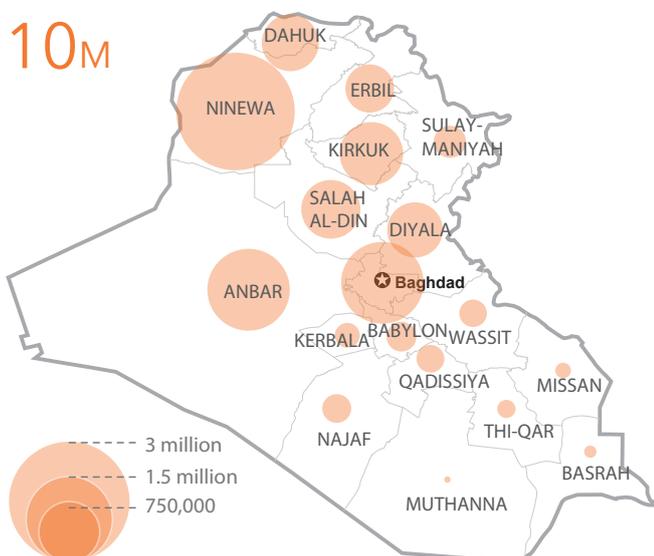
1 of 2 displaced people is a child



Source: Sex and age disaggregated data of Humanitarian Profile, October 2015

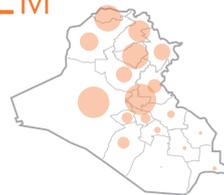
PEOPLE WHO NEED SOME FORM OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

10M



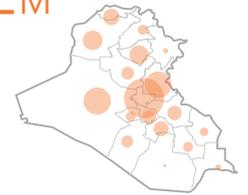
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

3.2M



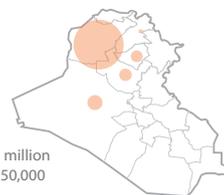
AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES

3.2M



OTHER HARD-TO-REACH PEOPLE

3M



REFUGEES

0.2M



OVERVIEW OF

THE CRISIS

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is highly complex, volatile, becoming protracted and expected to widen and worsen in the year ahead.

Iraq's crisis is driven by unpredictable, massive waves of displacement caused by armed conflict. From January 2014 to November 2015, 3.2 million people were forced to flee their homes in several big waves of displacement, and multiple smaller ones. An additional 1.1 million people were already displaced from earlier sectarian violence in 2006-2008. Depending on the intensity of fighting and the scale of violence in the months ahead, 11 million Iraqis, perhaps even 12 to 13 million, may need some form of humanitarian assistance by the end of 2016. More than 500,000 people are expected to flee their homes during the year, the majority from towns and districts along the Mosul and Anbar corridors. Perhaps an additional 1 million will be impacted by the battle for Mosul. Host communities throughout hard-hit areas, most particularly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), are

likely to fall below the self-supporting threshold, forced to seek aid, even as they share their few assets with displaced families.

With conditions worsening, in many places dramatically, people are struggling desperately to cope. One of the most dramatic changes in Iraq is the exponential deterioration in the condition of host communities. Families who have generously opened their homes and have been sharing their resources with relatives and neighbours are rapidly plunging into poverty. During the past 12 months, the debt burden has quadrupled in Kurdistan and in the Diyala and Ninewa governorates. In numerous neighbourhoods, including in Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk, families are relying on negative, even irreversible coping strategies. Food consumption within the most vulnerable

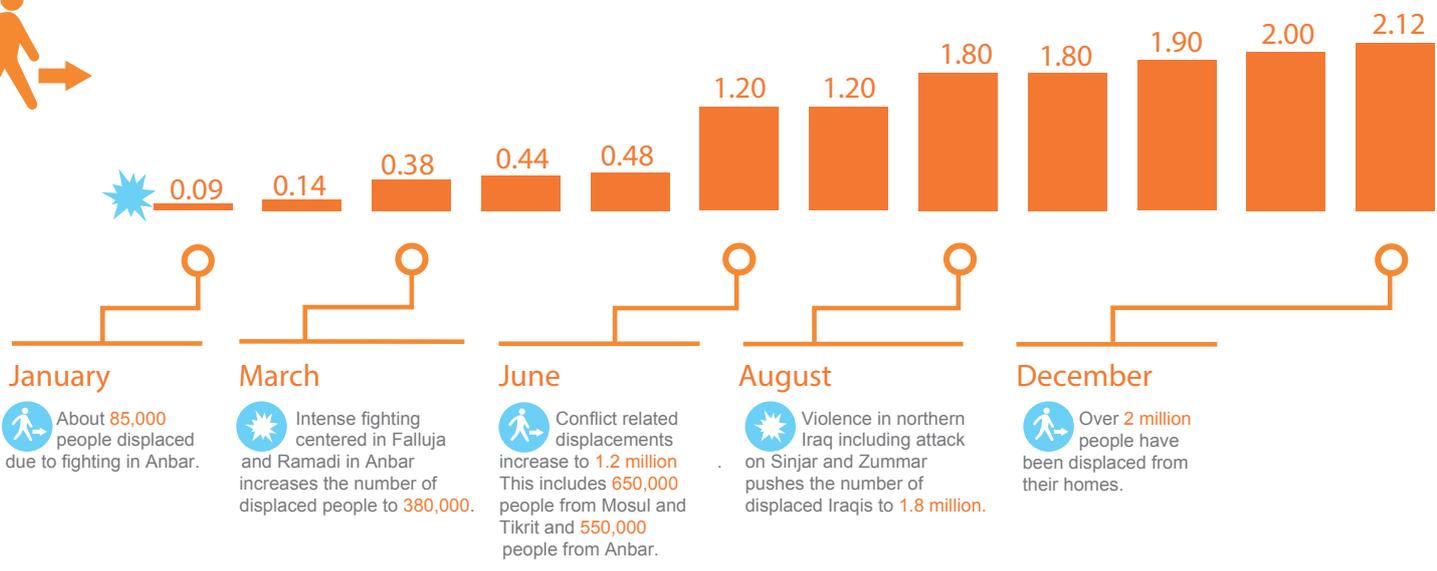
06

CRISIS TIMELINE

TOTAL IDPs

2014

3.2M



families is declining and, very worrying, child labour and early marriage are on the rise.¹

The situation of displaced families remains dramatic. Spread across the country and living in more than 3,500 locations, 85 per cent of displaced people are in debt, most unpayable, locking families into generations of impoverishment and immiseration. Forty per cent of all displaced families still require urgent shelter support, among whom 645,000 people are surviving in unfinished and abandoned buildings, makeshift collective centres and spontaneous settlements. With the social protection floor contracting and unemployment affecting hundreds of thousands of workers, social tensions are rising, in some places sharply. As many as 1.7 million people are likely to be impacted by social conflict.²

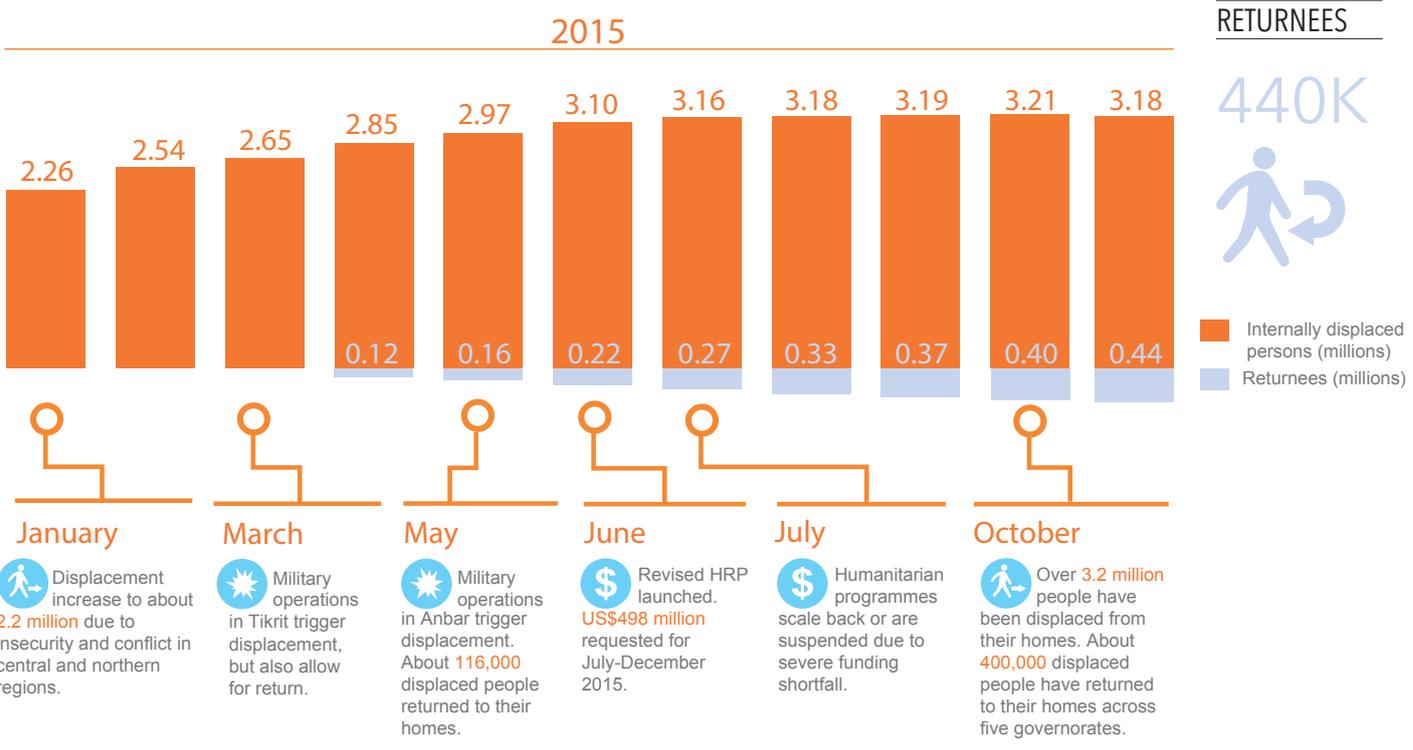
An entire generation of children is at risk. One million school-age children, 20 per cent of the cohort, are out of school. Outside of camps, only 30 per cent of displaced children attend school; inside camps, 45 per cent attend. Children are the most heavily impacted by the crisis; grave violations of children’s rights have increased a staggering 99 per cent in the period from June 2014 to May 2015, compared to the same period in the previous year.

Trauma is widespread, making protection one of the most important aspects of the crisis. Horrific violence, mass executions, systematic rape, and torture are being used against communities in areas controlled by ISIL. About 3 million people are estimated to live under ISIL control. Few are allowed to leave; those who manage pay exorbitant sums and are often forced to leave family members behind to uncertain fates. Gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread and devastating. Families who are displaced frequently lack documentation and restrictions on their movement are commonplace in certain areas.

KEY ISSUES

- Access
- Freedom of movement
- Return
- Emergency preparedness and response

1. MCNA II, REACH.
 2. Population in need calculation, ELSC Cluster, October 2015.



January
 Displacement increase to about 2.2 million due to insecurity and conflict in central and northern regions.

March
 Military operations in Tikrit trigger displacement, but also allow for return.

May
 Military operations in Anbar trigger displacement. About 116,000 displaced people returned to their homes.

June
 Revised HRP launched. US\$498 million requested for July-December 2015.

July
 Humanitarian programmes scale back or are suspended due to severe funding shortfall.

October
 Over 3.2 million people have been displaced from their homes. About 400,000 displaced people have returned to their homes across five governorates.

More than 500,000 people are expected to flee their homes during the year, the majority from towns and districts along the Mosul and Anbar corridors.

The situation in return areas is highly variable. When territories change hands, retaliation against people seen as sympathizers of the other side is arbitrary, swift and brutal. In areas retaken from ISIL, the pace and timing of returns is determined by factors related to security, services and compensation. Each district is impacted by complex internal dynamics, which are mediated and adjudicated by a dense network of officials, security forces and local elites. In some cases, arrangements are agreed quickly and displaced families return relatively soon and safely. In the majority of newly retaken towns, however, the stabilization phase is fraught and lengthy, delaying returns. Although authorities in host communities are expected to continue to provide safe havens, many are anxious for displaced people to return as soon as an area is retaken. Struggling to provide services to their own residents and worried about increasing social tensions, local authorities in host communities are starting to pressure families to return, even when conditions are unsafe, and evictions of displaced are on the rise. Thousands of displaced families feel trapped, unwanted where they are, but unwilling to return to unstable, destroyed towns and villages.

Unable to sustain their families, worried about safety in their home communities, with their children out of school, and faced with limited employment options, people throughout the country are making the life-changing decision to embark on dangerous journeys to leave Iraq. The number of Iraqis who see emigration as their best option is increasing in direct proportion to the number who see little hope in their future.

The Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government have played central roles in addressing the crisis, but will have few resources in the year ahead. The Government's social protection floor, although under severe strain, has been crucial for supporting displaced families, many of whom receive cash grants, food parcels through the Public Distribution System (PDS), health care, education, and shelter. However, persistently low oil prices are crippling both governments. Public revenues have plummeted by more than 40 per cent; investment projects have been cancelled, operational costs are being reduced across all ministries in both the federal Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and payrolls have been delayed for months. Hundreds of thousands of workers are without jobs, including in the construction sector, a major source of employment in the KR-I. Widespread agricultural shortages are likely, with large parts of Iraq's cereal production belt remaining under ISIL control.

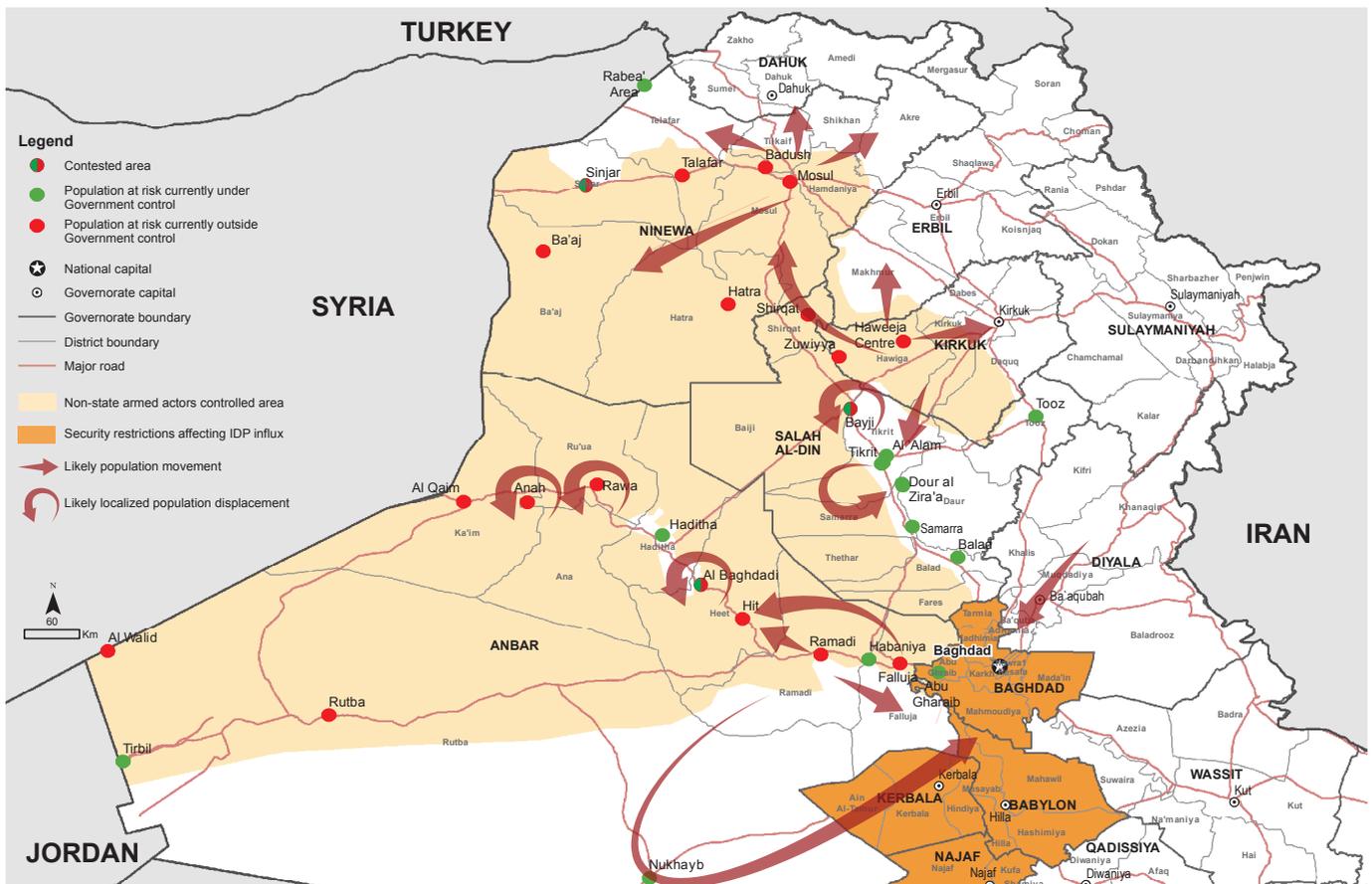
Because of its complexity and breadth, the Iraq crisis requires differentiated strategies. This means that humanitarian organizations must be ready to provide different kinds of support depending on the needs of affected people. Newly displaced people, for example, are highly vulnerable, requiring emergency assistance as they seek safe haven and struggle to re-establish their households. Many returnees are also highly vulnerable, relocating back into towns and villages that have been destroyed, are insecure and where basic services are not yet being provided. People faced with protracted displacement are increasingly destitute; few are able to find employment or generate income and virtually all displaced families are depleting their savings and selling their assets. Host communities are becoming equally destitute, struggling to share their own assets and retain jobs, as cheaper workers compete with them in an ever-tightening labour market. For protracted displaced families and host communities, emergency assistance is not always appropriate; innovative resilience programmes to help families and communities cope with and recover from the crisis are likely to have far greater impact.



SCENARIO

PLANNING

During 2016, humanitarian partners will work under the leadership of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center in Baghdad and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre in Erbil on contingency and response planning. Specific plans for the Anbar and Mosul corridors will be revised in expectation of possible large-scale displacement. Specific plans for Mosul city will also be prepared including potential transit sites and camps as well as humanitarian corridors for people fleeing violence and seeking safety.



STRATEGIC

OBJECTIVES

During 2016, humanitarian partners are committed to upholding and defending humanitarian principles in the midst of conflict and violence and will do everything possible, using the most efficient and effective modalities, to reach 7.3 million people and contribute to international minimum standards of care, assistance, and protection by providing emergency support packages sequenced across first-line, second-line and full cluster responses. The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to:



Reach as many people in need as possible across Iraq, including in areas under siege by introducing new operational modalities to access hard-to-reach areas and continuing to provide sequenced emergency packages to people in need.



Give options to families to live in Iraq with dignity by developing, ground-testing and scaling-up innovative resilience programmes for displaced and host families.



Support voluntary, safe and dignified returns by monitoring and reporting on conditions in return areas and providing targeted assistance to highly vulnerable returnees.



Bridge critical gaps in the social protection floor by providing emergency health care, schooling, water and sanitation, shelter and food packages to highly vulnerable families.



Help people brutalized by violence cope and recover from trauma by providing specialized and targeted protection assistance.

The five strategic objectives for the 2016 operation reflect the complex realities faced by Iraqis and have been adopted in full recognition of the limits of humanitarian action in a context of volatile all-out armed conflict, extreme restrictions on access, deep-running political divisions and the Government's paralysing fiscal gap. The humanitarian community is gravely concerned that its ability to meet the enormous needs in Iraq is constrained in every way, from lack of access and capacity to wholly inadequate funding. In planning for 2016, humanitarian partners have focused on: *reaching* families cut-off from assistance, including in besieged cities and enclaves; *supporting* families whose income and assets are exhausted, knowing that many households may see migration as their only option; *advocating* for dignified and safe returns and helping highly vulnerable returnee families when return areas are secure; *bridging* critical gaps in the Government's social protection floor for brief periods and only for acutely impacted households and communities; and *alleviating* the long-term consequences of brutalization by providing specialized protection support to survivors of gender and sexual-based violence and highly at-risk children.

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the urgency of mounting an operation that addresses the spectrum of needs. In areas receiving newly displaced families, including Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates, large-scale, rapid emergency responses are needed. In areas where the crisis is protracted and families are entering their second and third year of displacement, including in the KR-I and Kirkuk Governorate, a shift from emergency to resilience programming, spanning both displaced and host communities, is urgently required. In return areas in Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates, highly vulnerable families require humanitarian assistance, often for only short periods. Cost-effective recovery programming, most of which will be coordinated and financed through country team instruments, is also required in these areas. The modalities partners are using in Iraq remain heavily impacted by access, security and capacity constraints. In easily accessible areas, full cluster responses, requiring multiple actors, are possible. In hard-to-reach areas, where front-line partners are limited and security constraints prevent sustained engagement, only first-line, and exceptionally second-line responses, are possible.

RESPONSE

STRATEGY

Humanitarian needs are staggering

Nearly one third of Iraqis currently require some form of humanitarian assistance. In the year ahead, this number could increase sharply. At least 11 million Iraqis are projected to require help during 2016. Depending on the possible retaking of Mosul and key towns in Anbar, as many as 12 million to 13 million Iraqis may be vulnerable, forced to seek assistance from the Government, religious foundations or humanitarian organizations. Currently, at least 4 million people are displaced across Iraq including more than 3 million who have been forced from their homes since the rise of ISIL. One million displaced are living in the KR-I, including more than 400,000 displaced Iraqis and 100,000 Syrian refugees in Dahuk. Over 440,000 people have returned to their homes and 400,000 more people are expected to return in the coming months. Vulnerabilities are increasing dramatically. Inter-agency and cluster assessments confirm that 8.5 million people require health care, 8.2 million protection support and 6.6 million water and sanitation. Three million children need education support, including 2 million who are out of school. About 2.4 million people are food insecure, while 2 million people need shelter and household goods. Social tensions are expected to impact at least 1.7 million people, probably more.

Violence and conflict are putting hundreds of thousands of families at extreme risk

Humanitarian partners have based their strategies and this Humanitarian Response Plan on the following planning assumptions. Partners expect that people will flee in large numbers from towns, villages and districts under attack. Smaller numbers are expected to flee from besieged areas, where escape remains extremely difficult. Families who are caught between the front lines of opposing forces are likely to be at life-endangering risk. Partners expect that conditions in return areas will remain highly variable and that in many, if not the majority of newly retaken areas, it takes considerable effort and time for conditions to be conducive for safe, voluntary and dignified returns. Partners are worried that authorities in host communities will pressure displaced families to return to their homes, even if insecure. Partners also worry that sectarian violence is likely, including in return areas, and may possibly be exploited by armed actors. All partners are aware that the Government's fiscal gap will widen dramatically, leading to a sharp contraction of the social protection floor across all sectors. All partners are also concerned that hundreds of thousands of families are falling into destitution and that many Iraqis may feel they have no choice but to emigrate.

Partners worry that sectarian violence is likely, including in return areas, and may possibly be exploited by armed actors.

The humanitarian response operation is in better shape, but is not yet fully on track

Although the humanitarian operation has matured, significant coordination and operational gaps remain. On the positive side, Government leadership of the operation is being strengthened. The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC) in Baghdad and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in Erbil are both functioning, bringing partners together to jointly plan and respond. Meetings between the two centres are also regularly held and joint planning for the Mosul operation is accelerating.

The number of front-line national partners has increased significantly, helping the operation to move further deep-field.

In line with the course correction recommended by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Operational Peer Review, the operation has been rebalanced. Capacity to coordinate with authorities in Baghdad is now in place and mechanisms to address urgent needs in the centre and south of the country are being strengthened. Cluster coordination with ministries is being given increased attention and emergency packages are being synchronized with components of the Government's social protection floor. An example of this is the Food Security Cluster, where partners are now discontinuing food distributions and vouchers in areas where the PDS is functioning. Coordination teams have been established in most affected governorates and more will be deployed in the first months of 2016. The number of front-line national partners has increased significantly, helping the operation to move further deep-field. In the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan, 16 national partners were seeking funding. In the 2016 plan, 32 national partners are involved in 10 clusters. In exceptional situations, where all civilian options have been exhausted, military assets are under consideration as a last resort to be used in strict accordance with IASC protocols to reach highly vulnerable people with emergency aid.

The Humanitarian Response Plan remains highly prioritized, aimed at delivering sequenced emergency packages to critically vulnerable families. As was done in the previous Humanitarian Response Plan, each cluster has agreed on first-line, second-line and full cluster responses. Mechanisms for reaching people as quickly as possible have been prioritized including the Rapid Response Mechanism, which provides life-saving, light-weight boxed kits to people within hours of activation. Dedicated protection teams, deployed directly to front lines, are providing support to people in trouble. Targeting is improving within clusters and inter-agency assessment tools are being used to determine caseloads and responses. Cross-cluster, integrated responses, particularly in camp settings, are being ground-tested with the intention of scaling-up in the coming year. New thinking is being done on resilience programming, particularly for families in protracted situations, and several strategies, including an innovative integrated emergency livelihood programme in Kirkuk, are coming online. Clusters are introducing and expanding the use of cash modalities and multipurpose cash transfers are being provided to highly vulnerable families.

