

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

IRAQ

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2020

ISSUED JANUARY 2020



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. The Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

PHOTO ON COVER

NINEWA, IRAQ

A young girl living in Al-Mosul among the rubble of destruction left over from the armed conflict against ISIL. © Anmar Rfaat / UNICEF

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OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

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Humanitarian InSight supports decision-makers by giving them access to key humanitarian data. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

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The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

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Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

As Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq, I began 2019 with both optimism and trepidation. Optimism because I could see how far the country had come in the year since the declared end of combat operations against ISIL in December 2017, and trepidation because I knew how far it had to go to fully regain stability.

As I look ahead to 2020, I again regard the humanitarian landscape in Iraq with mixed feelings. There is cause—always—to be hopeful as to what this ancient land is capable of; but anyone working in the country today must feel a sense of disquiet about where it is heading. The current political unrest and governmental paralysis makes the work of humanitarians more difficult than ever, and the space we can effectively work in is shrinking all the time.

Approximately 1.4 million people remain internally displaced in Iraq, and transitioning this population towards durable solutions remains at the top of the United Nations' priorities in 2020. Unanticipated camp closures add a level of volatility to the already precarious lives of IDPs, and humanitarians will need to redouble efforts to maintain effective working relationships with government counterparts to ensure that such exercises are carried out with the safety and dignity of IDPs as the foremost concern.

Accessing people in need has become more difficult than at any other time since the end of combat operations against ISIL. As a result of political upheaval, the mechanism for granting access authorizations to humanitarian partners has been interrupted, a process already made burdensome by the growing fragmentation of access regimes around the country. Re-establishing a unified, predictable access mechanism so that humanitarian actors can efficiently deliver aid to vulnerable people in need is a matter of utmost urgency for 2020.

Much of what needs to be done in Iraq is beyond the scope of what the humanitarian community can do on its own, and will require additional time, money and attention from the government,

donors and development partners. Massive needs remain for the clearance of explosive ordnance, social cohesion programmes, improvements to the legal and security systems, employment and livelihoods opportunities, restoration of utilities and basic services, access to quality health care and education, and the repair and reconstruction of war-damaged homes. Finding solutions to these enormous challenges must take place in tandem with humanitarian programming for Iraq to truly move forward, and outreach to stabilization and development partners is already underway and will continue in the year ahead.

I continue to consider it an immense privilege to serve the Iraqi people and to advance humanitarian principles on behalf of people in need. United Nations agencies, NGOs, government counterparts, donors and the people of Iraq themselves will all play role in delivering the 2020 HRP, and I renew my dedication to supporting vulnerable Iraqis and our partners who deliver humanitarian assistance on behalf of the people in need.



Marta Ruedas

Humanitarian Coordinator

NINEWA, IRAQ

A child carries part of his family's monthly food assistance in As Salamiyah 1 IDP camp. © Khalil Rasol / WFP

Response Plan Overview

PEOPLE IN NEED

4.10M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.77M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

520M

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

162



KIRKUK, IRAQ

Displaced families interviewed by researchers seeking input on durable solutions for IDPs in Iraq. © Anjam Rasool / IOM



Response by Strategic Objective

In 2020, humanitarian partners in Iraq will continue to focus on the residual impact of the 2014-2017 conflict with Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), aiming to assist the 1.77 million people in acute need of humanitarian assistance. Priorities will include vulnerable IDPs who have not been able to achieve durable solutions and continue to have acute humanitarian needs, returnees living in areas of high severity and people with critical protection needs. Strategic objectives have been designed to address humanitarian consequences and associated needs identified during the assessment and joint analysis process, including context and access analyses, population movement trends, and careful consideration of recent events, including declared positions, behaviours and statements of regional, national and local actors which may impact the humanitarian environment.

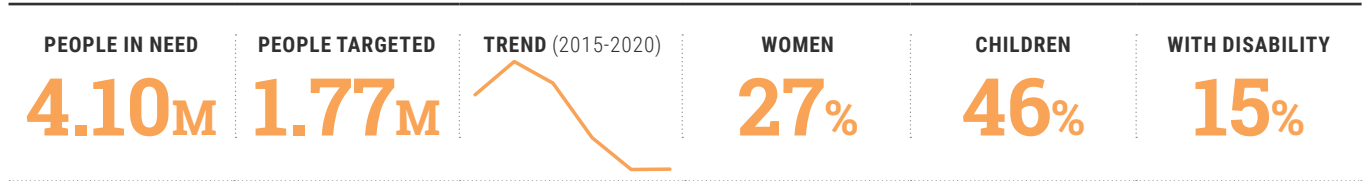
The response is guided by several planning assumptions: the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in formal camps is expected to continue to decline, especially given stated positions of the Government of Iraq to close all camps. However, in the absence of durable solutions, the caseload of out-of-camp IDPs is expected to persist or even increase, as is the number of returnees living in areas of high severity and who require humanitarian assistance. The needs analysis also identified vulnerabilities among host communities. However,

these vulnerabilities are linked to the needs of IDPs in displacement or returns areas and are therefore addressed through broader community programming rather than targeted host community programming. Similarly, the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) identified critical issues related to resilience and recovery, but through the strategic planning process, humanitarians have recognized that resilience and recovery issues should primarily be addressed by development and stabilization actors.

The response might be impacted by unpredictable elements. Sustained demonstrations against the Government of Iraq in the last quarter of 2019 have seen considerable impact on humanitarian operations towards the end of 2019. Continuing unrest in neighbouring north-east Syria may impact the humanitarian landscape. Political division or paralysis among government counterparts is expected to strain humanitarian partners' capacity to serve those most in need. With the formerly regular and predictable authorization letter mechanism becoming dysfunctional in 2019, access to areas with high severity of needs is uncertain. A potentially growing ISIL insurgency could see a further deterioration of the security environment. In parallel, unexpected needs may arise from natural hazards such as floods and earthquakes.

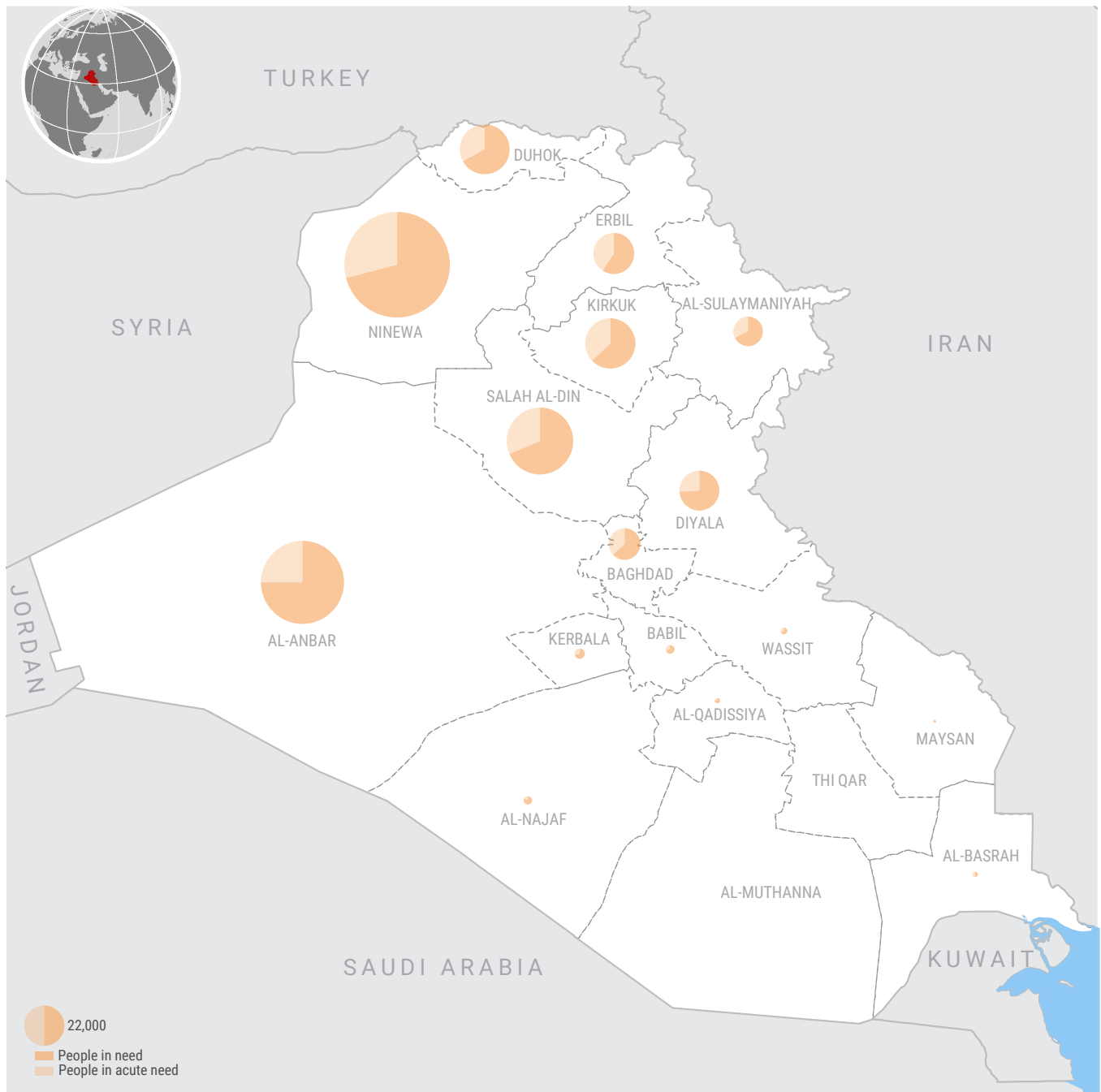
#	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
S01	Critical problems related to physical and mental well-being	3.81 M	1.65 M 	257.40 M
S02	Critical problems related to living standards	3.81 M	1.53 M 	247.40 M
S01/S02	Combined strategic objectives	-	-	15.00 M
S03	Critical problems related to protection	N/A	N/A	N/A

Needs and Planned Response



Overview map

More on pages 22-23



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HRP Key Figures

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
IDPs in camps	370.03 K	196.82 K
IDPs out of camps	916.75 K	428.95 K
Returnees	2.85 M	1.18 M

Humanitarian Response by Gender

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	TARGETED
Boys	950.82 K	415.70 K	23%
Girls	950.82 K	415.70 K	23%
Men	1.12 M	487.99 K	27%
Women	1.12 M	487.99 K	27%





Humanitarian Response by Age

AGE	IN NEED	TARGETED	TARGETED
Children (0 - 17)	1.90 M	831.40 K	46%
Adults (18 - 59)	2.07 M	903.69 K	50%
Older People (60+)	165.36 K	72.30 K	4%

Humanitarian Response for People with Disability

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	TARGETED
People with disabilities	620.10 K	271.11 K	15%

Financial Requirements by Cluster and Multi-Cluster

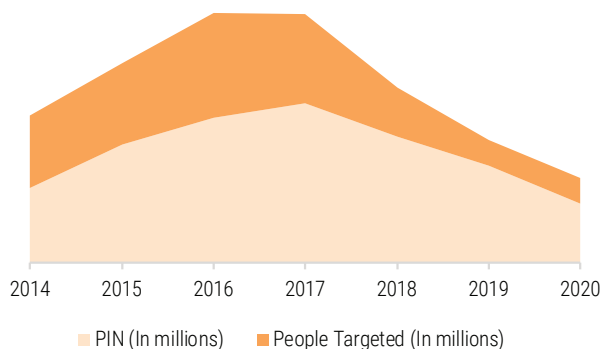
CLUSTER / MULTI-CLUSTER RESPONSE	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	23.96 M 
Education	28.37 M 
Emergency Livelihoods	15.67 M 
Food Security	65.26 M 
Health	60.31 M 
Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property	82.75 M 
Protection: Child Protection	38.88 M 
Protection: Gender-Based Violence	29.51 M 
Shelter and Non-Food Items	43.18 M 
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	43.76 M 
Coordination and Common Services	15.00 M 
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	73.16 M 

* The Protection funding requirement includes all the AoR requirements which form part of the Protection Cluster [insert the AoRs were specifically identified for that response]

Historic Trends

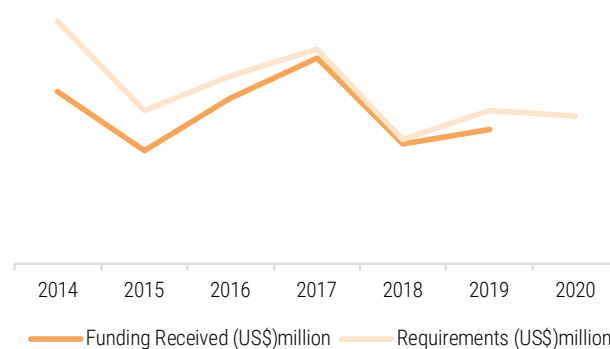
Humanitarian Response (2014 - 2020)

In millions of people



Financial Requirements (2014 - 2020)

In millions of US\$



Trends in targeting and in financial requirements have followed predictable paths over the past six years. OCHA and many other humanitarian actors left Iraq at the end of 2010 during a period of relative stability after years of sectarian violence. When military operations against ISIL first began in 2014 - accompanied by a wave of internal displacement - a massive scale-up in humanitarian operations and funding was needed. Financial requirements again neared US\$1 billion in 2017, as the humanitarian community was called upon to support Iraqi civilians caught up in the Battle of Mosul and its ancillary effects, including another massive surge of displacement.

Although figures for people in need and people targeted have steadily decreased from the highs witnessed in 2017, corresponding financial requirements have fluctuated over the past three years as the consequences of protracted displacement became more apparent. The approximately 1.5 million people who remain displaced two years after

the declared end of military operations against ISIL are among the most vulnerable, who require the most support in order to be able to return to some semblance of a normal life. In 2020, it will cost \$520 million to meet the acute needs of 1.77 million in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs and returnees in areas of high severity (indicating a lack of livelihoods, services, social cohesion and security).

YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$ IN MILLION)	FUNDING RECEIVED (US\$ IN MILLION)	FUNDED
2014	5.2	5.0	1,113.28	788.87	71%
2015	8.2	5.6	704.29	517.98	74%
2016	10.0	7.3	860.54	758.27	88%
2017	11.0	6.2	984.65	942.82	96%
2018	8.7	3.4	568.75	549.02	97%
2019	6.7	1.75	701.15	647.47	92%
2020	4.1	1.77	519.80	N/A	N/A

**AL-ANBAR, IRAQ**

Children having lunch at Ameriyat Al Fallujah IDP camp © Khansaa Ghazi / WFP

Context of the Crisis

Prone to political instability, violence, corruption, armed conflict and natural disasters including earthquakes, floods and disease outbreaks, Iraq is an anomaly of an upper middle-income country¹ deemed to be at “very high risk” of a humanitarian crisis requiring international assistance.² The current political, social and economic context can be best described as unpredictable. At the time of writing, the Government of Iraq has been the target of more than two months of sustained demonstrations in Baghdad and other governorates. Protesters’ grievances relate to corruption, lack of equitable access to jobs and public services, and perceived political interference by neighbouring countries. As of mid-December 2019, violence during the demonstrations had killed an estimated 420 people and more than 19,000 had been injured including those who were fired upon by security services or affected by teargas. In response, the government initially imposed a curfew in Baghdad and other governorates and suspended internet access throughout the country (outside the Kurdistan Region of Iraq), later announcing reforms and the resignations of key figures. At the time of writing, the Prime Minister had resigned with no replacement identified. Other resignations had not yet occurred and at the commencement of 2020, the prognosis is unclear.

Due to frequent government paralysis owing in part to Iraq’s complex political system based on ethno-sectarian identities, the humanitarian community is frequently unable to engage with credible and reliable government counterparts, both at national and governorate levels. Governorate authorities are not always in sync with national counterparts, necessitating duplicative and protracted efforts by humanitarian actors, often leading to operational delays. One area where this has been particularly noticeable is in relation to humanitarian access authorizations. While many parts of the country are no longer blocked due to conflict, humanitarian operations nevertheless continue to be blocked by local actors – from governorate authorities through to local checkpoints – requiring humanitarian organizations to acquire a multitude of additional, and often changing, access letters, which deviates from the agreed protocol. Towards the end of 2019, national authorities also became unable to issue the national access authorization letter due to government paralysis caused by the widescale political demonstrations of late 2019.

Progress on reconstruction and development has been slow from government, development and private sector entities, meaning much of the country's infrastructure remains damaged or destroyed. Humanitarians are navigating a range of barriers to durable solutions to protracted displacement, including camp consolidations and closures occurring at an unprecedentedly rapid pace (at the request of the government), thus impacting both response planning and delivery.

Alongside (and frequently compounding) man-made crises, Iraq is prone to natural disasters, particularly earthquakes and floods. In 2019, there were several earthquakes in the border region between Iran and Iraq, none of which caused significant damage in Iraq, but its proximity to a fault line places it at risk. Heavy seasonal rains during the first few months of 2019 caused flooding and damage in several governorates. Polluted rivers and lakes contribute to a lack of clean water for household use, but Iraq also faces water scarcity due to aging or damaged water infrastructure, much of which has not been refurbished since the 1990s.

Iraq is subject to social, ethnic, religious and sectarian tensions between Sunni and Shia Muslims, Arabs and Kurds, and between and among other minority groups. Families with perceived but unproven affiliations to extremist groups are among the most vulnerable, unwelcome in their areas of origin and prone to isolation and discrimination. Escalating tensions between external actors play out among proxies and add to the uncertain operating context. The proliferation of security actors has led to an uncertain operating environment for humanitarians, as checkpoints may be controlled by parties only loosely affiliated with the national government, or who do not adhere to previously agreed upon access procedures. Insecurity remains constant throughout much of the country.

Part 1

Strategic Response Priorities

AL-ANBAR, IRAQ

Families in Ameriyat Al Fallujah IDP camp take part in a focus group discussion, as part of Communication with Communities initiatives. © Alan Brown / WFP



1.1

Humanitarian Consequences Prioritized for Response

The 2020 Iraq HNO highlighted how the impact of the 2014-2017 conflict with ISIL continues to affect the physical and mental well-being, living standards and capacity for resilience and recovery of millions of Iraqis, while also exposing them to significant protection concerns. An estimated 4.1 million people will need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2020, with 1.77 million people in acute need of such assistance.

The HNO estimated that 1.46 million³ people face critical problems related to physical and mental well-being, almost half of whom are children and 15 per cent of whom are people with disabilities. The most critical problems aggravating the physical and mental well-being of people needing prioritization in the current humanitarian response relate to (1) inability to meet basic needs; (2) lack of access to basic services; and (3) lack of safe and secure environments. The main drivers behind these critical problems are related to physical and psychological injuries sustained due to exposure to violence or explosive ordnance; protracted displacement of populations both in and out of camps in critical shelter, exposed to harsh weather and unsafe living conditions; and lack of livelihoods opportunities catalysing the use of negative coping mechanisms, including child labour, child marriage and sexual exploitation, which directly affect the well-being of affected populations.

The HNO estimated that 1.53 million people face critical problems related to living standards, almost half of whom are children and 15 per cent of whom are people with disabilities. The most critical problems related to living standards which are being prioritized for response relate to (1) lack of adequate infrastructure to support safe and dignified living conditions; (2) gaps in service delivery and lack of quality standards for basic services and (3) lack of support for IDPs and other vulnerable or marginalized groups to become self-reliant and achieve durable solutions. Protracted displacement and delayed reconstruction and recovery are the main drivers behind the continued lack of access to adequate basic services for conflict-affected populations. At the same time, costs of essential services are prohibitive and affected populations cite the lack of livelihoods opportunities and employment as key barriers to achieving self-reliance, reducing aid dependency and minimizing negative coping mechanisms – all pre-requisites to improving their living standards.

The HNO estimated that 2.43 million people face critical problems related to resilience and recovery, including 1.75 million returnees. The most critical problems were identified as (1) lack of livelihoods and sustainable income; (2) lack of social cohesion; (3) lack of shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction; and (4) lack of efficient local government able to conduct basic civil administration and provide basic and specialized services. Protracted displacement, delays in resumption

of basic services and reconstruction of basic infrastructure in areas of displacement and in areas of return continue to hinder the ability of affected populations to build their resilience and recover from the effects of the conflict.

Since publication of the HNO, the parameters of the humanitarian response in 2020 have been adjusted slightly. Most significantly, the government's continued efforts to close IDP camps have seen a significant reduction in the in-camp IDP population. At the time of data collection and analysis, 370,000 IDPs lived in camps. By January 2020, that number will drop to 288,000, with a projection that the figure will reduce further during the year, reaching 180,000 by the end of 2020. This Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is predicated on an annual average planning figure of 250,000 in-camp IDPs in 2020.

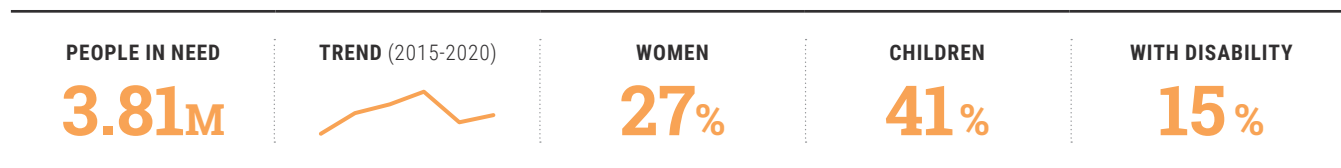
Many camp consolidations and closures took place before the resident displaced populations were willing or able to return to their homes, leading to new secondary displacement often in informal sites and in areas that are remote and/or less accessible to humanitarian actors. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is prioritizing the monitoring of IDP movements and the provision of protection and assistance in out-of-camp settings, including through more flexible approaches.

According to the HNO, 2.8 million people (68 per cent of people in need) are returnees and 1.18 million returnees are in acute need (two-thirds of the total number of people in acute need). The high level of vulnerability among returnees is closely linked to delays in reconstruction and recovery in areas of return as well as lack of progress on large-scale social cohesion programmes, provision of services and security. The humanitarian response for returnees will address critical needs linked primarily to assistance and services to improve well-being and living standards.

To support the acute needs of highly vulnerable returnees and IDPs in protracted displacement who would like to return, linkages will be strengthened with development and stabilization actors, the durable solutions initiatives of the Office of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (including the formulation of district-level durable solution plans and social cohesion initiatives), and humanitarian-development engagement through the Governorate Returns Committees (GRC).

The 2020 Iraq HRP prioritizes interventions that will address problems related to physical and mental well-being and living standards. Problems related to recovery and resilience are not strategic priorities, but concerted efforts will be made to ensure proper linkages between the HRP, the planned durable solutions action plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

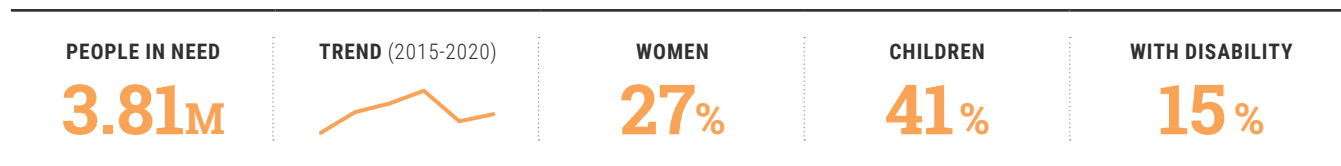
Prioritized critical problems related to physical and mental well-being



Assessments confirm that the most vulnerable people, including women, children and some people with disabilities, live in unsafe and insecure environments exposed to hazards likely to harm them. They frequently struggle to access specialized services and have challenges meeting their basic needs.⁴ People living in critical shelters, both in displacement sites and return areas, are at risk of exposure to extreme weather elements and protection violations. People living in areas with contamination of explosive ordnance continue to risk death and injury as they search for livelihood options. Additionally, survivors of physical and psychological violence face challenges in accessing specialized services.

The most critical problems related to physical and mental well-being that the 2020 HRP seeks to address relate to critical shelter and displacement conditions, protection, including from violence and explosive ordnance, and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to enable people in need to meet their basic needs and thereby reduce use of negative coping mechanisms. Equitable access to services irrespective of age, gender and disability status will be assured.

Prioritized critical problems related to living standards



The 2020 HNO highlighted how the most vulnerable people in displacement sites and returns areas continue to face problems limiting their ability to attain minimum levels of living standards. Access to basic social services such as education, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) remains a challenge. Destruction of infrastructure and delays in reconstruction are the main factors contributing to absence of, or overstretched, services. While affected populations mention access to livelihoods as an important factor for reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance and achieving self-reliance, livelihood opportunities are not readily available, forcing many IDPs and recent returnees to accrue debts to support themselves, or in their attempts to return home.

Critical problems related to living standards that the 2020 HRP will address are lack of adequate basic services for acutely in-need IDPs and returnees, through provision of health care, WASH and education; food insecurity, through provision of cash transfers, agricultural inputs and animal feed; lack of legal protection through protection legal assistance, referrals and capacity building; lack of emergency livelihood opportunities and income-generating activities to prevent use of negative coping mechanisms; and lack of adequate housing, and formal and informal social assistance to acutely vulnerable returnees through community resource centres and limited emergency housing assistance in high severity areas of return.

Prioritized critical problems related to protection

Protection was not identified as a separate humanitarian consequence in the 2020 HNO, but rather as a cross-cutting issue. Some protection risks have a distinct impact on both physical and mental well-being and on living standards. Other protection elements are central throughout the system-wide approach and are mainstreamed throughout all areas of response.