Access along the Anbar and Mosul corridors, including to besieged areas where populations are known to be in severe distress, is highly restricted.

Although partners are committed to doing everything possible to reach as many highly vulnerable people as possible, the humanitarian operation remains unbalanced, under-capacitated and under-funded. Assistance is concentrated in easy-to-access camp settings, where multiple partners work together to provide full cluster responses to relatively small groups. Large groups in hard-to-reach areas and in non-camp settings, often including the most vulnerable families, receive little, if any assistance. Access along the Anbar and Mosul corridors, including to besieged areas where populations are known to be in severe distress, is highly restricted. There are few front-line partners in these areas and those that are present often operate outside the cluster system. Limited funding has distorted the operation. The key clusters of Education and Camp Coordination and Camp Management have received less than 20 per cent of the little support they requested in 2015, while Food Security, Health, Protection, and WASH each received only about half of the support requested. Food rations had to be cut mid-way through the year resulting in severe deprivation in several hard-hit areas and in July, over 80 per cent of health programmes were suspended, affecting more than 3 million people.

More is being done to promote accountability to affected people

An innovative IDP Information Centre (IIC) has been established. Initially piloted in the KR-I, the IIC now operates across Iraq, receiving and providing feedback to callers. IIC reports are shared with the Humanitarian Country Team regularly and are discussed and actioned by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. Specific problems identified through the IIC are addressed immediately by clusters and structural problems are raised regularly with Government counterparts.

CASH ASSISTANCE: FROM MODALITY TO POLICY

Recent studies confirm that crisis-affected people request cash more than any other form of assistance. As part of a collective commitment to heighten impact and reduce costs, clusters will be using cash modalities for key components of their emergency package. The Food Security Cluster, for example, is providing cash-for-work and vouchers. The Protection Cluster will transfer multipurpose cash stipends to highly vulnerable families and the Shelter Cluster will grant cash for upgrades and repairs. At the request of the Government, the Cash Working Group, which includes representatives from clusters and front-line partners, will be collaborating closely with counterparts to design and ground-test a highly innovative transfer programme for displaced households falling below a subsistence threshold. Depending on the results of the pilot, mechanisms for incorporating the transfer programme into the Government's own social protection floor will be explored.

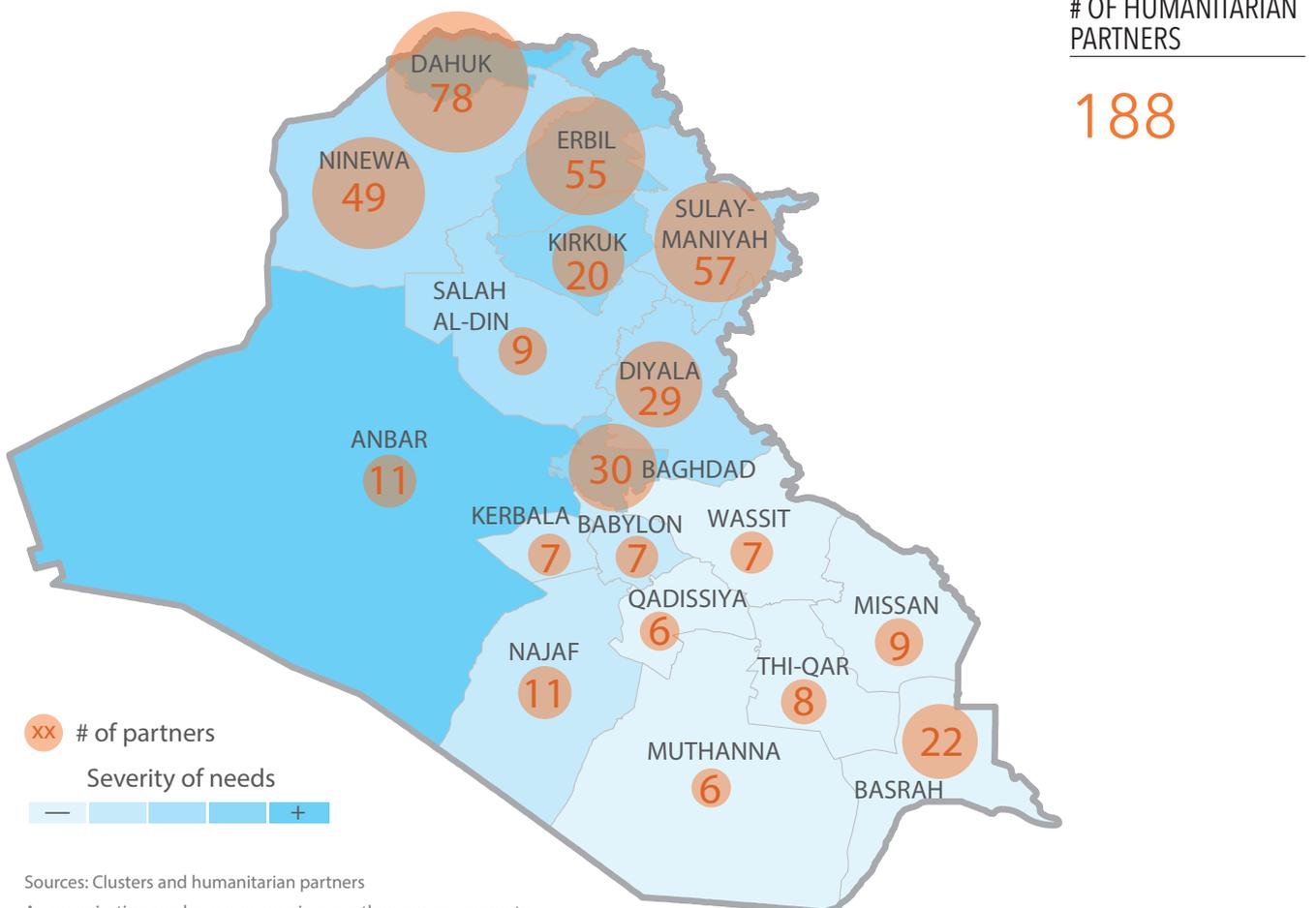
OPERATIONAL

CAPACITY

Although the humanitarian operation is large, capacity remains concentrated in easily accessible areas.

The humanitarian community in Iraq includes a wide network of experienced international, regional and national organizations. More than 12,000 humanitarian workers are operational throughout the country. Fifteen UN agencies, funds, and programmes are part of the operation, working in cooperation with over 170 international and national organizations. Although the rebalancing of the operation to Baghdad has helped to scale up humanitarian responses in central Iraq, organizations operating in the capital continue to struggle with the lack of accommodation and office space in the UN compound, security ceilings, restrictions on NGO access to the Green Zone and delays in NGO registration.

National NGOs and religious endowments continue to have the broadest and deepest reach, able to access difficult areas, including locations outside Government control. More than half of all assistance provided in the country is delivered by front-line organizations, many of which operate outside the cluster system. Major efforts to coordinate with these groups to ensure greater impact and coherence are being made under the leadership of the JCMC and JCC. Recognizing that responding to escalating humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas depends on the positioning and capacity of national partners, the Humanitarian Country Team has made a collective commitment to rapidly strengthen Iraqi organizations and provide them with funding, when possible, including through a dedicated window in the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund.



HUMANITARIAN

ACCESS

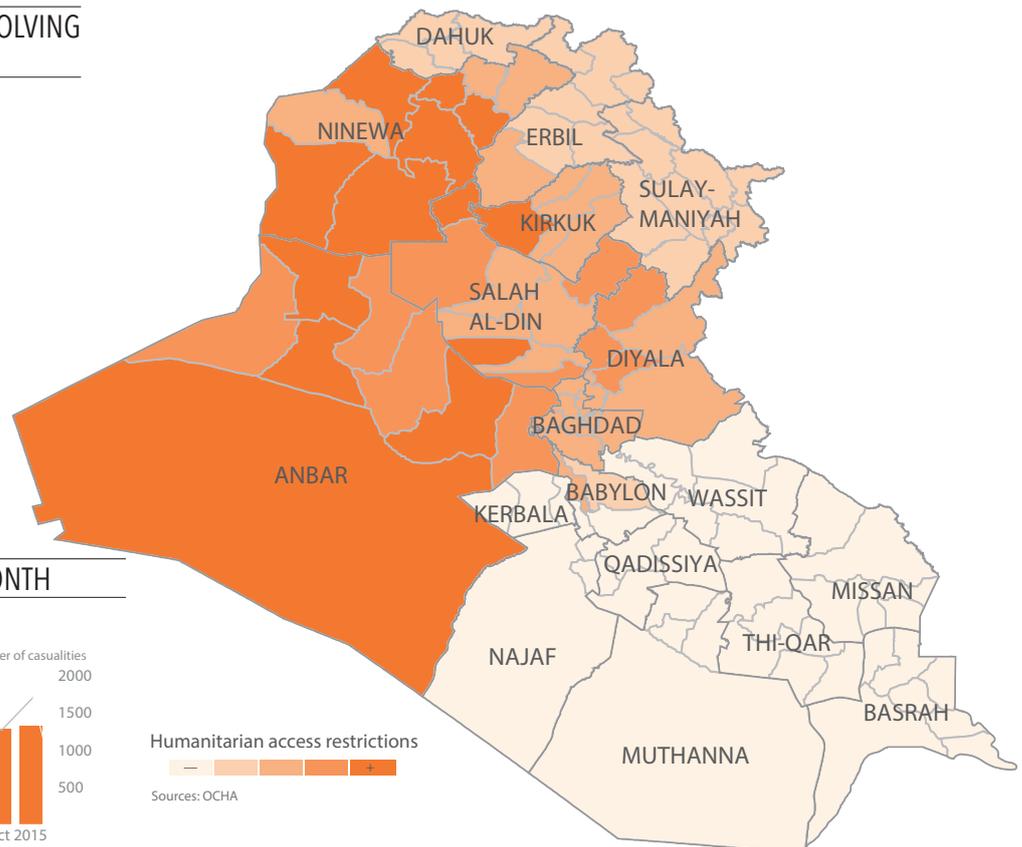
Much more needs to be done to expand access and reach vulnerable people who need help.

Of the many constraints affecting the operation, access remains the most paralyzing. Few, if any, humanitarian organizations are able to reach the estimated 3 million people living in areas held by ISIL, including Mosul and near-by districts in Ninewa, a number of major towns and villages in Anbar, Shirqat in Salah al-Din and Hawija in Kirkuk. Partners are also struggling to reach people in areas newly retaken from ISIL including districts in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. Besieged areas are known to be mined and infested with unexploded ordnance. Humanitarian organizations trying to access hard-to-reach areas by road convoys are frequently stopped at checkpoints, harassed and routinely denied entry. Many private transporters refuse to enter conflict areas, or charge exorbitant monopoly prices to move life-saving goods.

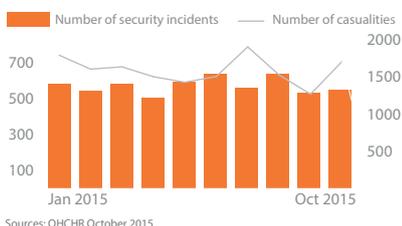
Although local partners have been far more successful at securing access in conflict areas, much more needs to be done to negotiate generalized mechanisms for safe passage. As part of a collective commitment to expand humanitarian reach, accelerated steps are being taken to strengthen the capacity of local front-line partners and to develop relationships with authorities, tribes, armed groups and other key stakeholders across the country. A mechanism to manage deconfliction of road movements has already been established. New mechanisms for mapping and mitigating risks are being introduced with the JCMC and JCC, and more field-level negotiations and day-to-day engagement with parties are planned. A formal access monitoring and reporting mechanism is being established, which will create an evidence base to support negotiations on humanitarian corridors and protection of civilians.

OF SECURITY INCIDENTS INVOLVING CIVILIANS, JAN - OCT 2015

5,700



REPORTED INCIDENTS PER MONTH



RESPONSE

MONITORING

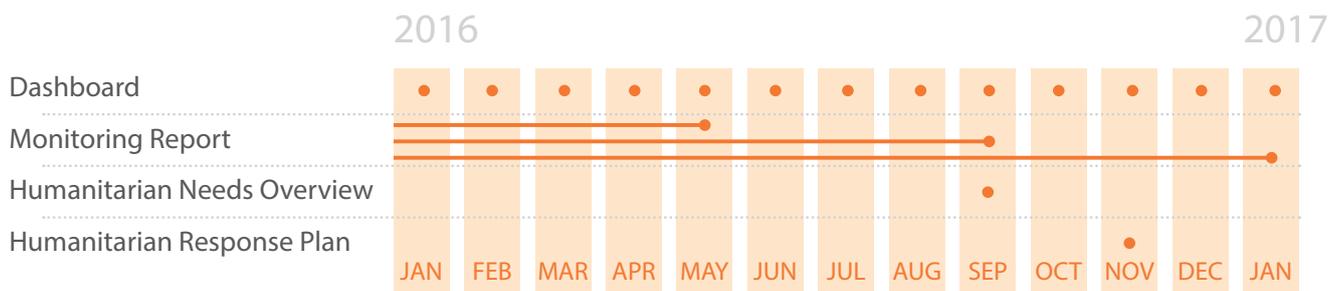
Building the evidence base for better targeting and monitoring is a priority.

Humanitarian partners are taking concrete steps to improve assessments and monitoring. Mobile rapid response teams are increasingly collecting first-hand information, including in conflict-affected areas and sharing it with partners who are using it to mount first and second-line responses. Methodologies for inter-cluster assessments have been agreed and inter-agency rapid needs assessment teams are being increasingly deployed, including to conflict-affected areas with large concentrations of displaced civilians where sustained field presence is limited. Displacement tracking is being used to understand population movements and is being complemented by analyses of conflict dynamics, drawing on the resources of individual organizations.

A monitoring framework has been developed for the Humanitarian Response Plan with clear and measurable indicators focusing on impact and improved service delivery. Using ActivityInfo, an online inter-agency reporting system,

for detailed information on projects, including regional and district level breakdowns of programme delivery and targeted beneficiaries, clusters are compiling and analyzing information for incorporation into a monthly dashboard. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and Humanitarian Country Team are using the dashboard to track progress against the key indicators developed for each strategic objective and periodic monitoring reports are planned for May and September 2016 and January 2017 to ensure full transparency. In hard-to-reach areas, engagement with tribal leaders, local organizations and religious endowments is expected to improve situation awareness and alert partners to critical gaps. Steps are also being taken to evaluate the capacity of partners and ensure that programmes integrate strong reporting and auditing processes from the beginning of the programme cycle.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE TIMELINE



SUMMARY OF

NEEDS, TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



Meeting humanitarian needs in Iraq at internationally recognized standards requires billions of dollars.

Currently, 10 million Iraqis are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. In 2016, 11 million Iraqis are estimated to require some form of humanitarian assistance; by the end of the year, as many as 12 million to 13 million Iraqis may be

in trouble. The full cost of meeting humanitarian needs in Iraq at international standards is estimated at \$4.5 billion to \$5 billion. Recognizing the many constraints present in Iraq, including limited funding and operational capacities, this response plan targets 7.3 million people for humanitarian assistance. Emergency packages, falling short of the international minimum standards, but sequenced across first-line, second-line and full cluster responses, are presented for each cluster.

	TOTAL	BY STATUS					BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED		BY SEX & AGE		REQUIREMENTS
	People in need	People targeted	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled area	Returnees	% female	% children, adult, elderly ⁸	Total (in US\$ million)		
Protection	8.2M	2.1M	1.2M	0.3M	0.2M	0.4M	50%	44 52 4%	70.2		
Food Security	2.4M	1.5M	0.7M	0.2M	0.5M	0.1M	52%	46 50 4%	238.9		
Health	8.5M	7.1M	2.9M	2.5M	0.9M	0.8M	52%	44 53 3%	83.7		
WASH ¹	6.6M	2.9M	1.2M	0.7M	0.6M	0.4M	51%	47 50 3%	80.7		
Shelter / NFIs	2.0M	1.1M	1.0M	0.0M	0.0M	0.1M	55%	45 50 5%	179.6		
CCCM ²	1.7M	0.4M	0.4M	0.0M	0.0M	0.0M	53%	47 47 6%	14.5		
Education	3.3M	1.3M	0.7M	0.4M	0.1M	0.1M	51%	100 - -%	82.7		
ELSC ³	3.4M	0.3M	0.1M	0.1M	0.0M	0.1M	49%	47 47 6%	26.5		
RRM ⁴	2.1M	2.0M	2.0M	0.0M	0.0M	0.0M	52%	45 52 3%	21.8		
MPCA ⁵	2.5M	0.3M	0.2M	0.05M	0.0M	0.05M	50%	45 52 3%	38.5		
ETC ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5		
Logistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4		
CCS ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5		
TOTAL	10M**	7.3M*	2.9M*	2.5M*	1.1M*	0.8M*	49%**	48 49 3%**	\$861M		

1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2. Camp Coordination and Camp Management, 3. Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion, 4. Rapid Response Mechanism, 5. Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, 6. Emergency Telecommunications, 7. Coordination and Common Services 8.Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years) *Total figure is not the total of the column, as the same people may appear several times **OCHA, Iraq Humanitarian Profile, October 2015.

SUMMARY OF

CLUSTER RESPONSE

 PROTECTION


8.2 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



2.1 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
50% WOMEN, 44% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

**SO1, SO2, SO3
& SO5**



\$70 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



37
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide immediate life-saving assistance to newly displaced persons or newly accessible persons, regardless of location; immediately address the urgent protection needs of the most vulnerable among the population (including women, children, the elderly, disabled, and survivors of torture and sexual violence in conflict); and inform and improve the overall humanitarian response through protection monitoring and assessments.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Deliver specialized protection support through direct and community-based provision of information, legal and community service to women, men, girls and boys whose human rights have been violated in this conflict.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Strengthen the preventive, responsive, and remedial capacity of authorities, communities and humanitarian actors, especially national ones, to deliver protection sustainably and in line with international standards.

17

 FOOD SECURITY


2.4 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



1.5 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
52% WOMEN, 46% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

**SO1, SO2, SO3
& SO4**



\$239 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



13
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Save lives through the provision of emergency food and livelihood assistance to ensure the most vulnerable families have access to food during critical times.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Ensure access to and availability of food, and support the re-establishment of livelihood assets of the most vulnerable families to strengthen their coping capacities during critical times.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Increase food availability for the most vulnerable families by resuming, maintaining and diversifying key agricultural production systems and strategies in safe and stable areas.

HEALTH



8.5 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



7.1 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
52% WOMEN, 44% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO4 & SO5



\$84 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



15
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Save lives through provision of critical life-saving health interventions reaching the most vulnerable people across Iraq.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Support provision of essential health services through mental health and psychosocial support services; essential reproductive health care, including referral systems for obstetric/secondary care; essential nutritional services; support to cold chain systems; promotion of routine vaccination; and ensuring a functional supply chain as well as stockpiling of essential medicines to primary health-care units.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Provide a comprehensive package of emergency health-care services with a focus on transitioning toward support and recovery of the existing health-care system in crisis-affected areas.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



6.6 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



2.9 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
51% WOMEN, 47% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4



\$81 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



30
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide timely, emergency interventions to ensure sufficient, safe drinking water, access to safe excreta disposal and waste management and basic hygiene items and practices, while leveraging local capacity and initiating engagement with communities.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Provide ongoing water, sanitation, and hygiene services to people facing protracted emergency situations by scaling-up service coverage; meeting and sustaining basic standards; assuring continued operation and maintenance of facilities; supporting the local authorities' response; and empowering local duty bearers.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Ensure provision of quality water, sanitation, and hygiene services at humanitarian standards, involving and further empowering communities to influence response and creating an enabling environment to facilitate handover of operation and maintenance to government, community or development actors.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



2.0 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



1.1 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
55% WOMEN, 45% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, & SO3



\$180 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



27
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide critical emergency assistance to newly displaced people, extremely vulnerable individuals and returnees through provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Assist displaced people and returnees living in critical shelter situations to achieve safe, secure shelter.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Prevent the most vulnerable of the currently displaced people from falling further into degraded living conditions.

🏠 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



1.7 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



0.4 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
53% WOMEN, 47% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1 & SO2



\$15 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



5
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide essential life-saving assistance to displaced populations living in all targeted temporary settlement sites.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Strengthen the provision of safe and dignified basic living conditions for people enduring protracted displacement in formal or informal settlements across Iraq.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Enable a safe and dignified livable environment at minimum international standards for displaced people in formal and informal settlements across Iraq.

📖 EDUCATION



3.3 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



1.3 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
51% WOMEN, 100% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4



\$83 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



29
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide immediate access to inclusive safe and protected learning environments that promote psychosocial wellbeing of affected boys and girls.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Support increased access to protective, life-sustaining and quality learning.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Ensure equitable access to education engaging boys and girls and adolescents in learning that promotes social cohesion and builds the resilience of the education sector.

19

🔧 EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION



3.4 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



0.3 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
49% WOMEN, 47% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2 & SO3



\$27 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



22
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Maintain the resilience of displaced people, host communities, and returnees and enable them to cope with the impact of crisis, in their chosen location in Iraq, through immediate access to income for vulnerable families and social awareness, in areas at high risk of tensions.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Build the resilience of displaced people and host communities and enable them to become self-reliant during chronic crisis, in their chosen location of Iraq, through support to community assets, increasing access to regular income and opening channels for dialogue.

➔ RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM



2.1 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



2.0 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
52% WOMEN, 45% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1



\$22 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



13
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Save lives of families who are on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines through provision of emergency supplies within 72 hours of trigger for response.

👛 MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



2.5 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



0.3 million
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE
50% WOMEN, 45% CHILDREN

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:
SO1, SO2 & SO3



\$39 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



11
PARTNERS INCLUDED

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Empower returnees and newly displaced people to meet their critical needs through an emergency one-off cash transfer.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Support extremely vulnerable households to meet their critical needs through multi-month cash transfers.

📶 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



\$1.5 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



1
PARTNER INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:
SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4 & SO5

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Provide reliable security telecommunications and data connectivity services to humanitarian partners to improve the operational and security environment for staff and assets.

🚚 LOGISTICS



\$2.4 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



1
PARTNER INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:
SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4 & SO5

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Support an effective humanitarian logistics response by providing logistics coordination and information management services to the humanitarian community.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Ensure uninterrupted delivery of relief assistance by augmenting humanitarian actors' capacities through the provision of emergency storage and transport, and emergency airlift.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Strengthen the humanitarian community's ability to save lives and address needs through timely and reliable logistics services and information.

✂️ COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



\$19.5 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



8
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:
SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4 & SO5

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Support national and international organizations' rapid response to new displacement, returns or other emergency events by establishing a flexible field coordination mechanism able to facilitate the response in different operational areas.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Implement core processes and structures for humanitarian action and strengthened coordination with the JCMC and JCC.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Expand access and information management structures.

PART II: KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ



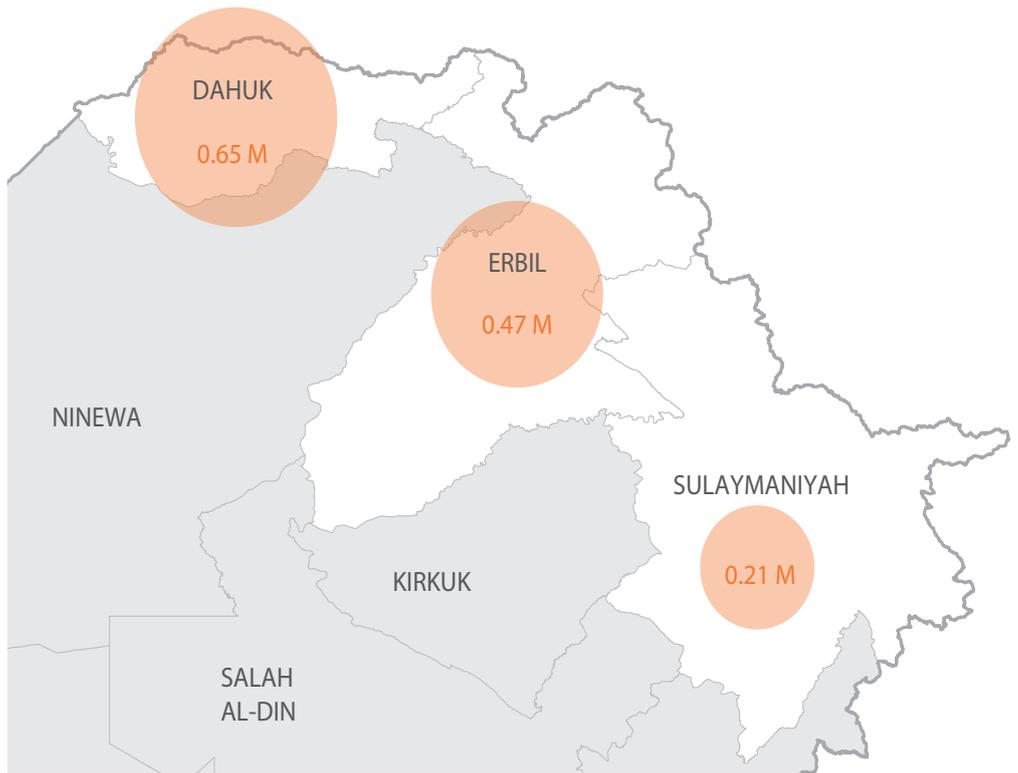
The Humanitarian Response Plan at a glance	22
Overview of the crisis	23
Overview of people in need	24
Summary of cluster response	25

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

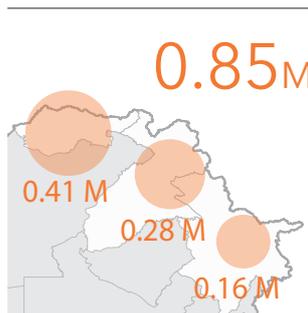
PEOPLE IN NEED	 1.33M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	 328M
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1	 Reach as many people in need as possible across Iraq
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2	 Give options to families to live in Iraq with dignity
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3	 Support voluntary, safe and dignified returns
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4	 Bridge critical gaps in the social protection floor
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5	 Help people brutalized by violence cope and recover from trauma

PEOPLE WHO NEED SOME FORM OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

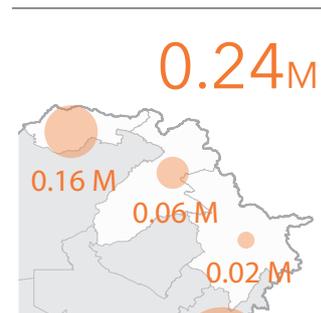


STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4	 Bridge critical gaps in the social protection floor
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5	 Help people brutalized by violence cope and recover from trauma

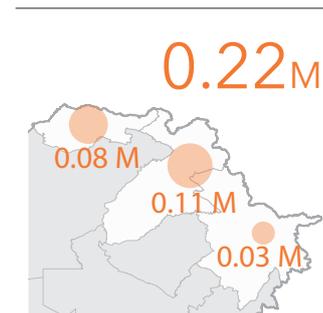
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE



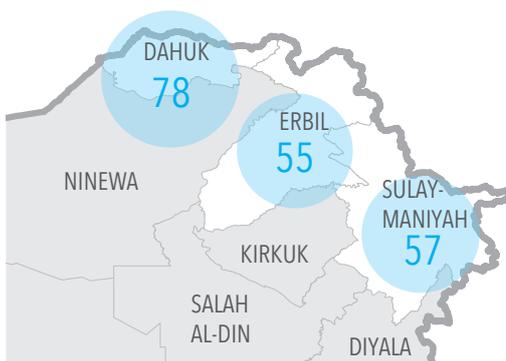
AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES



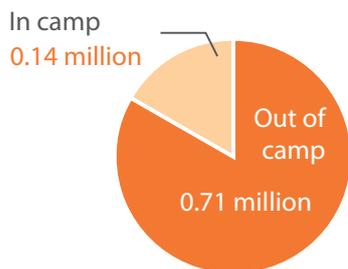
REFUGEES



OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS



IDPs IN AND OUT OF CAMP



Source: IOM DTM October 2015

POPULATION OF CHILDREN

1 of 2 displaced people is a child



Source: Sex and age disaggregated data of Humanitarian Profile, October 2015

OVERVIEW OF

THE CRISIS

One million displaced persons and 250,000 Syrian refugees have been provided safety and assistance in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Nearly 30 per cent of all of the Iraqis who have fled their homes in Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates since January 2014 have been welcomed into the KR-I. Although Kurdish authorities have made impressive, generous efforts to support these families, the impact of the influx cannot be underestimated; one of every six residents in the KR-I is displaced and in some districts, the ratio is one in three.

The protracted nature of the crisis, now entering its third year, is changing the dynamic of support. In recent months, faced with a crippling fiscal deficit, the regional government has struggled to provide employment and basic public services for both resident communities and displaced families. The steep drop in oil revenue, driven by historically low prices, has led to a spike in public debt. Salaries are in arrears and all public investment projects have been halted. More than 150,000 workers employed on these projects are now without jobs. Recovering from the impact of the crisis is expected to take years, if not a generation. A 2015 report issued jointly by the World Bank and Kurdistan Regional Government estimated that US\$1.4 billion in additional spending, above the KRG's budget, is required to stabilize the region¹.

Income levels across the region are plummeting, putting displaced and resident families at extreme risk of impoverishment. In a region which only a few years ago was experiencing very high growth rates, poverty has more than doubled in the KR-I in the past two years. The displaced have been particularly hard-hit; although many have been struggling to survive on savings, personal resources are now exhausted, forcing hundreds of thousands of families to rely on outside assistance, and where this is inadequate, on negative coping strategies. Job losses are leading to serious economic hardship among both resident and displaced families and are likely to ignite unrest, unless steps are taken to protect incomes.

Food insecurity remains one of the most worrying aspects of the crisis. More than 765,000 people in KR-I are estimated to require food assistance. The Public Distribution System (PDS), although operational, is not functioning optimally. Many families are unregistered and deliveries, particularly in areas where the overall population has increased sharply, are impacted by the shortages. Large tracts of prime agricultural land and many grain silos are currently under the control of armed groups, including ISIL, contributing to countrywide cereal shortages and a sharp rise in the cost of basic food commodities.

Public services are overwhelmed, affecting both resident and displaced communities. The health system is over-subscribed, leading to serious concerns that a health emergency may erupt and quickly spread. More than 325,000 school-age children from displaced and refugee families are unable to access education and thousands of Kurdish families are worried that education levels are falling as resources dwindle. Although many displaced people have been able to secure shelter, more than 240,000 are living in abandoned, unfinished or public buildings. Their conditions are some of the worst in the region.

1. World Bank (2015), KRI: Assessing the Economic and Social Impact of the Syrian Crisis and ISIS.

OVERVIEW OF

PEOPLE IN NEED

Dahuk Governorate

Dahuk hosts one of the largest concentrations of displaced people in Iraq. More than 400,000 displaced Iraqis, the third largest concentration countrywide, are currently living in the four districts of Amedi, Dahuk, Sumel and Zakho. An additional 150,000 are living in the neighboring districts of Akre, Bardarash, and Shikhan in Ninewa Governorate, directly supported by Dahuk authorities. Many of the displaced now in Dahuk originate from Mosul and Sinjar districts; a large number are Yazidi and highly vulnerable. Dahuk is also providing safe haven for 100,000 Syrian refugees.

Displaced families are living in both camp and non-camp settings. More than 190,000 displaced people are currently living in 17 camps; an additional camp is under construction and will open shortly. Half of the refugees in the governorate are also living in camps. Approximately two-thirds of displaced families are outside camps, living in either rented accommodation or unfinished buildings. Municipalities hosting large concentrations of displaced persons, including Zakho, Sumel and Dahuk City, have made major efforts to provide basic services for both displaced and resident populations; budget gaps and high demand for services, however, are eroding their quality and provision.

Dahuk remains a major humanitarian hub with close to 100 organizations supporting the provincial administration in addressing key needs in and out of camps. With the crisis entering its third year, funding for second-line and full cluster packages is required. This is particularly the case for WASH programmes, including network maintenance and solid waste management, and for health programmes, which are impacted by shortages of human resources and equipment.

Erbil Governorate

Erbil is host to over 330,000 displaced people, the fifth largest concentration in the country. The majority of displaced people in Erbil arrived during two major waves of displacement in 2014: first in June-July and then again in August, primarily from Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. Erbil has also received 100,000 newly displaced people originating from Anbar since April 2015. Close to 60 per cent of displaced families are from Sunni Arab communities. Thirty per cent are Christian Assyrian or Chaldean; the remainder are from Shia Arab, Yazidi, Kaka'i and Shabak communities. The majority of displaced families live in Erbil District, although families are also resident in the governorate's three other districts. Erbil also hosts an additional 112,000 Syrian refugees, the largest refugee concentration in the country.

More than 70 per cent of displaced persons are living in rental accommodation. The nearly ten per cent who are forced to reside in unfinished or abandoned buildings and informal settlements are particularly vulnerable. More than 11,000 displaced persons and 30 per cent of refugees are currently living in camps in Erbil and Makhmur districts.

As the crisis has become protracted, both the displaced and residents are struggling to support their families. Few displaced people report earning an income; the overwhelming majority continue to rely on savings to survive. Unemployment, coupled with sharp increases in the cost of living, is creating serious economic and social hardship among both resident and displaced communities. The recent cutback in food vouchers is expected to contribute to worsening food insecurity. Public services, including health, water and education, are under increasing pressure. In a worrying new development, refugees previously living outside camps are asking in increasing numbers to live inside, in part because they are no longer able to secure employment and support their families.

Sulaymaniyah Governorate

More than 160,000 displaced Iraqis and 29,000 Syrian refugees reside in Sulaymaniyah Governorate. At the beginning of 2015, Sulaymaniyah experienced two waves of arrivals, mainly from Anbar and Salah al-Din governorates. Currently, 13 per cent of displaced families live in one of five camps in Sulaymaniyah. Three of the camps, hosting 17,000 people, are close to Sulaymaniyah City; two camps are located in the Kalar area, in the south, and are home to 4,700 people. Since mid-May, displaced people seeking entry to the Governorate are required to live in one of five designated camps. With these camps now at full capacity, displaced people have been prevented from entering. A sixth camp, planned to accommodate up to 6,000 people, is currently under construction in Dukan District.

More than 80 per cent of all displaced families live in rented accommodation; a small number reside in unfinished or abandoned buildings. Cutbacks in food vouchers and shortages in health care and education services are putting thousands of families at greater risk. WASH services in some of the camps remain sub-standard; funding shortfalls raise serious questions whether these services can be maintained during the next year.

SUMMARY OF

CLUSTER RESPONSE

 PROTECTION


\$26 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



22
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO5

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide immediate life-saving assistance to newly displaced persons or newly accessible persons, regardless of location; immediately address the urgent protection needs of the most vulnerable among the population (including women, children, the elderly, disabled, and survivors of torture and sexual violence in conflict); and inform and improve the overall humanitarian response through protection monitoring and assessments.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Deliver specialized protection support through direct and community-based provision of information, legal and community service to women, men, girls and boys whose human rights have been violated in this conflict.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Strengthen the preventive, responsive, and remedial capacity of authorities, communities and humanitarian actors, especially national ones, to deliver protection sustainably and in line with international standards.

25

 FOOD SECURITY


\$111 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



5
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO4 & SO5

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Save lives through the provision of emergency food and livelihood assistance to ensure the most vulnerable families have access to food during critical times.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Ensure access to and availability of food, and support the re-establishment of livelihood assets of the most vulnerable families to strengthen their coping capacities during critical times.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Increase food availability for the most vulnerable families by resuming, maintaining and diversifying key agricultural production systems and strategies in safe and stable areas.

HEALTH

 **\$31 million**
FUNDING REQUIRED

 **12**
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO4 & SO5

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Save lives through provision of critical life-saving health interventions reaching the most vulnerable people across Iraq.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Support provision of essential health services through mental health and psychosocial support services; essential reproductive health care, including referral systems for obstetric/secondary care; essential nutritional services; support to cold chain systems; promotion of routine vaccination; and ensuring a functional supply chain as well as stockpiling of essential medicines to primary health-care units.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Provide a comprehensive package of emergency health-care services with a focus on transitioning toward support and recovery of the existing health-care system in crisis-affected areas.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

 **\$30 million**
FUNDING REQUIRED

 **22**
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide timely, emergency interventions to ensure sufficient, safe drinking water, access to safe excreta disposal and waste management and basic hygiene items and practices, while leveraging local capacity and initiating engagement with communities.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Provide ongoing water, sanitation, and hygiene services to people facing protracted emergency situations by scaling-up service coverage; meeting and sustaining basic standards; assuring continued operation and maintenance of facilities; supporting the local authorities' response; and empowering local duty bearers.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Ensure provision of quality water, sanitation, and hygiene services at humanitarian standards, involving and further empowering communities to influence response and creating an enabling environment to facilitate handover of operation and maintenance to government, community or development actors.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

 **\$51 million**
FUNDING REQUIRED

 **16**
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, & SO3

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide critical emergency assistance to newly displaced people, extremely vulnerable individuals and returnees through provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Assist displaced people and returnees living in critical shelter situations to achieve safe, secure shelter.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Prevent the most vulnerable of the currently displaced people from falling further into degraded living conditions.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



\$3 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



4
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1 & SO2

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide essential life-saving assistance to displaced populations living in all targeted temporary settlement sites.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Strengthen the provision of safe and dignified basic living conditions for people enduring protracted displacement in formal or informal settlements across Iraq.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Enable a safe and dignified livable environment at minimum international standards for displaced people in formal and informal settlements across Iraq.

EDUCATION



\$43 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



20
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Provide immediate access to inclusive safe and protected learning environments that promote psychosocial wellbeing of affected boys and girls.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

Support increased access to protective, life-sustaining and quality learning.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Ensure equitable access to education engaging boys and girls and adolescents in learning that promotes social cohesion and builds the resilience of the education sector.

27

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION



\$9 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



16
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1, SO2 & SO3

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Maintain the resilience of displaced people, host communities, and returnees and enable them to cope with the impact of crisis, in their chosen location in Iraq, through immediate access to income for vulnerable families and social awareness, in areas at high risk of tensions.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

Build the resilience of displaced people and host communities and enable them to become self-reliant during chronic crisis, in their chosen location of Iraq, through support to community assets, increasing access to regular income and opening channels for dialogue.

→ RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM



\$4 million
FUNDING REQUIRED



4
PARTNERS INCLUDED

SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO1

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

Save lives of families who are on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines through provision of emergency supplies within 72 hours of trigger for response.

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

 <p>\$8 million FUNDING REQUIRED</p>	 <p>8 PARTNERS INCLUDED</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>SO1, SO2 & SO3</p>
<p>FIRST-LINE RESPONSE</p> <p>Empower returnees and newly displaced people to meet their critical needs through an emergency one-off cash transfer.</p>		<p>SECOND-LINE RESPONSE</p> <p>Support extremely vulnerable households to meet their critical needs through multi-month cash transfers.</p>

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

 <p>\$1 million FUNDING REQUIRED</p>	 <p>1 PARTNER INCLUDED</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4 & SO5</p>
<p>FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE</p> <p>Provide reliable security telecommunications and data connectivity services to humanitarian partners to improve the operational and security environment for staff and assets.</p>		

LOGISTICS

 <p>\$1 million FUNDING REQUIRED</p>	 <p>1 PARTNER INCLUDED</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4 & SO5</p>
<p>FIRST-LINE RESPONSE</p> <p>Support an effective humanitarian logistics response by providing logistics coordination and information management services to the humanitarian community.</p>	<p>SECOND-LINE RESPONSE</p> <p>Ensure uninterrupted delivery of relief assistance by augmenting humanitarian actors' capacities through the provision of emergency storage and transport, and emergency airlift.</p>	<p>FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE</p> <p>Strengthen the humanitarian community's ability to save lives and address needs through timely and reliable logistics services and information.</p>

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

 <p>\$10 million FUNDING REQUIRED</p>	 <p>8 PARTNERS INCLUDED</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4 & SO5</p>
<p>FIRST-LINE RESPONSE</p> <p>Support national and international organizations' rapid response to new displacement, returns or other emergency events by establishing a flexible field coordination mechanism able to facilitate the response in different operational areas.</p>	<p>SECOND-LINE RESPONSE</p> <p>Implement core processes and structures for humanitarian action and strengthened coordination with the JCC.</p>	<p>FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE</p> <p>Expand access and information management structures.</p>

PART III: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS



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PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1

1 Provide immediate life-saving assistance to newly displaced people or newly accessible people.

RELATES TO S01 , S03 , S05

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2

2 Deliver specialized protection support through direct and community-based provision of information, legal and community service.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S05

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 3

3 Strengthen the capacity of authorities, communities and humanitarian actors.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S05

CONTACT

Christine Matthews,
matthews@unhcr.org

Florian Monnerie,
protection@drciraq.dk

PROTECTION

Strategy

In 2016, the Protection Cluster will protect and promote the rights of women, men, girls and boys throughout Iraq by carrying out and supporting evidence-based advocacy, providing information and specialized protection assistance according to specific needs, and improving the protective capacities of authorities and communities. Protection interventions will be scaled up in underserved areas, particularly in Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din governorates, and in hard-to-reach areas, including Anbar Governorate. Interventions in non-camp settings will be expanded through the use of strategically located community centres and mobile teams. The efficiency of service delivery will be improved in accessible areas, particularly in the Kurdistan Region. Returnees will receive particular attention. The cluster will strengthen relations with national actors to maximize local capacities and deliver services in an efficient, sustainable way. Principled and needs-based approaches will be ensured.

Minimum package

The Protection Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of three components: (1) responding to the protection needs of IDPs and conflict-affected people—including women, children and those with specific needs—by providing specialised protection services, empowering national stakeholders, and mainstreaming protection throughout humanitarian response of all clusters; (2) collecting, analysing and reporting on critical



information related to people in need, including disaggregated data, and identification of vulnerable individuals for targeted assistance; and (3) advocating with national actors, duty bearers and international stakeholders to respect and promote protection standards and ensure accountability for grave rights violations.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response identifies and responds to critical protection needs, such as imminent and serious risks to the life and security of people fleeing conflict. The second-line response provides critical services during a protection emergency, through provision of emergency cash assistance to vulnerable families, collection of data to inform advocacy, implementation of quick impact projects in support of voluntary returns in conditions of safety and dignity (where this is feasible and achievable), and integration of specialized services in community centres and mobile teams. The full cluster response provides technical guidance and support to authorities and national NGOs and community-based organizations to deliver a progressively greater range of protection services while ensuring that services are maintained during the transition and engages affected people to participate more actively in their own protection.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	3.8M	0.8M	3M	0.4M	0.2M	50%	44 52 4%
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.16M	0.29M	0.25M	0.4M	-	50%	44 52 4%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$70,209,079					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

Refugee response

The protection strategy for 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. It prioritizes increased provision of services for refugees in and out of camp locations, expanding the reach of services, such as registration, documentation, protection monitoring, legal assistance, child protection services and access to GBV assistance. Mobile teams will be increased and community-based approaches will be strengthened. Protection services for refugees in camps will be consolidated through effective and strategic partnerships. Additional multipurpose community centres will be established in urban areas with a high concentration of refugees, in order to increase provision of services to non-camp populations. These centres will provide integrated protection services in collaboration with local authorities and communities. Capacity and institution building remain a strong component of the protection response.

Caseload targeting

People targeted for protection assistance include internally-displaced people living inside and outside camps, host communities, returnees, and people living in areas outside government control. In 2016, focus will be given to reaching greater numbers of IDPs living outside of out of camp, targeting an estimated 20 per cent of IDPs outside camps that are highly vulnerable due to precarious accommodation arrangements and the presence of specific vulnerabilities. In these areas, at least 20 per cent of beneficiaries will come from the host community. IDPs in camps remain a priority, due to the high concentration of vulnerable families, with 60 per cent of the camp population targeted. Half of the returnee population will be targeted. Some 500,000 people in non-government controlled areas will be assisted through remote monitoring and delivery of tangible assistance where possible.

Exit strategy

The Protection Cluster's exit strategy is two-fold: (1) strengthen the national legal frameworks to support adherence to international protection standards; and (2) capacitate national structures, community-based systems and stakeholders to increasingly take ownership of protection activities in relation to rights-holders, with a specific focus on women, girls, boys and adolescents/ youth. Cluster members will emphasize the building of partnerships with national structures and civil society to assure the quality of services and uphold 'do no harm' principles. In 2016, all international partners will be expected to specify their plans for making the delivery of services more sustainable, such as through handing over service delivery to national partners in a gradual manner, while building up their capacities.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the Protection Cluster will:

- Provide experienced focal points to support all other clusters in mainstreaming protection, GBV, gender and disability concerns into their own cluster plans through training and sensitization, integration of minimum standards, and dissemination of specific checklists and technical guidance. Clusters such as WASH and health will be supported by GBV specialists throughout 2016.
- Conduct basic training in protection, child protection and GBV to wide range of service providers, including front-line workers, to ensure they have basic protection skills and knowledge.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the Protection Cluster through the following actions:

- Employ safety audits to ensure that programmes and responses are accountable to the needs of people in a way that promotes their safe and dignified participation and engagement in decisions affecting them.
- The cluster's goal is to ensure that 100 per cent of partners in the HRP develop accountability systems to the affected population through functional, accessible complaints and reporting mechanisms, such as the IDP Information Centre and other hotlines operated by Protection Cluster members.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response identifies and responds to critical protection needs, such as an imminent and serious risk to the life and security, as well as safety and dignity, of a community, within the first month of a protection emergency, including internal displacement or returns. An initial protection assessment will be conducted, information regarding services will be provided, and messages to promote knowledge of and access to basic rights – such as safe and dignified returns – will be passed. Emergency protection units will provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable. Unaccompanied and separated children will be assisted with family tracing, reunification, or alternative care arrangements. Survivors of gender-based violence will receive crisis counselling and referral to medical services. Women will receive dignity kits. Assessments will determine the level of contamination by explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices and safety messages will be provided to local populations and returnees. In 2016, the need for first-line response will likely be highest in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. Where funding allows, activities will be also be carried out in secondary locations, such as Baghdad, Kerbala and Najaf governorates, where IDPs have found safety after fleeing conflict zones.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response provides technical guidance and support to authorities and national NGOs and community-based organizations to deliver a progressively greater range of protection services while ensuring that services are maintained during the transition. Authorities will be supported to promote IDP registration, enjoyment of rights, and resolution of housing, land and property disputes in return areas; to clear ERW/IED contamination and scale up mine risk education; and to adopt protective policies. National NGOs and community-based organizations will be supported to provide community-based and specialized protection services, such as case management and psychosocial support for child protection and GBV. Affected people will also be engaged to participate more actively in their own protection, using mass information and community mobilization to strengthen social ties and promote resilience. The full cluster response focuses on areas where IDPs have been concentrated for extended periods, including the Kurdistan Region, Kirkuk, and central and southern governorates.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response provides critical services as a protection emergency continues. Household-level protection monitoring will be conducted to identify vulnerable families for emergency cash assistance and provide information on specialized protection services. Data collected during the household-level monitoring will also inform advocacy efforts. Quick impact projects will be conducted in areas where dignified returns have occurred. The cluster will integrate specialized services into community centres and mobile teams to make services more accessible, particularly in non-camp areas. Children will have access to resilience and psychosocial support services to address effects of violence and displacement. GBV survivors and at-risk women and girls will receive case management support. People with disabilities will receive specific assistance for mobility and care. Legal services will address inter alia registration, documentation, access to justice and housing/land/property issues. Newly accessible areas will be assessed for ERW and IED contamination; mine risk education will mitigate the risks associated with contamination. Security conditions, as well as funding, may limit the cluster's ability to provide all elements of the second-line response, or to provide it to all those in need. Priority will be given to partners starting or scaling-up activities in less covered areas.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO3 , SO5 

First-line aim: Provide immediate life-saving assistance to newly displaced people or newly accessible people, regardless of location; immediately address the urgent protection needs of the most vulnerable (including women, children, the elderly, disabled, and survivors of torture and sexual violence in conflict); and inform and improve the overall humanitarian response through protection monitoring and assessments.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of protection assessments conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection assessments GBV safety audits Disseminate advocacy messages on specific emergency situations 	IDPs, Returnees, People in AOG-controlled areas	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	1,088	2000	N/A	N/A
# of child rights violations verified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and verify violations of children's rights through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) 	All	All	200	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of persons receiving mine risk education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine risk education workshops Deliver emergency safety information 	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	189,000	340,000	170,000	170,000
# of communities in which mine/IED/ERW contamination mapping has been carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination assessments of priority locations Map contaminated areas 	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	164	500	N/A	N/A
# of women and girls who have received dignity kits and improved awareness of GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of dignity kits and information about GBV risk mitigation and prevention to women and girls Deploy mobile teams to provide emergency GBV counselling 	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	73,000	103,500	N/A	103,500
# of children identified as UASC (unaccompanied and separated children) who received support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide family tracing and reunification, alternative family-care and arrangements including community-based support to identified UASC 	IDPs, Returnees, People in AOG-controlled areas	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO5 

Second-line aim: Deliver specialized protection support through direct and community-based provision of information, legal and community service to women, men, girls and boys whose human rights have been violated in this conflict.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of persons reached by protection monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household-level protection monitoring 	IDPs, Returnees, People in AOG-controlled areas	All	260,500	600,000	300,000	300,000

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of persons participating in structured, sustained resilience or psychosocial support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide psychosocial support services including GBV and child protection. Deploy mobile teams to provide GBV, child protection and other services Develop and strengthen local level referral pathways 	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	93,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
# of households receiving emergency cash assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household-level protection monitoring Distribute emergency cash assistance 	IDPs, Returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	24,000 households	45,000 households	N/A	N/A
# of persons receiving specialized services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case management, including specialized case management for GBV survivors Deploy mobile protection units Assistance to persons with disabilities Specialized counselling for GBV survivors Assistance to persons with special needs 	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	21,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
% of IDPs registered by the national authorities, facilitating access to public assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building support to national authorities Technical support for registration Structural support for the registration mechanism 	IDPs, in camps IDPs, non-camp	All	Est. 90%	100%	50%	50%
# of persons receiving legal assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal assistance on documentation, registration, housing/land/property, etc. 	IDPs, Returnees, People in AOG-controlled areas	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	48,640	60,000	30,000	30,000

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relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO5 

 **Full cluster response aim:** Strengthen the preventive, responsive, and remedial capacity of authorities, communities and humanitarian actors, especially national ones, to deliver protection sustainably and in line with international standards.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of persons participating in community-based protection activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to community centres or drop-in centres Organize community-based activities Hold community meetings Establish community groups 	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	167,000	350,000	175,000	175,000
# of national partners contributing to the protection cluster response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach to national partners Mentoring programmes Workshop on specific protection issues (IHL, GBV, case management, HLP) Trainings on coordination and technical collaboration with the humanitarian community (HRP, IHPP) 	All	All	47	60	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of persons trained on legal protection, GBV survivor-centred approach, or child protection approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of community members, NGO and government partners Mentor community members, government actors as well as protection and non-protection actors 	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	-	5,000	2,500	2,500
# of m ² of contaminated land cleared in areas of IDP settlement and return, in cooperation with national authorities	<p>Clearance of contaminated areas in cooperation with national authorities</p> <p>Training of national authorities on clearance</p>	All	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	1,011,869 m ²	1,325,000 m ²	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

First-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
General protection activities	6,248,127
Child protection	3,614,265
GBV	1,225,280
Mine action	1,258,202
First-line sub-total:	12,345,874

Second-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
General protection activities	13,751,372
Child protection	9,385,731
GBV	6,307,400
Mine action	2,122,749
HLP	1,379,660
Second-line sub-total:	32,910,912

Full cluster activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
General protection activities	10,444,419
Child protection	7,996,184
GBV	1,882,820
Mine action	2,485,230
HLP	2,143,640
Full cluster sub-total:	24,952,293
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$70,209,079

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 1

1 Save lives through the provision of emergency food and livelihood assistance.

RELATES TO SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 2

2 Ensure access to and availability of food, and support the re-establishment of livelihood assets of the most vulnerable families.