Protection challenges threaten to interfere with the attainment of physical and mental well-being, as well as enjoyment of minimum living standards. Vulnerable groups, including people with perceived affiliation to extremists, are among the most in-need and at-risk of rights violations and discrimination. Sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread and reported in both in camps and in out-of-camp displacement settings. Threats include domestic violence; sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, including by security actors; forced marriage, including child marriage; and denial of resources to female headed-households including those with perceived affiliations. Limited economic opportunities, coupled with lack of key documentation and gaps in assistance can lead to negative coping strategies, including survival sex.

With the rapid consolidation and closure of camps in the second half of 2019, significant protection issues for IDPs with perceived affiliations to ISIL emerged, including restrictions on freedom of movement, confiscation of documents, coerced or forced relocations, denial of humanitarian assistance, targeted violence towards camps by the host community, and other violations of the civilian and humanitarian character of camps.

A key cross-cutting concern relates to IDPs who have been subject to allegations that they are affiliated to extremist groups, namely ISIL. People with perceived affiliations have been subject to discriminatory denial of humanitarian assistance or government services, including lack of access to civil documentation; denial of security clearances and restrictions on their movements; deprivation of liberty in camps, or segregation within camps; widespread social discrimination; and obstructed returns to their areas of origin, including targeted physical attacks. Inability to exercise basic rights and engage in normal livelihoods activities hampers their ability to find durable solutions. Fear of retaliation in areas of origin remains one of the main barriers to return for this group.

In addition to specific protection programming which seeks to address critical problems related to physical and mental well-being and to living standards, the HCT has adopted a protection strategy which will ensure the protection of the rights of people affected by the recent armed conflict, and that the humanitarian response is delivered in such a way that promotes respect for fundamental rights, accountability to affected populations and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in accordance with international standards and domestic legal and policy frameworks.

1.2

Strategic Objectives and Response Approach

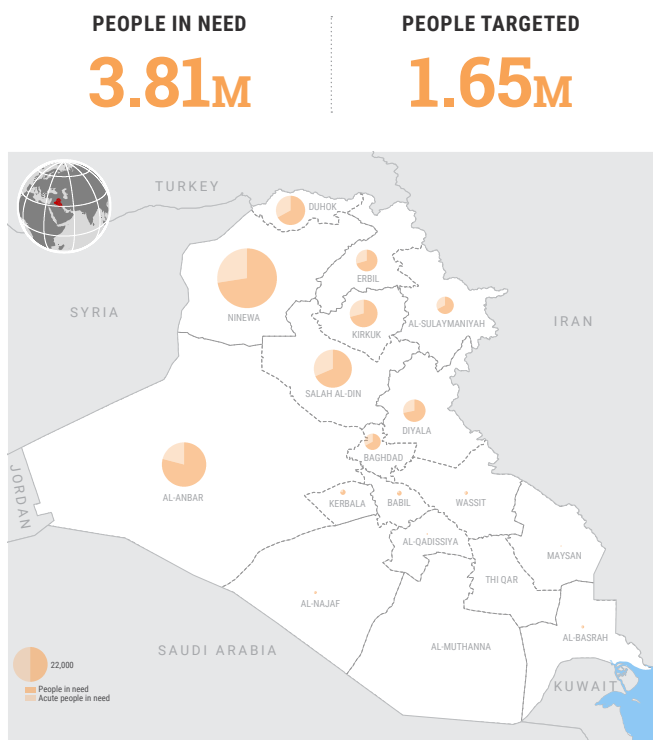
In 2020, humanitarian organizations continue to complement the Government of Iraq's and the Kurdistan Regional Government's efforts to address the needs of populations affected by the 2014-2017 conflict. Humanitarian organizations will address the needs of 1.77 million people with acute needs. Other international organizations, civil society, community groups and bilateral arrangements will also contribute to meeting the needs of affected people either with humanitarian or development assistance. The humanitarian community will also coordinate with relevant development and recovery/resilience frameworks, including the 2020-2024 Iraq UNSDCF, to ensure responsible transition and complementarity in accordance with the basic principles of the New Way of Working.

The HRP will see that humanitarian organizations deliver humanitarian assistance in a coordinated manner to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources and to maximize the impact on the acute-

ly vulnerable populations. Through Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidance and engagement with donors and other partners, the HRP has strictly prioritized critical humanitarian interventions to address the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees in the most severely affected areas. Specific attention will be directed to achieving minimum standards in the remaining camps and increasing critical humanitarian assistance in out-of-camp locations. In returns areas, humanitarian partners will support the immediate humanitarian needs of returnees, while resilience interventions will need to be provided by government entities and development actors. Protection will continue to be a priority for the humanitarian community. The whole humanitarian response in 2020 will be delivered with a protection lens guided by the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Country Team Protection Strategy and associated Action Plan (Annex).

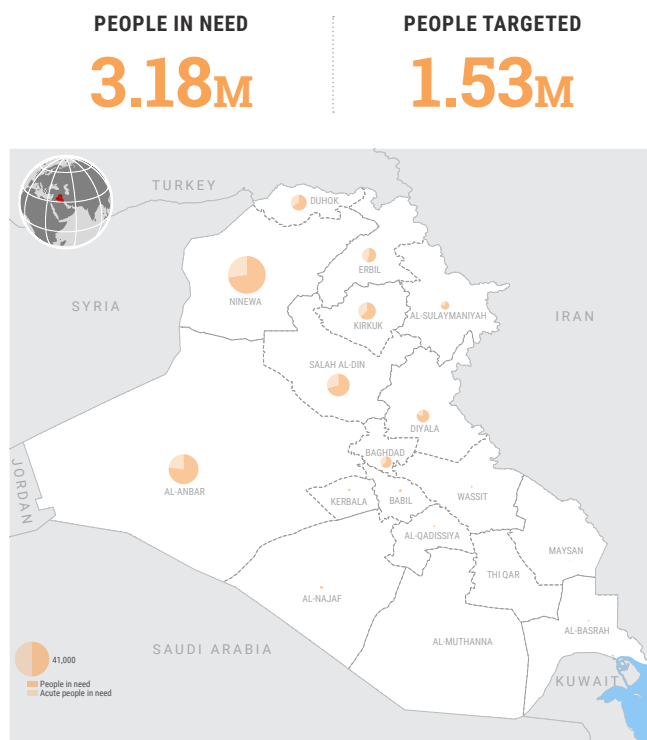
Strategic Objective 1

Addressing critical problems related to physical and mental well-being



Strategic Objective 2

Addressing critical problems related to living standards





Strategic Objective 1

Addressing critical problems related to physical and mental well-being

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
3.81M	1.65M	27%	46%	15%

Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.

Rationale and intended outcome

Strategic Objective 1 addresses urgent requirements of people in acute need, without which their physical and mental well-being would be rapidly impacted. Partners will improve shelter conditions and settlement environments for the most vulnerable displaced populations, and support people affected by, or at risk of, physical and mental harm in the short term. Partners will also support capacity building activities for authorities and NGOs to increase their capacity to cope with future emergencies.

Areas with high severity of needs will be prioritized for intervention. The response will target people in critical shelters, including IDPs both in camps and in out-of-camp locations and vulnerable returnees. Sectoral assistance will be delivered to meet the needs identified through coordinated assessments, leading to sustained and coordinated assistance targeting. Partners will deliver assistance in a manner that minimizes barriers to access for people with disabilities and other marginalized

groups. Humanitarian partners will continue to prioritize Grand Bargain localization initiatives and will collaborate with national and local organizations in programming.

For the most vulnerable people in protracted displacement, partners ensure that displaced people will be living in safe and secure environments through effective site management. Partners will also support the most vulnerable returnees to meet their most basic needs, as a humanitarian contribution to improving the sustainability of returns until the conditions in areas of return improve in line with the stabilization and development agenda.

Specific objectives and response approach

Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs,⁵ 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees.

As protracted displacement persists, many IDPs continue to live in critical shelters. Their living conditions, primarily in emergency tents or unfinished, abandoned, non-residential or other substandard buildings,

AL-ANBAR, IRAQ

Families in Ameriyat Al Fallujah IDP camp take part in a focus group discussion, as part of Communication with Communities initiatives. © Alan Brown / WFP

are particularly concerning because of the exposure to harsh weather, unsafe living conditions, cost, and threat of eviction, which could exacerbate health and protection threats. Among them are IDPs who, as a result of 2019 camp consolidation and closures, returned prematurely or became secondarily displaced and are now extremely vulnerable.

Under this specific objective, partners will provide safe and dignified shelter and items to meet basic household needs, undertake mine clearance, effectively manage and coordinate services in camps, and conduct protection monitoring. Displaced people in camps, in out-of-camp locations and returnees will be reached with sectoral packages delivered in a coordinated manner. For example, WASH, Protection, Shelter/NFI and CCCM Clusters will collaborate to deliver assistance in displacement sites. Considering that the government is also responding to the needs of affected populations, partners will also coordinate with government departments and directorates to ensure that the most vulnerable populations have access to assistance with no gaps or duplication. Mine Action partners will contribute to this specific objective through mine clearance and mine risk education activities.

While most of the vulnerable populations in camps rely on humanitarian assistance, lack of income remains a barrier to achieving self-reliance for IDPs in camps, out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. Protection-sensitive activities will be supported to reduce the risk of GBV and use of negative coping mechanisms.

Humanitarian actors will also continue to develop joint approaches with government structures, particularly with the GRCs and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), for principled and coordinated closures and/or consolidation of camps.

Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meeting basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies.

The inability to meet basic needs means that the most vulnerable displaced and returnee populations also have the highest use of negative coping mechanisms, including child labour, child marriage and survival sex.⁶ In-camp IDP households and households with at least one member having a disability are particularly prone to income-related vulnerabilities, while people living in critical shelter are at particular risk of engaging in negative coping strategies and are at risk of exploitation and abuse. Under this specific objective, partners will support the most vulnerable populations by providing basic household items to the most vulnerable IDPs in- and out-of-camp and to returnees, as well as cash-for-protection and MPCA, to enable households to meet their basic needs. Partners will also provide referrals to existing services within return areas. Collaboration among partners providing humanitarian services, as well as with development and government counterparts,

will be maintained to ensure that the most vulnerable people are linked to existing programmes, encouraging sustainability. Continuous monitoring will assist partners to assess the impact of the response on usage of negative coping mechanisms.

Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status.

Access to services is not uniform throughout Iraq, especially more so among affected populations. The most vulnerable individuals face multiple barriers to access, including lack of civil documentation, cost of accessing services, stigma associated with accessing some services, and unavailability of services in facilities in out-of-camp locations and returns areas due to delayed resumption of services. People with perceived affiliations, people without civil documentation, many people with disabilities, and women and children from female-headed households are the most affected, and barriers to access are often greater in out-of-camp settings.

The Protection Cluster, and Child Protection and GBV Sub-Clusters will support the most vulnerable and marginalized groups through case management, victim assistance, psychosocial support and referrals. At the same time, partners will strengthen service provision in existing facilities catering to the most vulnerable people in out-of-camp locations. Mobile services will complement service provision in these locations. Collaboration between humanitarian partners and government authorities managing services such as education and health in out-of-camp locations will be key to the efficient and effective service delivery. In returns areas, partners will collaborate with development, reconstruction and government authorities for proper linkages, handover and sustainability. Referrals to government social protection programmes will also complement humanitarian assistance, especially where cash is provided. Mine Action partners will provide victim assistance and case management referrals under this specific objective.



Strategic Objective 2

Addressing critical problems related to living standards

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
3.81M	1.53M	27%	46%	15%

Addressing critical problems related to living standards of conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.

Rationale and intended outcome

Strategic Objective 2 addresses the critical requirements of people in acute need, without which, their living standards, ability to pursue their normal productive and social activities, and ability to meet their basic needs would rapidly deteriorate, creating further humanitarian consequences. To address problems related to living standards, humanitarian partners will support the most vulnerable displaced and returnee households to access services and livelihoods opportunities for a safe and dignified life. Inter-cluster collaboration, as well as coordination with development actors, will be emphasized. Partners will prioritize the most vulnerable groups in camps and out-of-camp locations, including recent returnees with high severity of needs.

Sustained and coordinated assistance targeting populations in these categories will, by the end of 2020, contribute to improved living standards among the most vulnerable and reduce the risk that limited access to services pose. Limited access to health and WASH services

contributes to poor health and increased mortality. Limited access to education exposes children protection risks and future inability to access sustainable income. Coordinated and coherent emergency livelihoods and food security interventions will improve the resilience of vulnerable IDPs and returnees, contributing to a reduction in aid dependency and more sustainable returns. These interventions will be complemented by emergency support in areas of returns and improved coordination with development and stabilization actors, and local authorities, to facilitate a transition to sustainable development.

Specific objectives and coordinated response approach

Maintain and expand basic infrastructure for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 325,178 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to ensure safe and dignified living conditions.

In displacement sites, the most vulnerable populations have made use of infrastructure whose condition has deteriorated over the years. In 2020, humanitarian partners will maintain and expand infrastructure in order to meet minimum standards for safe and dignified living conditions in camp and out-of-camp settings. Given the trend in camp consolidation and closure, partners will continue to invest in camps

KIRKUK, IRAQ*Farmers in Al-Hawiga planting a watermelon crop. © FAO*

that are expected to remain open, while also prioritizing a shift towards out-of-camp settings. The focus will be on promotion of cost effective and sustainable approaches to service provision delivered in conjunction with government authorities and development actors. Displaced populations in and out of camps will be prioritized, while humanitarian partners will also implement small-scale quick impact projects (QIP) to remove obstacles to return.

Ensure quality and up-to-standard WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees

Humanitarian partners will enhance the living standards of the most vulnerable by providing sectoral assistance to maintain and improve quality of services to meet minimum humanitarian standards. Partners will target displaced people both in and out of camps as well as returnees who have not yet achieved sustainable solutions. Areas with high severity of needs will be prioritized. Humanitarian partners will undertake service provision and monitoring of quality to ensure that the humanitarian response meets minimum standards. Humanitarian assistance in camps will be delivered in a coordinated manner among clusters, while in out-of-camp locations, partners will directly implement, as well as strengthen government capacity to deliver quality humanitarian response. A collaborative approach will be employed in returns areas to target the most vulnerable returnees. However, response will be limited to immediate humanitarian needs, linking with reconstruction and recovery actors for more long-term needs. Linkages and referrals with other government institutions will be established to ensure the most vulnerable people can access services not available within localities such as treatment for complicated medical cases, or Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) or GBV cases.

Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms

The most vulnerable people in protracted displacement and in returns areas have limited access to livelihoods options which would enable them to become self-reliant and achieve durable solutions. Partners will improve the resilience of affected people by supporting access to livelihoods opportunities and providing sectoral assistance to reduce reliance on negative coping strategies, including debt accrual. The humanitarian community will also coordinate with relevant development actors, including those implementing projects under the UNSDCF pillar on social protection and recovery/resilience to ensure responsible tran-

sition and complementarity in accordance with the basic principles of the New Way of Working. Through a multisectoral response, the most vulnerable will be targeted with wide ranging assistance to enable them to achieve sustainable livelihoods and sustainable returns. Highly vulnerable in-camp IDPs will be targeted with a sequenced response with eventual graduation into emergency livelihoods. Area-based assessments and tracking mechanisms will track the needs of the most vulnerable people in out-of-camp locations, and partners will support returnees to achieve sustainable returns, including through Community Resources Centres.



Strategic Objective 3

Addressing critical problems related to protection

Ensuring the Centrality of Protection

Strategic Objective 3 is not a programmatic objective, but a commitment to the principle of the Centrality of Protection, which is embedded throughout the humanitarian response and will be implemented across the response in 2020, via the HCT Protection Strategy.

Rationale and intended outcome

The humanitarian community continues to place protection at the centre of the response. The HCT Protection Strategy was developed in accordance with the IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action.⁷ The Protection Strategy affirms the Centrality of Protection, and IASC commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Under the guidance of the HCT, and following the tenets of the HCT Protection Strategy, humanitarian actors will work towards ensuring that people affected by the crisis enjoy their fundamental rights, are free from discrimination, and are supported in the transition to durable solutions, in accordance with applicable international legal standards and protection principles, as well as domestic legal and policy frameworks.

Specific objectives and response approach

Protect the rights of, and promote solutions for, people with perceived affiliation to extremist groups

Humanitarian partners will undertake advocacy at all levels to ensure that humanitarian principles are respected when responding to the humanitarian needs of people with perceived affiliation to extremist

groups, and that rights violations are addressed by relevant authorities. Such advocacy will be evidence-based through data collection tools developed by clusters and working groups, including on denial of assistance and other protection concerns affecting this cohort. Individuals and families with perceived affiliations will receive humanitarian assistance under Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 without discrimination. Where camp consolidation and closures are occurring, humanitarian partners will advocate use of the Principled Returns Framework (July 2018) and adherence to agreed processes and standards at both central and governorate levels. Humanitarian leadership will strengthen engagement with authorities at all levels on these issues.

Strengthen accountability to affected populations through streamlined and revitalized coordination, and collective ownership across all sectors

While implementing the 2020 HRP, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Communications with Communities (CwC) will be at the centre of interventions. All clusters will ensure that needs assessments, implementation and monitoring consider the input, concerns and feedback of affected populations, and that grievances and general matters are addressed with strong data management and effective two-way information flows. Several AAP platforms and tools are widely in use to actively solicit feedback and incorporate it into planning and design including: the Iraq Information Centre (IIC), PSEA Network, GBV hotline, Community Resource Centres (CRC) and camp-based complaints and feedback mechanisms.

The HCT will expand AAP tools by establishing an AAP/CwC Working Group that will provide a streamlined coordination mechanism and in-

SALAH AL-DIN, IRAQ

New arrivals to Al Karama IDP camp after camp consolidations and closures in Ninewa. © OCHA

ter-agency knowledge-sharing and collaboration platform. The HCT's commitment to and plans for improving AAP is outlined further under Section 3.2: Accountability to Affected Populations.

Support the integration of Centrality of Protection in the post-conflict transition towards durable solutions

Humanitarian partners will anchor all humanitarian interventions under the Centrality of Protection, considering the protection threats, risks and protection needs of the different population cohorts. Protection will be mainstreamed across interventions with strengthened monitoring. Individuals with perceived affiliation to extremist groups, survivors of GBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse, children at risk of harm, people with disabilities excluded from services, or people with

chronic conditions unable to access them, older people, and individuals subject to forced and premature returns will be prioritized for humanitarian assistance. Their needs will be addressed via the HCT Protection Strategy and its accompanying action plan. Sustained advocacy with authorities and partners will be maintained in 2020.

1.3

Consolidated Overview: Use of Multi-Purpose Cash

Situating Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

An upper-middle-income country with functioning financial market infrastructure, Iraq is an appropriate context for cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in humanitarian settings. MPCA can be an effective modality to achieve multiple outcomes. MPCA has been a component of the humanitarian response in Iraq since 2014. MPCA is the preferred assistance modality⁸ for many vulnerable targeted households, providing them with an effective and flexible way of meeting many of their basic needs. The provision of MPCA has contributed to a reduction in the use of negative coping⁹ strategies that are triggered by financial constraints and will continue to support (re)integration and transition to durable solutions.

MPCA will contribute to Strategic Objective 1 on safeguarding physical and mental well-being of IDPs and returnees, by providing MPCA to 21,210 acutely vulnerable out-of-camp IDP households and 40,265 acutely vulnerable returnee households.

Due to its flexibility, MPCA applies a cross-sector assessment and targeting approach, including robust potential for referral for other forms of humanitarian-led, sector-based assistance for affected populations. The MPCA targeting model is also methodologically aligned with that used by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), providing a technical foundation for the potential transition of the most vulnerable humanitarian caseload to government-led social protection.

Role of the Cash Working Group (CWG)

The CWG has two key functions: (1) to coordinate and provide operational and technical guidance to all clusters on the design and implementation of MPCA's cross-sectoral activities, and (2) to support improved coherence of the use of CVA across the overall response through continued coordination and support provided to clusters on

sector-specific, as well as cross-sectoral, CVA. The CWG Terms of Reference is being revised for 2020 to reflect its updated role.


CWG activities will include: harmonization of assessments, targeting exercises and monitoring activities, technical support and capacity-building to CVA actors (including clusters), coordination of geographic coverage areas, duplication check processes, partnership with cluster leads for development of referrals pathways and strategic efforts on transition to government-led social protection assistance.

MPCA Strategy

The provision of MPCA will continue to be prioritized for out-of-camp vulnerable households based on their socioeconomic vulnerability as defined by their predicted consumption. Predicted consumption is generated based on several multisector indicators, with three scoring models¹⁰ tailored for distinct regions of Iraq. This ensures assistance based on clear analysis of vulnerability, which is contextually relevant and not simply based on household status. In line with the findings of the inter-cluster needs analysis, 28 districts with high severity of needs will be prioritized in 2020.

The MPCA transfer value is based on the national Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)¹¹ and is derived from sector-specific basket calculations (Shelter, WASH, Food Security). The current monthly SMEB value is US\$320 per household. Based on the scoring model, and in line with the severity of needs scale, CWG partners will target extremely vulnerable households with two months of MPCA and catastrophically vulnerable households with three months of MPCA. Given the extreme and protracted vulnerability of the bottom six per cent of the population, and in the absence of adequate social protection schemes to meet humanitarian needs, MPCA partners will consider

Multi-Purpose Cash Budget by Strategic Objective

#	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BUDGET (US\$)
S01	Addressing critical problems related to physical and mental well-being	73.16 M 



AL-ANBAR, IRAQ

Maternity ward in Al-Kaim, western Anbar. © Salwa Moussa / UNFPA

reassessing the caseload for a second round of assistance as well as potential protection referrals during 2020.

Based on unique household-level needs, all MPCA recipients are part of a comprehensive referral scheme, including complementary interventions by humanitarian actors as well as government-led social protection assistance, where feasible. The Socio-Economic Vulnerability Assessment Tool (SEVAT)¹² is a comprehensive and efficient mechanism to trigger these referrals. In previous years, MPCA partners have successfully referred households that are missing critical civil documenta-

tion for legal assistance. This work will continue in 2020 and the CWG will establish further referral pathways for livelihoods and protection assistance, with potential enhanced linkages with humanitarian shelter and non-food items (SNFI), health, WASH and education partners. While operational constraints for effective referrals do persist (including limitations in geographic presence, budget, timeframes for assistance), these referrals, even at modest scale, offer clear value for enhanced outcomes for affected populations in support of durable solutions and a more coherent response.

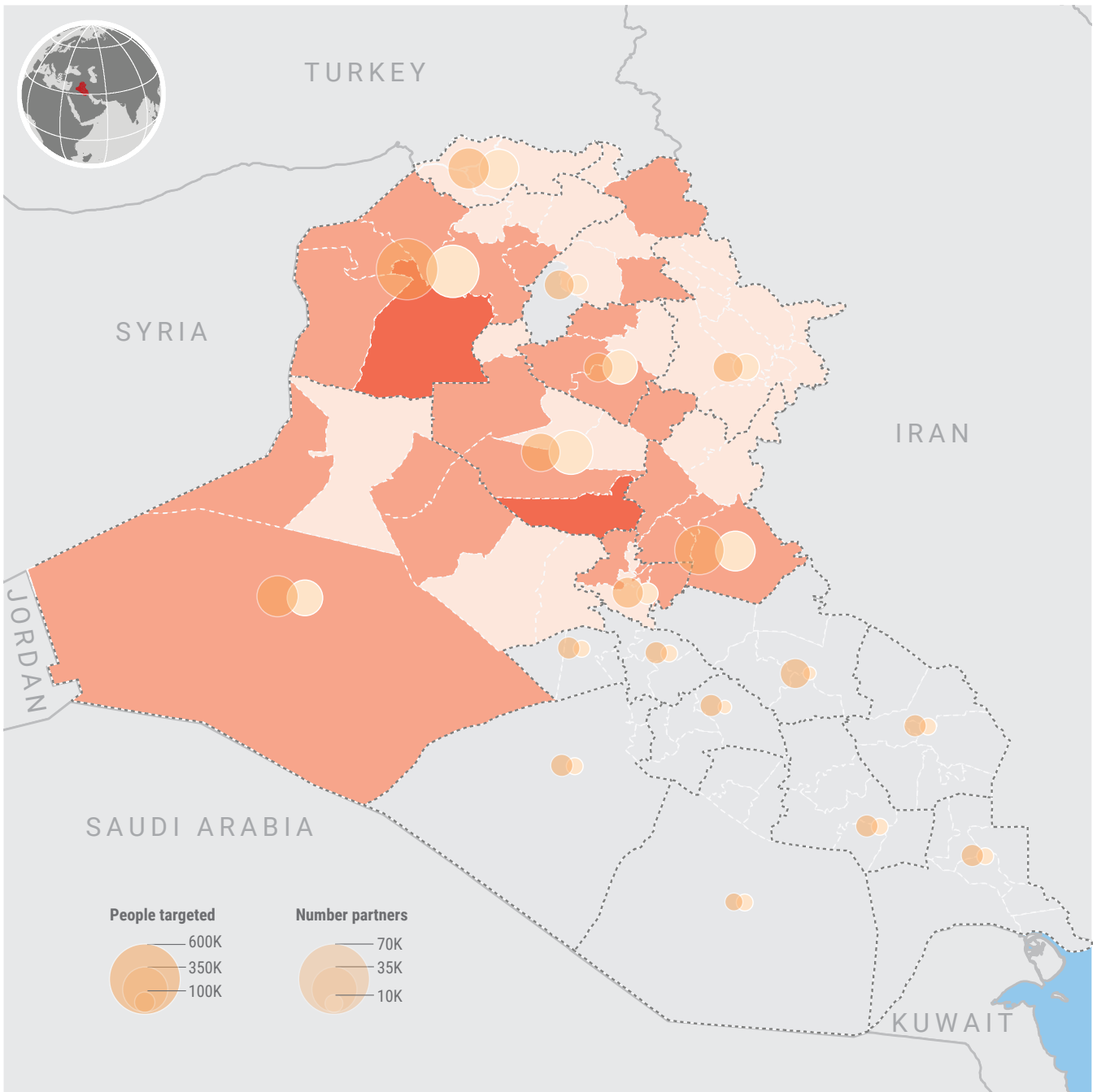
1.4

Operational Capacity and Access

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

162

TREND (2015 - 2020)



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

In 2019, conflict-related access restrictions had mostly subsided as the country transitioned to a post-conflict phase. Yet, humanitarian organizations continue to navigate significant administrative constraints on their movements and operations.