RELATES TO SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 

FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 3

3 Increase food availability for the most vulnerable families.

RELATES TO SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 

FOOD SECURITY

Strategy

In 2016, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) will ensure that the most vulnerable, food insecure people – approximately 1.5 million people – have access to essential food and livelihoods support. The FSC will provide emergency food and livelihood assistance, enable the re-establishment of agricultural livelihood and livestock assets to strengthen coping capacities, support the effectiveness of the Public Distribution System (PDS), and facilitate the resumption, maintenance and diversification of key agricultural production systems and strategies in safe and stable areas. The FSC will coordinate closely with the Rapid Response Mechanism to ensure sufficient food supplies are pre-positioned in country and regionally and to immediately respond to mass population displacements. Food assistance will increasingly be provided through cash transfers, although in-kind and voucher transfers will continue to be utilised. Partners will scale up cash-for-work/assets activities, targeting people at the household and the community level to improve resilience and coping mechanisms. Medium-term agricultural projects will commence in stable areas to rehabilitate agriculture and livestock livelihoods, and will target vulnerable households and communities to improve resilience, social cohesion and their coping mechanisms. The food security and nutrition status of affected people will be carefully monitored throughout the year. The FSC will strengthen assessments, targeting and post-distribution monitoring and evaluation to ensure that scarce resources reach the most



vulnerable, complementing PDS distributions where possible.

Minimum package

The FSC minimum assistance package is comprised of two components: (1) ensuring food assistance to the most vulnerable, food-insecure families through emergency response rations to people fleeing conflict or through family food parcels, cash assistance or vouchers to stabilized but vulnerable families, meeting 70 per cent of the 2,100 kcal standard and (2) supporting the rehabilitation and maintenance of livelihood assets by providing vulnerable families with essential agricultural inputs, as well as cash for work/assets opportunities.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides emergency food rations to people on the move; ongoing life-saving food assistance to people in protracted displacement engaged in severe, intense and irreversible coping strategies, in complement to PDS distributions; and basic inputs for agricultural production in camps and in returnee areas. The second-line response protects livelihood assets of the most vulnerable and food insecure, thereby decreasing their need for food assistance, and improves food security, nutrition and livelihood assessments, monitoring and

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.2M	0.4M	0.6M	0.1M	0.1M	52%	46 50 4%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.73M	0.15M	0.55M	0.07M	-	52%	46 50 4%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$238,902,522					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

CONTACT

Maria Anguera de Sojo, maria.desojo@wfp.org

Vigdis Gosset, vigdis.gosset@acted.org

evaluation through participatory approaches. The full cluster response provides food assistance to conflict-affected people who have limited means for self-support; bread wheat seeds and fertilizers to the most vulnerable returnees, host community and others to support the wheat supply for the PDS; rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure, including irrigation and water supply structures, in areas retaken from ISIL; and technical assistance to authorities to reinforce the Government's social protection floors.

Refugee response

The FSC strategy in 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. It ensures targeted food assistance in the form of vouchers and cash to vulnerable Syrian men, women, boys and girls. It aims to minimize the impact of food insecurity and price inflation on host communities to promote peaceful co-existence. It promotes male and female refugee participation and engagement. To accomplish these aims, partners will work towards a better-coordinated, evidence-based food security response. Food security actors will advocate with authorities for the inclusion of an agriculture-based livelihood approach for host communities and non-camp refugees as a way of promoting social cohesion and building resilience for future shocks.

Caseload targeting

Out of 2.4 million food insecure people, some 1.5 million people are considered to be the most vulnerable and are targeted for assistance. These people have exhausted their capacities and now engage in severe, intense and irreversible coping strategies, are at increased risk of GBV and exploitation, only achieve a minimum level of food consumption after receiving assistance, and have a significant food consumption gap. Priority is given to people fleeing conflict; IDPs in and out of camps, particularly for the most vulnerable in protracted displacement in the Kurdistan Region and in camps across the southern governorates; and to vulnerable returnee families in hard-to-reach and newly accessible areas.

Exit strategy

The FSC's exit strategy is two-fold: (1) increase the effectiveness of Iraq's social protection floors by providing technical assistance and capacity building to relevant Government ministries to improve IDP registration, increase PDS coverage, and strengthen transfer modalities; and (2) expand sustainable agricultural production by providing technical assistance and support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources to improve its technical capacity in terms of inputs and other agricultural services.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the Food Security Cluster will:

- Work closely with partners to ensure appropriate measures are in place at distributions, i.e. presence of weather-appropriate waiting areas; pregnant and nursing women, the elderly and people with disabilities are prioritised; and the distribution point is close to and safe for beneficiaries.
- Participate in an accountability to affected population (AAP) needs assessment exercise in 2016. Based on assessment results, the FSC will roll out a protection and AAP mainstreaming strategy.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the Food Security Cluster through the following actions:

- Work closely with the IDP Information Centre to monitor beneficiaries' feedback and complaints. The FSC will further provide technical expertise to support the joint complaints committee.
- Conduct periodic training on the inclusion of special groups, partnerships, communication and complaints under AAP.
- Take the lead in implementing inter-agency coordination mechanisms in order to develop protocols and mechanisms for responding to prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse related complaints.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provides emergency food rations – called immediate response rations (IRR) – to people on the move as they flee conflict or become trapped in between front lines and at checkpoints. It transitions to family food parcels (FFP), cash assistance or vouchers to these same families once they are settled in a safer area, for up to three months. Initially, assistance is provided to all families on the move, in order to meet the urgent needs without delay. As quickly as possible, however, assistance will begin to target only the most vulnerable, in coordination with the PDS. In 2016, the need for these emergency activities will likely be highest in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din governorates, as well as in southern Ninewa. In areas of Iraq where displacement is protracted, the first-line response provides life-saving food assistance (through in-kind, cash or vouchers) to the most vulnerable displaced people engaged in severe, intense and irreversible coping strategies. Assistance will be carefully coordinated with PDS distributions, to ensure food assistance is complementary and fills gaps where the PDS coverage is less consistent. The first-line response also distributes basic inputs for agricultural production in camps and in returnee areas as soon as displaced people or returnees settle and where there is land available for families to be able to produce their own food.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response protects livelihood assets of the most vulnerable and food insecure households, including female-headed households and persons with disabilities, through cash-for-work/assets schemes, increasing their self-reliance and decreasing their need for food assistance. Essential agricultural inputs will be provided, including animal feed and restocking of small ruminants. Irrigation systems and wells will be rehabilitated. Horticulture nurseries will be established. Agriculture and livestock related activities (rapid delivery of agricultural inputs for rural livelihoods and income-generating activities, such as seeds, tools, fertilizer, laying hens; seasonal cash-for-work activities; improved sustainable farming and animal management practices; and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure) will be supported. These activities will be aimed at displaced people in camps and out of camps, vulnerable returnees, host communities and other affected people. The second-line response also conducts in-depth food security, nutrition and livelihood assessments and strengthens monitoring and evaluation, using approaches that better involve affected people.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response provides food assistance to an expanded range of people in need, including those in protracted displacement and with no means of support and no access to salaries or the PDS and host communities, returnees, and other conflict affected people with limited means for self-support. It provides bread wheat seeds and fertilizers to the most vulnerable returnees, host community and other affected people to support the wheat supply for the PDS. It rehabilitates agriculture infrastructure, including irrigation and water supply structures, in areas retaken from ISIL. It provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Ministry of Trade, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to improve collaboration on assistance and needs identification and to reinforce the Government's social protection floors.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

 **First-line aim:** Save lives through the provision of emergency food and livelihood assistance to ensure the most vulnerable families have access to food during critical times.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of new IDPs, vulnerable returnees, and people in newly accessible areas assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of cash, voucher or in-kind food assistance 	Newly displaced people, returnees	Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Sulamanyah	N/A	170,000	81,600	88,400
# of people in hard-to-reach areas reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of food assistance 	IDPs and returnees in hard-to-reach areas	Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din	N/A	550,000	264,000	286,000
# of most vulnerable IDPs and returnees provided with food assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of food assistance beyond three months of displacement 	IDPs, returnees	All	N/A	730,000	374,400	405,600
# of families receiving basic inputs for agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic inputs for agricultural production 	IDPs, returnees, host community members	Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulamanyah	N/A	14,000	N/A	N/A

 **Second-line aim:** Ensure access to and availability of food, and support the re-establishment of livelihood assets of the most vulnerable families to strengthen their coping capacities during critical times. relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of IDPs, vulnerable returnees and host communities participating in cash-for-work/asset schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency cash support in return for agriculture rehabilitation-related work 	IDPs, returnees, and host community members	Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	40,000	19,200	20,800
# of livestock keepers of returnees, IDPs and host households with improved income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of stolen livestock or those traded in forced sales 	IDPs, returnees, and host communities	Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Ninewa, Salah al-Din	-	90,000	48,600	41,400
# of food security and livelihood assessments conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct food security and livelihood assessments 	All	All	-	3	N/A	N/A

 **Full cluster response aim:** Increase food availability for the most vulnerable families by resuming, maintaining and diversifying key agricultural production systems and strategies in safe and stable areas. relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of vulnerable people receiving start-up agricultural packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of agricultural start-up packages of seeds, fertilizers, and training through an age, gender, and diversity-sensitive methodology 	Returnees, IDPs	Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Ninewa, Salah al-Din	-	144,000	77,760	66,240
# of people benefitted from repaired or rehabilitated infrastructures and communal productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation or repair of agriculture-related infrastructure, including irrigation and water supply structures 	IDPs, returnees, and host community members	Anbar, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din	-	40,000	21,600	18,400

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

 **First-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Cash, voucher or in-kind food assistance is provided to newly displaced, new and vulnerable returnees, in coordination with PDS whenever possible	26,000,000
People in hard-to-reach areas receive food assistance as soon as there is humanitarian access	85,000,000
Most vulnerable IDPs in and out of camps and returnees continue receiving food assistance beyond three months of displacement	105,700,000
The most vulnerable families receive basic inputs for agricultural production	1,180,522
First-line sub-total:	217,880,522

 **Second-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Emergency cash support is provided to IDPs, returnees and host communities in return for agriculture rehabilitation-related work	4,022,000
Stolen livestock or those traded in forced sales are replaced	4,000,000
Food security and livelihood assessments are conducted through a participatory approach	1,000,000
Second-line sub-total:	9,022,000

 **Full cluster activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Agricultural start-up packages of essential agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) is supplied to vulnerable returnee households (including agricultural training) through an agricultural development sensitive methodology	11,500,000
Agriculture-related infrastructure is rehabilitated, including irrigation and water supply structures	500,000
Full cluster sub-total:	12,000,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$238,902,522

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



HEALTH OBJECTIVE 1

1 Save lives through provision of critical life-saving health interventions.

RELATES TO S01 , S03 , S04 , S05 

HEALTH OBJECTIVE 2

2 Support provision of essential health services through mental health and psychosocial support services.

RELATES TO S01 , S03 , S04 , S05 

HEALTH OBJECTIVE 3

3 Provide a comprehensive package of emergency health care services.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S04 

HEALTH

Strategy

In 2016, the Health Cluster will focus on reducing morbidity and mortality in front-line and targeted areas by providing emergency health-care services, medicines, vaccines and supplies and by preparing for, mitigating and responding to public health risks, particularly communicable diseases. Access to high-impact, essential life-saving health services will be improved for crisis-affected populations. The health needs of women, adolescent girls and children, particularly in health service compromised areas, will be given specific attention. Emergency immunization campaigns targeting measles and polio reproductive health and services for pregnant women to ensure safe delivery will be given special attention. The heightened vulnerability of women and girls to sexual violence during conflict and displacement across Iraq necessitates improved medical services to survivors, including the clinical management of rape (CMR). The Health Cluster will continue to coordinate with the Rapid Response Mechanism, as a critical component of emergency health response including evacuation and care for wounded people in areas of open conflict. Linkages with the Protection Cluster on mental health and psychosocial support and GBV will be further strengthened and streamlined.

The high risk for communicable disease outbreaks coupled with insufficient disease surveillance systems requires robust early warning systems (EWS). Ensuring the availability of life-saving medicines, medical

consumables, emergency health kits, trauma kits and diarrhoea kits will be prioritized. Budget shortfalls have constrained the Ministry of Health's (MoH) ability to provide the required quantities of essential medicines across Iraq. Security, access, and transport challenges have further minimized the capacities for secured warehousing and distribution. Health Cluster partners will ensure gaps in the supply chain of essential life-saving medicines are filled in locations where the Government is unable to meet the increased needs or lacks access.

Minimum package

The Health Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of three components: (1) delivering front-line services, including life-saving essential primary health-care, priority emergency care, emergency reproductive health care, antenatal care, and priority health and nutrition services for newborn, infants and children; (2) responding to disease outbreaks, through timely identification, treatment, and case management of communicable diseases and support of a functional early warning system; and (3) ensuring availability of life-saving medicines, medical consumables, emergency health kits, trauma kits and diarrheal disease kits.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	3.2M	3.2M	1.5M	0.4M	0.2M	52%	44 53 3%
PEOPLE TARGETED	2.9M	2.5M	0.9M	0.8M	-	52%	44 53 3%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$83,739,344					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

CONTACT

Dr. Fawad Khan,
khanmu@who.int

Andrea King, aking@
internationalmedical-
corps.org

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides critical front-line life-saving health services to the most vulnerable conflict-affected people; detects and responds to disease outbreaks; and ensures the supply of critically needed essential medicines, vaccines, medical consumables and emergency kits. The second-line response provides supplementary health services that carry forward from the first-line, ensuring an expanded range of care for non-emergency, but nevertheless critical needs, including a functional supply chain, pre-positioning of essential medicines covering chronic diseases and expanded vaccination programme provided at primary health-care units. The full cluster response provides a broader range of basic health-care services to a wider range of people in need, enhances local capacities on disease outbreak early detection and response; and ensures the continuum of supply chain of essential medicines and vaccination.

Refugee response

The Health Cluster strategy in 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. Comprehensive primary health-care services are jointly provided to all refugees –in camp and non-camp settings–by the Directorate of Health (DoH) and humanitarian actors, ensuring access to curative, preventive and promotional services including maternal and child health care. The comprehensive package includes the provision of primary health care, immunization, reproductive health, growth monitoring and mental health.

Caseload targeting

The cluster will target 7.1 million people in need of critical life-saving services, including IDPs in and out of camps, host communities with large numbers of displaced people, returnees and other affected communities. Particular geographic areas of focus are governorates in the north and west of Iraq. People living in areas where health needs are particularly severe will be prioritized. This includes people living in areas where disease outbreaks occur, immunization coverage is low, access to primary health-care services is reduced, and the number of displaced people among the host community is high. Cluster targeting was further refined according to the overall number of people in need and the feasibility of service delivery across geographic locations.

Exit strategy

The Health Cluster exit strategy is threefold: (1) strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Health, including governorate-level directorates of health, by renovating, reactivating, and supporting existing health facilities; providing medication, consumables, and equipment; building national staff capacity to manage health emergencies; and strengthening early warning and detection and response systems for epidemic-prone diseases

and routine expanded programme on immunization, (2) support the retention of health staff in newly accessible areas and areas of ongoing conflict by delivering a full cluster response where facilities are rehabilitated and equipped, staff are re-trained and by advocating against violence towards care workers and health facilities and assets, and (3) advocate for adequate support to the Government health-care system through sufficient allocations in the national budget.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the Health Cluster will:

- Include mental health and psychosocial support as an element in the package of essential life-saving health-care services.
- Maintain specific health-care packages, including reproductive health, clinical management of rape, and vaccination for maternal and child health at the core of strategic priorities of the cluster.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the Health Cluster through the following actions:

- Conduct regular follow-up on health questions and issues raised via the IDP Information Centre.
- Develop key health messages tailored to affected communities.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provides critical front-line life-saving health services to the most vulnerable conflict-affected people; detects and responds to disease outbreaks; and ensures the supply of critically-needed essential medicines, vaccines, medical consumables and emergency kits.

Front-line supplementary health services include:

- Provide basic and emergency primary health-care
- Trauma care and referral of wounded
- Emergency reproductive health-care, including emergency case management of rape in close coordination with GBV sub-cluster
- Emergency nutritional services
- Emergency referrals

Disease outbreak response includes:

- Timely identification, treatment, and case management of epidemic-prone diseases
- Develop closer linkage to and coordination with WASH Cluster in preparedness and response to disease outbreaks
- Emergency immunizations

Supply chain of essential medicine and vaccine cold chain includes:

- Provide critical life-saving medicines and vaccines
- Provide trauma kits, inter-agency emergency health kits, reproductive kits, and diarrhoea treatment kits in target locations

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response provides supplementary health services that carry forward from the first-line, ensuring an expanded range of care for critical needs. These services include:

Front-line supplementary health services, including:

- Conduct referral and case management of non-communicable diseases
- Provide mental health and psychosocial support services
- Essential reproductive health services
- Essential nutritional services, such as infant and young child feeding in emergencies
- Referral for specialized services, including referrals to GBV, mental health and higher level health care for GBV survivors with closer linkage and coordination with Protection Cluster and GBV sub-cluster

Disease outbreak response, including:

- Strengthen essential cold chain systems
- Routine vaccination programmes
- Health awareness and response to disease outbreaks
- Develop closer linkage to and coordination with WASH interventions on preparedness and response to disease outbreaks

Supply chain of essential medicine and cold chain of immunization, including:

- Procure category B and C medications
- Stockpile essential medications
- Support DoH/MoH facilities for outbreak response

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response provides a broader range of basic health-care services to a wider range of people in need, enhances local capacities on disease outbreak early detection and timely response, and ensures the continuum of supply chain of essential medicines and vaccines. The full cluster response is composed of:

Front-line supplementary health services, including:

- Rehabilitate or repair damaged health facilities
- Capacity build health-care workers
- Strengthen referral systems (MoH/DoH)
- Provision of nutrition and reproductive health services, including oral rehydration and normal deliveries
- Advocate on violations of health-care workers and health facilities, according to international humanitarian law
- Implement a national protocol on CMR, with trainings, post-rape care supplies and support provided to health facilities with closer linkage and coordination with Protection Cluster and GBV sub-cluster.
- Health and hygiene promotion, in close coordination with the WASH Cluster

Disease outbreak response, including:

- Increase sentinel reporting sites
- Closer linkage to and coordination with the WASH Cluster in preparedness and response to disease outbreaks
- Risk communication

Supply chain of essential medicines and cold chain of immunization, including capacity building on rational use of medication

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **First-line aim:** Save lives through provision of critical life-saving health interventions reaching the most vulnerable people across Iraq. relates to SO1 , SO3 , SO4 , SO5 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
% of IDP camps with access to primary health-care services including clinical management of rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of primary health care services in IDP camps 	IDPs	Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah	-	100%	N/A	N/A
% of children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated for measles in targeted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct measles immunization campaigns 	All	All	71%	>95%	49%	51%
% of reported cases of epidemic-prone diseases investigated and responded to within 48 hours of notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detection of epidemic-prone disease, investigation and response to disease alerts 	All	All	-	100%	N/A	N/A
# of mobile medical units and mobile medical teams providing primary health-care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of mobile primary health-care services 	IDPs, host community, returnees	All	34	50	N/A	N/A
% of births assisted by skilled attendant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted deliveries by skilled attendant 	IDPs, returnees and host communities	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	80%	90%	N/A	N/A

 **Second-line aim:** Support provision of essential health services through mental health and psychosocial support services; essential reproductive health-care, including referral systems for obstetric/secondary care; essential nutritional services; support to cold chain systems; promotion of routine vaccination; and ensuring a functional supply chain as well as stockpiling of essential medicines to primary health-care units. relates to SO1 , SO3 , SO4 , SO5 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
% of IDP camps providing referral services to secondary health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and refer patients in need of secondary health-care 	IDPs	Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah	80%	100%	N/A	N/A
% of pregnant women in need of cesarean delivery referred and provided with the needed services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide referral and follow-up services from IDP camps 	All	All	-	100%	N/A	100
% of targeted warehouses which have stockpiles of medications and kits according to caseloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-positioning of medications Monthly stock reports 	All	All	-	90%	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of children screened for nutrition-related conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition screening and surveillance 	IDPs, returnees and host communities	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	180,000	380,000	186,200	193,800

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO4 

 **Full cluster response aim:** Provide a comprehensive package of emergency health-care services with a focus on transitioning toward support and recovery of the existing health-care system in crisis-affected areas.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of health facilities rehabilitated to provide primary health-care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of PHCs 	All	Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din	20	100	N/A	N/A
# of hospital rehabilitated to provide secondary health-care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of hospitals 	All	Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din	3	15	N/A	N/A
% of health staff trained on refresher EWARN courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refresher EWARN training 	All	All	50%	100%	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

First-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Supplementary health services	21,468,481
Disease early warning system (EWARN)	3,894,851
Supply chain of essential medicine and cold chain of immunization	19,286,778
First-line sub-total:	44,650,110

Second-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Supplementary health services	8,487,268
Disease early warning system (EWARN)	2,359,243
Supply chain of essential medicine and cold chain of immunization	7,948,761
Second-line sub-total:	18,795,272

Full cluster activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Supplementary health services	10,039,470
Disease early warning system (EWARN)	1,125,344
Supply chain of essential medicine and cold chain of immunization	9,129,148
Full cluster sub-total:	20,293,962
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$83,739,344

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



WASH OBJECTIVE 1

1 Provide timely, emergency WASH interventions.

RELATES TO S01, S03

WASH OBJECTIVE 2

2 Provide ongoing water, sanitation, and hygiene services to people facing protracted emergency situations.

RELATES TO S01, S03, S04

WASH OBJECTIVE 3

3 Ensure provision of quality water, sanitation, and hygiene services at humanitarian standards.

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

CONTACT

Annmarie Swai,
aswai@unicef.org

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Strategy

In 2016, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster will provide a sequenced and comprehensive package of water, sanitation and hygiene services to emergency affected people in critical need across Iraq. Emergency humanitarian assistance will be provided to people fleeing conflict in all affected areas of the country. Emergency response will be further strengthened through pre-positioning of contingency stocks; deploying rapid mobile gap-filling teams; developing stand-by partnerships; and promoting national capacities. Efforts to expand access to people living in hard-to-reach locations will be redoubled. Government response will be supported through designing projects for end-stage handover to authorities and communities and through use of low cost and sustainable interventions, including cost recovery mechanisms. The resilience of affected people will be built through using affected communities as a source of labour to increase access to income and decrease social tensions; prioritizing public and communal interventions; considering systematic, safe final treatment and disposal of waste; and promoting cash or voucher assistance wherever relevant. Displaced people will be assisted to return to their communities of origin, wherever possible, by restoring public services. WASH assistance to Syrian refugees in Iraq will also be provided.

Minimum package

The WASH Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of three components: (1) ensuring safe, sustained, equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water to meet basic drinking, domestic and personal hygiene needs, accounting for seasonal water needs; (2) supporting adequate, safe and appropriate (culturally and gender and age sensitive) sanitation and waste management to ensure a healthy living environment; and (3) providing critical hygiene items and promoting use to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity, wellbeing. This minimum package addresses arising needs, as well as meets the continued, critical, specific needs of targeted caseloads.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides timely emergency interventions to ensure sufficient, safe drinking water, access to safe excreta disposal and waste management, and basic hygiene items. The second-line response improves the coverage of interventions, meeting and sustaining basic standards through continued service provision, in support of local authorities and empowering local duty bearers. The full cluster response ensures provision of quality services, meeting

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.8M	2.7M	1.5M	0.4M	0.2M	51%	47 50 3%
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.25M	0.72M	0.57M	0.37M	-	51%	47 50 3%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$80,670,254						

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

humanitarian standards, by involving and further empowering communities to influence the response and by creating an enabling environment to facilitate handover of operations and services to government, community and stabilization or development actors.

Refugee response

The WASH Cluster strategy in 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. Services to refugees living in and out of camps will be provided, in coordination with Government authorities, including support for adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic purposes, access to appropriate sanitation facilities, and services and promoting good hygiene practice. Transitions from temporary solutions to permanent WASH infrastructure of higher quality and increased efficiency and cost effectiveness of management will be completed. Increased efforts will be made to address key WASH needs of off-camp refugees. This will include collecting data to better identify locations, specific needs of this population, and provision of targeted WASH support as required.

Caseload targeting

While all 18 of Iraq governorates will be assisted, the 13 governorates that have been assessed to have critical WASH needs will be targeted as priority. Districts that are at severe risk of conflict and those that are highly populated with a high number of IDPs have also been highlighted as priority. In terms of beneficiary selection, vulnerable, affected people that regularly identify water, sanitation and hygiene as a primary need will be targeted as priority, as will displaced people currently living in critical shelter conditions in high-density areas, along with the local communities that host them.

Exit strategy

The WASH Cluster exit strategy is six-fold: (1) Involve affected people at all stages of service implementation, using community-based resources and strengthening communal capacity to self-manage WASH services; (2) Develop services at acceptable cost, using local materials with simple design, paving the way for future operation and maintenance by affected populations; (3) Promote partnerships with national NGOs in order to strengthen their capacities to continue WASH service delivery and expand it to other areas; (4) Prioritize the rehabilitation and restoration of existing systems in a financially and technically sustainable manner; (5) Promote the prioritization of cash and vouchers and other livelihoods opportunities where possible in place of item delivery; and (6) Prepare for handover to authorities through continued engagement and involvement, support and capacity building.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the WASH Cluster will:

- Systematically analyse the benefits of the WASH response versus its potential negative impacts, including permanently monitoring and addressing the safety weakness of WASH services as identified by cluster partners and/or affected populations.
- Address the specific WASH needs of the elderly, people living with disabilities, and women and girls, in consultation with them.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the WASH Cluster through the following actions:

- Use community-based resources as much as possible and in roles where they can affect decisions—such as WASH committees and community-based monitoring groups.
- In parallel to the enhanced promotion of the IDP Information Centre, local complementary complaint mechanisms based on the preferred community communication means and site-specific information will be piloted.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response ensures timely, urgent access to sufficient, safe drinking water, safe excreta disposal, waste management and basic hygiene items. Depending on the situation, this may be an initial step in the response sequence, intermittent or the only possible response line. Indicative activities include:

- Pre-position contingency stocks
- Provide consumables, fuel
- Deliver bottled water; water trucking
- Install emergency distribution networks
- Distribute buckets, jerry-cans, chlorine and water filters
- Repair, install water systems, pumps, generators, treatment systems
- Water quality monitoring and treatment
- Demarcate defecation sites
- Install emergency latrines, bathing facilities and solid waste collection points
- Distribute of garbage collection items
- Basic hygiene awareness
- Distribute soap and female hygiene items

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response provides quality WASH services by further empowering communities to influence response and creating an enabling environment to facilitate handover of operation of services to Government, community, stabilization or development actors. It will be deployed where displacement is protracted, particularly in KR-I and will start as soon as possible. Indicative activities include:

- Restore, extend water supply systems
- Develop durable sources like protected wells and connection to public water supply systems
- Monitor water table condition and environmental resources
- Promote water conservation measures
- Restore, extend sanitation systems
- Install standardized sanitation, waste collection and disposal facilities, integrated with municipal services
- Promote safe final treatment and disposal of solid, liquid waste
- Provide cash to purchase critical supplies
- Promote behavior change
- Recruit and train community mobilizers
- Develop information, education and communication materials, activities
- Create or reactivate WASH committees

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response improves service coverage, meeting and sustaining basic standards through continued service provision supported by local authorities and empowered duty bearers. Indicative activities include:

- Improve, install, or rehabilitate existing water systems
- Distribute water storage tanks
- Install and rehabilitate sanitation and bathing facilities
- Distribute waste bins, recruit solid waste collectors, facilitate solid waste removal by municipal service providers
- Ensure safe final treatment and disposal of waste
- Distribute bathing soap, female hygiene items, or cash
- Train hygiene promoters and community mobilizers
- Activate WASH committees for operation and maintenance minor repair, monitoring and safety audits
- Reinforce and systematize community feedback mechanisms

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO3 

 **First-line aim:** Provide timely, emergency interventions to ensure sufficient, safe drinking water, access to safe excreta disposal and waste management and basic hygiene items and practices, while leveraging local capacity and initiating engagement with communities.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of affected men, women, boys and girls with access to immediate, life-saving safe water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapidly deliver safe water such as bottles or trucks Supply sufficient household water storage Provide water quality means 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people, highly at-risk people in hard-to-reach areas	All	1,091,967	807,348	395,601	411,748
# of affected men, women, boys and girls with access to immediate, life-saving sanitation facilities and living in a non-contaminated, clean environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install emergency latrines, bathing facilities, handwashing stations Support local agreements for solid waste management Timely decommission of older facilities 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people, highly at-risk people in hard-to-reach areas	All	206,806	654,985	320,943	334,042
# of affected men, women, boys and girls with access to critical hygiene items and messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute soap and female hygiene items Post-distribution monitoring Deploy basic hygiene and environmental awareness messages Set up basic feedback and complaint mechanisms 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people, highly at-risk people in hard-to-reach areas	All	435,953	690,146	338,171	351,974
# of students, patients and girls and boys attending schools, multipurpose and health centres benefitting from immediate, life-saving safe and critically required WASH services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create, restore, rehabilitate or extend water systems in institutional facilities Organize the operation and maintenance of facilities by institutions' stakeholders 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people, highly at-risk people in hard-to-reach areas	All	-	436,155	213,716	222,439

relates to SO1 , SO3 , SO4 

Second-line aim: Provide ongoing water, sanitation, and hygiene services to people facing protracted emergency situations by scaling-up service coverage; meeting and sustaining basic standards; assuring continued operation and maintenance of facilities; supporting the local authorities' response; and empowering local duty bearers.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of men, women, boys and girls with access to continued, improved, equitable, safe, sufficient and appropriate water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick fixes to restore, extend and improve water supply systems Repair or provide pumps, generators, treatment means, consumables and fuel Ensure and monitor water quality involving local communities Quickly assess the impact on the water natural resources 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Thi-Qar	961,971	1,565,082	766,890	798,192
# of men, women, boys and girls with access to continued, improved, more equitable, safe, sufficient and appropriate sanitation facilities and living in a hygienic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick fixes to rehabilitate, restore, repair or expand existing facilities Distribute waste bins Regular removal of solid waste through municipal service providers Ensure safe final treatment and disposal of waste 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Thi-Qar	182,186	558,729	273,777	284,952
# of men, women, boys and girls with access to continued, more equitable, sufficient and appropriate core hygiene items and improved hygiene practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct hygiene sessions Establish community structures to reinforce hygiene promotion activities Distribute water storage items, feminine and infant hygiene items, laundry and bathing soap (or equivalent vouchers or cash) Post-distribution monitoring Establish structured feedback and complaint mechanisms 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Thi-Qar	384,054	790,722	387,454	403,268
# of students, patients and girls and boys attending schools, multipurpose and health centres benefitting from continued, improved, more equitable safe, sufficient and appropriate WASH services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create, restore, rehabilitate or extend water systems in institutions Organize the operation and maintenance of facilities by the institutions' stakeholders Encourage hygienic behaviour within the institution 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities, returnees, and newly accessible people	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Thi-Qar	-	234,841	115,072	119,769

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 

 **Full cluster response aim:** Ensure provision of quality water, sanitation, and hygiene services at humanitarian standards, involving and further empowering communities to influence response and creating an enabling environment to facilitate handover of operation and maintenance to government, community or development actors.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of men, women, boys and girls with continued, more resilient, equitable access to sufficient, safe, durable and appropriate water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure and monitor water quality Monitor the water table level and quality to evaluate the impact on the water natural resources Restore, rehabilitate water networks Train and support community structures and local authorities in operation and maintenance and monitoring of water systems 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities	Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	545,983	535,268	262,282	272,987
# of men, women, boys and girls with continued access to sufficient, safe, durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and living in a healthier environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and support community structures and local authorities in operation and maintenance and monitoring of sanitary conditions Decommission older, destroyed, outdated or abandoned facilities 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities	Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	103,403	352,208	172,582	179,626
# of men, women, boys and girls with continued, durable access to appropriate hygiene items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and support community structures to undertake hygiene promotion Provide environmental hygiene messages including resource conservation, appropriate operation and maintenance of facilities Provide cash, hygiene vouchers or items Reinforce and systematize structured feedback, locally adapted and regular communication and complaint mechanisms available to all affected people 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities	Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	217,977	394,453	193,282	201,171
# of student, patients and girls and boys attending schools, multipurpose and health centres benefitting from continued, more resilient, equitable, sufficient, safe, durable and appropriate WASH services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install durable water systems in institutions Organize the operation and maintenance of facilities by the institutions' stakeholders Encourage hygienic behaviour within institutions and use institution as additional cornerstone of communication with communities 	IDPs, highly at-risk people in host communities	Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	-	281,298	137,836	143,462

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

 **First-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Provision of emergency safe water to meet drinking, and domestic needs	6,321,988
Installation of emergency latrines, bathing facilities, handwashing stations and set-up of basic solid waste collection mechanisms	8,670,155
Delivery of basic hygiene items along with hygiene promotion messages and followed by post-distribution monitoring	1,806,282
Provision of first-line WASH services in schools, multipurpose and health centres	1,264,398
First-line sub-total:	18,062,822

 **Second-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Provision of improved, safe, sufficient and appropriate water sources to meet drinking and domestic needs	13,619,131
Provision of improved, safe, sufficient and appropriate sanitation facilities and services	22,244,581
Provision of core hygiene items and promotion of improved hygiene practice	5,901,623
Provision of second-line WASH services in schools, multipurpose and health centres	3,631,768
Second-line sub-total:	45,397,104

 **Full cluster activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Provision of safe, resilient, more durable and appropriate water supply and sources to meet drinking and domestic needs	4,646,789
Provision of safe, resilient, more durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and services	8,605,164
Provision of durable, appropriate hygiene items and promotion services	2,753,653
Provision of full cluster WASH services in schools, multipurpose and health centres	1,204,723
Full cluster sub-total:	17,210,328
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$80,670,254

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



SHELTER AND NFI OBJECTIVE 1

1 Provide critical emergency assistance through provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03

SHELTER AND NFI OBJECTIVE 2

2 Assist displaced people and returnees living in critical shelter situations to achieve safe, secure shelter.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03

SHELTER AND NFI OBJECTIVE 3

3 Prevent the most vulnerable of the currently displaced people from falling further into degraded living conditions.

RELATES TO S02 , S04

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



Strategy

In 2016, the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster will provide services to displaced people in Iraq to enable them to live in safety and dignity with access to communal services and support. It will deliver assistance to IDPs wherever they are, across all shelter types and phases of displacement. Tailored assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable households through three designated lines of response, using a concurrent approach, in order to improve living conditions and prevent their deterioration. Partners will transition away from in-kind support to cash-based interventions wherever possible. Coordination with the WASH and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters will be further strengthened to ensure that displaced people provided with shelter support are also able to access adequate WASH facilities. Provision of risk reduction and maintenance services will also be maximized.

Minimum package

The Shelter and NFI Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of two components: (1) ensuring sufficient covered living space that provides thermal comfort, fresh air and protection from the climate; ensures the privacy, safety and health of displaced people; and enables essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken; and (2) providing critical individual and general household and shelter support items to ensure the health,

dignity, safety and wellbeing of displaced people.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides emergency shelter and NFI support, utilizing a range of modalities including direct in-kind distributions, vouchers and cash-based mechanisms, to people newly fleeing conflict, undergoing repeated displacement, or in underserved conditions; displaced people at high risk of seasonal climatic threats; and new returnees residing in damaged buildings. The second-line response promotes adequate, safe and secure sheltering solutions, focusing on those in critical shelter situations, by upgrading and repairing sub-standard housing and providing phased rental support, with a view to promoting housing, land and property rights throughout the response. The full cluster response addresses the need to maintain adequate shelter solutions for the most vulnerable IDPs over the medium term, ensuring that conditions do not degrade to sub-standard levels or that – due to the lack of support – families are forced to downgrade to inadequate shelter conditions.

CONTACT

Mohamad Mukalled,
coord.iraq@
sheltercluster.org

Michael Waugh,
coord3.iraq@
sheltercluster.org

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.81M	-	-	0.06M	0.15M	55%	45 50 5%
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.03M	-	-	0.06M	-	55%	45 50 5%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$179,624,301					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

Refugee response

The Shelter and NFI Cluster strategy in 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. Non-camp refugees will be provided with new shelter or upgrades as required, including through cash for rent. All newly arrived refugees will receive an NFI kit. Additional assistance, such as winterization kits and kerosene, is provided based on vulnerability. NFIs are replaced when required, through in-kind supplies or cash equivalent.

Caseload targeting

The delivery of assistance will be prioritized to conflict-affected persons in 12 of the 18 governorates of Iraq where shelter needs have been identified as most acute. This prioritization will be further enhanced through use of the Shelter/NFI Cluster prioritization tool in early 2016. The tool enhances targeting based upon a combination of vulnerabilities associated with settlement typologies and shelter conditions, socio-economic status, protection concerns, and location-specific issues. Assistance will be tailored to the specific, “self-identified” needs of households. The cluster will target the newly displaced in both camp and non-camp settings with emergency shelter and NFI support. Additionally, the cluster will target households suffering from protracted displacement with shelter upgrades/rehabilitation, NFI replenishment and shelter maintenance activities in both camp and non-camp settings. The cluster will target the most vulnerable households returning to their location of origin with NFIs, sealing off kits and minimal basic shelter repairs. Winterization assistance will be targeted towards the most vulnerable conflict-affected households residing in camp and non-camp settings with priority given to new arrivals and underserved populations in the northern governorates of Iraq, where higher altitudes impose harsher weather conditions.

Exit strategy

The Shelter and NFI Cluster exit strategy is four-fold: (1) support Government partners and civil society through technical capacity building; (2) prioritize support to returnees while continuing to meet immediate critical needs; (3) explore linkages and opportunities for collaboration with various government support programmes, including Government-provided cash grants; (4) resolve housing, land and property issues in support of durable solutions, including to ensure voluntary return in conditions of safety and dignity where this is feasible.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the Shelter and NFI Cluster will:

- Conduct community sensitization on IDP targeting mechanisms, so as to reduce potential social tensions.

- Design and implement feedback and post-distribution monitoring mechanisms.
- Implement a housing, land and property (HLP) component, ensuring short to medium-term sustainability by having a proper set of HLP documentation.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the Shelter and NFI Cluster through the following actions:

- Ensure that all partners develop accountability systems through inclusion of functional and accessible complaints and reporting mechanisms.
- Continue collaboration and follow-up on issues reported through the IDP Information Centre.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provides emergency shelter and NFI support, utilizing a range of modalities including direct in-kind distributions, vouchers and cash-based mechanisms. People fleeing conflict, undergoing repeated displacement, or in underserved conditions will be assisted, as will displaced people at high risk of seasonal climatic threats and new returnees residing in damaged buildings. Tented shelters will be provided to newly displaced families arriving to camps. Newly displaced families and returnees living in unfinished buildings, damaged structures or other critical arrangements will be provided with shelter materials to upgrade their conditions, particularly to prepare for winter conditions. Replacement tents or shelter repair materials will be provided to families in protracted displacement, where needed. Basic NFIs will be provided to newly displaced families and to those in protracted displacement who require replenishment. Cash-based modalities will be promoted in 2016, to build the capacities and resilience of affected populations. Response begins immediately after displacement or return and can continue for up to six months. Activities are prioritized according to climatic conditions and shelter adequacy.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response promotes adequate, safe and secure sheltering solutions, focusing on those in critical shelter situations. Sub-standard housing will be upgraded and repaired, using durable materials that ensure households have access to sufficient covered living space and thermal comfort, as well as privacy, safety and health. Phased rental support, small scale repairs, and phased assistance to host families will also be provided to families in critical shelter arrangements. Returnees returning to partially damaged homes will be provided with shelter and NFI materials, and through housing, land and property rights support. Cash-based occupant-driven or owner-driven approaches will be encouraged as the context allows. Sites in the greatest need of WASH support will be identified and response coordinated with relevant clusters. Response begins one to six months after displacement or return and is prioritized according to climatic conditions and shelter adequacy.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response addresses the need to maintain adequate shelter solutions for the most vulnerable IDPs over the medium term, ensuring that conditions do not degrade to sub-standard levels or that – due to the lack of support – families are forced to downgrade to inadequate shelter conditions. Shelter or sealing-off materials and basic NFIs will be replenished, tents replaced, and rental or host-family support provided. The cluster will seek to address these needs through cash-based modalities when and where appropriate. Linkages with Government-run social support mechanisms, as well as recovery and development actors, will be strengthened. The cluster will provide technical assistance such as on transitional shelters, and advocate for improved community infrastructure and HLP practices. Response begins around six months after displacement or return and is prioritized according to climatic conditions and shelter adequacy.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

 **First-line aim:** Provide critical emergency assistance to newly displaced people, extremely vulnerable individuals and returnees through provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of newly displaced families in informal settlements, or outdoors, whose NFI and shelter needs have been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency NFIs through in-kind or cash based modalities 	New IDPs, extremely vulnerable individuals	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	17,401	N/A	N/A
# of newly displaced families in abandoned, unfinished or public buildings whose NFI and shelter needs have been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency NFIs and shelter/sealing off materials or tents through in-kind or cash based modalities 	New IDPs, extremely vulnerable individuals	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	52,203	N/A	N/A
# of returnee families whose NFI and shelter needs have been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency NFIs and shelter/sealing off materials or tents through in-kind or cash based modalities 	Returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	6,667	N/A	N/A
# of families whose needs for seasonal support items have been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of seasonal support items through in-kind or cash based modalities 	New IDPs, extremely vulnerable individuals, and Returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	128,180	N/A	N/A
# of families newly displaced in camps whose NFI and shelter needs have been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency NFIs through in-kind 	New IDPs, extremely vulnerable individuals	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	1,667	N/A	N/A

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

 **Second-line aim:** Assist displaced people and returnees living in critical shelter situations to achieve safe, secure shelter.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of displaced families upgraded or rehabilitated to safe, secure and habitable abandoned, public or unfinished buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade and repair works to sub-standard housing units using durable materials tied to HLP 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	45,052	N/A	N/A
# of displaced families upgraded to safe, secure and habitable rental and hosted settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased rental support, housing unit small-scale repairs and rental support, phased assistance to hosting families tied to HLP 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	17,401	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of returnee families upgraded or rehabilitated to safe, secure and habitable abandoned, public or unfinished buildings or their own slightly damaged homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade and repair works to sub-standard housing units using durable materials tied to HLP 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	3,119	N/A	N/A

 **Full cluster response aim:** Prevent the most vulnerable of the currently displaced people from falling further into degraded living conditions. relates to SO2 , SO4 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of displaced families living in camps whose need for replenishment of NFI and/or or replacements tents/ shelter materials has been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replenishment/replacement of tents and basic household NFIs 	IDPs	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	8,533	N/A	N/A
# of displaced families living in abandoned, public, or unfinished buildings whose need for replenishment or replacement NFI and shelter/sealing off materials has been met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replenishment/replacement of shelter/sealing off materials and basic household NFIs 	IDPs	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	48,278	N/A	N/A
# of displaced families living in informal settlements whose need for NFI replenishment/ replacement has been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replenishment/replacement of basic household NFIs 	IDPs	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	11,955	N/A	N/A
# of displaced families living in rentals or hosted settings who are able to maintain adequate shelter solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued and phased provision of rental/host-family support , phased assistance to hosting families - HLP 	IDPs	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	11,035	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

 **First-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the newly displaced, EVIs in outdoors and informal settings	5,220,328
Addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the newly displaced, EVIs in abandoned, unfinished buildings and public and religious buildings	32,888,067
Addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the newly displaced, EVIs in managed camps	1,333,333
Addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the newly returnees	4,577,778
Addressing the supplemental seasonal assistance of displaced, EVIs and returnees	19,226,931
First-line sub-total:	63,246,437

 **Second-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Upgrading/rehabilitating critical shelter for IDPs and EVIs in abandoned, unfinished buildings and public and religious buildings	55,143,692
Upgrading/rehabilitating critical shelter for IDPs and EVIs in rental and host families	15,660,984
Upgrading/rehabilitating for returnees (durable return)	3,817,289
Second-line sub-total:	74,621,965

 **Full cluster activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Maintaining basic shelter for the displaced and EVIs in outdoors and informal settings	5,678,394
Maintaining basic shelter for the displaced and EVIs in abandoned, unfinished buildings and public and religious buildings	22,931,976
Maintaining basic shelter for the displaced and EVIs in managed camps	5,972,820
Maintaining basic shelter for the displaced and EVIs in rental and host families	7,172,708
Full cluster sub-total:	41,755,899
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$179,624,301

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CCCM OBJECTIVE 1

1 Provide essential life-saving assistance to displaced people living in all targeted temporary settlement sites.

RELATES TO S01

CCCM OBJECTIVE 2

2 Strengthen the provision of safe and dignified basic living conditions for people enduring protracted displacement.

RELATES TO S01 S02

CCCM OBJECTIVE 3

3 Enable a safe and dignified livable environment at minimum international standards for displaced people.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S04

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



Strategy

In 2016, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster will provide specialised assistance for the most vulnerable temporary settlements to enable a liveable environment for IDPs in accordance with international humanitarian standards. Monitoring and mapping of needs in temporary settlements will be conducted on a regular basis, augmented by referrals to other clusters, to mobilize and coordinate assistance in temporary settlements. Site risk reduction and maintenance will be conducted as needed, to promote the health and safety of IDPs. The cluster will provide training and guidance to develop sustainable impartial and accountable governance to promote resilience of IDPs. Activities will be progressively expanded into underserved, hard-to-reach areas, predominantly in central and southern Iraq, by training, resourcing and supporting national partners and by deploying flexible CCCM mobile response teams. Multipurpose CCCM community information centres and kiosks for IDPs will be used in accessible locations. CCCM will support all settlement types, as needed.

At the foundation of the cluster's work are strong information management, multi-cluster coordination and close cooperation with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), Government coordination agencies, and other clusters, particularly Shelter, WASH and Protection. CCCM stands ready to assist in the identification and set up of new camps and transit centres, where necessary. The cluster aims to empower displaced people with life-

saving information regarding conditions in home areas, in order to ensure informed and safe returns.

Minimum package

The CCCM Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of three components: (1) deploying CCCM mobile response teams to formal and informal IDP settlements to conduct site risk reduction activities, structural maintenance, basic repairs and refurbishment; fire prevention and site safety; and support government and community site management; (2) providing information management services on IDP settlements, including mapping, profiling, needs assessments and service coordination; and (3) identification and assessment of new sites.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides rapid life-saving interventions at the time of a new emergency, establishing new IDP sites, mapping needs, filling gaps through inter-cluster coordination, ensuring a safe environment through risk reduction activities, establishing information collection and management mechanisms, and supporting local capacities on site management and administration. The second-line response carries forward these efforts, expanding into

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.1M	-	0.4M	-	0.2M	53%	47 47 6%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.4M	-	-	-	-	53%	47 47 6%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$14,531,916					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

CONTACT

John A. Young,
young@unhcr.org

Anthony Geddes,
iraq.co-coordinator@
cccmcluster.org

new areas, deepening information collection and management and local capacity building efforts, and improving monitoring and risk reduction activities. The full cluster response deepens collaboration with national partners, Government agencies, and targeted communities; redeploys mobile teams to unserved or areas newly in need; and assists returnees who must shelter in temporary settlements.

Refugee response

The CCCM Cluster strategy in 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. Some 100,000 Syrian refugees residing in 10 formal camps in the Kurdistan Region will be assisted through improvements to camp management and coordination; community empowerment; risk/hazard management via improvements to general site operations; and reinforcement of coordination and partnership.

Caseload targeting

Assistance is targeted to the unserved and most vulnerable IDPs living in all types of temporary settlements, such as formal camps, informal camp-like settings, and critical shelters, such as collective and transition centres and unfinished and abandoned buildings. Informal sites and critical shelters will be given priority. Formal camps with specific or severe vulnerabilities will also be targeted. All vulnerable groups and people who reside in temporary settlements, including IDPs, returnees or refugees, will be assisted. Specific vulnerabilities, such as gender, age, female or single-parent headed households, child-headed households, households with persons with disabilities, and the unaccompanied elderly, are included in all ongoing monitoring, assessment and response activities.