Throughout most of 2019, humanitarian organizations had been required to obtain national authorization letters every month in order to access programme locations and support vulnerable people in federal Iraq. Despite this agreed access authorization regime, local-level authorities, including at checkpoint-level, often disregarded the national access authorization letters, and military actors as well as civil authorities often demand that additional approvals be obtained locally. Towards the end of 2019 and with the political paralysis catalysed by months-long demonstrations, the access authorization system ceased functioning, and humanitarian organizations were facing the risk of being unable to access project sites and beneficiaries. Such constraints have impacted humanitarian aid delivery, leading in some instances to lower-than-anticipated rates of service provision. Between 1 May and 31 October 2019, there were more than 250 reports of humanitarian aid organizations being denied access or otherwise hindered from reaching vulnerable people in need. These incidents were mostly administrative restrictions, and directly delayed or denied timely aid to more than one million beneficiaries.¹³

As of the end of November 2019, more than 78 per cent of districts covered by the 2019 HRP had reports of access constraints, and almost half of the districts were considered by humanitarian partners as having moderate to high access difficulties; more than 2.1 million people in need live in these areas, including almost one million people in acute need of humanitarian assistance.¹⁴

Despite considerable administrative access challenges, the scale of reach of humanitarian interventions significantly improved in 2019, with a threefold increase in geographic reach compared to 2018. Some 105 organizations, including 45 national NGOs, 49

international NGOs, five UN entities and six government departments and directorates reported implementing humanitarian activities in 1,258 locations spanning 93 districts in the 18 governorates of Iraq. Approximately 51 per cent of humanitarian organizations conducted activities in districts with moderate to high levels of access constraints, with 85 per cent of the beneficiaries reached, located in Ninewa and Al-Anbar governorates where moderate to high levels of access constraints are regularly reported.

The improved response footprint reflects the high prioritization of underserved locations in 30 districts in the 2019 HRP, which targeted more than one million people for assistance, and resulted in 1.1 million people being reached. Most cluster activities reached IDPs living in camps, with 91 per cent of the 500,000 IDPs targeted within camps receiving assistance.¹⁵ Approximately 181,000 IDPs living outside of camps and 165,000 returnees (approximately 33 per cent of targets) also received humanitarian assistance. Slightly fewer than 20 per cent of the 200,000-people targeted in vulnerable host communities were reached in 2019.

In 2020, humanitarian partners will expand assistance to IDPs living outside of camps, particularly in prioritized districts where populations have high severity of needs. Tracking mechanisms for people in need living outside of camps will also be improved and enhanced assessments will promote a clear understanding of needs in these locations. Response will then be calibrated, including through community-based approaches, mobile services and existing facilities. Continuous monitoring will be employed to ensure that affected populations outside IDP camps are being reached, and where they are not, corrective action will be taken. The Access Working Group and the Coordination and Common Services (CCS) sector will continue to track and analyse reported access issues which prevent full implementation of the HRP.

Partners by Cluster in 2019

CLUSTER	NO. PARTNERS
CCCM	15
Education	15
Emergency Livelihoods	8
Food Security	4
Health	22
Protection: GP	31
Child Protection	38
Gender-Based Violence	32
SNFI	17
WASH	23
CCS	-
MPCA	7

Partners by Type in 2019

TYPE	NO. PARTNERS
INGO	47
NNGO	45
OTHERS	6
UN	5



For the latest operational updates, visit:

reliefweb.com/country/irq

Response reach under previous HRP 2019 as of 31 December 2019

CLUSTER	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	34.47 M	927.33 K	764.59 K	584.36 K
Education	35.54 M	2.56 M	461.75 K	247.11 K
Emergency Livelihoods	9.34 M	2.45 M	30.88 K	37.15 K
Food Security	114.28 M	2.37 M	1.05 M	428.46 K
Health	60.93 M	5.54 M	1.72 M	1.60 M
Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property	92.86 M	4.52 M	1.00 M	942.29 K
Protection: Child Protection	39.90 M	1.51 M	680.77 K	553.82 K
Protection: Gender-Based Violence	33.25 M	4.52 M	739.36 K	470.21 K
Shelter and Non-Food Items	74.35 M	2.09 M	861.65 K	468.93 K
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	75.52 M	2.31 M	1.27 M	1.02 M
Coordination and Common Services	15 M			
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	114.84 M	2.83 M	740.00 K	178.49 K

Part 2

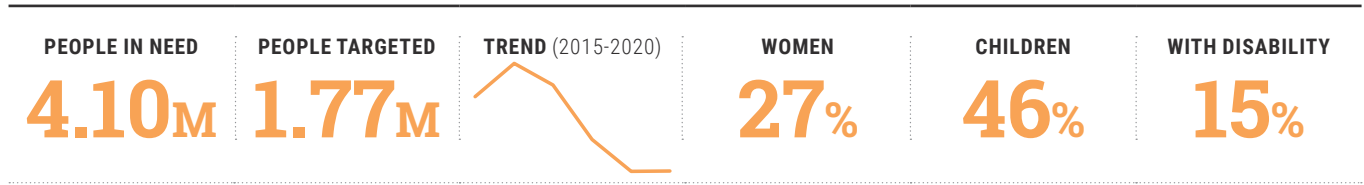
Kurdistan Region of Iraq

NINEWA, IRAQ

A displaced child sits outside a tent in an IDP camp near Sinjar, Iraq. © Manja Vidic / OCHA

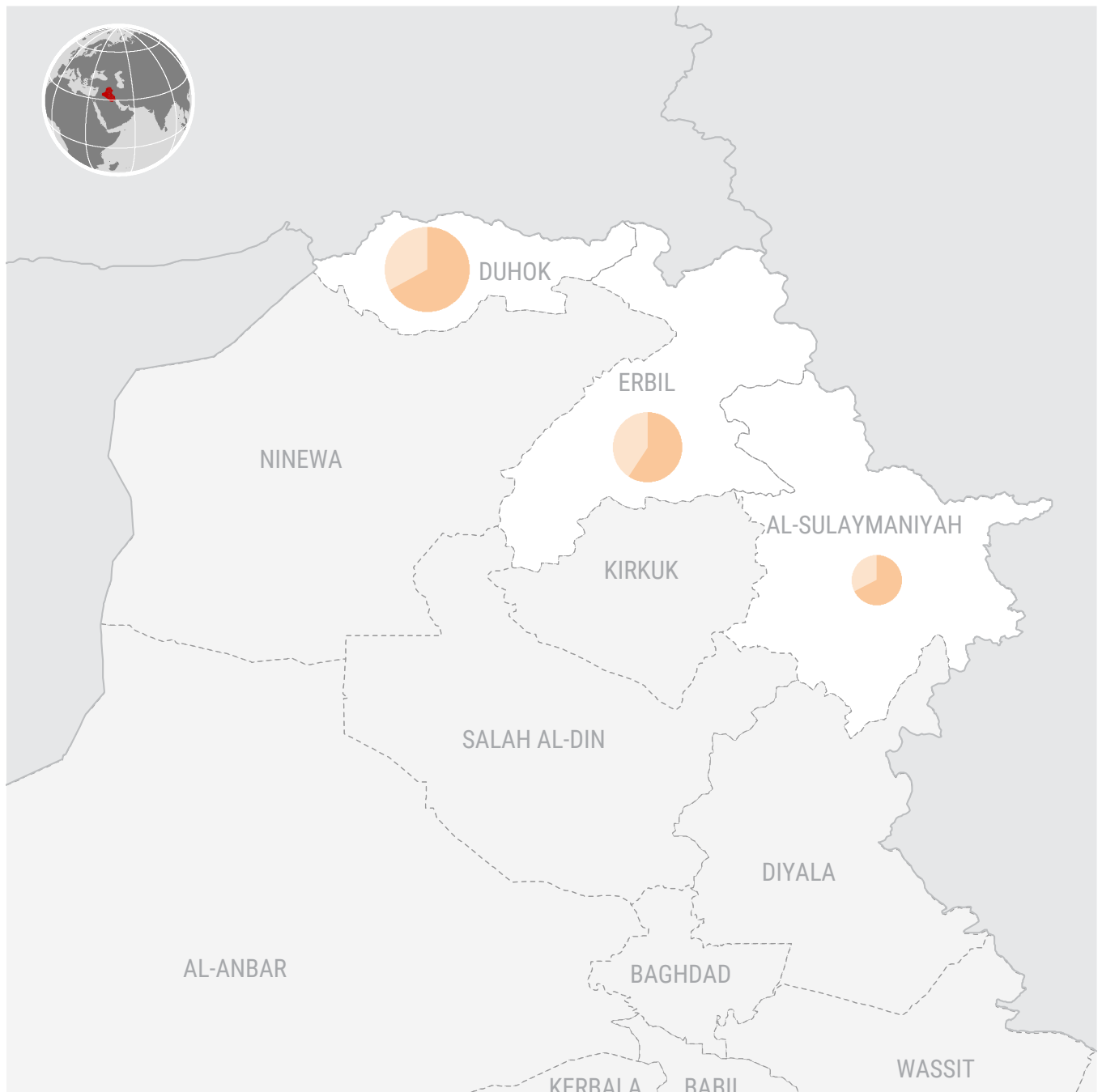


Needs and Planned Response



Overview map

More on pages 22-23



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The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts and supports a large number of people displaced during the 2014-2017 conflict against ISIL. More than 40 per cent of all IDPs (approximately 650,000 people) sought safety in the three governorates (Duhok, Erbil and Al-Sulaymaniyah) of KRI, both in camps and in out-of-camp settings. While this figure largely held steady or even declined over the past year, it fluctuated during the last quarter of 2019 as a consequence of unanticipated government-ordered camp consolidations and closures in Ninewa Governorate. Some IDPs who previously lived in Ninewa camps migrated to KRI, either to live in camps or in rented accommodations in urban areas.

There are 18 camps in KRI, and more than 50 informal settlements, primarily in Duhok. An estimated 165,000 IDPs live in KRI's formal camps - 135,399 in Duhok, 15,981 in Erbil, and 13,620 in Al-Sulaymaniyah. However, the majority of IDPs in KRI live in out-of-camp settings. Of the three governorates, Duhok has the largest overall number of out-of-camp IDPs (190,000), followed by Erbil (170,000) and Al-Sulaymaniyah (120,000). In Duhok, 21,000 IDPs live in informal settlements, which often have limited and unstable access to services and assistance provided by either government or humanitarian actors - and 11 per cent of all IDPs (36,000 people) live in critical shelter.

While displaced people in KRI have demonstrated remarkable resilience, their coping capacity may be exhausted, especially for those in protracted displacement. Pressure on the provision of basic services and limited access to social safety nets, as well as financial and security challenges faced by local populations also affect IDPs, hindering their ability to achieve durable solutions. According to intention surveys, most IDPs currently in camps in KRI do not intend to return to their areas of origin within the next 12 months, which may result in further strains on resources, in addition to any pressure provided by new arrivals from

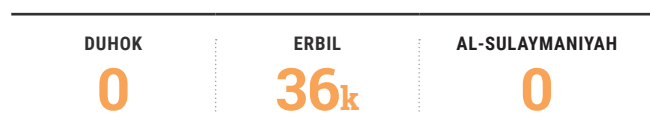
Ninewa, and uncertainty about Turkish military action in neighbouring Syria. In many camps, tents are worn, water and sanitation services need to be increased, access to health and education services needs to be improved and livelihoods programmes require expansion. Given the protracted nature of displacement in KRI, there is a need to look for longer-term solutions for people living in these camps. A gradual transition towards social safety nets is considered the way forward for certain sectors, such as food assistance and MPCA. However, some issues will continue to require assistance from sectoral partners, such as the shortage of essential medicines, the diminished functionality of some public health facilities, and the local integration of IDPs in out-of-camp situations. The Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC), headquartered in Erbil, leads the response in coordination with other authorities and international humanitarian partners.

Breakdown of People

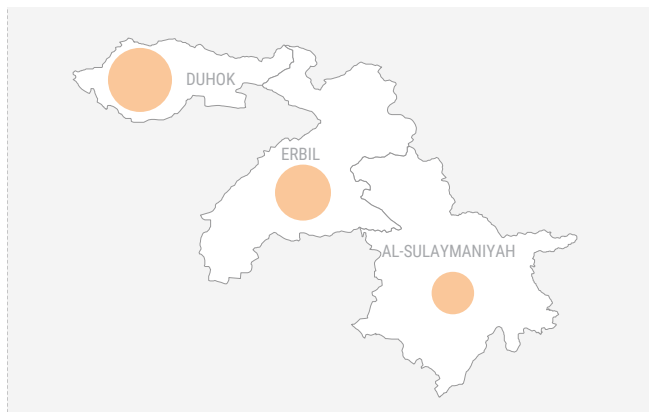
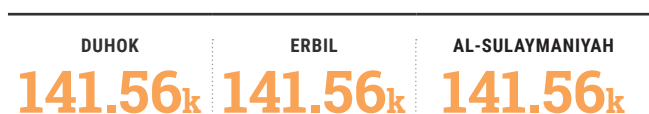
Approximately 43 per cent of all IDPs and nearly 100 per cent of the 270,000 Syrian refugees¹⁶ in Iraq continue to reside in KRI. Of the 575,267 IDPs in Duhok, Erbil and Al-Sulaymaniyah governorates who are estimated to require some form of assistance, 317,628 are assessed to be in acute need (including IDPs both in and out-of-camps).

Five out of 16 districts in KRI with people in need present high or very high severity of needs, and host two-thirds of the total population in acute need in KRI (approximately 134,000 people in Al-Amadiya, Sumail and Zakho (Duhok); 38,500 people in Makhmour (Erbil); and 35,600 people in Al-Sulaymaniyah District (Al-Sulaymaniyah). IDPs residing in these locations are estimated to have unmet needs in multiple sectors. Five of the seven districts in KRI presenting the lowest severity of needs are in Al-Sulaymaniyah, hosting approximately 10,800 people in acute

Returnees



IDPs



HRP Key Figures

Kurdistan Region of Iraq

need. The remaining 84,800 people in acute need are found in districts assessed to have a moderate severity of needs.

Duhok, Erbil and Al-Sulaymaniyah continue to host a large percentage of IDPs from the first waves of displacement in 2014 and 2015. Earlier waves of displacement have shown generally slower rates of return, partly because IDPs were able to access locations that are stable and may be less willing to give up the improved quality of life gained in these locations. While some are at risk of protracted displacement, others may require support in obtaining durable solutions, including local integration or relocation.

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
IDPs in camps	165.00 K	91.84 K
IDPs out of camps	377.53 K	203.69 K
Returnees	37.17 K	36.76 K

Humanitarian Response by Gender

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	TARGETED
Boys	133.33 K	76.42 K	23%
Girls	133.33 K	76.42 K	23%
Men	156.52 K	89.72 K	27%
Women	156.52 K	89.72 K	27%

Humanitarian Response by Age

AGE	IN NEED	TARGETED	TARGETED
Children (0 - 17)	266.66 K	152.85 K	46%
Adults (18 - 59)	289.85 K	166.14 K	50%
Older People (60+)	23.19 K	13.29 K	4%

Humanitarian Response for People with Disability

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	TARGETED
People with disabilities	86.95 K	49.84 K	15%

Part 3

Monitoring and Accountability

SALAH AL-DIN, IRAQ

A child returns to school after four years living with his family in displacement. © Firas Al-Khateeb / UNHCR



3.1 Monitoring

In 2020, Iraq will use existing monitoring mechanisms and build on the existing robust information management and response monitoring framework in place since 2015 when ActivityInfo was first rolled out as the main cluster and inter-cluster reporting tool. Data captured in ActivityInfo is analysed and visualized through a monthly humanitarian dashboard and dynamic online dashboard to monitor HRP implementation. These tools will continue to be used and enhanced as part of the 2020 Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC).

Response Monitoring: Clusters and their partners enter monthly response data (disaggregated by age, sex and disability status) for key cluster and cross-sectoral indicators directly into ActivityInfo. Data collected through this response monitoring tool is integrated with Financial Tracking System information, reported directly by partners and donors. The combined data is analysed and displayed in an online dynamic dashboard and static monthly dashboards which will provide a visual overview of progress towards meeting humanitarian needs in 2020. This platform allows the HCT to monitor the response in real time, and enables humanitarian actors to analyse achievements, call attention to gaps,

and capture changes in the operating context, such as changes in geographical reach or partner capacity.

In line with the 2020 enhanced HPC approach, response monitoring will be done for the three strategic objectives and the first six specific objectives. The first two strategic objectives are operational, and achievements towards their targets will be monitored using the tools outlined above. The third strategic objective and its three specific objectives are cross-cutting and will be monitored through the implementation of the HCT Protection Strategy and associated Action Plan which includes distinct progress indicators.

In parallel, clusters will monitor quality, quantity and timeliness of the response with their partners. The Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHF) will also undertake monitoring of funded activities as part of its accountability framework. IHF achievements towards the 2019 HRP Strategic Objectives will be reported in the IHF annual report for 2020.

Perceptions of affected people and communities are actively sought and captured through distinct but complementary processes, including through IIC data which is presented in an anonymized manner in a monthly dashboard, with findings presented to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) aimed at closing gaps and increasing resolution rates to strengthen the quality of the response. Major needs assessments will include indicators related to AAP and will measure communities' preferred communication and engagement modalities with humanitarian actors.

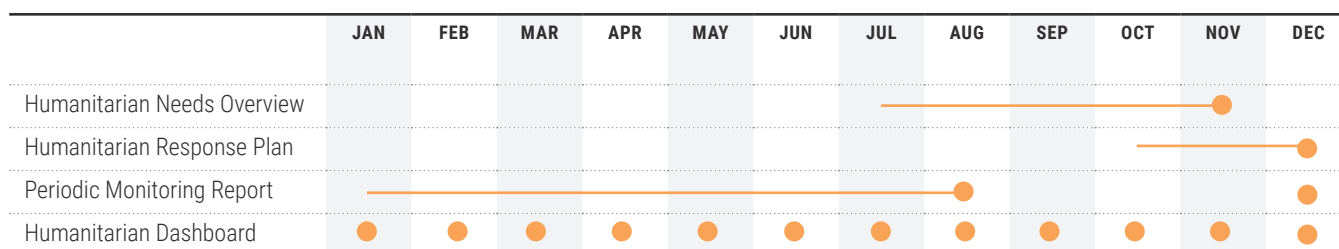
Situation and needs monitoring: Humanitarian actors will also monitor changes in the humanitarian context through tools including the Displacement Tracking Matrix (monitor-

ing population movements on a bi-monthly basis), the monthly Camp Master List and Population Flow (monitoring the situation in camps as well as population numbers), the Returns Index (monitoring conditions in areas of return), as well as integrated location assessments, multi-cluster needs assessments (MCNA), intentions surveys and others.

Access Monitoring: In 2019, OCHA established several monitoring and reporting systems focusing on access, including monthly monitoring and reporting of access incidents affecting humanitarian organizations, as well as quarterly monitoring of district-level access severity and constraints for UN agencies and NGOs, and monitoring of district-level actor authorization requirements.

Reporting: The humanitarian system compiles, cleans and presents monthly humanitarian response information, including on gaps and duplication, through the monthly 2020 Humanitarian Dashboard. This will be complemented by the monthly Humanitarian Snapshot and Humanitarian Bulletin which capture the evolution of needs, as well as regular access products, a needs assessment registry, and funding snapshots, all supported by OCHA, the Information Management Working Group, the Assessments Working Group and the Humanitarian Access Working Group. A Periodic Monitoring Report (PMR) is planned for mid-2020 and will inform the HCT and ICCG of potential revisions of targets, geographical scope or financial requests.

Humanitarian Programme Cycle Timeline



3.2

Accountability to Affected Populations

Humanitarian organizations will maintain engagement with people affected by the crisis thereby ensuring that programming is informed by their feedback and preferences. A range of tools will continue to expand reach and awareness of feedback such as the IIC, the PSEA Network, the newly reformed AAP/CwC Working Group under the ICCG, Community Resource Centres, cluster- and organization-specific feedback and complaints mechanisms, and the GBV hotline. In addition, continued surveys by Ground Truth Solutions, MCNA using AAP indicators, and consideration of establishment of Relief Watch (data platform which can facilitate conversations about humanitarian performance with beneficiaries) will further promote an accountable response.

Affected populations have reported that they prefer to receive information directly from humanitarian workers, but that this has not been reflected in previous years to the extent preferred. In 2020, clusters will cooperate with the IIC through the AAP/CwC Working Group to update and strengthen modalities related to feedback on response coverage and affected people's inputs. To track AAP performance, and to further account for the views of people targeted for assistance, in 2020 the strategic objectives' monitoring framework will include indicators on perceptions.

The IIC will conduct a service gap analysis with a monthly dashboard and will finalize standard operating procedures to allow for improved handling of approximately 100,000 calls per annum. The IIC will continue to conduct sensitization missions to Al-Anbar and Ninewa's priority returns districts, to improve awareness of the mechanism. Humanitarian actors will link with development actors to ensure affected people in returns areas are sufficiently supported through available AAP mechanisms.

In 2020, the PSEA Network will improve its reach. The network receives and monitors complaints and referrals on SEA through the IIC, with onward referral to the GBV Sub-Cluster for immediate support services including psychosocial support, legal assistance and health care referrals. Nearly 80 per cent of cases come from IDP camps and most from Ninewa. Most SEA complaints relate to access to services, such as health, or result from incidents encountered at security checkpoints. Half of registered cases are reported one to three months after the fact. Improving awareness about the network and better information-sharing between organizations will continue.

The former Communication with Communities (CwC) Task Force has become the AAP/CwC Working Group, co-chaired by the OCHA and UNHCR. It will function as a technical body supporting the ICCG and will coordinate, support and promote two-way communication pathways on services, assistance, rights and obligations for affected communities. It will produce regular updates as required, summarizing progress, achievements and identifying gaps and challenges covering related activities, and provide technical guidance to partners in the design and implementation of mass information, CwC and AAP activities.

3.3

Indicators and targets

Strategic Objective 1

Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of up to 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.

#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE INDICATOR	PEOPLE IN NEED PER POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE TARGETED/ IN ACUTE NEEDS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 1.1	Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees	# in-camp IDPs provided with safe and secure living environments	370,025	250,000	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# out-of-camp IDPs provided with safe and secure living environments	868,085	351,026	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# returnees provided with safe and secure living environments	2,575,378	926,170	ActivityInfo	Monthly
SO 1.2	Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies	# in-camp IDPs assisted to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies	370,025	250,000	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# out-of-camp IDPs assisted to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies	868,085	351,026	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# returnees and IDPs assisted to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies	2,575,378	926,170	ActivityInfo	Monthly
SO 1.3	Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status	# in-camp IDPs have equal and inclusive access to services	370,025	250,000	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# out-of-camp IDPs have equal and inclusive access to services	868,085	351,026	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# returnees IDPs have equal and inclusive access to services	2,575,378	926,170	ActivityInfo	Monthly

Strategic Objective 2

Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.