Exit strategy

The CCCM Cluster exit strategy is five-fold: (1) coordinate with Government authorities throughout the planning, implementation, and final evaluation phases; (2) provide joint participation, training and advocacy opportunities for authorities; (3) train new camp managers and administrators, focusing on information management, including GIS and monitoring, registration and profiling tools and systems; (4) empower national NGOs to support the full CCCM response in coordination with Government agencies; and (5) gradually hand over CCCM functions. By the end of 2016, the sustainability and local ownership of camp management and administration will be stronger; Government authorities will have technical work plans, relevant policies, SOPs and localized CCCM tool (information) kits; and a pool of national CCCM specialized trainers will have been developed.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the CCCM Cluster will:

- Prioritize the health and safety of IDPs in temporary settlements, including site designs and lighting that minimise exposure to GBV and other crimes, and site risk reduction and maintenance that reduces the risk of harm due to unclean or unsafe environments.
- Conduct multi-sectoral monitoring and profiling of IDPs in temporary settlements to ensure that humanitarian needs of women, men, girls and boys, the elderly and the disabled are identified and met.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the CCCM Cluster through the following actions:

- Establish and maintain effective and transparent community feedback and participation mechanisms in sites supported by CCCM partners.
- Ensure that all staff receive code of conduct training that is consistent with professional conduct including accountability, humanitarian principles and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response commences at the time of a new emergency, serving affected locations in the whole of Iraq, particularly in central and southern Iraq as well as the Kurdistan Region. CCCM mobile teams will deploy where emerging needs are greatest. CCCM community centres will be established to facilitate community participation and provide a venue for two-way communication. Needs in temporary settlements will be mapped and referrals to other clusters will be made, in order to mobilize assistance. Standardized information management systems, participatory assessments and focus group discussions will be established in targeted governorates to monitor IDPs sites and support IDP registration and profiling. Site risk reduction and maintenance will be conducted as needed, through information campaigns, safety audits, maintenance of WASH facilities and drainage systems, and repair of internal roads. Basic repairs, fire prevention, electrical and other safety measures will be provided to reduce hazards to shelter and other. Cash-for-work programmes will be utilized where possible, targeting IDP and host communities for both skilled and unskilled work. Links with Government agencies will be established to increase their capacity.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response commences approximately two months after the first-line response is launched and continues until sustainable and principled site governance, service provision and safety standards are established, consistent with international standards. South and central Iraq remain the primary focus, as well as the Kurdistan Region. Information management and the capacity of Government CCCM and site-based CCCM focal points will be further enhanced. Thematic assessments will be conducted, covering protection needs and IDP returns. Site risk reduction and maintenance operations will continue, addressing emerging needs or threats, including seasonal issues. Safety audits and community feedback and accountability mechanisms will be expanded. Monitoring and capacity building of local actors – linked to a gradual handing over of responsibilities and assets – will continue. Information management systems will begin to be handed over to local actors. Training and policy support to government will expand, promoting local ownership of site management and administration that is representative of all communal interests.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response commences in the sixth month of the emergency response. Collaboration is further deepened with national partners and Government agencies, as well as targeted communities themselves, including women, children, the disabled and the elderly. Service requests relayed by the IDP Information Centre will be attended to by mobile CCCM teams. As resilience grows in existing IDP sites, mobile teams will be redeployed to unserved or areas newly in need. CCCM services will assist returnees that must shelter in temporary settlements. The information management component of the response will be fully developed, with standardised systems serving all targeted IDP sites. Response will adjust as the Government opens or closes formal camps.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **First-line aim:** Provide essential life-saving assistance to displaced populations living in all targeted temporary settlement sites. relates to SO1 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of standardized IDP information database systems established in formal sites and reporting on a monthly basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish standardized information management systems in targeted formal camps and collective centres Report monthly via information systems 	IDPs	All	23	102	N/A	N/A
# of monitoring and evaluation activities that support IDP needs on a monthly basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct site visits in response to reports, referrals or calls for CCCM assistance Complete multi-cluster needs and risk monitoring form Conduct IDP profiling by CCCM focal points, mobile teams and community centres Refer IDP needs to relevant services 	IDPs	All	2463	2463	N/A	N/A
# focal points trained, and contributing to CCCM coordination networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Government CCCM focal points Establish on-site focal points 	IDPs	All	61	895	540	355
# of activities undertaken to prevent threats to health and safety in temporary settlements on a monthly basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review site design Establish on-site safety committees Undertake/facilitate risk mitigation and maintenance of site infrastructure Provide fire prevention information, training and basic response equipment Undertake awareness campaigns to warn IDPs of emerging threats 	IDPs	All	1	102	N/A	N/A

 **Second-line aim:** Strengthen the provision of safe and dignified basic living conditions for people enduring protracted displacement in formal or informal settlements across Iraq. relates to SO1 , SO2 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of standardized IDP information database systems established in CCCM community centres and reporting on a monthly basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish standardized information management systems in CCCM community centres Report monthly via information systems 	IDPs	All	-	18	N/A	N/A
# of activities that empower displaced populations to conduct their own site maintenance and promote the health and safety of IDPs in temporary settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tools and information for displaced populations to carry out their own site maintenance, cleanup and risk reduction 	IDPs	All	17	450	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of referrals to locally contracted skilled or unskilled service providers to assist with maintenance in temporary settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish local skills registers Use cash for work if/when appropriate for services Monitor to ensure quality meets national standards 	IDPs	All	-	150	80	70
# of CCCM trainings or workshops provided to strengthen the capacity of government, NGOs or site representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide formal and informal CCCM training to Government, NGO and site focal points 	IDPs	All	1	2	N/A	N/A

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO4 

 **Full cluster response aim:** Enable a safe and dignified livable environment at minimum international standards for displaced people in formal and informal settlements across Iraq.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of information management (IM) activities that strengthen the overall IDP response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update information management data monthly, disaggregated by sex and age Produce and share suite of CCCM products for mapping all temporary settlements to partners Provide training for Government and on-site focal points and partners 	IDPs	All	120	80	N/A	N/A
# of displaced people benefitting from communicating with communities (CwC) activities in temporary settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct CwC activities in temporary settlements Facilitate IDP feedback and information exchange Link IDPs with relevant Government focal points 	IDPs	All	232,000	400,000	196,000	204,000
# of sites holding CCCM meetings or focus group discussions which reinforce empowerment and self-autonomy of IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate meetings Enable community members to participate in CCCM meetings Promote regular meetings 	IDPs	All	23	102	N/A	N/A
# of activities aimed at strengthening the CCCM policy level of Government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide CCCM policy support to assist Government to plan for priorities and emerging trends Develop joint local CCCM policies, SOPs and tools 	IDPs	All	18	18	N/A	N/A
# of displaced people with improved and sustainable living conditions as a result of CCCM response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve overall living conditions for displaced people by facilitating effective service delivery in sites Monitor and evaluate IDP sites Communicate with communities Provide analysis and report on quarterly basis 	IDPs	All	232,000	400,000	196,000	204,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

 **First-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Establish standardized information management systems in targeted governorates	4,001,916
IDP registration, profiling collected by focal points, mobile teams, community centres	2,000,000
Establish Government CCCM focal points and on-site focal points and safety committees	250,000
Fix immediate health and safety issues and set-up skills registers for cash for work	750,000
First-line sub-total:	7,001,916

 **Second-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Information management cell fully engages with Government CCCM and on-site CCCM focal points and partners	1,000,000
Risk reduction and maintenance targets immediate needs, emerging trends and training, through mobile teams	1,250,000
Formal and informal CCCM training provided to Government, NGOs, and site focal points	300,000
Joint development of local CCCM policies, SOPs and tools	150,000
Second-line sub-total:	2,700,000

 **Full cluster activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Information management data fully established and functional country-wide	1,950,000
IDPs profiling, outreach and assistance by mobile teams	1,850,000
Trained community members participate in decision making mechanisms to reinforce empowerment and autonomy	750,000
CCCM policy support assists central and regional governments to plan for priorities and emerging trends	280,000
Full cluster sub-total:	4,900,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$14,531,916

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1

1 Provide immediate access to inclusive safe and protected learning environments.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2

2 Support increased access to protective, life-sustaining and quality learning.

RELATES TO S02 , S03 , S04

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 3

3 Ensure equitable access to education engaging boys and girls and adolescents in learning.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S04

CONTACT

Sriskandarajah
Arulrajah,
asriskandarajah@
unicef.org

Karly Kupferberg,
Karly.kupferberg@
savethechildren.org

EDUCATION

Strategy

In 2016, the Education Cluster will increase the access of boys and girls affected by the conflict to quality, safe and protective learning spaces and will build a culture of resilience in education. Access to learning opportunities will be provided to promote the psychosocial wellbeing of affected boys and girls. Emergency classrooms will be established, the re-opening of schools will be supported, and existing classrooms will be upgraded. Teachers and other education personnel will be trained in essential life-saving and psychosocial support skills. Access to hard-to-reach communities will be expanded by working through national NGOs and community-based organizations; by re-opening schools; and upgrading of existing classrooms. Access to education in areas of returns will be provided through pre-positioned education materials, which will enable partners to initiate immediate learning activities in temporary learning spaces and support existing schools to receive additional learners. A culture of resilience will be built within the education sector by supporting the Government's response through coordination, data collection, analysis and information sharing.

Minimum package

The Education Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of two components: (1) providing education support, services and materials directly to affected boys and girls; and (2) increasing the resilience of Iraqi authorities,

schools, and communities. The first will be accomplished through six sub-components: (1) providing protective and safe learning spaces, including WASH facilities; (2) distributing teaching, learning and recreation materials; (3) training of teachers and education personnel in psychosocial support skills; (4) constructing new schools; (5) establishing and training parent-teacher associations; and (6) conducting 'back to school' activities and community mobilization. The second will be accomplished through three sub-components: (1) assisting the Ministry of Education to establish formal schools and register children; (2) strengthening the capacity and resilience of national and local education authorities; and (3) promoting peace education activities to promote social cohesion.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides immediate access to learning opportunities and promotes the psychosocial wellbeing of newly displaced children, returnee children and children in protracted displacement who have not yet received educational support. The second-line response increases access to protective, life sustaining and quality learning through provision of non-formal and "catch up" education, targeted cash assistance to help children, especially girls, overcome barriers to education, and a full package of education and learning supplies. The full cluster response

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.09M	0.88M	1.07M	0.13M	0.08M	51%	100% - -
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.68M	0.44M	0.05M	0.13M	-	51%	100% - -
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$82,720,392						

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

ensures equitable access to education, engaging boys and girls in learning that promotes social cohesion and builds resilience throughout the education sector.

Refugee response

The Education Cluster strategy in 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. Support will improve access to a safe learning environment that ensures inclusiveness of vulnerable refugee girls and boys. Learning spaces will be established and improved through the provision of equipment and teaching learning materials, community mobilization, and student transportation support. Education quality will be improved through training of teachers on psychosocial and peace building interventions; effective classroom management and pedagogy; conducting catch up classes; and cash incentives for teacher. Efforts to engage higher numbers of youth in secondary, technical and vocation activities will be strengthened.

Caseload targeting

Prioritization was given to those areas with a high proportion of displaced children and with the lowest percentage to access education. As of the end of the academic year 2014-2015, only 32 per cent of displaced children had access to any form of education, therefore those children are prioritized in the response. The lowest enrolment was observed in the centre and south regions of Iraq regarding displaced children out of camps, those living in host communities and in areas of returns. While it is understood that children in hard-to-reach areas do require educational support, enabling humanitarian access to those regions may prove a challenge, therefore even when given a high priority in needs there was not a significant amount of this caseload targeted.

Host community children in areas with a high proportion of displaced people with the propensity to affect school infrastructure, where emergency repairs or rehabilitation work would be required were also targeted. The targeting of affected children was informed by a detailed analysis of data, including enrolment figures from the Government of Iraq and Education Cluster partner activities.

Exit strategy

The Education Cluster exit strategy is five-fold: (1) expand access to education by increasing the number of school structures; (2) improve data collection and information sharing between Government authorities and education partners; (3) train teachers and education personnel on pedagogy and classroom management to improve quality education; (4) include peace education to promote social cohesion; and (5) assist authorities at the national and local levels to improve their preparedness and operational capacities to enable effective emergency response to future crises that threaten education. In line with the “No Lost Generation” strategy, investments in the education of children affected by crises will provide with the skills and sense

of civic responsibility to help rebuild their society. Investments in repairing the invisible but real damage to children’s minds, through equal and inclusive access to education, are critical.

The exit strategy is reliant on government support and involvement to increase the ability for boys and girls to access education. Advocacy and dialogue among key stakeholders and relevant Government ministries will facilitate teacher deployment and incentives and provide curriculum materials. Education must be prioritized, as it is directly linked to the future peace, stability and economic prosperity of Iraq.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the Education Cluster will:

- Provide inclusive access to education for children with disabilities and different ethnic backgrounds, with trained teaching personnel who tailor learning to different disabilities.
- Train education personnel and work with Government authorities to promote positive discipline and classroom management.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the Education Cluster through the following actions:

- Utilize feedback through parent teacher associations to bolster the accountability of education services.
- Implement feedback mechanisms in schools for children to voice their concerns, i.e. establishment of anonymous classroom comment boxes to allow children to write or if illiterate, put smiley faces and sad faces on notecards to indicate their satisfaction/ dissatisfaction with the quality of learning they are receiving. Follow-up is conducted through focus group discussions with students to address their concerns in the classroom.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provides immediate access to learning opportunities and promotes the psychosocial wellbeing of affected boys and girls. Newly displaced children, returnee children and children in protracted displacement who have not yet received educational support will be prioritized. Immediate access to learning will be facilitated by establishing temporary learning spaces, including gender- and disability-appropriate WASH facilities. Emergency teaching and learning materials will be rapidly provided. Community members with previous teaching experience will be mobilized and oriented on psychosocial support and education in emergencies to promote a conducive learning environment. Community campaigns will promote the return of boys and girls to learning.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response increases access to protective, life sustaining and quality learning. Non-formal education will be provided, including refresher courses, catch-up classes, and exam preparation for children that have been absent from learning. Targeted cash assistance will help children, especially girls, overcome barriers to education, including school transportation, school supplies and uniforms. A package of education and learning supplies, including Arabic student kits, recreational kits, school-in-a-box and school equipment for classrooms (such as desks, chairs and blackboards) will be distributed. Government authorities will be assisted to strengthen coordination, data collection, analysis and information sharing at the national and sub-national levels. Support for Government to re-open, rehabilitate, or upgrade existing schools will be conducted. Programmes will mainstream Iraq-contextualized education in emergencies minimum standards to ensure all education partners are utilizing the same principles. The response will focus on areas where the crisis has become protracted.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response ensures equitable access to education, engaging boys and girls in learning that promotes social cohesion and builds resilience throughout the education sector. Parent-teacher associations will be established to support teachers and learners.

The cluster will promote community advocacy in hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas to mobilize government to re-open schools. Additional classrooms will be rapidly constructed and existing schools structures (inclusive of gender- and disability-sensitive WASH facilities) will be rehabilitated to bring children back to learning and decrease dropout rates, especially among female students and children with special needs. Vocational training for youth will be increased. Peace education will promote social cohesion in the classroom that can be extended throughout communities. Improving government preparedness systems at national and sub-national levels will support effective future response to crises. Basic life skills messaging will be disseminated, including hygiene, health promotion and immunizations awareness. The full cluster response will focus on areas where the crisis is protracted.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

 **First-line aim:** Provide immediate access to inclusive safe and protected learning environments that promote psychosocial wellbeing of affected boys and girls.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of temporary learning spaces (TLS) established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish TLS, tented classrooms or rented spaces 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	996	550	N/A	N/A
# of girls and boys with access to TLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct learning activities, including recreational activities, non-formal education 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	181,744	45,000	21,870	23,100

relates to SO2 , SO3 , SO4 

 **Second-line aim:** Support increased access to protective, life-sustaining and quality learning.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of boys and girls provided with education supplies and learning materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute education materials, school in a box, etc. 	IDPs, returnees, host communities	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	214,961	615,000	298,890	316,110
# of schools provided with education supplies and learning materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute education supplies to schools 	IDPs, returnees, host communities	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	213	1,350	N/A	N/A
# of teachers and education personnel trained in education in emergencies (EiE) and psychosocial support (PSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train teaching and education personnel on EiE and PSS, classroom management 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	2,899	8,300	2,300	6,000
# of boys and girls enrolled in non-formal education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct catch-up classes, refresher courses, life skills classes 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah,	15,319	120,000	58,320	61,680

 **Full cluster response aim:** Ensure equitable access to education engaging boys and girls and adolescents in learning that promotes social cohesion and builds the resilience of the education sector. **relates to SO1** , **SO2** , **SO3** , **SO4** 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of schools repaired or rehabilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair and renovate schools including improved, gender-sensitive WASH facilities 	IDPs, returnees, host communities	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadisiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	710	800	N/A	N/A
# of children accessing education in schools repaired or rehabilitated with WASH facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair or rehabilitate schools, including improved, gender-sensitive WASH facilities 	IDPs, returnees, host communities	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadisiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	355,000	550,000	267,300	282,700
# of PTA and community members trained by programme interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist schools to establish PTAs; Train PTA and community members 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadisiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	37	6,050	1,775	4,295
# of new classrooms established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency installation of additional pre-fabricated or constructed classrooms 	IDPs, returnees, host communities	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadisiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	879	3,250	N/A	N/A
# of adolescents and youth provided increased access to livelihoods through vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct vocational training, technical, vocational education and training classes 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadisiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit	1,200	5,500	2,673	2,827

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

 **First-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Establish TLS, pre-fabricated and tented classrooms.	4,125,000
Learning activities commenced in TLS	5,400,000
First-line sub-total:	9,525,000

 **Second-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Distribution of education materials, school in a box etc	7,380,000
Training of teaching and education personnel on EiE and PSS, classroom management	4,150,000
Catch-up classes, refresher courses, life skills classes	9,000,000
Second-line sub-total:	20,530,000

 **Full cluster activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Repairs and renovation of schools including improvement and gender sensitive WASH facilities	6,964,000
Assist schools to establish PTAs; training of PTAs members	605,000
New schools established	44,354,000
Vocational training, TVET classes	742,392
Government and local authorities capacity building and support to build resilience	1,000,000
Full cluster sub-total:	52,665,392
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$82,720,392

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



ELSC OBJECTIVE 1

1 Maintain the resilience of displaced people, host communities, and returnees.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03

ELSC OBJECTIVE 2

2 Build the resilience of displaced people and host communities and enable them to become self-reliant during chronic crisis.

RELATES TO S02

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION



Strategy

In 2016, the Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion (ELSC) Cluster will prevent an increase in social tensions that could cause violence, secondary displacement, forced returns or a reduction of access to services. This will be done by building the resilience of conflict-affected communities across Iraq through integrated tolerance-building and emergency-livelihoods activities. High unemployment is a principal trigger of tension. A renewed focus will be placed on supporting cluster activities to meet immediate needs in underserved areas of Iraq. The cluster will improve its reach in Baghdad, newly accessible areas, and other locations outside the Kurdistan Region by building the capacity of national NGOs. Special attention will be paid to people in hard-to-reach areas where cluster partners demonstrate they have the capacity to safely and effectively reach the target population. Priority areas across the Kurdistan Region will also continue to be covered. Cluster coordination mechanisms will be strengthened to better promote conflict sensitive best practices and the principle of “Do No Harm”.

Minimum package

The ELSC Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of three components: (1) mapping areas of possible social tension; (2) providing targeted livelihoods support to IDPs and other conflict-affected communities; and (3) building community level social awareness and

cohesion by maintaining livelihoods support and emergency community assets.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into two phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response decreases household-level risk factors that underpin increased social tensions by providing immediate access to income and replacing assets for vulnerable households during the first three months of a new emergency or other crisis-related event. The full cluster response addresses community-level resilience and social tolerance by improving equitable access to income, supporting and expanding channels for dialogue between different community groups, establishing systems for mediation and problem solving, and improving access to community services through cash-for-work or volunteer-led rehabilitation of infrastructure, including clinics and schools.

Refugee response

The ELSC Cluster strategy in 2016 includes elements that address the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq. The emergency livelihoods needs of an expected 30,000 new arrivals will be addressed. Longer-term, innovative programming that focuses on fostering the resilience of refugee and impacted populations will be promoted as a critical priority, including

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	2.1M	0.38M	0.6M	0.23M	0.13M	51%	47 47 6%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.14M	0.06M	-	0.05M	-	51%	47 47 6%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$26,528,055					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

CONTACT

Rosemary Willey-
Alsanah, rosemary.
willey-alsanah@undp.
org

Zhyar Kaka, zhyar.
kaka@undp.org

those that create economic opportunities and support a longer-term, market-oriented approach to fostering resilience and peaceful co-existence of refugee and local populations.

Caseload targeting

The ELSC cluster will target people particularly susceptible to both economic vulnerability and social tensions. Individuals and households within geographical areas identified as most at risk will include displaced people in and out of camps, host communities, and returnees based on their vulnerability and not on their status. Communities most at risk will be considered a top priority, focusing on those that, as a result of displacement or returns, have a mixed socio-ethnic-religious population with historical patterns of hostility, combined with a high level of youth unemployment, poor access to services, and poverty. These communities are predominantly found in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, and Kirkuk governorates. Areas where displacement and returns exist in parallel will also be given special attention, particularly Diyala and Kirkuk governorates. Disenfranchised or unemployed youth are another priority, as they are influential to social tolerance and stability.

Exit strategy

The ELSC Cluster exit strategy is three-fold: (1) support affected populations to regain the assets, skills and capacities needed to access regular income in order to build self-reliance and reduce dependency on aid; (2) encourage the Government to re-establish or continue support to people that remain dependent, via the public social safety net systems; and (3) promote community stability, tolerance and dialogue, which are robust enough to prevent exacerbation of tension and conflict.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the ELSC Cluster will:

- Ensure the use of specific conflict-sensitive “Do No Harm” guidelines, developed by the cluster, across all activities. All partners implementing first-line and full cluster response activities assess “Do No Harm” concerns, including a conflict analysis, at the onset of new interventions and throughout project implementation.
- Collect and analyse sex- and age-disaggregated indicators and respond to specific vulnerabilities/risks accordingly. In response planning, target populations including men, women, youth and vulnerable groups will be equally assessed and provided meaningful access to response activities.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the ELSC Cluster through the following actions:

- Establish accountability mechanisms, such as complaints and feedback lines, monitoring systems and confidential reporting systems at the agency level by all partners.
- Support and use inter-agency accountability systems, such as through the IDP Information Centre and other initiatives. Throughout 2016, the cluster will monitor and assess whether or not feedback provided has been effectively used to inform and adapt project activities.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provides immediate access to income and replaces assets for vulnerable households during the first three months of a new emergency or other crisis-related event, including new displacement, returns, or increased accessibility of hard-to-reach areas. Rapid assessments of skills, assets, and social tensions will be conducted. Cash-for-work opportunities linked to public or community services, such as rehabilitating schools, clinics, and roads, will be provided. Community outreach to reduce or prevent social tensions will be supported, including circulation of positive social and traditional media messaging, early establishment of links between community leaders and positive messaging by religious leaders. Returnees and the newly displaced will be assisted. People in protracted displacement and their hosts will also be assisted, in order to meet immediate needs, prepare for return or integration, ensure open dialogue, and establish problem-solving systems

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response addresses community-level resilience and social tolerance and will be activated as soon as beneficiaries have settled and the majority of their life-threatening needs, such as shelter, water and food, have been met. Equitable access to income will be improved through provision of materials in-kind, cash grants and technical support to micro and small business development and through income-creation activities, including job referrals and placements. Trends in social tensions will be monitored and channels for dialogue between different community groups will be supported and expanded. Access to community services through cash-for-work or volunteer-led rehabilitation of infrastructure, including clinics and schools, will be improved. The development of community, civil society and/or local government mediation skills and problem solving mechanisms will be facilitated through quick impact projects. Special attention will be paid to people in longer-term displacement settings at a heightened risk of social tensions. Conflict sensitive “Do No Harm” principles and guidelines will be mainstreamed across full cluster response activities, especially by ensuring that conflict analysis is undertaken and beneficiary selection is based on need rather than status.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

 **First-line aim:** Maintain the resilience of displaced people, host communities, and returnees and enable them to cope with the impact of crisis, in their chosen location in Iraq, through immediate access to income for vulnerable families and social awareness, in areas at high risk of tensions.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of individuals reached through social tension assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid assessments of social tension and potential livelihoods opportunities 	IDPs, host communities, returnees	Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	92,150	46,075	46,075
# community outreach initiatives completed to reduce or prevent social tensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate community messages via mass media, social media or mosque speeches 	IDPs, host communities, returnees	Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	3,042	N/A	N/A
# people benefitted from temporary employment activities within three months of population movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct cash for work programmes 	IDPs, host communities, returnees	Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Sulaymaniyah	-	14,928	7,546	7,382
# people benefitted from replacement of lost tools to enable use of existing skills, within three months of population movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of tools by in-kind or micro-finance grants 	IDPs, host communities, returnees	Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	6,000	3,000	3,000

73

relates to SO2 

 **Full cluster response aim:** Build the resilience of displaced people and host communities and enable them to become self-reliant during chronic crisis, in their chosen location of Iraq, through support to community assets, increasing access to regular income and opening channels for dialogue.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of individuals reached or reflected in social tension trend analyses and assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment to monitor trends in social cohesion/tensions; Conduct analysis and reports of social tension trends 	IDPs, host communities	Dahuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	-	160,850	80,425	80,425
# people benefitted from support to establish or scale-up businesses (micro-finance, small grants, assets, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of in-kind or cash grants with technical support to enhance small businesses 	IDPs, host communities	Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	8,142	3,095	5,047
# people benefitted from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centres)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of job referrals and placements Conduct job fairs Produce job newsletters 	IDPs, host communities	Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	2,260	1,495	765

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# people participated in social cohesion community events (including dialogue sessions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct social cohesion community events Community, civil society and/or local authority problem solving mechanisms strengthened 	IDPs, host communities	Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Sulaymaniyah	-	34,540	20,879	13,661
# people benefitted from participation in action to improve community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community service improvement projects Groups of mixed socio/ethnic origin rehabilitate or improve public services 	IDPs, host communities	Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din	-	26,570	13,250	13,320

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

First-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Rapid assessments	483,097
Community outreach to reduce or prevent social tensions	483,097
Immediate access to short-term income through support to public and community services (CFW)	5,410,685
Emergency livelihoods asset replacements	3,285,059
First-line sub-total:	9,661,937

Full cluster activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Developing community, civil society and/or local problem solving mechanisms	843,306
Development income generation activities through job referrals and placements	1,686,612
In-kind and cash grant and technical support to micro and small business	3,626,250
Inter-group community actions (QIPs)	10,288,332
Full cluster sub-total:	16,866,118
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$26,528,055

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



RRM OBJECTIVE

1 Save lives of families who are on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines.

RELATES TO SO1

RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM



Strategy

In 2016, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) will respond to emergency needs when there is rapid, large-scale population displacement. It delivers immediate, life-saving supplies to families on the move as they flee conflict. Often these families are located in hard-to-reach areas of Iraq close to military front lines, delayed at checkpoints, or stranded in between. The RRM-provided supplies are the only assistance they receive until they reach more stable areas. The mechanism forms the initial emergency response, which is then quickly followed up by cluster-specific first-line responses that are coordinated through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. Since its establishment in Iraq in 2014, the RRM has expanded to become a consortium of partners including a number of INGOs, UN agencies, and IOM.