#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE INDICATOR	PEOPLE IN NEED PER POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE TARGETED/ IN ACUTE NEEDS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 2.1	Maintain and expand basic infrastructure for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to ensure safe and dignified living conditions	# in-camp IDPs have improved living conditions as a result of maintaining/expanding basic infrastructure	370,025	250,000	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# out-of-camp IDPs have improved living conditions as a result of maintaining/expanding basic infrastructure	805,666	343,467	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# returnees have improved living conditions as a result of maintaining/expanding basic infrastructure	2,730,594	979,218	ActivityInfo	Monthly
SO 2.2	Ensure quality and up-to-standard WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees	# in-camp IDPs benefitting from improved WASH, health and education services	370,025	250,000	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# out-of-camp IDPs benefitting from improved WASH, health and education services	805,666	343,467	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# returnees benefitting from improved WASH, health and education services	2,730,594	979,218	ActivityInfo	Monthly
SO 2.3	Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms	# in-camp IDPs are supported to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms	370,025	250,000	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# out-of-camp IDPs are supported to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms	805,666	343,467	ActivityInfo	Monthly
		# returnees are supported to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms	2,730,594	979,218	ActivityInfo	Monthly

Strategic Objective 3¹⁷

Ensuring the Centrality of Protection

#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE INDICATOR	TARGET	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 3.1	Protect the rights of, and promote solutions for, people with perceived affiliation to extremist groups	# reports published and disseminated on rights violations of people with perceived affiliation, to inform evidence-based advocacy	3	HCT Protection Strategy	Annual
		# Task Force on Protection and Solutions for People with Perceived Affiliation meetings	Quarterly	HCT Protection Strategy	Annual
SO 3.2	Ensure quality and up-to-standard WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees	# cases received by IIC that are referred to clusters and resolved	50% (Baseline: 45%)	IIC Dashboard	Quarterly
		# of AAP/CwC Working Group meetings held	12 (monthly)	HCT Protection Strategy	Annual
		# of awareness-raising sessions	TBD ¹⁸	HCT Protection Strategy	Annual
		# of governorate-level joint action plans developed and operationalized	One per GRC	HCT Protection Strategy	Annual
		% of people who feel able to complain or provide feedback about the aid effort	80% (Baseline: 31%)	Ground Truth Solutions	Annual
		% of people who feel able to report instances of abuse or mistreatment by aid providers	80% (Baseline: 48%)	Ground Truth Solutions	Annual
		% of people who feel that their opinions are taken into account in humanitarian decision making	50% (Baseline: 16%)	Ground Truth Solutions	Annual
		% of people who feel aid workers treat them with respect	100% (Baseline: 90%)	Ground Truth Solutions	Annual
		% who feel aid meets their most important needs	50% (Baseline: 23%)	Ground Truth Solutions	Annual
		SO 3.3	Support the integration of Centrality of Protection in the post-conflict transition towards durable solutions	# of GBV safety audits	Quarterly
# of MARA monitoring missions	Quarterly			HCT Protection Strategy	Quarterly
# of monitoring mission reports presented to HCT	Quarterly			HCT Protection Strategy	Quarterly
# of follow-up action plans developed and implemented by GBV SC	Quarterly			HCT Protection Strategy	Quarterly
Existence of HCT/UNCT-endorsed Durable Solutions Strategy.	1			HCT Protection Strategy	One-off

Part 4

Cluster Objectives and Responses

AL-ANBAR, IRAQ

A child in the family outdoor kitchen, Ameriyat Al Fallujah IDP camp. © Alan Brown / WFP



Overview of Cluster Response

In 2020, the humanitarian response will be coordinated through eight operational clusters and one Coordination and Common Services sector. The response will remain focused on addressing the humanitarian impacts of the 2014-2017 military conflict with ISIL, and will adapt to shifting dynamics, such as the government-led consolidation and closure of IDP camps.

When preparing the 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview, there were approximately 370,000 IDPs living in camps. As of January 2020, the number had decreased to 288,000 and is expected to continue declining throughout the year, with a projected median figure of 250,000 people living in camps. Humanitarian partners will prioritize providing services and assistance to camp-based IDPs in accordance with established minimum standards, while also working closely with the GRCs to facilitate safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable returns.

In parallel, recognizing the increased number of people living in secondary displacement in out-of-camp settings - and the challenges that actors faced in reaching this cohort in 2019 - partners will also strengthen the response by better tracking population movements and humanitarian needs in informal sites and non-camp settings. This will be carried out by calibrating response modalities, including through community-based responses, mobile teams, use of cash and voucher assistance and integrated programming in such locations.

Recognizing that many recently-returned people will continue to face acute humanitarian needs in areas of origin where the conditions are severe as a result of the recent conflict, humanitarian partners will continue to provide essential services and assistance as well as critical livelihoods interventions to the most vulnerable recent returnees residing in hot-spot areas.

At the same time, the humanitarian community will strengthen coordination and communication with development and stabilization actors to ensure appropriate linkages with the UNSDCF 2020-2024, with a view to reducing vulnerabilities of all Iraqis and promoting a transition from dependency on humanitarian assistance to durable solutions and sustainable development.

Exit Strategy

Two years after the end of open hostilities, Iraq has transitioned into a post-conflict period. Humanitarian assistance is still required to meet the needs of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people with acute needs. While ensuring that humanitarian assistance is tightly focused and prioritized to meet immediate humanitarian needs, partners will also implement activities aimed at increasing resilience and creating

conditions conducive to handing over services to government and development counterparts.

Three levers will underpin the exit strategy of humanitarian partners:
























Localization, including through (a) training on humanitarian principles, technical standards and operational approaches; and (b) transitioning service delivery from international to national NGOs or to local authorities. Partners will support national partners to deliver principled humanitarian response, deliver targeted assistance and undertake advocacy with communities and authorities to address identified needs. At the same time, partners will increasingly respond through community-based mechanisms to ensure that the response is localized and sustainable upon the departure of international humanitarian organizations.

Government capacity-building, including by providing technical support and training to relevant Ministries, Departments and Directorates with a view to strengthening local and national authorities' technical expertise to address humanitarian needs and protection challenges and to raise their awareness about humanitarian and emergency response modalities. Partners will also support the establishment of monitoring and quality-of-care mechanisms to inform the progression of quality of the response once handover has occurred.

Strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus, by supporting the efforts of the Office of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) and its durable solutions initiatives, led by the RC/HC and the Durable Solutions Advisor, to develop a durable solutions action plan that will bridge humanitarian and development efforts, reducing the medium and long-term need for humanitarian assistance, while also strengthening linkages with development and stabilization partners, particularly in areas of return with highly severe conditions. Partners will continue to operate in this area through using the referral systems for affected populations to easily transition to established systems such as the social protection programme. The dual function of the RC/HC will see dialogue and coordination between humanitarian and development actors strengthened, including through the Returns Working Group.

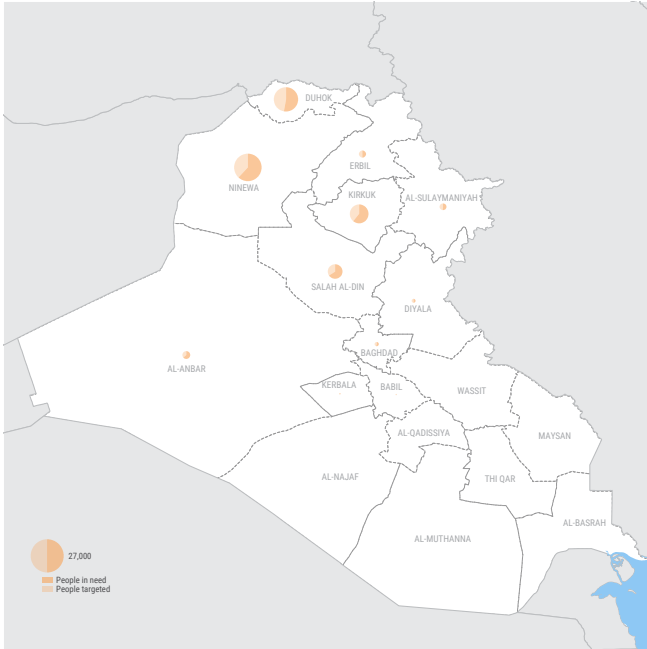
In the first half of 2020, the humanitarian community will review the humanitarian architecture in Iraq and will engage partners and stakeholders to consider a managed transition for some or all clusters, as appropriate.

Cluster Requirements, PIN and Targets HRP 2020

CLUSTER	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPER. PARTNERS	NUMBER ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	23.96 M 	15	4	770.00 K	539.88 K 
Education	28.37 M 	15	15	1.22 M	330.50 K 
Emergency Livelihoods	15.67 M 	8	10	2.40 M	54.00 K 
Food Security	65.26 M 	4	8	920.00 K	462.40 K 
Health	60.31 M 	22	10	2.80 M	1.25 M 
Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property	82.75 M 	31	22	2.92 M	883.00 K 
Protection: Child Protection	38.88 M 	38	12	1.64 M	589.28 K 
Protection: Gender-Based Violence	29.51 M 	32	10	1.29 M	403.29 K 
Shelter and Non-Food Items	43.18 M 	17	11	2.40 M	524.75 K 
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	43.76 M 	23	9	1.85 M	889.36 K 
Coordination and Common Services	15.00 M 		-	-	
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	73.16 M 	7	1	-	368.85 K 

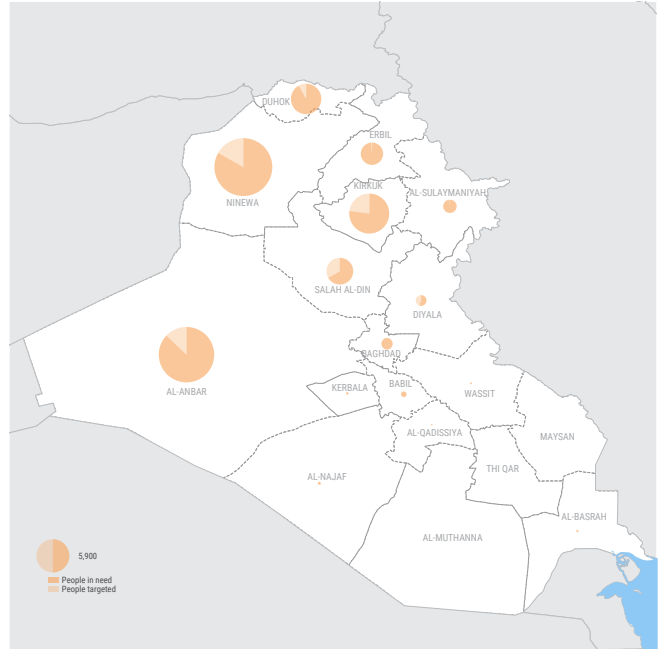
4.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
0.77M	539.88k	\$23.96M



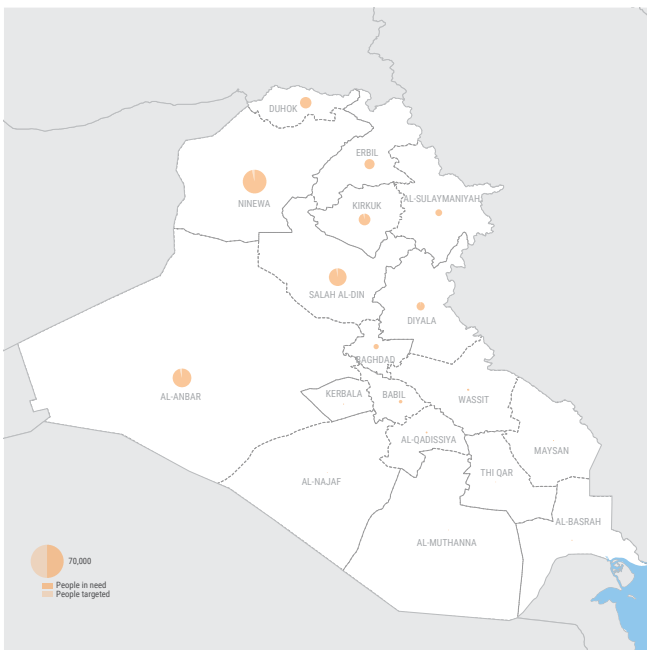
4.2 Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.22M	330.50k	\$28.37M



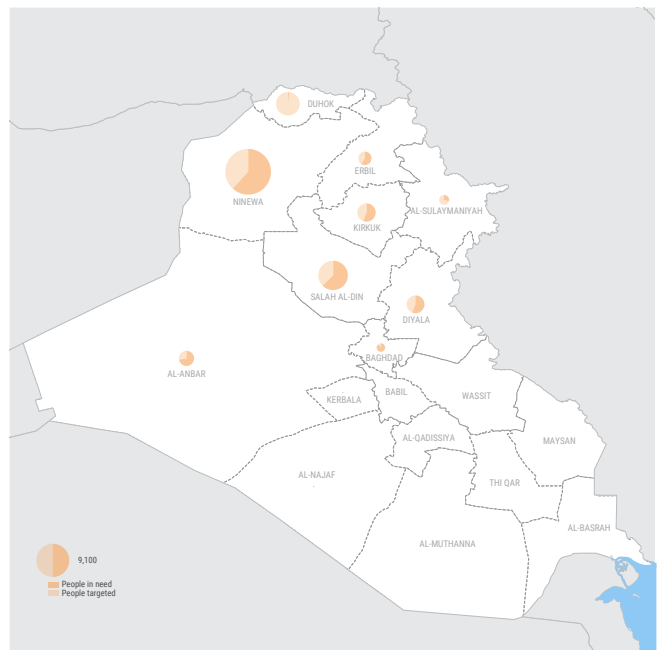
4.3 Emergency Livelihoods

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.40M	54.00k	\$15.67M



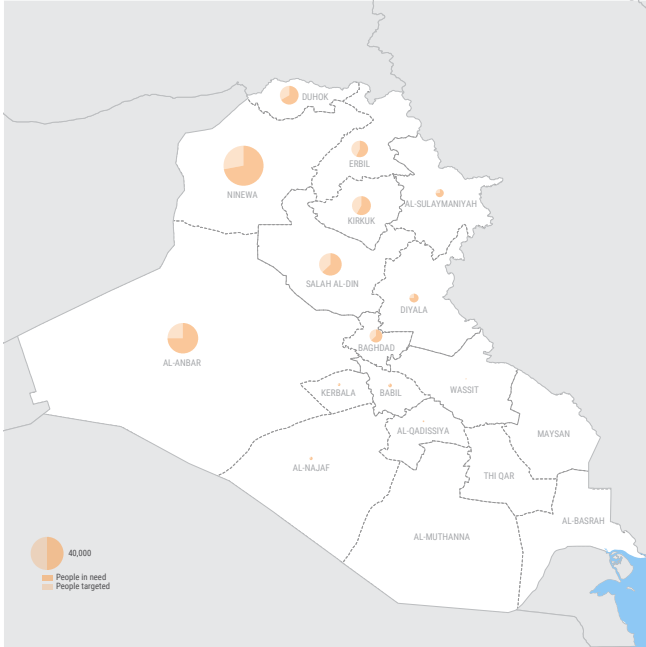
4.4 Food Security

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
0.92M	462.40k	\$65.26M



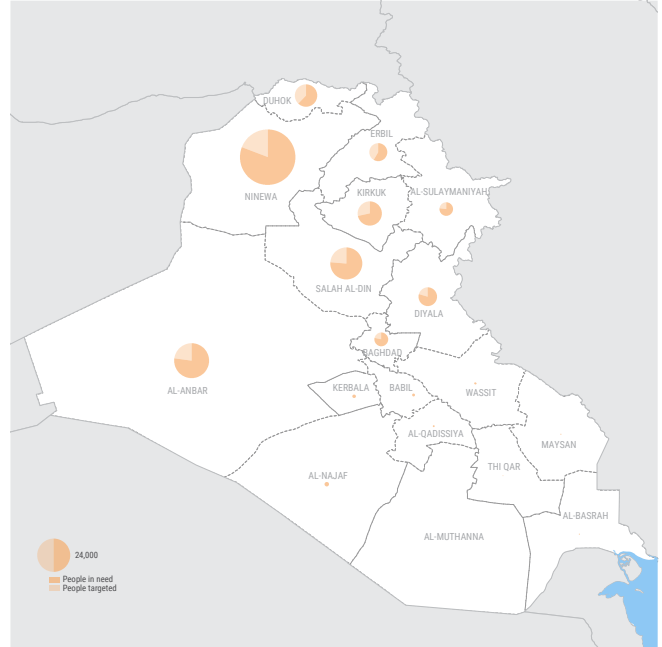
4.5 Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.80M	1.26M	\$60.31M



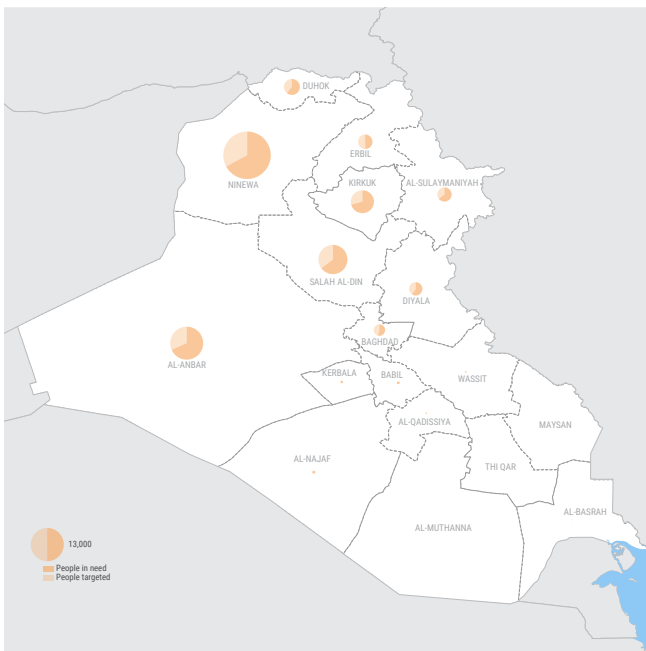
4.6 Protection, Mine Action, Housing, Land and Property

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.92M	883.00K	\$82.75M



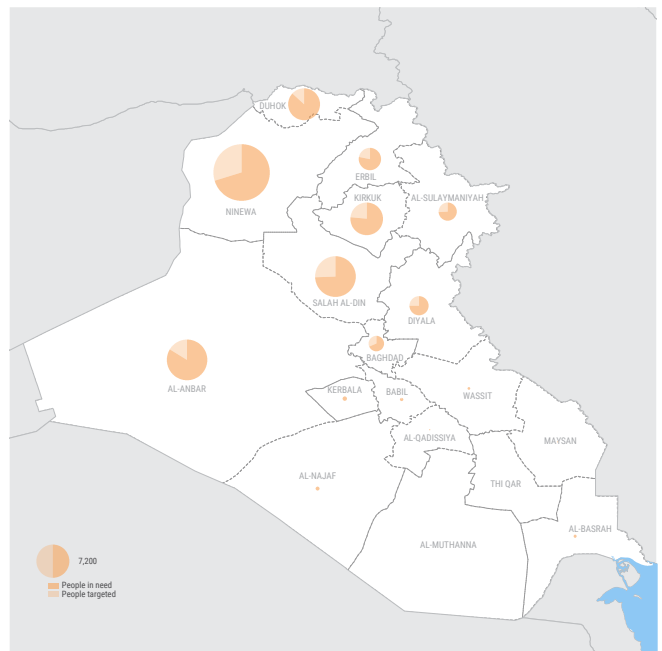
4.6.1 Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.64M	589.27k	\$38.88M



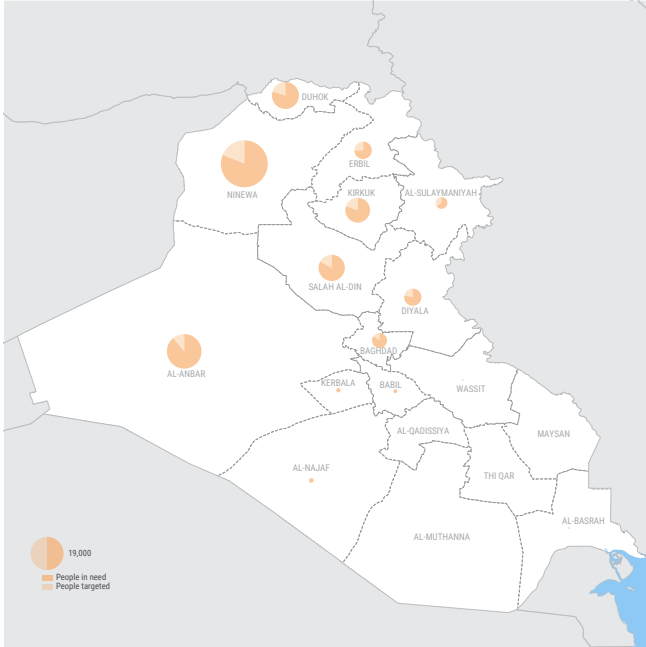
4.6.2 Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.29M	403.29k	\$29.51M



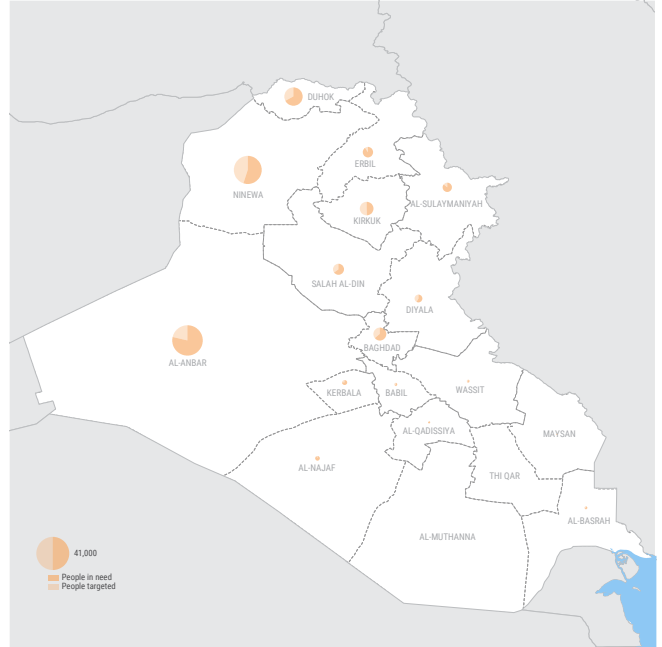
4.7 Shelter and Non-Food Items

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.40M	524.75k	\$43.18M



4.8 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.85M	889.36k	\$43.76M



4.1

Camp Coordination and Camp Management



PEOPLE IN NEED

0.77M

PEOPLE TARGETED

539.88k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$23.96M

PARTNERS

15

ACTIVITIES

4

Objectives

In 2020, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) will facilitate and coordinate the provision of multisectoral interventions, collect data and conduct site risk reduction activities to ensure a safe and dignified environment for 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 127,938 IDPs living in informal settlements. These cluster objectives will contribute to safeguarding the physical and mental well-being of conflict-affected people with acute needs.

CCCM will work closely with other clusters present in the camps and informal settlements, notably Shelter/NFI and WASH, for the provision a safe and dignified environment, and with the Protection Cluster on humanitarian access issues, prevention of GBV and reduction of negative coping mechanisms. The in-camp response will also include development of joint approaches with government mechanisms, particularly with the GRCs and MoMD for a principled and coordinated camp consolidation and closure process.

Additionally, CCCM will promote community participation of 250,000 in-camp IDPs to ensure local ownership of CCCM activities and transition towards self-reliance and will strengthen both household and communal coping mechanisms of 127,938 IDPs living in informal settlements, in order to guarantee equal and inclusive access to services, irrespective of age, gender and disability status. To meet this specific objective, CCCM will ensure that dissemination of information and other people-centred actions are coordinated with other protection and AAP/CwC mechanisms, including the IIC, Community Resource Centres (CRC) Working Group and other clusters. Capacity-building activities will be implemented in an inclusive way in coordination with local and camp authorities, as well as affected populations. Cross-cutting issues such as communication and engagement with authorities will be prioritized and will be included in training on governance, as well as awareness campaigns on WASH, health or protection issues.

Finally, CCCM will collect data for the provision of multisectoral interventions to improve self-reliance for 161,946 returnees and secondarily-displaced people in out-of-camp settings, thus addressing critical problems related to living standards. Static and mobile CRCs will support returnees and IDPs, linking them with service providers in areas of return, which will, in turn, contribute to community stabilization and reintegration programmes.

Response

CCCM partners will contribute to safeguarding the physical and mental well-being of 377,938 IDPs residing both in formal camps and informal settlements through well-coordinated and accountable site-level activities. Interventions will ensure safe, secure, and dignified access to humanitarian assistance that meets minimum standards, while ensuring that protection interventions are mainstreamed through the multi-sectoral camp response. The CCCM Cluster will support returnee and secondarily-displaced populations (161,946 individuals) in their efforts to achieve durable solutions to their displacement, following the Urban Displacement Outside of Camps (UDOC) framework, a well-established humanitarian response for urban displacement and early stage returns, which addresses immediate needs and supports transition towards sustainable return.

From January 2019 to November 2019, the IDP in-camp population reduced from 449,858 to 293,402 as a result of a combination of voluntary returns and spontaneous departures catalysed by sudden camp consolidations and closures initiated by the Government of Iraq. More than 90 per cent of people remaining in camps in November 2019 were unable or unwilling to return and are highly vulnerable. The primary concern for CCCM partners remains with the 288,000-people projected to be in camps starting January 2020, who will be assisted, among other efforts, with risk reduction activities, including upgrade or maintenance of infrastructures (through cash-for-work activities).

CCCM anticipates that premature departures of IDPs from camps will continue in 2020. As a result, the cluster will target an additional 127,938 out-of-camp IDPs and 161,946 returnees with CCCM interventions in areas of origin or other out-of-camp settings. Activities include four new CRCs in areas with high numbers of returnees and secondarily displaced IDPs, as well as mobile CRCs in isolated areas.

Challenges around meeting minimum standards persist in some locations, particularly in smaller camps. CCCM coordination, advocacy and site risk management activities need to be maintained to ensure the well-being of IDPs in these camps. Significant service gaps continue to be identified in formal camps and informal settlements. CCCM partners will strengthen and expand activities in 2020 through mobile teams deployed particularly to Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and Al-Anbar governorates, where increased population movements were recorded in the second half of 2019. CRCs succeeded in 2019 in setting up an area-based ap-



KIRKUK, IRAQ

The Laylan IDP camp is connected to generators and electricity, helping to provide a safer environment. © Anjam Rasool / IOM

proach and encouraged a multisectoral humanitarian response. Four new CRCs are planned for Salah Al-Din, Ninewa and Al-Anbar in 2020. CRC outreach will be further expanded with two mobile CRC teams to cover the most isolated areas in Iraq with lack of basic services for IDPs and returnees. Mobile teams will also disseminate CRC information in formal camps.

In 2020, CCCM will focus on delivery of coordination services, management and data collection of formal camps, informal settlements and return and secondary displacement locations. In the latter case, this will be undertaken primarily through the REACH area-based assessments. The cash component of the sector-specific response is limited to cash transfers for short-term employment related to the maintenance and improvement of site infrastructure.

Cost of Response

For 2020, the CCCM Cluster, in collaboration with partners, designed and costed four broad activities at a total of \$23.9 million to meet the acute needs of an estimated 250,000 IDPs living in formal camps, 127,938 IDPs in out-of-camp settings and 161,946 returnees and secondary displaced IDPs.

CCCM responses in formal camps will require an estimated \$14.9 million in funding, while responses in informal settlements will require just under \$7.1 million. CRCs require \$1 million in funding. The cluster will also continue country-wide data collection, the results of which will be regularly shared with the wider humanitarian community and stakeholders, costing \$1 million.

The main cost drivers for CCCM activities are expenses related to engaging skilled CCCM teams responsible for managing camps and coordinating responses with authorities and humanitarian partners, and

costs associated with infrastructure maintenance, including upgrades in both formal and informal settlements. Costs for responses in informal settlements are also generally higher per person than responses in formal camps as informal settlements can often be more difficult to access (security concerns and general isolation of the areas of intervention). In addition, informal responses necessitate that CCCM mobile teams respond to large numbers of settlements in order to serve dispersed populations, which can result in higher transportation costs, securing security equipment, and higher human resource related costs.

Monitoring

Data collection, monitoring of needs and measuring the impact of CCCM activities for planning and accountability purposes is an essential component of the work of the CCCM. On a monthly basis, partners collect data on camp populations and their movements, as well as on the needs and living conditions in informal settlements and returnees visiting CRCs. The main tools are Camp Population Flow/ActivityInfo Tool, Camp Profiling, Intention of Return Survey, Formal Site Monitoring Tool (FSMT), Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP), exit surveys and Area Based Assessment (ABA). In addition, CCCM actors rely on the Iraq Information Centre (toll-free hotline for IDPs and returnees to access information on humanitarian services, provide feedback, lodge complaints and coordinate response; and follow-up upon return to areas of origin) and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix.

Field monitoring visits are conducted regularly to ensure the quality of the response and corroboration of reported activities. The CCCM Cluster will also continue to train camp-based staff on monitoring and reporting. AAP output indicators will be used for monthly response monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Camp Coordination and Camp Management

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.				
Specific Objective 1.1: Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees.				
Cluster Objective: Facilitate and coordinate the provision of multi-sectoral interventions, data collection and conduct site risk reduction activities to ensure safe and dignified environment for 250,000 in-camp IDPs.	Work in close coordination with other clusters present in the camps and informal settlements, in particular Shelter/NFI and WASH for the provision of a safe and dignified environment and the Protection Cluster on humanitarian access issues, and prevention of GBV and reduction of negative coping mechanisms.	# IDPs living in formal camps benefitted by camp coordination activities and provided with life-saving humanitarian assistance	377,395	250,000
Cluster Objective: Facilitate and coordinate the provision of multi-sectoral interventions, data collection and conduct site risk reduction activities to ensure safe and dignified environment for 127,938 IDPs living in informal settlements.	Develop joint approaches with the government mechanisms, particularly with the GRCs and MoMD for a principled and coordinated camp closure and/or consolidation process.	# Number of formal camps with improved/maintained infrastructure and services	91	71
		# Number of multisectoral assessments in camps	-	9
		# IDPs living in informal settlements reached by CCCM mobile teams	127,938	127,938
		# Number of multisectoral assessments in informal settlements	-	14
Specific Objective 1.3: Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status.				
Cluster Objective: Promote community participation of 250,000 in-camp IDPs and local actors to ensure local ownership of CCCM activities and transition towards self-reliance.	Promote the dissemination of information and other people-centred actions in coordination with other protection and AAP/CwC mechanisms, including IIC, CRC Working Group and other clusters. Implement capacity building activities in an inclusive way in coordination with local and camp authorities, as well as affected populations. Prioritize cross-cutting issues to include issues such as hygiene promotion or communication skills in training on governance structures.	# formal camps where government counterparts have direct participation in camp coordination and management.	91	43
		# formal camps that have ongoing capacity development projects.	91	71
		# formal camps with community governance structures that participate meaningfully in camp coordination and management.	91	71
		# Number of formal camps with CCCM activities that promote self-reliance	91	71
		# informal settlements with community governance structures that participate meaningfully in camp coordination and management.	131	91
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				
Specific Objective 2.3: Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms				
Cluster Objective: Facilitate, coordinate and collect data for the provision of multisectoral interventions to improve self-reliance of 161,946 returnees and secondarily displaced people out of camps.	Support returnees and IDPs in areas of origin and secondary displacement areas and ensure that they are closely linked to the Returns Working Group and JCMC.	# of returnees referred to the establishments of Community Resource Centres (CRC)	215,286	161,946
	Contribute to community stabilization and reintegration programmes.	# number of area multisectoral assessments conducted	-	1

4.2 Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
1.22M	330.50k	\$28.37M	15	15

OBJECTIVES

The Education Cluster will increase access to quality formal and non-formal learning opportunities for 66,506 children in IDP camps, 85,450 children in out-of-camp locations and 178,548 children in re-

turns areas, which will allow for transition into recognized educational pathways. Children living in IDP camps, in out-of-camp locations and in returns areas face diverse challenges in accessing quality education. These include the limited availability of physical structures, teaching materials, qualified personnel and high education-related costs.

Vulnerable children in IDP camps will be prioritized for assistance in this response. Displaced children in out-of-camp locations and vulnerable children in areas of return require stronger linkages with social protection safety nets to ensure access to education. Children who had long absences and are now unable to re-enter formal schooling will also be specifically prioritized with relevant programmes enabling them to fully participate in daily life and contribute to improved living standards. The response is designed to meet the needs identified and expressed by the different population groups.

The cluster will collaborate with other clusters and actors to deliver a multisector response for conflict-affected children. Child protection actors will provide psychosocial support and establish referral pathways for children at risk. WASH actors will support hygiene promotion and installation of services in learning spaces, and livelihood actors will support complementary livelihoods activities to increase caregivers' ability to cover education-related costs and reduce access barriers to education. The response will also be linked with school feeding initiatives in returns areas to promote participation. The cluster will advocate with development actors and the government, especially in areas of return, to assist with the reconstruction of war-damaged schools and the deployment of qualified teachers.

Years of conflict have weakened the education sector. The cluster response will therefore strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response for future emergencies. Support will be provided to communities and government departments to transfer skills needed for the delivery of an education response.

Response

The Education Cluster will expand access to quality education for 330,504 IDP children in- and out-of-camps, and in priority returns locations, using a gender- and disability-sensitive approach. To respond to population fluidity resulting from the continuing trend of camp consolidation and closures, the cluster response will be flexible with the potential to shift activities and programming from in-camp to out-of-camp locations.

For 66,506 displaced children in camps, the cluster will establish formal schools and support staffing with qualified teachers, complemented by teacher capacity development. Children unable to enter formal schools will be provided with non-formal school pathways. To address minimum standards, the clusters will also conduct light rehabilitation of existing school infrastructure. The cluster will also continue to provide teaching and learning materials to enable smooth delivery of lessons by the teachers.

For 85,450 children living in temporary and informal settlements, the cluster will provide teaching and learning materials and teacher capacity development programmes in schools within localities hosting IDPs. The cluster will provide cash for transportation and other education-related costs. In the MCNA VII, IDPs in out-of-camp locations cited costs associated with school attendance as one of the barriers to accessing education. The cluster will work jointly with the Emergency Livelihood Cluster to ensure that parents in these locations can access livelihoods opportunities to enable them to support their children's access to education. The cluster will also support implementation of life-skills programmes with elements of social cohesion and peacebuilding within the schools.

For 178,548 returnee children, the cluster will: provide cash to children from vulnerable families to cover education-related expenses, conduct teacher training, promote life skills, and strengthen existing governmental teacher codes of conduct to support safe and protective environments for children. The cluster will also provide non-formal education for children and youth unable to re-enter the formal school system. Community-run school structures such as Parent Teacher Associations and School Management Committees will also be supported.



NINEWA, IRAQ

Girls outside of Omar bin Abdulaziz Primary School in west Mosul, © Anmar Rfaat / UNICEF

Three modalities will be used to deliver the planned education intervention in 2020. Direct project implementation will be conducted by partners to deliver non-formal education in camps (including catch-up classes for out-of-school children and remedial education for those requiring support in formal schools). A partnership modality will be employed in prioritized districts, where partners will collaborate with the education authorities to improve learning environments and teachers' professional development. Finally, cash programming will target vulnerable children living outside of camps and in returns areas who cite education-related expenses as a barrier to accessing education. The cluster will continue to advocate that all children, including those without adequate documentation, have access to education.

Cost of Response

In 2020, the cluster will require a total budget of \$28.3 million to reach 330,504 children (159,670 girls and 3 per cent of whom are children with special needs). Approximately \$106,000 (0.4 per cent) of this will be delivered as cash assistance. To formulate the cost of this response, the cluster established the main Education in Emergencies activities conducted by both national and international partners. Activity Unit Costs were compared, and an average cost of the activity calculated and rationalized based on minimum standards. The need to drastically

improve the quality of both formal and non-formal education (based on evidence of continued low learning outcomes) is a main factor driving the cost of response.

Cost-efficiency measures and a move towards sustainability have increased in 2020. For activities implemented in partnership with the government, such as the Accelerated Learning Programme, the provision of teachers' salaries was removed to leverage resources already available in the system and transition back to government-led service provision. The Education Cluster's integrated approach with the Child Protection, WASH and Emergency Livelihoods clusters also maximizes resources by limiting duplication. Finally, the focus on capacity building of national actors, including relevant governmental authorities, increases sustainability and ultimately reduces the need for long-term sustained intervention in the education sector.

Monitoring

The Education Cluster will continue using the ActivityInfo tool for collection of data for monitoring of the implementation of the education sector response. AAP output indicators will be used for monthly response monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Education

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.65 M
Specific Objective 2.2: Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees.				
Cluster Objective: Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response	Implement an integrated approach in collaboration with government authorities	# of community-based school support systems (PTAs/ SBMC) established and trained	942	244
		# of trainings held for DoE Staff in coordination, sector leadership, supervision and support	96	168
		# needs assessments conducted with DoE to inform programming	10	64
Cluster Objective: Increase access to quality formal and non-formal learning opportunities for 66,506 children in IDP camps, 85,450 children in out of camp locations and 178,548 children in return areas which allow for transition into recognized educational pathways	Increase access to quality learning opportunities including through multisectoral interventions including Protection, WASH and Emergency Livelihoods partners.	# of children targeted for accelerated learning programmes in a formal government centres over a period of nine months	10,000	21,900
		# of children targeted for catch-up classes in a non-formal environment over a period of 3 months	30,000	72,700
		# of children targeted for remediation over a period of 9 months	20,000	57,453
		# of children targeted in formal schools for teaching and learning materials	417,457	208,920
		# of schools to be provided with school equipment (furniture + winterization and summerization)	3,408	200
		# of teacher trained	3,673	6,000
		# of children receiving PSS	69,683	50,000
		# of back to school campaigns	341	74
		# of teachers and students receiving transportation services	2,630	134
		# of children receiving a social safety net (cash for education)	5,161	1,000

4.3

Emergency Livelihoods



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
2.40M	54k	\$15.67M	8	10

Objective

The Emergency Livelihoods Cluster will address humanitarian consequences related to household living standards, specifically improving the ability to achieve self-reliance and reduce the use of negative coping strategies through both in-kind and cash-based asset replacement grants, as well as immediate access to income through self-employment. These activities will also address critical needs that have led to households taking on debt associated with food, health and education expenses.

Response

The Emergency Livelihoods Cluster will support income-generation to create sustainable livelihoods and facilitate returns. Prioritizing highly vulnerable in-camp IDPs (9,000 individuals) and returnees (45,000 individuals) through the provision of cash-based and in-kind asset replacement grants, the cluster will address critical problems related to Strategic Objective 2 (Improving Living Standards). Assessments demonstrate that IDPs out-of-camps are in less unstable and precarious displacement situations than IDPs in-camp, with greater chances of locally sourced income. The Emergency Livelihoods Cluster is meeting acute emergency needs of the most vulnerable, hence the use of mobile asset replacement for IDPs in-camp, which will equip them with the means to move with assets in instances of forced secondary displacement.

The response will be coordinated with MPCA actors, receiving referrals to support individuals who have received MPCA grants, as part of sequenced graduation to emergency livelihoods support. The response will link to the Protection Cluster for referrals, and with the Food Security Cluster to avoid duplication.

In 2019, the sustainability of the response was strengthened by ensuring that beneficiaries of assets and business grants received entrepreneurship training, which helped them create new market linkages. Moreover, the use of mobile assets created flexibility for beneficiaries in protracted or uncertain displacement contexts. In 2020, the emergency livelihoods strategy will be improved, particularly by promoting the graduation and sequencing of businesses through the outreach to non-HRP and development actors to ensure that recipients of humanitarian support (particularly returnees) can sustain their livelihoods beyond the immediate response.

The cluster response will also include asset replacement micro-cash and in-kind support grants for recovery of lost productive livelihoods assets to assist people in need to re-establish livelihoods, increase income and restore economic self-sufficiency. Asset replacement interventions will also help stimulate markets in returnee areas of high severity. Similarly, camp-based IDPs who have received mobile asset replacement grants will be provided with access to income-generation, both cash and in-kind, to help them re-establish livelihoods, tailored to their type of economic activity, and fitting contexts of protracted and uncertain displacement. As recovery progresses, these rehabilitated enterprises may eventually create more jobs to further support livelihoods in the area.

For IDPs in camps, cluster partners will consider durable solutions and livelihoods support to IDPs in camps facing consolidation or closure, to ensure timely support for possible movement or secondary displacement. The provision of light, mobile assets to highly vulnerable households, in conjunction with business and skills training, will give individuals the means through which they can meet immediate income needs, whether in camps, in secondary displacement or areas of return.

For returnees, cluster partners will monitor movements from camps, in coordination with the Returns Working Group and CCCM Cluster. Cluster partners will provide tailored emergency livelihoods packages for newly-returned people (those who have returned in the last three months), and for those who returned earlier. The cluster will consider a phased approach, piloting a graduation model of assistance from immediate assistance to follow-up assistance, to ensure durable solutions, through referring beneficiaries to development actors.

Cost of response

The Emergency Livelihoods Cluster response totals \$15.7 million for asset replacement and small business development for re-establishing livelihoods for in-camp IDPs (mobile assets) and returnees. The standardized \$600 per beneficiary has been reviewed as insufficient and a higher package is advised.

The package per IDP beneficiary/family in camps will be \$900 while per returnee beneficiary/family it will be \$1,500. The business training package will be standardized at \$150, and mentoring/coaching an additional \$150. These interventions follow market assessments and vulnerability and eligibility assessments.



SALAH AL-DIN, IRAQ

Families newly returned from displacement taking up farming again. © Firas Al-Khateeb / UNHCR.

Moreover, average operations costs per partner have been costed as follows:

- Local NGO to be \$6,000/month/project; \$72,000 per year, engaging the nine most active livelihoods LNGOs;
- INGO to be \$15,000/month/project; \$180,000/year; engaging nine INGOs from the most active livelihoods INGO partners in the cluster;
- UN organizations to be \$20,000/month/project; \$240,000/year; two UN agencies;
- The cluster assumed \$10,000/month for the cluster coordination costs with a total of \$120,000 for coordination, capacity building and follow up on IHF projects.

Monitoring

The cluster will regularly monitor progress of the cluster objective to provide immediate access to income to support highly vulnerable conflict- and displacement-affected IDPs in camps and returnees in order to assist and facilitate safe returns and resettlement and strengthen resilience through one primary indicator: the number of recipients of asset replacement business grants and in-kind support to re-establish livelihoods. Safe and sustainable returns or local integration will be monitored through individual case studies, which will be captured as part of quality assurance and post distribution monitoring (PDM).

Monitoring of cash assistance will be undertaken through grant management and PDM. Grants are made in instalments and PDM will monitor use of the grants, as well as the impact of additional income generated. PDM will also allow the cluster to measure the impact of grants.

The main source of information will be partners' monthly reporting through ActivityInfo. Beneficiaries will be reported on a monthly basis, with a target of 50 per cent women.

Monitoring of sex- and age-disaggregated data will be included when reporting on asset replacement and business support grant indicators, including business support training, the number of assessments conducted, and the institutions benefiting from skills and capacity building exercises. The target for monitoring these indicators will be all 9,000 households targeted by the cluster. Narrative reporting will cover post-distribution monitoring including contribution to covering basic needs and AAP.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets Emergency Livelihoods

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.3: Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms.				
Cluster Objective: Provide immediate access to income to support highly vulnerable conflict- and displacement-affected IDPs in camps and returnees in order to assist and facilitate safe returns and resettlement, and strengthen resilience	Include small grants and in-kind support for asset replacement and financial literacy information sharing to 9,000 vulnerable conflict- affected individuals (1,500 households) and 45,000 returnees (7,500 households)	# of individuals who received cash and in-kind support for asset replacement and re-establishing their livelihoods	2,390,000	54,000

4.4 Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
0.92M	462.40k	\$65.26M	4	8

Objectives

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) will continue with the provision of emergency assistance to improve the well-being of IDPs in camps, where people continue to experience the highest vulnerability and limited access to food or income-generating activities. With increasing departures from formal camps, FSC will extend activities to out-of-camp locations for both IDPs and returnees, aimed at improving living standards, particularly through provision of agricultural inputs and assets, as well as income-generating activities to support the revitalization of livelihoods. The cluster will continue to align these activities with other livelihoods and resilience activities focusing on out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. The majority of out-of-camp needs are in Diyala, Ninewa, Al-Anbar, Salah Al-Din and Kirkuk.

Response

Cluster partners will shift from in-kind assistance to cash-based assistance, contributing to the revitalization of local markets while recipients can meet their own food preferences. Although 97 per cent of IDP households in camps do not intend to return to their areas of origin or are unsure of their plans,¹⁹ camp consolidations and closures are expected to continue, leading to a further decline in the number of in-camp IDPs throughout the year, with a median projected figure of approximately 250,000.

A cross-cutting approach to food security will be the implementation of agricultural transition activities for out-of-camp IDPs and returnees in areas with high severity of need. A total of 111,396 returnees and 101,004 out-of-camp IDPs will be targeted through a scale-up of livelihoods support, agricultural inputs and income-generating activities to promote self-reliance and meet the minimum needs of out-of-camp populations. The cluster will prioritize early recovery activities in these areas in order to revitalize food production and restore sustainable livelihoods of returning families, to help support Iraq's transition from emergency to stabilization.

Tailor-made response packages will be implemented as follows:

- For in-camp IDPs, the cluster will continue to provide emergency food assistance through cash-based modalities (e-voucher and Mobile Money Transfer) based on market conditions. Food assistance provided by cluster partners will complement MoMD's monthly assistance packages.

The cluster will conduct in-camp vulnerability assessments jointly with other clusters to enable specific targeting of IDPs with the highest needs.

- For IDPs in out-of-camp locations, the cluster will provide food assistance and income-generating livelihoods activities to 101,004 IDPs living in sub-standard accommodation based on location and needs. The assistance will include cash-based livelihoods projects and provision of animal feed. Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, Kirkuk and Erbil are prioritized.
- For returnees, the cluster will provide livelihoods interventions for 111,396 returnees in areas with high severity of needs (Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk and Al-Anbar) and provision of agricultural inputs to revitalize food production. The cluster will coordinate with the Emergency Livelihoods Cluster and the Cash Working Group to ensure that cash-for-work and asset replacement are integrated with relevant inter-cluster activities.

Cost of the Response

The cluster requires an estimated \$65.3 million to address the needs of food insecure conflict-affected people. The cluster established its costing based on an overview of activities, with indicators and targets in line with its strategic objectives. The costing is based primarily on a sum of funding needs for activities submitted by cluster partners. The budget is based on the UN/NGO generic expense matrix, taking into consideration that costs are sufficient and consistent with operations, inputs and performance.

Monitoring

The cluster will use ActivityInfo to monitor progress and achievements. Several output indicators, including AAP indicators, will be used for monthly response monitoring. AAP output indicators will be used for monthly response monitoring.



NINEWA, IRAQ

Children in Al-Mosul receiving meals through the Emergency School Feeding Programme © Saif Al Tatooz / WFP

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Food Security

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.				1.65 M
Specific Objective 1.2: Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meeting basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies.				
Cluster Objective: Provide emergency food assistance to IDPs living in camps.	Support 250,000 in-camp IDPs through cash-based transfers	# of individuals that received monthly cash or voucher transfer with 85per cent (1,800 Kcals) of daily recommended caloric intake	370,000	250,000
Specific Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.3: Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms.				
Cluster Objective: Provide animal feed to out-of-camp IDPs		# of individuals who received animal feed or fodder	125,000	47,004
Cluster Objective: Provide cash-for-work activities to out-of-camp IDPs	Coordinate with livelihoods partners and the Cash Working Group	# of individuals who were employed through cash-for-work or income generating activities	125,000	54,000
Cluster Objective: Provide cash-for-work activities, agricultural inputs as well as animal feed to returnees		# of individuals who received animal feed or fodder # of individuals who were employed through Cash-for-work or income generating activities.	425,000	111,396

4.5 Health



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
2.80M	1.26M	\$60.31M	22	10

Objectives

Two cluster objectives will guide the Health Cluster response and contribute to addressing critical problems related to living standards by expanding access to basic services for displaced people and returnees. The first is provision of essential primary healthcare services, referrals of complicated cases and secondary healthcare services to avoid preventable morbidity and mortality among 227,158 IDPs in camps, 218,595 out-of-camp IDPs and 808,643 returnees. Expanded and accessible services will ensure that the affected population’s disease burden is addressed while they resume normal, post-conflict life.

The cluster’s second objective is to ensure continuation of the provision of quality healthcare services to affected and vulnerable populations after handover from cluster partners to government health authorities. Previously, the availability of quality healthcare services has been negatively impacted after handover from cluster partners to authorities. The cluster therefore is prioritizing building the capacity of government authorities through regular training and quality of care enhancement exercises.

Response

The cluster aims to deliver quality health care to the conflict-affected population in line with the identified needs of different population groups. The cluster will work in coordination with the government to ensure displaced populations have uninterrupted access to free services. The entire health response will be delivered in-kind due to the nature of the services and capacities of cluster partners.

For IDPs in camps, the cluster will continue providing Primary Health Care (PHC) services following the cluster-agreed strategy as follows: camps with a population of 5,000 individuals or more will be served through existing static PHC facilities established in the camps; camps with populations below 5,000 individuals will either be served through mobile clinics or through public health facilities in the vicinity of the camp. Agreements with the Ministry of Health (MoH) are already in place. Beneficiaries will be informed of available services and procedures for accessing them. In camps that have been consolidated or closed, existing partners will move to other locations where the need is higher, or hand over assets to the Directorate of Health (DoH), as per the circumstance.

For IDPs in out-of-camp locations, the cluster will focus on strengthening public health facilities and hospitals close to such locations so that the affected population may access health services. If these displaced populations have documentation indicating their continued displacement, they will be able to receive free services in the government health facilities during the morning session, as per MoH statement.

For returnees, the cluster will mainly focus on strengthening referral services and secondary health care (hospitals). Supporting components of PHC in public health facilities in returns locations or areas of origin will be kept to a minimum, focusing only on locations where the DoH does not have the capacity. The cluster will work closely with stabilization actors including UNDP which is supporting major rehabilitation of infrastructure, providing equipment and training health staff.

Cost of the Response

Health Cluster financial requirements were calculated based on the cost-per-beneficiary-per-activity modality, using the unit costs encountered by partners over the last two years as a baseline.

Since the modality of health service provision differs from the distribution of commodities, an average has been used in order to provide an overall cost of activities. The main cost drivers for the 2020 HRP include an increasing focus on support to capacity building of national institutions; mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as GBV (including provision of first-line support and clinical management of rape), mental and physical disability; secondary health care provision; and handover of facilities to the DoH. These are in addition to the continuation of PHC services in and out of camps. Taking this into account, the Health Cluster financial request is \$60.3 million.

**KIRKUK, IRAQ**

Mobile medical team administering oral polio vaccine to a child in a village in Al-Hawiga. © WHO

Monitoring

An indicator from each major area of intervention will be used to monitor cluster progress against targets. Such indicators include outpatient consultations; numbers of facilities (both primary and secondary care) supported by partners; patients receiving physical and mental rehabilitation services; women of child-bearing age receiving reproductive health services; children vaccinated; and health workers trained on different topics of public health interest. In addition, the cluster will conduct regular quality of care assessments as well as quality improve-

ment initiatives to make sure that partners are providing services at a minimum standard, based on global guidelines. The cluster will use ActivityInfo to monitor progress and achievements. AAP output indicators will be used for monthly response monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Health

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.2: Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees.				
<p>Cluster Objective: Avoid preventable morbidity /mortality among 218,595 IDPs out-of-camps, 227,158 IDPs in camps and 808,643 returnees through provision of essential primary healthcare services, referrals of complicated cases and secondary healthcare services at higher-level facilities.</p>	<p>Coordinate with WASH (for hygiene promotion and prevention of water-borne diseases), Food Security (to prevent food-borne diseases and address cases of malnutrition more effectively under the Nutrition WG), Protection (to address cases of SGBV and mental health as well as to promote a safe environment for the beneficiaries) and CCCM (in identifying and addressing gaps in camps).</p>	# of consultations	5,400,000	3,778,536 ²⁰
		# of antenatal care consultations	333,653	149,575
		# of children 0 - 59 months vaccinated against polio in crises affected areas through routine immunization	122,406 ²¹	54,874
		# of MHPSS individual sessions provided	278,352 ²²	35,000
		# of individuals who attended health awareness sessions	344,632 ²³	154,497
		# of physical and functional rehabilitation sessions provided	432,000	10,000
<p>Cluster Objective: Ensure continuation of provision of quality healthcare services to affected and vulnerable populations after handover from cluster partners to the DoH through training of 2,000 health care workers in various topics.</p>	<p>Build the capacity of the government and national actors through regular trainings and quality of care enhancement exercises to facilitate a smooth handover.</p>	# of health workers trained (all services)	1,032 ²⁴	2,000
	<p>Coordinate with stabilization actors to fill the gap in the humanitarian-development nexus platform.</p>			

4.6

Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
2.92M	883k	\$82.75M	31	22

Objectives

In 2020, the Protection Cluster will contribute to improving physical and mental well-being and addressing critical problems related to living standards of the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees in 30 prioritized districts, predominantly in Ninewa, Al-Anbar, Salah Al-Din, Diyala and Kirkuk. The cluster has designed activities that will support all six specific objectives under the two strategic objectives.