Minimum package

The RRM minimum assistance package is comprised of four components: (1) bottled water (one 12-pack of 1.5 litre bottles, equal to 18 litres); (2) one immediate response food ration of culturally acceptable, ready-to-eat items including biscuits, canned chicken, canned beans, chickpeas, tea and dates; (3) one hygiene kit, including but not limited to soap, laundry detergent, sanitary towels, toilet paper, toothbrushes and toothpaste, and baby diapers; and (4) one female dignity kit, including sanitary pads, underwear, a towel, a solar-powered flashlight, and an individual

clean delivery/newborn kit. One package is provided to each family of five persons. Large families may receive two packages.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package will be conducted as a first-line response only. Within 72 hours of receiving and verifying information on the movement and location of displaced individuals, the RRM is activated to immediately deliver the minimum package, through implementing partners with previously pre-positioned stocks, and rapidly assess needs.

Caseload targeting

The RRM will target as a priority households that have been newly displaced and are on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, and caught at checkpoints and between front lines. The intervention plan is revised on a weekly basis, based on the evolution of ongoing response, change in environment for beneficiaries, intervention of other actors and logistical and security constraints. The RRM could be activated for returnees based on several criteria, including lack of available markets in the area of return, time since return (within 72 hours), security in home areas and the adherence to principles of return, or where returnees are “highly vulnerable” due to the prevalence of destruction in home areas. These populations will be identified and agreed among RRM Consortium partners and OCHA. Given the rate of the displacement and the ongoing

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	2.1M	-	-	-	-	52%	45 52 3%
PEOPLE TARGETED	2M	-	-	-	-	52%	45 52 3%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$21,758,260					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

CONTACT

Mandie Alexander,
malexander@unicef.org

Celine Bracq,
celine.bracq@wfp.org

military operations in the central governorates, RRM partners are prepared to reach approximately 2 million people in 2016, with expectations of sharp increases in the numbers of displaced mainly in the central governorates Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates.

Exit strategy

The RRM exit strategy is two-fold: (1) share information on the assessed needs and location of assisted families with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group within 72 hours of delivering the RRM package in order to transition from quick-impact crisis assistance to the cluster-specific first-line response; (2) continue information sharing and coordination with Government structures to enable affected people to access government services, including food from the Public Distribution System.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, the RRM will:

- Provide pamphlets in distribution kits to inform families of steps to ensure that children on the move do not become accidentally separated from their families.
- Record and refer cases of child separation to the Child Protection sub-cluster.
- Establish internal referral systems and pathways, under the leadership of WFP, utilizing the IIC to respond to complaints and feedback.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by the RRM through the following actions:

- Monitor RRM distribution sites by third-party monitoring (TPM) partners in hard-to-reach areas.
- Conduct response monitoring via a mobile-based application, allowing partners to access the responses in real time, and respond in promptly to people's needs.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provided by the RRM Consortium will simultaneously deliver the minimum package and conduct a rapid needs assessment. The response is activated within 72 hours of receiving and verifying information on the movement and location of displaced individuals. Implementing partners respond immediately, using previously pre-positioned stocks. The RRM minimum package will most likely be the only source of life-saving assistance received by many displaced people on the move, particularly as they are often located in hard-to-reach areas. The RRM Consortium pre-positions its minimum assistance package kits in the warehouses of the Logistic Cluster and RRM Consortium members. NGO-maintained warehouses will continue to be used to pre-position in hard-reach areas. IOM provides rapid information sharing of displacement data from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), as well as the deployment of field-based Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART). RART will conduct assessments on behalf of the RRM Consortium, identifying locations, vulnerabilities, and profiles of the most vulnerable populations and facilitating a more effective collective response.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 

 **First-line aim:** Save lives of families who are on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines through provision of emergency supplies within 72 hours of trigger for response.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
Number of people in movement or temporary settlement benefitting from RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of RRM kits (including WFP IRRs and UNICEF kits) 	IDPs on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines; and returnees	All	-	2,000,000	960,000	1,040,000
Number of RRM kits distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of RRM kits (including WFP IRRs and UNICEF kits) 	IDPs on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines; and returnees	All	-	400,000	N/A	N/A
Number of female dignity kits distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of female dignity kits 	IDPs on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines; and returnees	All	-	150,000	N/A	150,000
Number of pregnant women provided with clean delivery/ new born kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of clean delivery/ new born kits. 	IDPs visibly pregnant women on the move, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines; and returnees	All	-	3,500	N/A	3,500

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

 **First-line activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Distribution of RRM kits	19,118,260
Distribution of UNFPA female dignity kits and clean delivery/new born kits.	2,040,000
IOM's DTM and RART assessments	600,000
First-line sub-total:	21,758,260
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$21,758,260

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



MPCA OBJECTIVE 1

1 Empower returnees and newly displaced people to meet their critical needs.

RELATES TO SO1 , SO2 , SO3

MPCA OBJECTIVE 2

2 Support extremely vulnerable households to meet their critical needs.

RELATES TO SO1 , SO2 , SO3

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



Strategy

In 2016, partners will use multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to enable households affected by the crisis to meet their critical needs in a manner that upholds their dignity. One-off assistance and multi-month cash assistance (MMCA) will be provided, enabling the receiving individual to decide for themselves how to best address their own immediate needs. Since MPCA does not require movement of assets, large storage capacities, or lengthy supply chains, it can be deployed swiftly to assist people across the whole of Iraq. For areas with market functionality, MPCA is an efficient and comprehensive response modality that addresses needs across multiple sectors.

The provision of MPCA will be tailored to each localized context targeted within Iraq. A range of delivery mechanisms can be employed, depending on localized factors, including money transfer companies; smart card/electronic transfer systems, which are bank-based; an integration of the smart card mechanisms into money transfer companies; and bank checks. Pilot projects, employing a combination of delivery mechanisms, will be encouraged in hard-to-reach areas, such as accessible locations within Anbar where markets are functioning.

Minimum package

The MPCA minimum package is comprised of three components: (1) identifying and agreeing on the survival minimum expenditure basket

(SMEB) among MPCA actors; (2) regular monitoring of prices in priority governorates; and (3) determining transfer amounts based on 70 per cent of the SMEB, with 6 per cent added to account for health expenditures.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides one-off emergency cash transfers, valued at 70 per cent of the SMEB or around \$400 (based on an expenditures for an initial displacement, which includes non-recurrent expenditures), to families who have been internally displaced within the previous two months and to returnees. The second-line response, which can run in tandem with the first-line response, provides three months of cash assistance, valued at 70 per cent of SMEB or around \$360 (based on ongoing displacement, therefore does not include one-off expenditures), to host communities and IDPs experiencing protracted displacement and two months of cash assistance to households who received a one-off emergency cash transfer. The full cluster response will be dedicated to researching and developing the standards and parameters for a system to deliver multipurpose unconditional and unrestricted cash, such as a national-level emergency entitlement programme.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.09M	0.96M	-	0.4M	-	50%	48 49 3%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.18M	0.04M	-	0.04M	-	50%	48 49 3%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$38,544,827					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

CONTACT

Erick Gerstner,
gerstner@unhcr.org

Liza Zhahanina,
lzhahanina@iq.mercycorps.org

Caseload targeting

In all phases of the response, MPCA will be provided across the whole of Iraq in accessible locations where markets are functioning. Both the first and second-line responses will likely prioritize the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. The second-line response will also prioritize Dahuk Governorate, due to its high number of people in protracted displacement. New IDP families, returnees, and IDPs experiencing protracted displacement will be targeted by the MPCA. The most vulnerable families in host communities will also be targeted, estimated to comprise around 50 per cent of the community.

Shelter type will be used as a proxy indicator for socio-economic vulnerability, except in contexts where other proxies are more relevant (for example, dependency ratio). In the second-line response, partners will increasingly use a full vulnerability assessment that includes indicators capturing vulnerability status/personal factors and capacity to cope, in line with regional practices. Families receiving government salary, PDS rations, assistance from MoDM or other government ministries will be excluded from receiving emergency grants and MMCA. In addition, families with full-time employment and regular access to income will be excluded from the MMCA (second-line response).

Exit strategy

The exit strategy is two-fold: (1) establish linkages to the government social protection programmes, especially by identifying and linking beneficiaries who qualify for support from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; (2) track expenditures to identify at which stage of the intervention beneficiary households are able to purchase productive assets and then built connections to business support and/or other relevant interventions from other actors; and (3) refer people with additional needs to relevant clusters to facilitate additional humanitarian assistance to targeted households.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, MPCA partners will:

- Conduct price market monitoring (before and after delivery of assistance) to ensure that activities are not negatively affecting household purchasing power.
- Add beneficiary information management policies, which promote privacy, to cash transfer standard operating procedures for partner organizations.
- Conduct community sensitization regarding who will be targeted and why, so as to reduce potential for social tensions.

- Tailor delivery mechanisms (such as smart card and bank checks) so that people, such as women and elderly persons, are not excluded from accessing those delivery mechanisms, for example, due to not having a bank account.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by MPCA partners through the following actions:

- Provide unconditional, multipurpose cash, which allows people to meet most immediate needs based on their own prioritization.
- Gather feedback from beneficiaries via post-distribution monitoring and data analysis, and share with clusters for follow-up and gap filling thus promoting complementarity in humanitarian interventions.
- Establish a system to independently report and follow-up on any suspected cases of diversions.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provides emergency one-off transfers to people who have been internally displaced within the previous two months and to returnees. The recommended value is 70 per cent of SMEB, which was equal to \$400 as of December 2015, according to figures from nine key governorates. To avoid aid duplication, beneficiary lists will be cross-checked and emergency transfer amounts reduced when in-kind or other assistance has already been received. The preferred transfer modalities will be money transfer companies and electronic cards, depending on the context. Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted after each transfer to capture expenditure data. Price monitoring will be conducted prior to and after transfers. Recipients of MPCAs will be referred to other clusters if additional assistance is required. The first-line response also conducts preparedness activities, such as mapping of money transfer companies, conducting assessments and signing of preferred supplier agreements, to enable rapid scale up, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. Response duration is one month, from the date of beneficiary identification.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response will run simultaneously with the first and second-line responses and will be dedicated to researching and developing the standards and parameters for an at-scale system to deliver multipurpose unconditional and unrestricted cash. A national-level emergency entitlement programme, which can be launched for the duration of the crisis, constitutes a conceptualization of such a system. Research will be conducted in order to ascertain the viability and appropriateness of such a national-level emergency entitlement programme in the current context. The programme would—under the auspices of the Cash Working Group (CWG)—provide unconditional and unrestricted cash assistance to the most vulnerable affected by the crisis. Once up and running, this system would effectively replace the current second-line response interventions and incorporate all unconditional and unrestricted cash programmes under one umbrella of multipurpose cash. A team of experts will be brought in to determine the parameters of the system (including vulnerability criteria, the value of cash transfers, delivery mechanisms and modalities). Humanitarian actors will also liaise with the government to ensure complementarity and buy-in and to avoid duplication.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response, which can run simultaneously with the first-line response, provides MMCA on a monthly basis to households who received a one-off emergency cash transfer (returnees and newly displaced people), host communities, and IDPs experiencing protracted displacement. The recommended value is 70 per cent of SMEB, which was equal to \$360 as of December 2015 and excludes expenditures on items not requiring monthly replenishment. Additional cluster-specific support for this caseload is monetized and distributed as a seasonal/ad hoc top up to MMCA. Preferred modalities are context specific and in line with the first-line response. This response takes on a whole-of-Iraq approach where markets are functioning. Beneficiary lists will continue to be cross-checked; amounts will be adjusted to avoid duplication; and price monitoring and post-distribution monitoring will be conducted. Response duration is three months for most people and two months for people that received one-off emergency cash transfers.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

First-line aim: Empower returnees and newly displaced people to meet their critical needs through an emergency one-off cash transfer.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of market assessments conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid market assessment and price monitoring 	IDPs, returnees	Baghdad, Diyala, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	-	12	N/A	N/A
# of households receiving full amount of the emergency one-off unconditional cash transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid targeting Provision of emergency one-off cash transfer 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	27,095	N/A	N/A
# of female-headed households receiving full amount of the emergency one-off unconditional cash transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid targeting Provision of emergency one-off cash transfer 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	6,774	N/A	N/A
# of male-headed households receiving full amount of the emergency one-off unconditional cash transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid targeting Provision of emergency one-off cash transfer 	IDPs, returnees	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	20,321	N/A	N/A
IQD total multi-month value transferred to beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid targeting of newly displaced people and returnees Provision of emergency one-off cash transfer 	IDPs, returnees	Baghdad, Diyala, Ninewa	-	13,428,565,200	N/A	N/A
% of household expenditures spent on meeting critical needs, such as food, shelter and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct post-distribution monitoring of expenditures and price monitoring 	IDPs, returnees	Dahuk, Diyala, Ninewa	-	100%	N/A	N/A

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 

Second-line aim: Support extremely vulnerable households to meet their critical needs through multi-month cash transfers.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of market assessments conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid market assessment and price monitoring 	IDPs, returnees, host community	Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah	-	12	N/A	N/A
# of extremely vulnerable households receiving the full amount of multi-month cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household level vulnerability assessments to identify extremely vulnerable households Provide three additional months of cash transfers 	IDPs, returnees, host community	Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Ninewa	-	20,335	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of extremely vulnerable female-headed households receiving the full amount of multi-month cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household level vulnerability assessments to identify extremely vulnerable households Provide three additional months of cash transfers 	IDPs, returnees, host community	Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Ninewa	-	5,084	N/A	N/A
# of extremely vulnerable male-headed households receiving the full amount of multi-month cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household level vulnerability assessments to identify extremely vulnerable households Provide three additional months of cash transfers 	IDPs, returnees, host community	Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Ninewa	-	15,251	N/A	N/A
IQD total multi-month value transferred to beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the identified extremely vulnerable households with three additional months of cash transfers 	IDPs in camps, IDPs out of camps, returnees, host community	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah	-	23,228,797,200	N/A	N/A
% of household expenditures spent on meeting critical needs, such as food, shelter and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct post-distribution monitoring, price monitoring and expenditure data analysis 	IDPs, returnees, host community	Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Ninewa	-	100%	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

First-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Conduct rapid market assessment and price monitoring	1,015,531
Conduct rapid targeting of newly displaced people and returnees	1,644,662
Provide target beneficiaries with an emergency one-off cash transfer	11,190,471
Conduct post-distribution monitoring of expenditures and price monitoring	986,547
First-line sub-total:	14,837,211

Second-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Conduct rapid market assessment and price monitoring	1,426,497
Conduct household level vulnerability assessments to identify extremely vulnerable households	1,627,950
Provide the identified extremely vulnerable households with two to three additional months of cash transfers	19,357,331
Conduct post-distribution monitoring, price monitoring and expenditure data analysis	1,296,850
Second-line sub-total:	23,708,628
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$38,544,827

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED


188

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


1.5M

OF PARTNERS


1

ETC OBJECTIVE 1

1 Provide reliable security telecommunications and data connectivity services to humanitarian partners.

RELATES TO SO1 

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



Strategy

In 2016, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) will provide humanitarian UN agencies and NGOs with essential data (Internet) and common security telecommunications services and tools; provide a platform to enhance collaboration related to emergency telecommunications; and promote the safety and security of staff and assets by building the emergency telecommunications capacity of partners. The cluster will work to extend common services to humanitarian community across the country. It will partner with the lead agency in each field location to extend common services to humanitarian partners through regular local coordination meetings. The cluster will continuously gauge changing needs of humanitarian partners whilst raising awareness on best practices and the range of technical assistance it can provide.

Minimum package

The ETC minimum assistance package is comprised of three components: (1) providing radio training and radio configuration/programming for humanitarian UN agencies and NGOs; (2) providing continued connectivity services and conducting regular maintenance missions; and (3) updating and installing operational radio infrastructure to meet security telecommunications standards.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package will be conducted as a full cluster response only. This response has four key elements: common service delivery, coordination, information sharing and capacity building.

Caseload targeting

The ETC indirectly supports the full range of beneficiaries represented in Iraq, including IDPs, returnees, Syrian refugees and host communities by providing services to the humanitarian community.

Exit strategy

The ETC exit strategy is three-fold: (1) build the capacity of local staff to enable eventual handover of the delivery of ETC services and coordination; (2) continue the inter-agency cost-sharing model to ensure continuity of services beyond the life of the cluster; and (3) handover of all telecommunications infrastructure deployed by the ETC to the local lead agency.

The ETC plans handover services in a phased manner starting with services in geographical areas where there is adequate local capacity. This strategy will also allow the ETC to focus more on areas of emerging needs. In areas where ETC services are no longer required due to a scale down of operations the ETC will de-activate its services on a case-by-case basis.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response will run simultaneously with the first and second-line responses and will be dedicated to researching and developing the standards and parameters for an at-scale system to deliver multipurpose unconditional and unrestricted cash. A national-level emergency entitlement programme, which can be launched for the duration of the crisis, constitutes a conceptualization of such a system. Research will be conducted in order to ascertain the viability and appropriateness of such a national-level emergency entitlement programme in the current context. The programme would – under the auspices of the Cash Working Group – provide unconditional and unrestricted cash assistance to the most vulnerable affected by the crisis. Once up and running, this system would effectively replace the current second-line response interventions and incorporate all unconditional and unrestricted cash programmes under one umbrella of multipurpose cash. A team of experts will be brought in to determine the parameters of the system (including vulnerability criteria, the value of cash transfers, delivery mechanisms and modalities). Humanitarian actors will also liaise with the government to ensure complementarity and buy-in and to avoid duplication.

CONTACT

Khawar Ilyas, iraq,
etc@wfp.org

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Full cluster response aim:** Provide reliable security telecommunications and data connectivity services to humanitarian partners to improve the operational and security environment for staff and assets. relates to SO1 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of operational areas where common security telecommunications (radio) and data services are available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and expand security telecommunications services (eg. radio programming, radio coverage) and data services to humanitarian partners in common operational areas. 	-	7
Number of IM products (maps, situation reports etc.) produced and shared via email, task forces and on the ETC web portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate IM products and lead emergency telecommunications coordination between humanitarian partners. Provide an online platform for information sharing and coordination. 	-	20
Number of global and local ETC coordination meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct coordination meetings at national and governorate levels 	-	20
Number of humanitarian personnel who receive training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide basic and advanced technical training to humanitarian personnel e.g. radio communications training. 	-	150 users trained
Number of radio operators deployed in common operational areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy radio operators at inter-agency radio rooms to improve the safety of staff and assets in the field, and provide ICT helpdesk support at hubs. 	-	12 radio operators deployed

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

 **Full cluster activities**

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Maintain and expand security telecommunications services and data services.	605,974
Disseminate IM products and lead emergency telecommunications coordination between humanitarian partners.	409,927
Provide basic and advanced technical training to humanitarian personnel.	50,000
Deploy radio operators at inter-agency radio rooms and provide ICT helpdesk support at hubs.	394,603
Full cluster sub-total:	1,460,504
TOTAL	\$1,460,504

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED


188

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


2.4M

OF PARTNERS


1

LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 1

1 Support an effective humanitarian logistics response.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S04 , S05 

LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 2

2 Ensure uninterrupted delivery of relief assistance by augmenting humanitarian actors' capacities.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S04 , S05 

LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 3

3 Strengthen the humanitarian community's ability to save lives and address needs through timely and reliable logistics services.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S04 , S05 

LOGISTICS

Strategy

In 2016, the Logistics Cluster will support the humanitarian community to save lives and provide assistance to people in need across the country by providing timely and reliable logistic services, information management and coordination. As commercial capacity and infrastructure in Iraq is generally adequate for humanitarian relief activities, the cluster will focus on key logistics services that are required to scale up organizational capacity and to ensure contingency measures are in place, particularly for areas with limited access. Focus will be on establishing a more coordinated, pragmatic, and cost-effective operational approach, maximizing use of resources available in country and increasing logistics options to assist the millions of affected people spread through the country, including in hard-to-reach areas. Efforts will support the maintenance of humanitarian operations in the Kurdistan Region and the expansion of humanitarian activities in central and southern areas of Iraq.

Minimum package

The Logistics Cluster minimum assistance package is comprised of five components: (1) providing timely and reliable logistic service support, coordination and information management to humanitarian partners; (2) strengthening logistics coordination among national and international actors; (3) facilitating regular consultations and information sharing with partners; (4) addressing partners' operational logistical gaps and needs by mobilizing and making resources available; and (5) planning and facilitating the coordination of inter-agency humanitarian convoys and airlifts as needed and possible.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response provides common humanitarian logistic services, coordination and information management services. The second-line response



expands logistic contingency and emergency measures, provides support to inter-agency humanitarian convoys to hard-to-reach areas, and enhances coordination and information management services. The full cluster response, where security allows, facilitates access to hard-to-reach and emergency areas through organization of regular inter-agency convoys along humanitarian corridors, enhanced support to national actors, strengthened airlift capacity, and emergency common storage and transport solutions.

Caseload targeting

The Logistics Cluster indirectly supports the full range of beneficiaries represented in Iraq, including IDPs, returnees, Syrian refugees and host communities by providing services to the humanitarian community.

Exit strategy

The Logistics Cluster exit strategy is three-fold and sequenced: (1) assist partner organizations to become capable of fully addressing their own operational logistical needs; (2) transfer existing assets to partners that will have a continuing presence in the country; and (3) transfer coordination and information management responsibilities to an appropriate humanitarian agency.

CONTACT

Tania Regan, tania.regan@wfp.org

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response provides common humanitarian logistic services to partners through the three logistics hubs of Dahuk, Erbil and Baghdad and assists in creating efficient supply chains. It maximizes the use of resources available in country. A regular flow of reliable information across a range of communications platforms will be maintained, in order to address common logistical bottlenecks, promote best practices, and strengthen the network among actors. The response includes a contingency airlift component, with budget provisions made for the airlifting of emergency life-saving supplies, through third party commercial charter/WFP Aviation as a last resort, to otherwise inaccessible areas. Specialized training activities will be provided to national and international actors to build their capacities.