To ensure a safer living environment for people acutely in-need, protection monitoring, community-level assessments and safety audits will be conducted across all five areas of responsibility: General Protection, Housing Land and Property (HLP), Mine Action (MA), Child Protection (CP) and Gender-based Violence (GBV). Community-based protection will be strengthened through activities which empower communities to protect themselves and realize their rights. The protection programme will also address barriers to safe and durable solutions through survey and clearance of explosive ordnance.

Response

General Protection, GBV and CP partners will provide case management, psychosocial support; General Protection and CP partners will provide detention representation services and Mine Action partners will implement victim assistance activities for the most vulnerable individuals. Additionally, partners will deliver capacity building activities, including mentoring and coaching, for national and local government authorities, and NGOs, to increase their capacity to respond to future protection-related matters.

Referral pathways will be established, and partners will refer the most vulnerable cases to service providers. 'Cash-for-protection' will be provided to vulnerable individuals to ensure that they can meet their basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies.

Quick-impact projects (QIP) in out-of-camp and returns locations (implemented under General Protection) will deliver safe and dignified living conditions by minimizing obstacles to return, supporting the hosting of IDP populations, and promoting social cohesion.

To strengthen self-reliance of people affected by conflict and acutely in need of humanitarian assistance, General Protection, HLP and CP legal partners will provide legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, including family law and HLP issues. GBV actors will

implement recreational activities and vocational training for vulnerable women and girls to promote their well-being and recovery. The GBV sub-cluster will strengthen coordination with livelihood actors in order to increase livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and girls and therefore mitigate GBV risks.

Partners will strengthen linkage with the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group; engage with the Cash Working Group on legal assistance and case management for cash assistance beneficiaries; and work collaboratively on protection mainstreaming and other joint areas of programming with the Education, Shelter/NFI, Food Security, Health and Emergency Livelihood clusters. Partners will also strengthen the capacities of authorities, NGOs and communities through training and technical support to engender a favourable protection environment. Better linkages with stabilization and development actors, particularly those responsible for large-scale social cohesion programmes, will be further explored.

General Protection partners will assist 779,500 individuals, primarily through provision of legal assistance and counselling on documentation, detention and family law matters, as well as psychosocial support services. Community-based interventions in out-of-camp displacement and returnee areas will continue, with a view to enhancing peaceful co-existence and fostering durable solutions in communities recovering from the conflict.

- Prioritization of the provision of legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, detention and family law matters, for IDPs in- and out-of-camps and returnees, to ensure proof of legal identity and facilitate access to government social protection mechanisms. This includes the deployment of mobile missions for the issuance of civil documentation to camps and out-of-camp locations.
- Vulnerable individuals will receive specialised protection services, both in community centres and through mobile teams, to mitigate and respond to protection needs. Partners will also deliver cash-for-protection to vulnerable individuals identified through protection monitoring to prevent negative coping strategies.
- Partners will implement community-based protection interventions in and out of camps and in returns areas to en-

hance peaceful coexistence and foster durable solutions in communities.

- Due to ongoing camp consolidation and closure processes, protection monitoring for IDPs will remain a critical activity in and out of camps, with an emphasis on monitoring IDPs in secondary displacement. Advocacy for principled returns and relocations will continue to be undertaken.

Housing, Land and Property Sub-Cluster partners will intervene in 14 districts targeting 20,000 individuals with legal counselling and assistance to secure tenure rights, restore HLP documentation and resolve HLP disputes. Specialized legal services will be provided to out-of-camp IDPs and returnees to prevent forced evictions and to enhance security of tenure, particularly for female headed-households (FHH). Legal assistance will be provided to support the filing of compensation claims for property damaged or destroyed during the conflict.

- In 2020, HLP Sub-Cluster partners will expand awareness-raising activities on HLP rights for IDPs and returnees, particularly for women and other individuals with a perceived affiliation to extremist groups.
- Case work and advocacy on property compensation and budgetary allocation will be carried out with the national government, central compensation committee and compensation sub-committees in prioritized governorates to address the 60 per cent of returnee households reporting damage to property and 92 per cent reporting challenges in accessing compensation schemes.
- Legal assistance to support IDPs to resolve HLP disputes, including secondary occupation through alternative dispute resolution methods, legal counselling to file compensation claims, and restoration of HLP documentation and secure tenure rights will be provided.

Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners will survey and clear 9,550,000 square kilometres of land and conduct risk education and victim assistance activities in coordination with the national mine action authorities in 30 districts. This is expected to minimize barriers to durable solutions posed by extensive explosive ordnance contamination following the conflict. Training and technical support will be provided to mine action authorities and partners to build their capacities and systems.

- Mine action partners will increase clearance in heavily contaminated areas and continue to advocate the use of specialized equipment to neutralize explosive ordnance.
- Partners will coordinate with UN agencies, humanitarian actors and national authorities to provide explosive ordnance risk education activities to reduce casualties, including the use of innovative tools to deliver life-saving messages across Iraq.
- Mine action partners will boost clearance operations to meet the needs raised by the communities in areas prioritized by the sub-cluster.

Sub-Cluster
Child Protection

CHILDREN IN NEED	CHILDREN TARGETED	
1.64M	589.27k	
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
\$38.88M	38	12

Child Protection Sub-Cluster partners will target 589,275 individuals in 30 districts. The community-based child protection response in out-of-camp and returns areas will be strengthened, and joint programmes with livelihoods, food security and MPCA programmes will be undertaken to mitigate key child protection risks. Case management services will continue for the most vulnerable children and their families.

Operational coordination and joint capacity building initiatives with GBV partners will be reinforced to address increasing cases of child survivors of GBV. Education and child protection partners will continue to work together on improving children’s psychosocial well-being and implement capacity building activities for teachers and school social workers in identifying signs of abuse and making safe referrals.

- Child protection partners will revise the strategy for the urban community-based programme model, with a minimum capacity building package for community-based groups. This strategy includes evidence-based psychosocial modules and standardized evaluation tools, revision of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for case management, endorsement of the Information Sharing Protocol (ISP), and piloting of the web-based case management platform.
- Advocacy for children’s civil documentation, including birth certificates, at governorate and national levels will be further promoted.

Sub-Cluster
Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	
1.29M	403.29k	
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
\$29.51M	32	10

GBV Sub-Cluster partners will target 403,294 individuals in 32 districts with access to multisectoral services for GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV, particularly women and girls, FHHs and child survivors of GBV, through engaging health, psychosocial, legal, safety and security, and livelihood actors. Advocacy and coordination with the child protection, CCCM, Shelter/NFI, WASH and emergency livelihoods clusters will be strengthened to ensure effective GBV mainstreaming and implementation of plans relevant to GBV risk mitigation. Partners will also coordinate with health actors to meet GBV survivors’ needs and ensure provision of GBV services in non-stigmatizing health facilities. The sub-cluster will advocate and work in partnership with relevant national authorities to ensure that measures to protect women and girls are prioritized in national emergency planning and programming.

- GBV partners will strengthen comprehensive GBV service provision and referral pathways, and increase focus on community engagement for GBV prevention, mitigation and response.
- Enhance the capacity of government institutions and national NGOs in order to expand coverage in under-served areas and improve the quality of service provision.
- Mainstream GBV across other clusters and enhance cooperation with (1) legal actors to ensure survivors’ access to documentation; (2) child protection partners to coordinate response actions for individual child survivors; and (3) livelihoods actors to increase opportunities for vulnerable women and girls.
- Undertake evidence-based advocacy.



SALAH AL-DIN, IRAQ

People returning from displacement rebuilding their lives.

© FAO

Response Modality

Partners will utilize static community centres (operated by protection partners), multi-purpose community centres and government public buildings, such as schools, to implement protection activities, including legal assistance on documentation, detention, family law matters and HLP rights, parenting sessions, youth and adolescent clubs, mine risk education, victim assistance services and GBV services.

Mobile services will be deployed to conduct household-level protection monitoring, community-level assessments, mine risk education and legal assistance activities, targeting in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs, as well as returnees. Child protection partners will expand mobile services in prioritized locations with IDPs and returnees in urban and peri-urban areas. GBV mobile teams will target vulnerable out-of-camp IDPs and returnees in hard to reach areas. In locations where GBV survivors are more subject to stigmatization, GBV services will be provided through reproductive health facilities to ensure accessibility.

Cash provision will be made to cover the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of vulnerable individuals to mitigate negative coping strategies which often expose family members to further protection risks.

Cost of Response

Common activities have been identified among all areas of responsibility (GP, HLP, Mine Action, GBV and CP sub-clusters) with agreed average costs for each common activity taking into consideration indirect costs including personnel, transportation, venue and accommodation costs. All costs include 30 per cent support costs (both direct and indirect support costs). The cost per activity was further validated in consultations with partners (local NGOs, international NGOs and UN agencies), and multiplied by the target per activity. It is important to note that some people are targeted with multiple activities and are costed and monitored accordingly.

The cost of General Protection, HLP and Mine Action Sub-Clusters activities is estimated at \$82.7 million to meet the protection needs of 883,000 individuals. General Protection requires \$64.2 million to meet protection needs of 779,500 individuals; Mine Action needs \$17.1 million to meet the needs of 83,500 individuals and HLP partners need an estimated \$1.4 million to support 20,000 individuals.

The main cost drivers for General Protection interventions relate to the provision of legal assistance, including on HLP issues, that focus on complex cases requiring multiple legal procedures and documents, and introduction of case management activities. The main cost drivers for mine action relate to survey and clearance activities.

The GBV Sub-Cluster's costs are estimated at \$29.5 million to respond to the needs of 403,294 targeted beneficiaries. The main cost drivers for GBV interventions relate to provision of life-saving specialized GBV services, including case management and structured psychosocial support, to promote healing, well-being and recovery.

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster requires \$38.9 million to target 589,275 people in acute need. The sub-cluster considered the costing based on an urban out-of-camp costing model, which applied an increased unit cost for targets in hard to reach areas, noting that partners encounter additional costs in accessing non-camp areas, including procurement of security equipment, personnel costs, transportation and human resource-related costs.

Monitoring

The Protection Cluster will monitor achievements through an online dashboard based on the ActivityInfo reporting system. The GBV and Child Protection Sub-Clusters will produce additional online dashboards to monitor their programmes. Gaps and bottlenecks will be analysed and discussed with partners throughout the year to consider adjustments in the response strategy and/or changes in implementation modalities. For psychosocial support interventions, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster has designed a standardized evaluation tool for different age groups which all partners will be required to use. AAP output indicators will be used for monthly response monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of up to 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.				1.65 M
Specific Objective 1.1: Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees.				
Sub-cluster Objective Ensure that 119,000 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 154,000 out-of-camp IDPs and 427,000 returnees benefit from a safe and secure environment, including through survey and clearance of explosive ordnance of 9,550,000 sqm of land.	Conduct protection monitoring and community-level assessments to promote a safer environment for the affected population.	# of women, men, boys and girls who participated in awareness raising activities	1,096,961	160,000
		# of women and men who participated in awareness raising sessions on HLP	625,268	5,000
		# of women, men, boys and girls who attended explosive ordnance risk education sessions	625,268	83,000
		# of women, men, boys and girls who participated in community-based activities (including peaceful co-existence activities)	1,096,961	58,000
	Strengthen community-based protection activities by raising awareness on entitlements and empowering communities to protect themselves and realize their rights.	# of women and men community members trained on protection approaches or issues (not including GBV or Child Protection)	625,268	4,000
		# of community centres established or maintained	1,096,961	50
		# protection assessments conducted at community level	1,096,961	80
		# of women, men, boys and girls reached through protection monitoring	1,096,961	380,000
	Address barriers to safe and durable solutions through survey and clearance activities.	# of HLP assessments conducted	1,096,961	5
		# of advocacy interventions undertaken on protection issues	1,096,961	12
		# of advocacy interventions undertaken on HLP issues	1,096,961	5
		# sqm where Technical Survey (TS) was conducted	1,283,408	4,750,000
		# sqm cleared of explosive hazards	1,283,408	4,800,000
		# of explosive hazards cleared	1,283,408	4,000 ²⁵
	# sqm where Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) was conducted	1,283,408	16,000,000	

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property (Cont.)

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Specific Objective 1.2: Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meeting basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Assist 2,975 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 3,850 out of camp IDPs and 10,675 returnees to meet their basic needs.	Establish referral pathways and ensure referrals of the most vulnerable cases to service providers.	# of women, men, boys and girls with specific needs referred to specialized services and assistance	1,096,961	15,000
	Provide cash-for-protection for vulnerable individuals to reduce reliance on negative coping strategies and to access services as necessary.	# of women and men with specific needs who received emergency cash assistance to prevent, mitigate or respond to protection needs	1,096,961	2,500
		# of female- and male-headed household with protection concerns receiving cash for protection	1,096,961	12,500 HH
Specific Objective 1.3: Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Provide access to specialised services to 6,545 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 8,470 out-of-camp IDPs and 23,485 returnees.	Provide case management, psychosocial support, detention representation services and implement victim assistance activities for the most vulnerable individuals.	# of girls, boys, women and men who received case management services (not including specialized CP & GBV services)	1,096,961	8,000
		# of girl, boys, women and men reached with victim assistance programming (or referred to a VA service)	1,283,408	500
		# of women and men who received individual or group-based psychosocial support	625,268	30,000
Sub-cluster Objective: Enhance ability to cope with future emergencies of 57,571 of national and local government authorities, and local NGOs.	Implement capacity building activities with national, local government authorities and NGOs to increase their capacity to cope with future emergencies.	# of women and men humanitarian staff trained on protection approaches or issues	1,096,961	1,200
		# of women and men government staff trained on protection approaches or issues	1,096,961	800
		# of women and men trained on HLP	1,096,961	300
		# of public service personnel trained on aspects related to mine action	1,283,408	105
		# of service providers trained on risk education (ToT)	1,283,408	55,166

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property (Cont.)

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.1: Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Implement 27 QIPs in out-of-camp and returnee locations.	Implement small-scale projects to remove obstacles to return, to support hosting of IDP populations. Promote social cohesion, both in out-of-camp and returnee locations.	# of projects which benefited local and displaced/returnee communities implemented (e.g. QIP)	1,096,961	27
Specific Objective 2.3: Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms.				
		# of women and men who received legal assistance or counselling (Detention)	625,268	2,000
Sub-cluster Objective: Ensure self-reliance and eliminate coping mechanism of 21,590 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 27,940 out-of-camp IDPs, and 77,470 returnees.	Provide legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, including family law and HLP issues.	# of women, men, boys and girls who received legal assistance or counselling (documentation and family law matters)	1,096,961	120,000
		# of women, men, boys and girls who successfully secured civil documentation	1,096,961	50,000
		# of women and men who received legal assistance on HLP issues	625,268	5,000
		# of IDP/returnee households registered with authorities (e.g. MoDM)	1,096,961	50,000

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Child Protection

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of up to 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.				1.65 M
Specific Objective 1.1: Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Ensure that 43,209 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 111,623 out-of-camp IDPs, and 205,243 returnees benefit from a safe and secure environment.	Strengthen community-based protection activities by raising awareness on entitlements and empowering communities to protect themselves and realize their rights.	# of women, men, boys and girls participating in awareness raising activities on CP issues	694,512	300,000
		# of women and men caregivers participating in parents' programmes	219,084	32,000
		# of women, men, boys and girls of community-based child protection structures trained on CP related training	694,512	25,075
		# of women and men of non-child protection workers trained on CP approaches	219,084	3,000
Specific Objective 1.2: Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meeting basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Assist 1,440 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 3,720 out-of-camp IDPs, and 6,840 returnees to meet their basic needs.	Establish referral pathways and ensure referrals of the most vulnerable cases to service providers.	# of girls and boys at risk identified and referred to specialized services	475,427	12,000
Specific Objective 1.3: Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Provide access to specialised services to 26,904 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 69,502 out-of-camp IDPs, and 127,794 returnees.	Provide case management, psychosocial support, detention representation services. Implement capacity building activities, including mentoring and coaching, with national, local government authorities and NGOs, to increase their capacity to cope with future emergencies.	# of girls and boys at risk received case management services	475,427	27,000
		# of girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	475,427	190,000
		# of girls and boys at risk received child protection legal assistance	3,000	3,000
		# of women and men government staff trained on CP approaches # of women and men child protection workers trained on CP approaches	219,084	4,200
Sub-cluster Objective: Enhance ability to cope with future emergencies of 390 staff members of national and local government authorities, and national NGOs.		# of women and men child protection workers coaching on CP approaches		

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Child Protection (Cont.)

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.2: Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Provide quality protection services to 600 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 1,550 out-of-camp IDPs, and 2,850 returnees.	Implement CP/Education capacity building activities to improve the living standards of vulnerable individuals.	# of women and men teachers/ social workers in schools trained on CP approaches	532,996	5,000
Specific Objective 2.3: Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Ensure self-reliance and eliminate coping mechanism of 1,800 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 4,650 out-of-camp IDPs, and 8,550 returnees.	Provide legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation (including birth certificates and other civil documents).	# of girls and boys assisted to secure civil documentation	460,000	15,000

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Gender-Based Violence

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of up to 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.				1.65 M
Specific Objective 1.1: Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Ensure that 35,790 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 103,123 out-of-camp IDPs, and 264,381 returnees benefit from a safe and secure environment.	Strengthen community engagement for GBV prevention, mitigation and response and scale up community-led GBV awareness raising activities in order to ensure greater utilization of available services.	# of women, men, boys and girls reached with awareness raising and community outreach activities on GBV prevention or response	1,059,902	403,294
	Conduct GBV assessments and safety audits to promote a safer environment for the affected population.	# of GBV assessments conducted	-	20
Specific Objective 1.3: Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Provide access to specialised services to 7,158 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 20,625 out-of-camp IDPs, and 52,876 returnees.	Provide case management, and individual or group psychosocial support for the most vulnerable individuals.	# of women, men, boys and girls who received case management services	1,059,902	20,165
		# of women, men, boys and girls who receive individual or group psychosocial support (not including recreational activities)	1,059,902	80,659
Sub-cluster Objective: Enhance ability to cope with future emergencies of 4,200 of national and local government authorities, and local NGOs.	Implement capacity building activities, including mentoring and coaching, with national, local government authorities and NGOs, to increase their capacity to cope with future emergencies.	# of girls/women who received dignity kits.	878,943	20,165
		# of female and male specialized GBV service providers trained on GBV prevention and response	-	2,000
		# of female and male non-specialized GBV service providers trained on GBV prevention and response	-	1,500
		# of female and male specialized GBV service providers receiving mentoring sessions after training	-	400
		# of female and male non-specialized GBV service providers receiving mentoring sessions after training	-	300

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Gender-Based Violence (cont.)

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.2: Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Provide quality protection services to 342 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 3,867 out-of-camp IDPs, and 9,914 returnees.	Establish referral pathways in order to ensure that GBV survivors and people at risk of GBV can access the multi-sectoral services they require.	# of women, men, boys and girls who have been referred to other service providers disaggregated by service type (legal, PSS, livelihoods/cash, shelter, health, mental health)	1,059,902	15,123
Specific Objective 2.3: Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms.				
Sub-cluster Objective: Ensure self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanism of 7,158 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 20,625 out-of-camp IDPs, and 52,876 returnees.	Implement recreational activities and vocational training for women and girls at risk of GBV to promote healing, well-being and empowerment.	# of girls and women who participated in life skills, recreational or vocational activities.	878,943	80,659

4.7

Shelter and Non-Food Items



PEOPLE IN NEED

2.40M

PEOPLE TARGETED

524.75k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$43.18M

PARTNERS

17

ACTIVITIES

11

Objectives

The physical and mental well-being of conflict-affected people with acute needs will be safeguarded by ensuring access to safe, secure and dignified shelters for 119,530 vulnerable IDPs in-camps, 109,830 socioeconomically vulnerable IDPs in out-of-camp settings and 104,390 socioeconomically vulnerable returnees. Additionally, the Shelter Cluster will minimize reliance on negative coping strategies by ensuring that basic needs are met through provision of basic household items for 45,000 vulnerable IDPs in camps, 92,000 vulnerable IDPs in out-of-camp locations and 33,000 vulnerable returnees.

In order to address the critical problems related to living standards for conflict-affected people with acute needs, the Shelter Cluster²⁶ will contribute to the specific objective of achieving self-reliance by ensuring that 21,000 extremely vulnerable returnees in their houses damaged by the conflict are assisted to improve their living standards.

Response

The Shelter Cluster will contribute to the physical and mental well-being and adequacy of living standards of nearly 525,000 individuals most acutely affected by the conflict through provision of shelter support and basic household items in 36 priority districts. Humanitarian support will primarily improve inadequate shelter²⁷, enhancing safety, security, dignity, privacy, protection from harsh weather conditions and tenure security of the residents, thus supporting them to overcome the additional vulnerability caused by substandard dwellings. The shelter response will complement other sectoral programmes, especially those of the CCCM and Protection Clusters, the HLP Sub-Cluster and MPCA actors.

The in-camp response is prioritized to help attain or maintain minimum shelter standards for nearly 165,000 people in camps, to mitigate flood risk, and to replenish missing or worn-out non-food items (NFIs) for people unable or unwilling to leave camps.

In out-of-camp areas, nearly 339,000 socioeconomically vulnerable people residing in critical shelter will be prioritized for assistance. Furthermore 21,000 returnees will be assisted through minimum repairs to war-damaged residences or transitional shelter solutions.

The Shelter Cluster response will prioritize families with specific needs including female-headed households, marginalized groups and people with disabilities.

Out-of-camp beneficiaries will be targeted for assistance based on socioeconomic vulnerability using a tool developed by the Cash Working Group to ensure harmonisation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) social protection system.

While most camps meet minimum requirements, the Shelter Cluster will continue to monitor and replace old and damaged tents in support of local partners, including government, upon their request. Additionally, tents may be supplied if necessary in response to sudden onset events such as flooding, although most camps have been adapted to mitigate flood risks. Advocacy will be carried out with government authorities to ensure appropriate social programmes are in place for vulnerable people in camps, outside of camps and in returns locations to attain durable shelter solutions, including tenure. Assuming there are no new large-scale emergencies, provision of NFIs items will scale down and be run primarily through cash-based interventions to meet household-level needs and reinforce markets. Referral mechanisms of vulnerable cases for MPCA will be strengthened. Winter support will no longer be provided.

The response modality (in-kind assistance vs. cash and voucher assistance (CVA)) will be determined based on feasibility and beneficiaries' needs, preferences and vulnerabilities.

In a protracted post-emergency situation, humanitarian needs are often rooted in pre-conflict, long-standing factors. Household-level solutions become more specific and varied. Hence, shelter and NFI responses shall include custom-made approaches to address individual housing needs while ensuring solutions are appropriate to the context. These efforts will be combined with advocacy towards relevant authorities and development actors to encourage appropriate actors to undertake wide-scale shelter rehabilitation programmes.

Cash-based interventions remain strongly encouraged, including an owner-based approach to war-damaged shelter repairs where the household prioritizes its specific needs. The tool developed by the Cash Working Group in collaboration with MoLSA and the World Bank remains in use to identify vulnerable people in potential need of SNFI support. People living in critical shelter, including in camps, are wholly reliant on immediate shelter solutions and thus remain in need of external support to achieve a minimum living standard.



NINEWA, IRAQ

Ensuring that remaining IDP camps meet minimum standards of care for displaced families is a priority of the humanitarian community in Iraq. As Salamiyah displacement camp near Al-Mosul, Iraq. © Firas Al-Khateeb / UNHCR.

Cost of Response

The estimated cost of the Shelter Cluster response is \$43.2 million to respond to the needs of around 355,000 people acutely in need of shelter assistance and 170,000 people in need of NFI assistance. The activity-based costing approach was used. The Shelter Cluster budget accounts for partners responding in areas with access constraints, as well as across modalities including in-kind and CVA. Primary cost drivers beyond the costs of the interventions themselves include costs associated with skilled engineers, technical and vulnerability assessments, warehousing, transport and transfer costs for cash-based programmes. CVA may cost less ultimately due to cost savings from reduced need for logistics support, and this is also accounted for in the costing methodology.

While the Shelter Cluster targets and budget have both decreased from 2019, shelter remains one of the primary barriers to return reported by IDPs. Recent assessments show that the number of IDPs in critical shelter has remained stable, thus the importance of maintaining full resources for this crucial sector.

Monitoring

In general, SNFI programmes have a long-lasting impact as they do not require frequent provision of support (e.g. repairs, provision of construction materials and NFIs last multiple years) or associated moni-

toring. Shelter Cluster partners will measure the impact of their activities through post-distribution and post-implementation monitoring and apply corrective measures where necessary.

Simultaneously, the Shelter Cluster will continue monitoring emerging needs for people living in critical shelter and in need of basic repairs, upgrades and improvements. For camp-based IDPs, the Shelter Cluster will rely on CCCM Cluster data, corroborated by periodic monitoring visits from shelter partners to assess the condition of tents and NFI replenishment needs. In the case of cash-based interventions, the Shelter Cluster recommends a restricted modality for purchasing items (e.g. vouchers), and a conditional modality for services (e.g. cash for repairs, cash for rent). Both options will simplify regular monitoring against pre-determined milestones, to ensure the result of the programme is in line with the planned outcome. Beneficiaries' satisfaction will be included in all partners' final surveys, which should also capture protection mainstreaming elements (e.g. improved privacy, dignity and safety disaggregated by age, gender and other diversity factors).

The cluster will use ActivityInfo to monitor progress and achievements. Several output indicators including AAP indicators will be used for monthly response monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Shelter and Non-Food Items

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.				1.65 M
Specific Objective 1.1: Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees.				
Cluster Objective: Ensure 119,530 vulnerable IDPs in-camps have access to safe, secure and dignified shelter	Attain or maintain minimum shelter standards in IDP camps, complementing government activities	# of IDPs in camps supported with shelter interventions (including provision of tents to newcomers, tent replacement, second cover replacement and shelter maintenance)	370,025	119,530
Cluster Objective: Ensure 109,830 vulnerable IDPs in out-of-camp locations have access to safe, secure and dignified shelter	Assist extremely vulnerable people in critical shelter through both in-kind and cash-based interventions in coordination with the HLP Sub-Cluster	# of IDPs out of camps, supported with shelter interventions (including emergency upgrade of unfinished and abandoned buildings (UAB), collective centres and other sub-standard shelters, distributions of sealing-off kits (SOKs), rental subsidies) in kind or through cash-based interventions	505,604	109,830
Cluster Objective: Ensure 104,390 vulnerable returnees have access to safe, secure and dignified shelter	Assist extremely vulnerable people in critical shelter through both in-kind and cash-based interventions in coordination with the HLP Sub-Cluster	# of returnees supported with shelter interventions (including emergency upgrades to UAB, collective centres and other sub-standard shelters, distributions of SOKs, rental subsidies) in kind or through cash-based interventions	1,510,887	104,390
Specific Objective 1.2: Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meeting basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies.				
Cluster Objective: Ensure 45,000 vulnerable IDPs in-camps have access to basic household items	Meet replenishment needs through both in-kind and cash-based interventions	# of IDPs in camps supported with NFI distributions	370,025	45,000
Cluster Objective: Ensure 92,000 vulnerable IDPs in out-of-camp locations have access to basic household items	Respond to urgent needs for extremely vulnerable people through both in-kind and cash-based interventions	# of IDPs out of camps supported with NFIs distributions (including basic NFIs) in kind or through cash-based interventions	505,604	92,000
Cluster Objective: Ensure 33,000 vulnerable returnees have access to basic household items	Respond to urgent needs for extremely vulnerable people through both in-kind and cash-based interventions	# of returnees supported with NFI distributions, in kind or through cash-based interventions	1,510,887	33,000
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.3: Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms				
Cluster Objective: Ensure 21,000 vulnerable returnees in war-damaged shelter have enhanced living standards	Assist extremely vulnerable people in critical houses damaged by the conflict through both in-kind and cash-based interventions with the HLP Sub-Cluster.	# of returnees in war-damaged shelters supported with emergency repairs or cash-for shelter for category 2 and 3 structures or low-cost transitional shelter for category 3 and 4 structures. ²⁸	2,577,540	21,000

4.8

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
1.85M	889.36k	\$43.76M	23	9

Objectives

The WASH Cluster aims to provide durable, sustainable and standardized water, sanitation and hygiene services to the most vulnerable conflict-affected people. The cluster will focus on two WASH Cluster objectives to address the WASH needs of the affected populations in priority locations thereby contributing towards reduced critical problems related to living standards. The WASH response will specifically contribute towards ensuring quality and up-to-standard WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees.

The first response objective is to sustain the quality and standard of WASH services in and out-of-camps as per cluster minimum standards. Operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities and enhancement of hygiene practices will be prioritized. In areas of return and out-of-camp locations, investment in cost effective and durable water supply provision, wastewater treatment and solid waste management will be emphasized. The cluster will support local authorities and relevant clusters with camp consolidation and closures, specifically decommissioning water and sanitation infrastructure to meet environmental health standards. The second response objective is to advocate for long-term improvement of water and sanitation facilities in collaboration with the local authorities and other stakeholders to transition from emergency to recovery programming. Through its partners, the cluster will focus on strengthening the capacity of local authorities to take ownership of facilities.

The cluster will link humanitarian WASH interventions with recovery and reconstruction needs for development programmes to ensure smooth transition to long-term, sustainable, and cost-effective approaches.

The WASH Cluster will pilot innovations in public and communal WASH interventions while considering cross-cutting issues such as GBV prevention and accessibility. The cluster aims to strengthen public and private WASH service delivery in out-of-camp locations.

Response

Considering the current context of camp consolidation and closures, the cluster will implement a full package WASH service provision with limited infrastructural modifications targeting 250,000 IDP in camps.

Close monitoring will be provided to ensure quality. The cluster will continue to support partners on safe decommissioning of WASH facilities linked to closures of camps, especially in Ninewa.

For 65,917 IDPs in out-of-camp locations, the cluster will, through its nationwide comprehensive WASH assessment, to be completed in early 2020,²⁹ identify key locations with different coverage levels linked to severity of needs where the emphasis will be on service provision through improvement and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.

In returns areas, 573,440 returnees will benefit from innovative solutions to needs arising from water infrastructure, sanitation facilities and systems including solid and liquid waste management, vector control and drainage, supported by community-centred approaches for improving personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. This will be supplemented by using market-based approaches to WASH programming to enable adequate supply to meet demand.

The WASH Cluster will target 18.6 per cent of its response using cash-based programming, which will be used in combination with in-kind WASH (mixed model). This will be mainly done in terms of interventions related to cash-for-work, the monthly MPCA expenditure basket, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), use of local markets for in-kind distribution and service delivery. This approach will support local markets to ensure sustainability while addressing key WASH needs. These interventions are mainly targeted in out-of-camp locations. The WASH Cluster will continue to utilize an in-kind modality for IDPs in camps.

Integrated WASH interventions (WASH in schools and health facilities) will be promoted to increase impact and coverage. The cluster will collaborate with the Education and Health Clusters to prevent duplication and improve essential technical and behavioural WASH interventions.

Cost of the Response

The WASH Cluster response will cost \$43.8 million. The costing was attained by examining partner expenditure in previous years. Earlier responses, the current context and 2020 scenario planning were factored into the identification of activities and costings for 2020. Activity costs were identified and verified consultatively. The cluster calculated isolated costs per beneficiary for each of the activities to arrive at the total cost of the response. The costs for the camp-based response



NINEWA, IRAQ

Children drinking water in Khazer IDP camp in Al-Mosul. © Anmar Rfaat / UNICEF

remained stable and, in some cases, reduced due to changes in the context and discontinuation of services due to camp closures. There is a commensurate increase in costs targeting areas of return with high severity and lack of basic infrastructure. Access to local markets and increased transportation costs are also a factor. A focus on rehabilitation and quick repairs to public infrastructure (while working with development actors for continuity) will reduce the cost and increase the scale of response.

Monitoring

The cluster will monitor progress against sector objectives through regular monitoring by the monitoring technical working group (TWiG) of key implementing partners geographically positioned to undertake adequate monitoring coverage in compliance with the WASH Cluster's monitoring framework. The WASH Cluster at national and sub-national levels will also monitor through regular field visits and spot checks.

The baseline level of services provided will be collected through an in-depth, nationwide assessment in in-camp and out-of-camp settings. The cluster has selected six indicators to measure progress against the two cluster objectives. Monthly monitoring data will be collected from partners through 3W reports and gaps will be identified through regular analysis and actor mapping on the ground. As appropriate, targets will be adjusted based on any rapid changes in the context resulting in movement of populations between camps and into non-camp settings.

The cluster will use ActivityInfo to monitor progress and achievements. Several output indicators including AAP indicators will be used for monthly response monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.				1.54 M
Specific Objective 2.1: Maintain and expand basic infrastructure for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 325,178 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to ensure safe and dignified living conditions.				
Cluster Objective: Promote sustainable, durable and cost-effective water and sanitation services including community-focused hygiene promotion practices for out-of-camp populations and returnees.	Coordinate with other clusters and link with stabilization and recovery actors for a smooth transition to recovery.	# of men, women, boys and girls with resilient, equitable access to sufficient, safe, durable and sustainable water supply.	1,366,505	639,357
	Introduce approaches in WASH that are cost effective and durable, including supporting piloting of innovative solutions.	# of men, women, boys and girls with access to sufficient, safe, durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and living in a healthier environment	1,366,505	639,357
	Implement mixed response options, such as in-kind and market-based programming where appropriate.	# of men, women, boys and girls with durable access to appropriate hygiene items and adopting improved hygiene practices.	1,366,505	639,357
Specific Objective 2.2: Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees.				
Cluster Objective: Operate and sustain quality and standards of water and sanitation services and good hygiene practices to population still in displaced camps.	Through partners with diverse geographical presence, address key WASH challenges in off-camp locations while working closely with key government departments. Work also closely with Health, Shelter, GBV, CCCM, Protection and Education Clusters to ensure complementarity of response.	# of men, women, boys and girls with access to improved, equitable, safe and appropriate water supply.	371,636	250,000
		# of men, women, boys and girls with access to improved, more equitable, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and living in a hygienic environment.	371,636	250,000
	Focus on maintaining current infrastructure in camps to remain in compliance with cluster response minimum standards without additional investment in infrastructure.	# of men, women, boys and girls with access to more equitable, sufficient and appropriate core hygiene items and improved hygiene practices.	371,636	250,000

4.9

Coordination and Common Services



Objectives

The Coordination and Common Services (CCS) sector supports humanitarian actors to deliver a principled humanitarian response. The sector will ensure that strategic and operational humanitarian decision-making is coordinated, inclusive and accountable. Additionally, CCS will promote, coordinate and harmonize timely, relevant and evidence-based multisectoral information, analysis and advocacy. Finally, the cluster will enhance operational impact and scope through guaranteed access, safety and security of the humanitarian response and of workers through information and advocacy.

Response

CCS will support humanitarian actors with coordination, information management and coordinated needs assessments, as well as advocacy for access, safety and the Centrality of Protection. CCS will expand its focus on coordinated efforts around out-of-camp displacement even further. The cluster will support humanitarian organizations by providing adequate and timely data for informing the response. The tracking of IDP movements and settlements, mapping of access constraints, needs assessments, engagement with targeted beneficiaries through the Iraq Information Centre, and member coordination, will each form an integral part of the cluster focus. The common services provided across assessments, security and access analyses, and coordination hubs will enable each of the other clusters to sustain and extend their members' operational reach and impact.

Through the organization and coordination of thematic and regional meetings, CCS members will enhance the quality and reach of useful humanitarian information with an emphasis, in the first quarter of 2020, on reviewing existing collective coordination mechanisms and structures for fitness of purpose. This will include review of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), Governorate Returns Committees and General Coordination Meetings. Well-functioning coordination mechanisms allow the rest of the humanitarian system to flow well: assessments, access, programme delivery and advocacy will be better-timed, better implemented and of greater use to the broader humanitarian system and leadership, in relation to the evolving humanitarian situation.

Information management products focusing on access, mine action and returns/movements will guide strategic thinking around durable solutions for IDPs. Periodic monitoring reports, dashboards, snapshots and humanitarian bulletins will remain the primary sources of information informing decision-making for the national ICCG and HCT. New aid worker orientations, security roundtables, access focus discussion groups, as well as regular, timely reports on NGO security and safety will be disseminated. Through engagement in the Access Working Group, actor mapping and targeted advocacy, specifically focusing on deep field or hard-to-reach locations will increase.

Cost of Response

The cost of CCS is estimated at \$15 million. CCS provides common services to humanitarian organizations. Approximately 200 organizations are served by the cluster, slightly higher than in 2019, and there is no expectation that there will be a significant scale-up of planned activities.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets: Coordination and Common Services

OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective	All strategic objectives		
Specific Objective	All strategic objectives		
Cluster Objective: Ensure that strategic and operational humanitarian decision making is coordinated, inclusive and accountable.	# of meetings of multilateral coordination fora relevant to humanitarian response maintained on regular and/or ad hoc basis.	-	126
	# of coordinated, including inter-sectoral / inter-agency, or access assessments conducted.	-	15
	# of national humanitarian aid workers provided with capacity building sessions on humanitarian principles, normative frameworks, and/or assessments tools and methodology.	-	432
Cluster Objective: Promote, coordinate and harmonize timely, relevant, evidence-based multi-sectoral information management, analysis and advocacy.	# of common information management products, including infographics, datasets, statistics, and/or otherwise consolidated and stored information sets on affected population, needs and response, made available on a regular or ad-hoc basis.	-	700
	# of identified and assessed locations with displaced and/or returnee populations, disaggregated by the populations' period of displacement/return, location, origin/last governorate of displacement, and shelter type.	-	3,719
	# of calls/cases registered and referred or otherwise processed by the Iraq IDP Information Centre (IIC) with conducted follow-up on raised issues of concern (including assistance requests and complaints); and per cent of closed-solved cases.	-	100,000
Cluster Objective: Enhance operational impact and scope and contribute to safety and security of humanitarian response and workers through information products and advocacy.	# of advisories and reports related to humanitarian access, safety and security, provided periodically or ad hoc.	-	140
	# of capacity building and/or awareness raising sessions related to humanitarian access, safety and security.	-	65
	# of joint advocacy products developed.	-	14

Part 5

Annexes

KIRKUK, IRAQ

A man stands on his damaged house in Tiba Village, Kirkuk.

© Anjam Rasool / IOM



5.1

Response Analysis

In designing the humanitarian response for 2020, most recent realities and revised planning assumptions were considered. The beneficiary population has largely remained the same over the past six years. However, different distinct sub-groups of beneficiaries have emerged over time as the operational context has evolved. A full two years after the end of military operations against ISIL, the country has stabilized somewhat, allowing more people to return home. However, return rates slowed considerably in 2019, revealing a significant number of IDPs (both in- and out-of-camps) who have been in displacement for more than four years and who are either unwilling or unable to return to areas of origin. Programming for those in protracted displacement - many of whom reveal specific vulnerabilities - will be more difficult and more expensive than initial response efforts in 2014. In parallel, the unanticipated movements of significant numbers of IDPs, particularly in Ninewa, in the last quarter of 2019 (triggered by the Government of Iraq's unexpected decision to close multiple IDP camps) have impacted response planning and skewed assumptions based upon the most recent MCNA. As the numbers of IDPs in camps diminished at a faster rate than anticipated, corresponding planning for out-of-camps IDPs and the secondarily displaced scaled up.

It also became evident during the development of the 2020 HNO that newly-returned populations (whether voluntarily or forcibly returned) to areas with high or very high severity of needs continued to exhibit vul-

nerabilities and would continue to require humanitarian assistance. Even when recent returnees were able to obtain affordable and sustainable accommodation (which is not guaranteed), many remained unable to meet basic needs or access basic services due to lack of livelihoods, services, social cohesion and security. In the absence of widespread and sustainable options for durable solutions, recent returnees in areas of high severity will continue to require humanitarian assistance in 2020.

Addressing the protection concerns of Iraq's vulnerable IDPs and returnees also remains a primary focus for humanitarian actors in 2020. It was determined that this would best be addressed through operationalizing the protection response under Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 (in support of humanitarian outcomes related to well-being and living standards), with a cross-cutting strategic objective (Strategic Objective 3) focussing on the Centrality of Protection. Humanitarians can only play a small part in addressing these core concerns, but without sustained attention, there is no hope of return to a normal life for affected populations.

Gaps and limitations are evident in response planning. Donor fatigue and Iraq's status as an upper middle-income country make it difficult to attract funding for development, stabilization and large-scale social cohesion programming, all of which are vitally necessary to bridge the post-conflict transition period. Vulnerabilities continue to persist among host communities. However, these are linked to needs of IDPs in displacement or returns areas and are therefore addressed through community-based programming rather than targeted programming for hosts. As such, several clusters will focus on community-based response, such as investment in WASH, health and education services that benefit all and community-based programming that contribute to, or link up with, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence programming.

Similarly, the 2020 HNO identified critical issues related to resilience and recovery. However, in the present operational climate, there has been a narrowing of the scope of humanitarian action away from resilience and recovery programming within the humanitarian framework. Addressing such problems is better situated with development and stabilization actors who would have the means, capacity, and experience to address these. Unfortunately, development and government partners are yet to scale up programming to sufficiently address such issues. The UN community continues to explore opportunities to increase recovery and resilience support and has invested in additional capacity to do so. It is expected that the Durable Solutions Adviser based in the Office of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator will help bridge such gaps.

5.2

Costing Methodology

In 2020, the humanitarian clusters have moved from a project-based costing modality to activity-based costing, using average costs per sectoral activity, per beneficiary, service or item delivered, to estimate the overall funding needs for the humanitarian operation. There are 112 activities in the 2020 HRP intended to address the needs of 1.77 million people in acute need,³¹ including a median 250,000 living in camps,³² 428,945 IDPs out-of-camps, and 951,055 returnees. Overall, the estimated cost for all humanitarian cluster activities is approximately \$520 million, including \$165 million in the form of cash-based assistance.

Although all humanitarian clusters have employed the activity-based costing approach, with average unit costs generally multiplied by target populations to determine the anticipated needs for each population group to arrive at an expected overall total, there may be some differences in methods used to estimate costs for cluster-specific activities. For example, the Emergency Livelihoods Cluster has considered small business development for re-establishing livelihoods to determine the per beneficiary costs within camps at \$900 and \$1,500 for returnee beneficiaries. For the Protection Cluster, IDPs require a variety of legal services which are often provided through a case management model, i.e. legal case workers assess the legal needs of clients and connect them to services; costs would include personnel salaries associated with direct services, which vary from case to case.

The WASH and Shelter clusters estimated costs for partners responding to costs associated with technical personnel, engineers, technical and vulnerability assessments.

For the WASH Cluster, while the costs for the camp-based response will remain stable or decrease due to discontinuation of services as a result of camp closures, costs are expected to increase for the response in areas of return with high needs severity and lack of basic infrastructure. For the Shelter Cluster, targets and budget have both decreased from 2019, though shelter remains one of the primary barriers to return reported by IDPs. To reduce costs, the Shelter Cluster determined that instituting a cash-based assistance modality would reduce the need for logistics support, and this was also accounted for in its costing methodology.

The Food Security, Health and Education clusters estimated funding by averaging the funds needed for all activities submitted by cluster partners, taking into consideration the requirements needed to maintain consistency of operations and performance to meet minimum standards. The Health Cluster applied averages to health service costs using the previous two years as a baseline, taking into consideration the high expected costs associated with providing services to disabled beneficiaries (particularly those living in difficult or inaccessible locations), capacity building of national institutions, costs associated with handover of facilities to Directorates of Health, as well as primary and secondary public health services in and out of camps. For the Education Cluster, addressing low student learning outcomes and the need to improve the quality of formal and non-formal education are the main cost drivers. To ensure sustainability, education cost efficiency measures include activities implemented in partnership with the government, such as the Accelerated Learning Programme, to support transition back to government-led service provision. The Education Cluster's integrated approach with Child Protection, WASH and Emergency Livelihoods clusters further maximizes resources by limiting duplication.

The 2020 HNO estimated that people in acute need of humanitarian assistance in the coming year will be roughly 1.77 million. This number is the same as the number of people

targeted to receive support in the 2020 HRP. Humanitarian actors have considered that humanitarian activities in informal settlements or outside of formal IDP camps may incur greater costs than activities addressing needs in formal IDP camps where there is a management and coordination structure, supported by traditional services. Informal settlements can often be more difficult to access due to increased security-related costs, area remoteness and isolation of the areas of intervention. In addition, response outside of camps often means covering more settlements in larger and more varied geographic areas in order to reach dispersed populations. This will likely have significant cost implications that require additional resources, including higher transportation costs, security equipment, and more human and logistical resources.

Throughout the year, humanitarian partners will calibrate aspects of the operation to meet risks or challenges that may arise and will adjust cluster strategies and operational modalities as needed. Activities may be added or further elaborated at a later stage if the appeal is revised.

Cost by Strategic Objective:

Strategic Objective 1: Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.

Under the first strategic objective, 60 activities conducted by the humanitarian partners will be coordinated by clusters, including Emergency Livelihoods (6 per cent), Protection, including all sub-clusters (44 per cent), Shelter (13 per cent) and CCCM (9 per cent). In addition, 28 per cent of requirements for activities under Strategic Objective 1 is for MPCA. The total cost associated with Strategic Objective 1, is estimated at \$257,401,571, including \$93,146,353 in the form of cash-based assistance.

Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standards of 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.

Under the Strategic Objective 2, 53 activities will be conducted by the humanitarian clusters, including Education (12 per cent), Food Security (26 per cent), Health (24 per cent), Protection (16 per cent) (including sub-clusters), Shelter (4 per cent), WASH (18 per cent), and CCCM (1 per cent) for a total cost estimated at \$247,401,066, including \$71,843,523 in the form of cash-based assistance.

Combined strategic objectives

Five CCS activities will be conducted by the CCS sector costing \$15,000,000.