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response expands logistic contingency and emergency measures, to ensure logistical support is available to humanitarian actors as they reach out to IDPs newly fleeing conflict and to returnees. A contingency stock of ready-to-deploy storage units (RSUs) will enable national and international partners' prompt response in newly accessible areas. Support will be provided to inter-agency humanitarian convoys, where required and as humanitarian corridors are secured, coordinating humanitarian actors in the response jointly with OCHA. The coordination and information management role of the Logistics Cluster will be enhanced to reach a greater number of national NGOs and to possibly include new hubs when required.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response, based on security and access, coordinates and supports regular inter-agency convoys along agreed humanitarian corridors, providing a marked improvement in reaching conflict-affected areas, inaccessible areas and those under siege. Enhanced support will be provided to the humanitarian community, particularly via national actors, in delivering assistance to hard-to-reach areas. As conditions permit and require, the airlift capacity would be further expanded and emergency common storage and transport solutions would be put in place.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

First-line aim: Support an effective humanitarian logistics response by providing logistics coordination and information management services to the humanitarian community. **relates to SO1** , **SO2** , **SO3** , **SO4** , **SO5** 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
# of meetings held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular coordination meetings in logistics hubs 	12	18
# of IM products shared/published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information products on updated logistics situation in country - including situation reports, logistics assessments, snapshots and activity reports 	6	10
# of agencies trained on basic logistic practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training activities to agencies to support optimization of assets and capacity 	8	12

Second-line aim: Ensure uninterrupted delivery of relief assistance by augmenting humanitarian actors' capacities through the provision of emergency storage and transport, and emergency airlift. **relates to SO1** , **SO2** , **SO3** , **SO4** , **SO5** 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
# of partners benefitting from storage capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate common storage facilities Provide regular updates on storage facility usage and availability 	8	10
Percentage of storage requests completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide RSUs in support of rapid upscaling/contingency/pre-positioning operations 	-	100%
Percentage of transport requests completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide airlift/emergency inter-agency transportation in support to agencies as required 	-	100%

Full cluster response aim: Strengthen the humanitarian community's ability to save lives and address needs through timely and reliable logistics services and information. **relates to SO1** , **SO2** , **SO3** , **SO4** , **SO5** 

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of requests for logistics information and services from humanitarian partners facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure partners requests are facilitated and support provided as required 	-	100%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Coordination	235,300
IM	227,800
Storage	1,299,650
Road transport	289,600
Air transport	314,800
TOTAL	\$2,367,150

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED


188

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


19.5M

OF PARTNERS


8

CCS OBJECTIVE 1

1 Support national and international organizations' rapid response to new displacement, returns or other emergency events by establishing a flexible field coordination mechanism able to facilitate the response in different operational areas.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S04 , S05 

CCS OBJECTIVE 2

2 Implement core processes and structures for humanitarian action and strengthened coordination with the JCMC and JCC.

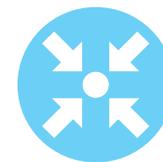
RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S04 , S05 

CCS OBJECTIVE 3

3 Expand access and information management structures.

RELATES TO S01 , S02 , S03 , S04 , S05 

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



Strategy

In 2016, the Coordination and Common Services (CCS) sector will provide an enabling environment for effective country-wide coordination through evidence-based humanitarian action at national, regional and governorate level. A coordination architecture will be established and maintained to support both sectoral and organizational coordination, as well as active coordination with all levels of Government. Two-way communication and information flow from the governorate level upwards will be prioritized. Humanitarian financing will be mobilized, including through the management of the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund. The role and participation of national NGOs will be increased. All humanitarian partners will be consulted and included on matters for joint advocacy.

Joint and coordinated assessments will be organized to inform planning and decision-making. Information management services and products will facilitate a common situational understanding for decision makers and humanitarian actors, including Government and the diplomatic and donor community. Accountability to affected people will be increased and communication between them and humanitarian actors will be improved, including through the operation of the Iraq IDP Information Centre (IIC). Humanitarian access will be improved through security coordination.

Sequenced response

Delivery of the minimum package for a given emergency will be sequenced into three phases, delivered as the emergency continues and access and resources permit. The first-line response supports rapid response by national and international organizations to new displacement, returns or other emergency events through the common identification of needs, information sharing, facilitation of security coordination and safe access, coordination of operations, and management of humanitarian financing. The second-line response implements core processes and structures for humanitarian action and coordination with the JCMC and JCC. The full cluster response includes and builds on the first and second-line responses

by further expanding access and strengthening information management structures.

Caseload targeting

Most Coordination and Common Services partners indirectly support the full range of beneficiaries represented in Iraq, including IDPs, returnees, Syrian refugees and host communities by providing services to the humanitarian community. The IIC assists IDPs located across Iraq who request information or make complaints.

Exit strategy

The Coordination and Common Services exit strategy is two-fold and sequenced: (1) invest in maximizing the capacity and participation of national actors in humanitarian action; and (2) transfer responsibilities to national actors, especially relevant Government bodies, as and when appropriate, in view of their ultimate responsibility for the humanitarian response.

Protection mainstreaming

In order to improve mainstreaming protection in the 2016 response, CCS partners will:

- Enhance the capacity of all humanitarian organizations to ensure the integration of protection principles in the humanitarian response, via the IIC.
- Provide a coordination structure which allows protection actors and activities the space to coordinate, both standing alone within the sector itself and as a cross-cutting issue, which is central to the response. The sector will also aim to support advocacy on protection concerns.

Accountability to affected people

Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened by CCS partners through the following actions:

- Provide affected people with access to functional, accessible, safe and confidential complaint and reporting mechanisms.

CONTACT

Jesse Pleger,
pleger@un.org

Craig Anderson,
ncciraq@ncciraq.org

- Coordinate inter-agency rapid needs assessments, which engage with affected people to assess and register needs, and initiate response when appropriate.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE

The first-line response supports national and international organizations' rapid response to new displacement, returns or other emergency events by establishing a flexible field coordination mechanism able to facilitate the response in different operational areas. Gaining greater access to hard-to-reach areas will be achieved through access negotiations facilitated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The role and capacity of national NGOs will be expanded. Humanitarian financing, including the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund, CERF, and a dedicated funding pool for national NGOs, will be strategically used to increase the response coverage with particular regard to the hard-to-reach areas. These efforts will develop national capacities to continue supporting Iraqis in need in the future. Communication between executive levels of Government and humanitarian leadership will be supported, to ensure complementarity of response efforts. Effective two-way communication with beneficiaries will be promoted through a number of means, including the IIC, which provides affected people with information on services and access to a complaints mechanism

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE

The second-line response will implement core processes and structures for humanitarian action, including secretariat functions in support of humanitarian leaders, the HCT, ICCG, and Information Management Working Group, as well as close coordination with the JCMC and JCC. Close partnership with Government emergency coordination institutions at the governorate level will be maintained. Strategic communication and information products will be developed on a regular basis. Inter-cluster coordination will focus on cross-cutting issues, including communicating with communities, and will address strategic objectives in the response to communities in protracted crisis.

FULL CLUSTER RESPONSE

The full cluster response will expand access and strengthen information management structures. Coordination with Government structures, including the JCMC in Baghdad, the JCC in Erbil and governorate level institutions, will be further enhanced. Collaboration with relevant ministries and directorates will be strengthened, including with the Government of Iraq and KRG NGO directorates. These efforts will also develop their capacities to continue supporting Iraqis in need in the future.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 , SO5 

 **First-line aim:** Support national and international organizations' rapid response to new displacement, returns or other emergency events by establishing a flexible field coordination mechanism able to facilitate the response in different operational areas.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of locations where HCT, ICCG and clusters are maintained and functioning on a regular basis and where governmental counterparts are represented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCT meetings, ICCG meetings, cluster meetings, JCMC meeting and JCC Humanitarian Coordination Forum meetings 	All humanitarian organizations	All	5	5	N/A	N/A
# of national NGOs benefitting from capacity building events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional capacity building workshops for NNGOs Training of Trainer workshops for NGO field coordination network 	National NGOs	All	-	260	N/A	N/A
# of NGOs engaged with coordination mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings in Erbil and Baghdad, and governorate level 	All humanitarian organizations	All	157 (97 International humanitarian organizations and 60 national organizations registered w/ NCCI)	180	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of harmonised multi-sectoral assessments available to be used by partners and clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct multi-cluster needs assessments (MCNA) 	All humanitarian organizations	All	1	Two (Every six months, timed to inform the HNO/HRP process)	N/A	N/A
# of joint IM products made available on a regular basis to humanitarian organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce dashboards, bulletins, snapshots 	All humanitarian organizations	All	12	12	N/A	N/A
# of calls received (including complaints) by the IIC, number of out-going calls to follow-up on issues and complaints, number of closed cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive calls, forward issues and complaints, close the loop on issues and complaints 	IDPs	All	1,200	9,000	N/A	N/A

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 , SO5 

 **Second-line aim:** Implement core processes and structures for humanitarian action and strengthened coordination with the JCMC and JCC.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of DTM population matrixes released	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create IDP and returnee population monitoring matrices Publish matrixes in regular, public reports 	All humanitarian organizations	All	35	48	N/A	N/A
# of multi-sectoral assessments conducted in non-accessible areas of Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct area of origin assessments in non-accessible areas 	All humanitarian organizations	All	6	6	N/A	N/A
# of inter-agency rapid needs assessments (IRNAs) conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan assessments Conduct assessments Produce IRNA reports 	All humanitarian organizations	All	5	10	N/A	N/A
# of registered NGOs accessing security flash updates and reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct security analysis, Produce security reports, Produce threat warnings, operate SMS alert system 	Humanitarian organizations	All	90	100	N/A	N/A

relates to SO1 , SO2 , SO3 , SO4 , SO5 

 **Full cluster response aim:** Expand access and strengthen information management structures.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of location assessments conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect IDP information Produce profile of locations hosting IDPs throughout Iraq 	All humanitarian organizations	All	4	4	N/A	N/A
# of core IM training events conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building workshops Training sessions on ActivityInfo 	All humanitarian organizations	All	N/A	4	N/A	N/A
# of IIC marketing materials distributed to affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute marketing material at partner offices Send SMS blasts Produce Public Service Announcements 	IDPs	All	36,000	40,000	N/A	N/A
# of weekly, bi-weekly, quarterly reports and lists issued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect incident reports. Produce weekly incidents lists 	Humanitarian organizations	All	33	80	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	IN NEED	GOVERNORATES	BASELINE	TARGET	MALE	FEMALE
# of safety roundtable, Country Director meetings and orientations conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct safety roundtable meetings Conduct Country Director meetings. Conduct orientations 	Humanitarian organizations	All	35	84	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

First-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Facilitate coordination forums for national and sub-national government as well as humanitarian partners (HCT meetings, ICCG meetings, sector meetings, JCMC and JCC meetings)	6,727,139
Ensure full national and international NGO engagement in coordinated response activities	580,000
Facilitate capacity building and training of trainers workshops for NNGOs and NGO Field Coordination Network at national and governorate-level	247,000
Strengthen the coordination and provision of key services and assistance in targeted clusters through multi-cluster needs assessments (MCNA)	2,446,000
Produce and publish a variety of IM products to inform decision-making and planning	3,500,000
Day to day functioning of inter-agency IDP Information Centre (receive calls, forward issues, and complaints, close the loop on issues and complaints)	885,000
Strengthen safety and security of humanitarian staff and partners throughout all phases of all field missions and projects	300,000
First-line sub-total:	14,685,139

Second-line activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
DTM IDP and returnee population monitoring matrices are available and shared on a bi-weekly basis	2,750,000
Conduct area of origin assessments to better understand humanitarian conditions and needs in non-accessible areas	260,000
Facilitate assessment working group (AWG) meetings on a regular basis to coordinate assessment activities	300,000
Publish security reports, issue threat warnings and operate the SMS alert system for the benefit of humanitarian partners	110,000
Ensure adequate level of security awareness and preparedness at all times, particularly during field missions in high and very high risk areas	300,000
Second-line sub-total:	3,720,000

Full cluster activities

ACTIVITIES	COST (US\$)
Publish location profiles of communities hosting IDPs throughout Iraq	260,000
Facilitate information management and reporting capacity strengthening for national and local actors (including training on ActivityInfo)	382,000
Distribute marketing material, SMS blasts and public service announcements for inter-agency IDP Information Centre	221,000
Publish weekly security incidents lists in support of staff safety	110,000
Facilitate roundtable meetings in support of staff safety	110,000
Full cluster sub-total:	1,083,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$19,488,139

GUIDE TO GIVING

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



To see the Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating to the plan, please visit :

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

DONATING THROUGH THE COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund is a country-based pooled fund: a multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Find out more about the pooled fund by visiting the website:

<http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds>

IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org



REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>

PART IV: ANNEXES



PART IV: ANNEXES

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OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Reach as many people in need as possible across Iraq, including in areas under siege** by introducing new operational modalities to access hard-to-reach areas and continuing to provide sequenced emergency packages to people in need.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
# of people in movement or temporary settlement benefitting from RRM kits within 72 hours of trigger for response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of RRM kits 	-	2,000,000 (960,000 male; 1,040,000 female)
# of affected people provided with food assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of cash, voucher or in-kind food assistance 	-	1,500,000 (720,000 male; 780,000 female)
# of affected men, women, boys and girls with access safe water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapidly deliver safe water such as bottles or trucks Supply sufficient household water storage Quick fixes to restore, extend and improve water supply systems Repair or provide pumps, generators, treatment means, consumables and fuel 	2,599,921	2,907,698 (1,424,773 male; 1,482,927 female)
# of mobile medical units and mobile medical teams providing primary health-care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of mobile primary health-care services 	34	50
# of newly displaced families whose NFI and shelter needs are addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency NFIs, shelter, sealing off materials, or tents through in-kind or cash based modalities 	-	69,604
# of people reached by protection monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household-level protection monitoring 	93,000	200,000 (100,000 male; 100,000 female)

 **Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Give options to families to live in Iraq with dignity** by developing, ground-testing and scaling-up innovative resilience programmes for displaced and host families.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
# of extremely vulnerable households receiving the full amount of multi-month cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of three additional months of cash transfers 	-	20,335
# of health facilities (PHCs and hospitals) rehabilitated to provide primary and/or secondary health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of PHCs and hospitals 	23	115
# of children accessing education in schools repaired or rehabilitated with WASH facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair or rehabilitate schools, including improved, gender-sensitive WASH facilities 	355,000	550,000 (267,300 boys; 282,700 girls)
# people benefitted from support to establish or scale-up businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of in-kind or cash grants with technical support to enhance small businesses 	-	8,142 (3,095 male; 5,047 female)
# of IDPs with improved and sustainable living conditions as a result of CCCM response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve overall living conditions for displaced people by facilitating effective service delivery in sites 	232,000	400,000 (196,000 male; 204,000 female)

 **Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Support voluntary, safe and dignified returns** by monitoring and reporting on conditions in return areas and providing targeted assistance to highly vulnerable returnees.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
# of returnee families whose NFI and shelter needs have been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency NFIs and shelter/sealing off materials or tents through in-kind or cash based modalities 	-	6,667 (40,000 people)
# of IDPs, vulnerable returnees and host communities participating in cash-for-work/asset schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency cash support in return for agriculture rehabilitation-related work 	-	40,000 (19,200 male; 20,800 female)
# of communities in which mine/IED/ERW contamination mapping has been carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination assessments of priority locations Map contaminated areas 	164	500

 **Strategic Objective 4 (SO4): Bridge critical gaps in the social protection floor** by providing emergency health care, schooling, water and sanitation, shelter and food packages to highly vulnerable families.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
% of targeted warehouses which have stockpiles of medications and kits according to caseloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-positioning of medications Monthly stock reports 	-	90%
# of schools provided with education supplies and learning materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute education supplies to schools 	213	1,350
# of students and patients using public institutions benefitting from improved, safe WASH services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create, restore, rehabilitate or extend water systems in institutional facilities Organize the operation and maintenance of facilities by institutions' stakeholders 	-	952,294 (466,624 male; 485,670 female)
# of displaced families whose need for replenishment of NFI, replacement tents, shelter materials, and/or rental support has been addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replenishment/replacement of basic household NFIs, tents, shelter materials, sealing off kits, and/or rental support 	-	79,801 (478,806 people)
# of people benefitted from repaired or rehabilitated infrastructures and communal productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation or repair of agriculture-related infrastructure, including irrigation and water supply structures 	-	40,000 (21,600 male; 18,400 female)

 **Strategic Objective 5 (SO5): Help people brutalized by violence cope and recover from trauma** by providing specialized and targeted protection assistance.

INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGET
# of persons receiving specialized protection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case management, including specialized case management for GBV survivors Deploy mobile protection units Assistance to persons with disabilities Specialized counseling for GBV survivors Assistance to persons with special needs 	21,000	50,000 (25,000 male; 25,000 female)
# of persons trained on legal protection, GBV survivor-centred approach, or child protection approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of community members, NGO and government partners Mentor community members, Government actors as well as protection and non-protection actors 	-	5,000 (2,500 male; 2,500 female)

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Action Contre la Faim	15,030,724
Afkar Society for Development and Humanitarian Relief	1,879,149
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	11,074,446
Al-Mamoura Humanitarian Establishment	805,251
Alpha Organization for Expanding Capacity	305,281
Arche Nova E.V. - Initiative for People in Need	997,946
Association of Rights Owners	150,400
Baghdad Women Association	200,000
Barzani Charity Foundation	410,000
Bojeen Organization for Human Development	967,500
Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association	1,000,000
Care Germany	4,628,333
CARITAS	2,432,000
Catholic Relief Services	6,662,684
Civil Development Organization	2,673,104
Dak Organization for Ezidi Women Development	90,000
Danish Refugee Council	20,691,021
Darya Organization for Developing Woman and Community	710,640
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	1,378,000
Dorcas Aid International	1,810,000
Dost Organization for Coexistence	60,000
Duhok Institute for General Culture	108,900
EDGE Institute	489,300
EMERGENCY - Life Support for Civilian War Victims ONG Onlus	2,400,000
Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario	306,200
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	15,107,205
French Red Cross	7,589,000
Friends of Waldorf Education	365,000
Handicap International	4,575,854
Harikar	1,658,850
Heevie Kurdistan Development	899,955
Information Management and Mine Action Programs	1,372,100
International Friendship Organization	600,000
International Medical Corps	6,543,304
International NGO Safety Organisation	327,200
International Organization for Migration	71,002,151
International Rescue Committee	4,150,000
INTERSOS	2,130,500

ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Iraq Foundation	901,117
Iraqi Alliance for the Disabled	88,400
Japan Emergency NGO	1,799,205
Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society	1,490,000
Kurdistan Save the Children	117,000
MEDAIR	13,279,885
Médecins du Monde France	3,280,606
Mercy Corps	13,512,558
Mines Advisory Group	3,096,000
MIR - MUXO Impact Relief	993,950
Mission East	2,300,000
Muslim Aid	4,873,000
NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq	827,112
Norel Developmental Organization	823,500
Norwegian People's Aid	600,100
Norwegian Refugee Council	29,493,145
NWE Organization for protecting Environment and Women right's	123,800
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	11,205,535
OXFAM GB	6,788,304
Peace Winds Japan	781,814
People in Need	4,305,000
Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale	3,420,000
Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program	4,367,357
Rehabilitation Education And Community Health	1,590,000
Relief International	5,285,403
Sabe' Sanabal Organization for Relief and Development	605,500
Samaritan's Purse	1,500,130
Save the Children	21,005,535
Seeking to Equip People	375,317
Shingal Organization for Social Development	1,115,300
Solidarités International	7,303,226
Tawa Organization for Civil Development	262,564
TEARFUND	4,986,915
Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)	212,000
Terre des Hommes - Italy	699,991
The Engineering Association for Development and Environment	2,120,000
The United Iraqi Medical Society for Relief and Development	3,112,500
Triangle Génération Humanitaire	1,080,180
Un Ponte Per	2,333,044
United Foundation for Relief and Abiding Development	1,146,000

ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
United Nations Children's Fund	101,191,212
United Nations Development Programme	2,903,336
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	8,301,000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	5,050,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	88,786,500
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	6,709,682
United Nations Office for Project Services	4,430,910
United Nations Population Fund	16,940,000
War Child UK	5,474,525
Wlat Organization for Nationalism Culture Development	785,000
World Food Programme	222,256,408
World Health Organization	27,300,000
World Vision International	9,731,079
WRO	376,400
Youth Activity Organization	3,525,700
TOTAL	\$860,544,743

SUMMARY OF FUNDING BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	SUM OF REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
NNGO	30,471,078
INGO	248,889,726
UN	581,183,939
TOTAL	\$860,544,743

PLANNING FIGURES: PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED

PEOPLE IN NEED (IN MILLIONS)	BY STATUS				BY SEX & AGE			TOTAL	
	IDPs	Host Communities	People in AOG Controlled Areas	Refugees / Returnees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*		People in need	Total population
 ANBAR	0.58	0.43	0.31	0.04 / 0.00	52%	42 53 5%	1.36M	1.7M	
 BABYLON	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	51%	49 46 5%	0.18M	2M	
 BAGHDAD	0.57	0.94	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	51%	45 49 6%	1.51M	7.9M	
 BASRAH	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	50%	51 45 4%	0.03M	2.8M	
 DAHUK	0.41	0.16	0.00	0.08 / 0.00	47%	50 46 4%	0.65M	0.8M	
 DIYALA	0.11	0.41	0.00	0.00 / 0.07	50%	46 49 5%	0.59M	1.6M	
 ERBIL	0.28	0.06	0.02	0.11 / 0.00	39%	46 50 4%	0.47M	1.7M	
 KERBALA	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	53%	53 40 7%	0.31M	1.2M	
 KIRKUK	0.41	0.21	0.19	0.00 / 0.00	51%	46 48 6%	0.81M	1.6M	
 MISSAN	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	50%	52 43 5%	0.04M	1.1M	
 MUTHANNA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	39%	49 45 6%	0.01M	0.8M	
 NAJAF	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	50%	48 45 7%	0.16M	1.4M	
 NINEWA	0.20	0.23	2.32	0.01 / 0.06	49%	53 43 4%	2.82M	3.4M	
 QADISSIYA	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	50%	49 46 5%	0.15M	1.3M	
 SALAH AL-DIN	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.00 / 0.24	50%	49 46 5%	0.69M	1.6M	
 SULAYMANIYAH	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.03 / 0.00	46%	49 47 4%	0.21M	1.9M	
 THI-QAR	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	51%	50 45 5%	0.07M	2.0M	
 WASSIT	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	51%	50 45 5%	0.15M	1.3M	
	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.3 / 0.4	51%	50 45 5%	10.0M	36M	

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

PEOPLE TARGETED (IN MILLIONS)	BY STATUS				BY SEX & AGE		TOTAL	
	IDPs	Host Communities	People in AOG Controlled Areas	Refugees / Returnees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*	People targeted	People in need
 ANBAR	0.53	0.27	0.20	- / -	52%	42 53 5%	1.00M	1.36M
 BABYLON	0.05	0.12	-	- / -	51%	49 46 5%	0.17M	0.18M
 BAGHDAD	0.55	0.86	-	- / -	51%	45 49 6%	1.41M	1.51M
 BASRAH	0.01	0.01	-	- / -	50%	51 45 4%	0.02M	0.03M
 DAHUK	0.41	0.16	-	- / -	47%	50 46 4%	0.57M	0.65M
 DIYALA	0.11	0.33	-	- / 0.30	50%	46 49 5%	0.74M	0.59M
 ERBIL	0.25	0.04	0.01	- / -	39%	46 50 4%	0.30M	0.47M
 KERBALA	0.05	0.05	-	- / -	53%	53 40 7%	0.10M	0.31M
 KIRKUK	0.38	0.19	0.12	- / -	51%	46 48 6%	0.69M	0.81M
 MISSAN	-	0.03	-	- / -	50%	52 43 5%	0.03M	0.04M
 MUTHANNA	-	0.01	-	- / -	39%	49 45 6%	0.01M	0.01M
 NAJAF	0.07	0.08	-	- / -	50%	48 45 7%	0.15M	0.16M
 NINEWA	0.20	-	0.60	- / 0.06	49%	53 43 4%	0.86M	2.82M
 QADISSIYA	0.02	0.09	-	- / -	50%	49 46 5%	0.11M	0.15M
 SALAH AL-DIN	0.15	0.10	0.13	- / 0.48	50%	49 46 5%	0.86M	0.69M
 SULAYMANIYAH	0.16	0.01	-	- / -	46%	49 47 4%	0.17M	0.21M
 THI-QAR	0.01	0.04	-	- / -	51%	50 45 5%	0.05M	0.07M
 WASSIT	0.02	0.08	-	- / -	51%	50 45 5%	0.10M	0.15M
	3.0	2.5	1.1	- / 0.8	51%	50 45 5%	7.30M	10.0M

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

WHAT IF?

...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

MORE PEOPLE WILL HAVE THEIR LIVES AFFECTED BY PROTECTION RISKS



Grave violations of children's rights are on the rise. One of every two displaced people is a child. Restricted access to safety, lack of identification documents and of legal assistance, brutal sexual violence, and accidents caused by explosive devices are a reality for people in Iraq. Without protection assistance hundreds of thousands of women, men, girls and boys will face an even more dreadful future.

MORE FAMILIES WILL FALL INTO CRITICAL SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS



Displaced families are surviving with host families, in rented accommodation, or are already in critical shelter arrangements – living in unfinished or abandoned buildings, or informal settlements. As resources are exhausted and poverty increases, these families will be forced into dangerous, substandard living conditions.

INADEQUATE HEALTH AND WASH SERVICES WILL LEAD TO DISEASE OUTBREAKS



A cholera outbreak has affected nearly the whole country. As more people are displaced, living conditions deteriorate, and public health and WASH systems break down, vulnerability to disease will increase significantly.

NUMBER OF FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE WILL INCREASE



As the crisis protracts and the social assistance shrinks due to the fiscal crisis, people will fall deeper into food insecurity. Agriculture production will continue to decline as well, deepening the impact mainly on the children and increasing malnutrition.

THE NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE



Already, there are 2 million school-age children who are out of school in Iraq. Those who are in school are faced with lack of materials, congested facilities, language challenges, and other obstacles which will only increase. A generation will be lost putting at further jeopardy the future of Iraq.

UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE CRISIS, MORE FAMILIES WILL MAKE THE DANGEROUS JOURNEY TO EUROPE.



As the impact of the crisis widens and deepens, affecting more people and in more aspects of their life, people will be faced with difficult decisions about where to seek security, safety, and simple, dignified lives.

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.



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www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq



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