CLUSTER/SUB-CLUSTER/SECTOR	RESPONSE COST US\$	CASH-BASED RESPONSE US\$	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASH-BASED RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CLUSTER RESPONSE PRO- VIDED IN CASH
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	23,961,412	0	0.00	0.00
Education	28,367,430	37,102	0.02	0.13
Emergency Livelihoods	15,668,000	4,500,000	2.73	28.72
Food Security	65,257,000	61,980,000	37.57	94.98
Health	60,314,029	0	0.00	0.00
Child Protection	38,879,344	0	0.00	0.00
Gender Based Violence	29,513,963	0	0.00	0.00
Protection	82,748,030	12,187,500	7.39	14.73
Shelter and Non-Food Items	43,178,533	5,007,353	3.03	11.60
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	43,759,896	8,122,921	4.92	18.56
Coordination and Common Services	15,000,000	\$0	0.00	0.00
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	73,155,000	73,155,000	44.34	100.00
Grand Total	519,802,637	164,989,876		

5.3

Participating Organizations

LIST FROM 2019 ACTIVITYINFO

NO#	ACRONYM	FULL NAME
1	ACF	Action Contre La Faim
2	ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
3	Al-Hboby	Al-Hboby Foundation
4	Al-Khair	Al-Khair Foundation
5	Al-Masala	Al-Masala Organization
6	Al-Mortaqa	Al-Mortaqa Foundation
7	Al-Taqwa	Al-Taqwa Association for Woman & Child Rights
8	Amalna	Amalna Foundation for Community Building
9	Arche Nova	Arche Nova Organization
10	ASB	Arbeiter Samariter Bund
11	ASFL	Azidi Fraternity and Solidarity League
12	AWO	Al-Adalha Women Organization
13	BAFID	Beat Alnajah for Human Development Organization
14	Baghdad	Baghdad Organization Mines
15	BCF	Barzani Charity Foundation
16	Blumont	Blumont Organization
17	BROB	Bent Al-Rafedain Organization
18	BWA	Baghdad Women Association
19	CAOFISR	Canadian Aid Organization for Iraqi Society and Rehabilitation
20	CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
21	Caritas-Czech	Caritas Czech Republic
22	Caritas-Iraq	Caritas Iraq
23	CD	Civil Development Organization
24	Cesvi	Cooperazione e Sviluppo
25	CNSF	Critical Needs Support Foundation
26	COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
27	Cordaid	Cordaid

NO#	ACRONYM	FULL NAME
28	CRS	Catholic Relief Services
29	DAD	DAD for Human Rights & Civil Society Affairs
30	DAI	Dorcas Aid International
31	DAMA	Doctors Aid Medical Activities
32	DARY	DARY Organization
33	DCA	DanChurch Aid Organization
34	DDG	Danish Demining Group
35	DOEWD	Dak Organization for Eazidi Women Development
36	DRC	Danish Refugee Council
37	EHF	Al-Ethar Humanitarian Foundation
38	Elisecare	Elise Care
39	Emergency	Emergency Organization
40	Emma	Emma Organization
41	FAD	Al-Fayhaa Association For development
42	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
43	FRC	French Red Cross
44	FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
45	FUAD	Foundation of United for Relief and Sustainable Development
46	GOAL	GOAL
47	GRC	German Red Cross
48	GD	Green Desert for Mental Health and Education
49	GW	Al-Ghad for Women & Child Care
50	HA	Human Appeal
51	HAI	Heartland Alliance International
52	Harikar	Harikar Organization
53	Heevie	Heevie Kurdistan Development Organization
54	Help	Help Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe e.V.
55	HFH	Human For Human
56	HI	Handicap International
57	HIA	Hungarian Interchurch Aid
58	Hope	Iraq Hope Foundation
59	HRF	Human Relief Foundation

NO#	ACRONYM	FULL NAME
60	Humanity	Humanity Organization for Civil Activities
61	IAA	Iraqi Al-amal Association
62	IHA	Iraq Health Access Organization
63	IHSC	IRAQ Health Social Care Organization
64	IMC	International Medical Corps
65	Intersos	Intersos Organization
66	IOM	International Organization for Migration
67	IRC	International Rescue Committee
68	IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
69	IVY	International Volunteers of Yamagata
70	JCI	Justice Center Iraq
71	JDA	Joint Development Associates International
72	JGO	Justice Gate Organization
73	Jiyan	Jiyan Foundation
74	JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
75	JORD	Judy Organization for Relief and Development
76	KHR	Kurdistan Human Rights Organization
77	KSC	Kurdistan Save the Children
78	LCN	Legal Clinic Network
79	LWF	Lutherian World Federation
80	Malteser	Malteser International
81	MDM	Médecins du Monde
82	MEDAIR	Medair International Humanitarian Aid Organization
83	Mercy Corps	Mercy Corps
84	Mercy Hands	Mercy Hands
85	MHA	Al-Meameen Humanitarian Association
86	ME	Mission East Organization
87	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
88	NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
89	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
90	OXFAM	Oxfam
91	PAH	Polska Akcja Humanitarna
92	PAO	Public Aid Organization
93	PDO	People's Development Organization
94	Pekawa	Pekawa Organization
95	PIN	People In Need
96	PLC	Preemptive Love
97	POINT	Point Organization

NO#	ACRONYM	FULL NAME
98	PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
99	PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
100	Qandil	Swedish Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization
101	QRC	Qatar Red Crescent
102	REACH Iraq	Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health
103	RI	Relief International
104	RIRP	Iraq Reconstruction Program
105	RNVDO	Representative of Nineveh Voluntary for IDPs
106	RRD	Responsiveness for Relief and Development
107	RWANGA	Rwanga Foundation
108	SCI	Save the Children International
109	SED	Sahara for Economic and Development Organization
110	SI	Solidarités Internatinal
111	SIF	Secours Islamique Français
112	Al-Soroor	Al-Soroor Association for Women & Child
113	SOS	SOS Children's Village International
114	SOSD	Shingal Organization for Social Development
115	SP	Samaritan Purse
116	SSDF	Sorouh for Sustainable Development Foundation
117	SSORD	Sabea Sanabul Organization for Relief and Development
118	STEP	Social Transformation and Educational Prosperity
119	TAD	Al-Tahreer Association for Development
120	Tajdid	Tajdid Organization
121	TDH-Italy	Terre Des Hommes - Italia
122	TDH-Lausanne	Terre Des Hommes - Lausanne
123	Tearfund	Tearfund Organization
124	TEO	Al-Tawasul Wa Al-Ekha Human Organization
125	TGH	Triangle Generation Humanitaire
126	LF	The Lotus Flower
127	Tutapona	Tutapona Organization
128	UIMS	The United Iraqi Medical Society
129	UADF	UM Al-Yateem for Development Foundation
130	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
131	UNHABI-TAT	United Nations HABITAT
132	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NO#	ACRONYM	FULL NAME
133	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
134	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
135	UNWOM-EN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
136	UPP	Un Ponte Per
137	Viyan	Viyan Organization
138	VOP	Voice of Older People
139	VZO	Vena Zaroka Organization
140	WOV	Wchan Organization for Victims of Human Rights Violations
141	WC-UK	War Child - UK
142	WE	Women's Empowerment Organization:
143	WFP	World Food Programme
144	WHH	Welt Hunger Hilfe
145	WHO	World Health Organization
146	WRO	Women Rehabilitation Organization
147	WVI	World Vision International
148	YAO	Youth Activity Organization
149	Zhian	Zhian Health Organization
150	ZOA	ZOA International

ADDITIONAL CLUSTER PARTNERS





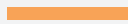






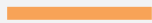
NO#	ACRONYM	FULL NAME
1	ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
2	Al-Awg	Al-Awg
3	Al-Erada	Al-Erada
4	Al-Mus-taqbal	Al-Mustaqbal
5	AMAR	AMAR Foundation
6	ARPO	Air Raid Protection Organization
7	Better World	Better World
8	CCI	Cash Consortium of Iraq
9	CDE	La Chaîne de l'Espoir
10	EADE	Engineering Association for Development and Environment
11	GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
12	GRS	German Red Cross
13	HALO	HALO Trust Iraq
14	HAMAP	HAMAP-Humanitaire
15	HEKS	HEKS/EPER




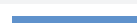
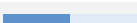




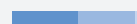




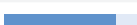









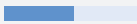
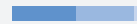
16	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
17	iMMAP	Information Management and Mine Action Programs
18	iMMAP	iMMAP
19	INSO	International NGO Safety Organisation
20	Jinda	Jinda Organisation
21	MAG	Mines Advisory Group
22	Maysan	Maysan
23	MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
24	MIR	Mine and UXO Impact Relief
25	NCCI	NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq
26	OACPE	Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education
27	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
28	OPM	Operation Mercy
29	REACH Initiative	REACH Initiative
30	SFOSD	Saving the Future Organization for Sustainable Development
31	SHO	Shareteah Humanitarian Organization
32	Spirit of Soccer	Spirit of Soccer
33	Step-In	Step-In Project for Iraq In Need
34	TILY	TILY Iraq League for Youth
35	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
36	WAHA	Women and Health Alliance International

5.4 Planning Figures by Cluster

Humanitarian partners will complement government humanitarian response in reaching the most vulnerable people. Of the 4.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, humanitarian partners aim to reach 1.77 million IDPs in acute need in camps, in out-of-camp locations, and returnees with a variety of humanitarian packages and services. Eight humanitarian clusters and two operational service sectors will require an estimated \$520 million to deliver lifesaving coordination and operational services, including basic social services such as SNFI,

WASH, Health, and Education, Food Security, Emergency Livelihoods and Protection. The assistance will target 938,000 women and girls, 885,000 children and 266,000 people with disabilities.

CLUSTERS	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	770.00 K	539.88 K 	23.96 M	15	4
Education	1.22 M	330.50 K 	28.37 M	15	15
Emergency Livelihoods	2.40 M	54.00 K 	15.67 M	8	10
Food Security	920.00 K	462.40 K 	65.26 M	4	8
Health	2.80 M	1.26 M 	60.31 M	22	10
Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property	2.92 M	883.00 K 	82.75 M	31	22
Protection: Child Protection	1.64 M	589.28 K 	38.88 M	38	12
Protection: Gender-Based Violence	1.29 M	403.29 K 	29.51 M	32	10
Shelter and Non-Food Items	2.40 M	524.75 K 	43.18 M	17	11
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1.85 M	889.36 K 	43.76 M	23	9
Coordination and Common Services		-	15.00 M	-	-
Multi-purpose Cash Assistance	-	368.85 K 	73.16 M	7	1
Total	4.10 M	1.77 M 	519.80 M	212	112

BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	IDPS IN-CAMP	IDPS OUT-OF-CAMP	RETURNEES
51 / 49 	45 / 50 / 5 	15	\$250.0 K	\$127.9 K	\$161.9 K
47 / 53 	100 / 0 / 0 	15	\$66.5 K	\$85.5 K	\$178.5 K
50 / 50 	40 / 40 / 20 	15	\$9.0 K	\$0.0 K	\$45.0 K
51 / 49 	51 / 44 / 5 	15	\$250.0 K	\$98.0 K	\$114.4 K
51 / 49 	51 / 44 / 5 	15	\$227.2 K	\$218.6 K	\$808.6 K
49 / 51 	68 / 22 / 10 	15	\$70.7 K	\$182.7 K	\$335.9 K
84 / 16 	39 / 56 / 5 	15	\$35.8 K	\$103.1 K	\$264.4 K
49 / 51 	41 / 56 / 3 	15	\$164.5 K	\$201.8 K	\$158.4 K
49 / 51 	38 / 58 / 4 	15	\$250.0 K	\$65.9 K	\$573.4 K
49 / 51 	38 / 57 / 5 	15	\$0.0 K	\$127.3 K	\$241.6 K
- 	- 	15	-	-	-
49 / 51 	38 / 57 / 5 	15	\$150.1 K	\$194.3 K	\$538.6 K
53 / 47 	50 / 44 / 6 	15	\$1.5 M	\$1.4 M	\$3.4 M

5.5 Planning Figures by Governorate

Humanitarian partners will target 1.77 million acutely vulnerable people representing 44 per cent of the people in need. This population is distributed across 101 districts in 17 of the 18 governorates of Iraq. The top six governorates with the highest target populations are Ninewa with 574,000 people, Al-Anbar with 309,000 people, Salah Al-Din with 248,000 people, Kirkuk with 167,000 people, Duhok with 145,000 people, and Erbil with 122,000. Humanitarian assistance will be deliv-

ered through a network of 203 organizations spread out across the 17 governorates.

GOVERNORATES	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TARGETED (%)
Al-Anbar	926.40 K	309.40 K	33%
Al-Basrah	3.12 K	2.71 K	87%
Al-Muthanna	0.00 K	0.00 K	0%
Al-Najaf	10.38 K	2.01 K	19%
Al-Qadissiya	3.62 K	0.99 K	27%
Al-Sulaymaniyah	104.48 K	50.40 K	48%
Babil	10.11 K	3.99 K	39%
Baghdad	112.36 K	64.89 K	58%
Diyala	210.61 K	73.81 K	35%
Duhok	295.06 K	145.21 K	49%
Erbil	175.73 K	122.02 K	69%
Kerbala	13.58 K	5.87 K	43%
Kirkuk	282.46 K	167.30 K	59%
Maysan	0.99 K	0.43 K	43%
Ninewa	1.41 M	574.66 K	41%
Salah Al-Din	542.13 K	248.34 K	46%
Thi Qar	24	24	100%
Wassit	5.26 K	2.69 K	51%
TOTAL	4.10 M	1.77 M	43%

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (15%)
77	70	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	46.41 K
63	5	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	0.41 K
55	0	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	0
48	6	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	0.30 K
41	6	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	0.15 K
30	56	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	7.56 K
22	11	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	0.60 K
17	47	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	9.73 K
11	62	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	11.07 K
8	57	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	21.78 K
48	58	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	18.30 K
41	10	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	0.88 K
30	70	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	25.09 K
22	5	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	64
17	74	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	86.20 K
11	72	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	37.25 K
8	0	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	4
11	6	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	0.40 K
8	74	50 / 50	46 / 50 / 4	266.21 K

5.6

What if We Fail to Respond?

We risk losing the gains that we have achieved so far

In 2019, the humanitarian landscape continued to transform as more IDPs departed formal displacement sites. Some returned to areas of origin, while others were displaced a-new into out-of-camp locations. In 2019, 105 humanitarian partners reached more than one million people with humanitarian assistance and protection in 1,258 locations. If we fail to respond to the needs of displaced people and acutely vulnerable returnees in 2020, we risk sacrificing the gains made to date. We risk keeping hundreds of thousands of displaced Iraqis in undignified and unsafe living conditions, jeopardizing the sustainability of their returns, and impeding their transition to normal life.

The physical and mental well-being of vulnerable displaced families and returnees will be affected

Highly vulnerable people in protracted displacement and in return areas, particularly people with disabilities, women and girls continue to live in unsafe and insecure environments. Access to livelihoods opportunities and achievement of their self-reliance is hindered. These people will continue to require targeted, specialized and sustained assistance from the humanitarian community to prevent reliance on negative coping strategies. Without humanitarian assistance, highly vulnerable displaced people and returnees are unlikely to be able to achieve self-reliance or lead their lives in safety and dignity. This may make them more vulnerable to recruitment by extremist groups.

Displaced people and returnees will continue to be exposed to protection violations hindering achievement of durable solutions and sustainable returns

Retaliation against people with perceived affiliations to extremist groups; premature and obstructed returns; lack of civil documentation; extensive explosive ordnance contamination; and housing, land and property issues continue to hamper sustainable returns as people fear returning to their areas of origin. Severe movement restrictions in camps and arbitrary detention also affect the ability of IDPs and returnees to participate in normal daily activities and hence having a dignified existence. If we fail to provide protection assistance, there is a real risk that the most vulnerable Iraqis are left behind, unable to return home or to resume normal lives in safety and dignity.

Highly vulnerable displaced and returnee families will not meet their basic needs and may resort to negative coping mechanisms

Limited livelihoods options severely hamper the ability of vulnerable populations in camps and other displacement sites and returns areas to meet their basic needs including food, shelter and clothing. Insufficient access to basic assistance risks pushing vulnerable families into employing negative coping strategies, including children dropping out of school; child marriages; child labour; survival sex; engagement in illicit activities; or migration of entire families. Increased use of negative coping strategies would further erode the capacities of the vulnerable populations and hence any subsequent recovery and resilience capacity, with additional negative outcomes on their well-being and living standards.

Sectors such as health, WASH, education and housing remain the most affected and overstretched, thereby impacting access to services

Due to high levels of damage to infrastructure and the slow pace of reconstruction and resumption of social services, affected families do not have sufficient access to basic services. Without humanitarian service provision, vulnerable populations would continue exerting pressure on overstretched services in areas of displacement and areas of return thereby affecting the quality and quantity of available services. Inadequate housing, lack of sustained access to safe water and sanitation services, and lack of access to education will negatively affect vulnerable Iraqis and hinder their ability to transform into a self-reliant and resilient nation.

5.7

How to Contribute

Contribute to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan

To find out more about the Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview, the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan and monitoring reports, and contribute directly to organizations participating to the plan, please visit:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (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 at www.unocha.org/cerf/donate.

Contribute through the Iraq Humanitarian Fund

The Iraq Humanitarian 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. The funds support the highest-priority projects of the best-placed responders (including international and national NGOs and UN agencies) through an inclusive and trans-

parent process that supports priorities set out in Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs). This ensures that funding is available and prioritized locally by those closest to people in need. Find out more about the Iraq Humanitarian Fund and how to donate by visiting the following website at www.unocha.org/iraq.

NINEWA, IRAQ

IDP children engage in recreational activities at a mental health and psychosocial support centre in Hasansham IDP camp. © Raber Aziz / IOM



Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
AI	ActivityInfo	KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
AAP/CwC	Communication with Communities/Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group	MCNA	Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment
AOR	Area(s) of Origin	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
AWG	Assessment Working Group	MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
CVA	Cash and voucher assistance	MoMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
CCS	Coordination and Common Services	NCCI	NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape	NFI	Non-Food Items
CP	Child Protection	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CRC	Community Resource Centres	NPC	National Protection Cluster
CwC	Communication with Communities	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CWG	Cash Working Group	PTA	Parent Teacher Associations
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	PDS	Public Distribution System
EO	Explosive Ordnance	PHCCs	Primary Health Care Clinic
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	PMF	Popular Mobilization Forces
FHH	Female-Headed Households	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System	PSS	Psychosocial Support
FFIS	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization	QIP	Quick Impact Projects
GAM	Gender with Age Marker	RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
GRC	Governorate Returns Committee	RPA	Rapid Protection Assessment
GTS	Ground Truth Solutions	RTAP	Real-Time Accountability Partnership
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
HH	Households	SMC	School Management Committee
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	SNFI	Shelter and Non-Food Items
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	SVET	Socio-Economic Vulnerability Assessment Tool
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	TWIG	Technical Working Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons	ToT	Training of Trainers
IHF	Iraq Humanitarian Fund	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ILA	Integrated Location Assessment	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IMWG	Information Management Working Group	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
IQD	Iraqi Dinar	UNDOC	Urban Displacement Outside of Camps
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	WFP	World Food Programme
JCC	Joint Crisis Coordination Centre	WG	Working Group
JCMC	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre	WHO	World Health Organization

Endnotes

- 1 World Bank
- 2 The INFORM Global Risk Index (2020) ranks Iraq 8th among 14 countries categorized as 'very high risk'.
- 3 The HNO calculated an acute PIN of 1.46 million people under critical problems related to physical and mental well-being. This included 186,824 IDPs in camps who were identified as acutely in-need within the overall camp population. Ordinarily, this figure would become the HRP Strategic Objective 1 target figure. However, a revision of the definition of acute need in camps has seen all camp-based IDPs – included within the acute PIN. Strategic Objective 1 therefore has an adjusted target figure of 1.65 million people.
- 4 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview
- 5 When preparing the 2020 Iraq HNO, there were approximately 370,000 IDPs living in camps. As of January 2020, the number had decreased to 288,000 and is expected to continue declining throughout the year, with a projected median figure of 250,000 people living in camps. The figure of 250,000 has therefore become the planning assumption when targeting in-camp IDPs.
- 6 MCNA VI August 2019
- 7 2019-2021 Iraq Humanitarian Country Team Protection Strategy and Action Plan.
- 8 CWG partners consistently find more than 99 per cent of assessed households prefer cash over other forms of assistance. The largest volume of calls and requests the Iraq Information Centre received in 2019 pertain to cash.
- 9 Mercy Corps, "Evidencing the Value for Money of the Cash Consortium of Iraq's Cash and Legal Programmes", November 2018, accessed at www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/Evidencing_CCI_Value_for_Money_Nov-18.pdf showed a 79.5 per cent reduction in target beneficiaries' use of negative coping strategies.
- 10 The formula is different for each region and is tailored for different vulnerability variables.
- 11 For details on the revision of the SMEB, please refer to the CWG technical note SMEB revision October 2019.
- 12 The SEVAT is the tool used by CWG partners to assess household socioeconomic vulnerability eligibility for MPCA. MPCA partners' data is regularly collected by the CWG.
- 13 For OCHA access incident reporting, please see monthly OCHA snapshots from May – November 2019.
- 14 Based on findings of OCHA-led access severity focus group discussions with humanitarian organizations conducted in mid-November 2019.
- 15 456,000 of 500,000 IDPs located in camps received assistance.
- 16 The 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) targets populations in acute need of humanitarian assistance, but does not cover the refugee response in Iraq, which is led by the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) and is covered by the 2019-2020 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).
- 17 Strategic Objective 3 is not a programmatic objective, but a commitment to the principle of the Centrality of Protection, which is embedded throughout the humanitarian response and will be implemented across the response in 2020, via the HCT Protection Strategy. Key indicators from the HCT Protection Strategy's Action Plan, together with perceptions indicators will monitor system-wide progress on achievements related to the Centrality of Protection.
- 18 AAP/CwC Working Group will commence in January 2020 and will define a target for this indicator.
- 19 MCNA VII
- 20 The estimation is one individual might seek an average of three consultations per year. Therefore, a target population of 1,259,512 individuals would require about 3.7 million consultations.
- 21 Calculating for 2.8 million PiN.
- 22 New WHO prevalence estimates of mental disorders in conflict settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis: [www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(19\)30934-1/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(19)30934-1/fulltext).

- 23 Calculating for 2.8 million PiN.
- 24 Calculation based on the number of health workers trained during 2019 as those in need of training. Since there will be increased focus on capacity building, the target for 2020 has increased.
- 25 Mine Action Sub-Cluster members build their estimation for clearance on the number of square metres of land, not the number of explosive ordnances cleared, because the humanitarian partners' role is to protect the people from these hazards, not to collect the items to reach the goal. Nevertheless, there is often considerable interest in knowing how many items have been removed from the landscape. Also, because of the complicated nature of contamination, with different types of contamination stemming from various conflicts which can be divided in two categories: legacy contamination (conventional EO prior to ISIL) and new contamination (a multidimensional environment of mostly improvised explosive devices including complex IED contamination, IED belts, urban and residential contamination, suicide vests, booby traps, etc.), it is difficult to predict the number of ordnances to be removed.
- 26 For brevity, reference to the Shelter and NFI Cluster will be made as Shelter Cluster throughout the HRP.
- 27 Sub-standard (critical) shelter includes unfinished and abandoned structures, makeshift shelter, worn tents, non-residential, public and religious buildings.
- 28 Categories reference damage levels to residential structures as defined by the Iraq Shelter Cluster in the Iraq Emergency Repairs of War Damage Shelter Guidelines. The categories are as follows: category 0 means no or negligible damage; category 1 refers to minor damage; category 2 is major damage with light/no major structural issues; category 3 is severe damage with major structural issues; category 4 is destroyed.
- 29 National WASH Cluster (Comprehensive) Assessment, 2019-2020 carried out by REACH.
- 30 IDPs expressed reasons for remaining in displacement have remained constant throughout multiple rounds of intention surveys: community tensions in areas of origin, damaged or destroyed housing, concerns about explosive remnants of war, perceived insecurity, lack of services - notably health care and education - and lack of livelihood opportunities. REACH Overview and key cross-sectoral trends presentation, based on MCNA VII, September 2019. The interviews were conducted prior to the large-scale camp population movements registered in August and September 2019 in Ninewa. Overall intentions may have changed as a result of the camp consolidation and closure process.
- 31 When needs assessments for the 2020 HNO were conducted in 2019, there were 370,030 IDPs in camps, a figure included in the HNO. Since then, due to subsequent camp consolidations and closures which happened apace in 2019, the CCCM Cluster has projected a median for planning purposes of 250,000 IDPs in camps, a figure which is used in the HRP when planning for camp populations. Therefore, the 1.77 million acute PIN is higher than the operational planning figure of 1.63 million people.
- 32 See above.

Iraq Humanitarian Country Team Protection Strategy 2019-2021

“Responding to the key protection needs of affected people is a priority for the humanitarian community and will be enhanced through strategic leadership, coordination, advocacy, programming, capacity-building and monitoring across all sectors and clusters.”

Iraq 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan, Part 1: Centrality of Protection

Introduction

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), in its Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action, “has committed to a system-wide and comprehensive response to conflicts and disasters” and affirms that this “response is driven by the needs and perspectives of affected persons, with protection at its core.” The policy complements the UN Human Rights Up Front initiative, which places human rights at the centre of humanitarian policy making.

In accordance with this policy, the Iraq Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) affirms the Centrality of Protection and IASC Commitments on Accountability to Affected People and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in the humanitarian response to Iraq’s complex post-conflict and transition context, and acknowledges that “the HCT is ultimately accountable to the people in need.”

Accordingly, the HCT, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), has developed a post-conflict Protection Strategy for the Iraq context, which reflects the current operational landscape, as articulated in the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The purpose of the Protection Strategy, and companion Action Plan, is to support the HC/HCT and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) to practically address key protection challenges.

The HCT Protection Strategy 2019-2021:

- Is informed by the 2019 HNO and HRP, and consultations with humanitarian actors;
- Has one overarching goal and three specific objectives, including analysis of the operational context, existing interventions and their limitations, as well as proposed interventions;
- Has an accompanying Action Plan that consolidates the proposed interventions under each specific objective, to be operationalized by the HC/HCT and ICCG primarily, with technical/ analytical support from the National Protection Cluster (NPC) as needed, including timelines and progress indicators;
- Proposes a follow-up mechanism, involving semi-annual stock-taking exercises, to be implemented over the two-year duration of the HCT Protection Strategy.

Overarching Goal: *People affected by recent armed conflicts in Iraq enjoy their fundamental rights, are free from discrimination, and are supported in the transition to durable solutions, in accordance with applicable international legal standards and protection principles, as well as domestic legal and policy frameworks.*

Six million people were displaced during the conflict against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) from 2014 to 2017. While more than four million people have returned to their communities as of August 2019, approximately 1.6 million Iraqis remain displaced within the country. The conflict generated extreme violence, arbitrary arrests, detentions and disappearances, psychosocial trauma and distress, gender-based violence (GBV), grave violations of children’s rights, destruction of housing, land and property (HLP), and public infrastructure, and extensive explosive hazard contamination. Tensions within and between communities caused by the conflict are ongoing, creating conditions conducive to fresh protection threats.

Although large-scale military operations against ISIL concluded in December 2017, security and other dynamics remains unpredictable throughout the country, preventing conflict-affected people from enjoying their fundamental rights and achieving durable solutions. These include, inter alia:

- Ongoing insecurity and challenges within the security sector;
- Lack of livelihoods opportunities and related socio-economic vulnerability, and the subsequent adoption of negative coping strategies;
- Lack of, and barriers to, accessing essential public services, infrastructure, and reconstruction investment;
- Wide-spread corruption and lack of reliable public planning and information;
- Community-level exclusionary attitudes and practices and unresolved tribal disputes, coupled with insufficient social cohesion and reconciliation efforts.

The Government of Iraq’s (GoI) efforts to manage security risks at times generate rights violations. The often discriminatory and unlawful application of the security clearance regime is primarily concerned with addressing the former actions, and ongoing presence, of ISIL. It frequently results in restrictions on movement, or in accessing essential public services, and creates obstacles to safe, voluntary and dignified returns, particularly for people with perceived affiliation to ISIL, including those who are unable to prove their identities. This has a demonstrated causal link to increases in sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of GBV towards vulnerable men, women, boys and girls. Further, the desire

to exact revenge against particular individuals and groups – evident through, for instance, retaliatory attacks, collective punishment, and obstructed returns – has also generated serious human rights violations that represent an obstacle to durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, to social cohesion within and between communities, and to recovery and long-term stability. In sum, vulnerable individuals and families continue to face immense challenges.

Acts of GBV against men, women, boys and girls, including sexual violence, continue to threaten the physical and mental health of survivors. Due to widespread social stigma there is significant under-reporting of GBV (particularly Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)) to GBV actors, and data collection through the GBV Information Management System (GBV IMS). Instances of GBV perpetrated against IDPs and returnees, including people with perceived affiliation, and particularly women and girls, are addressed through preventative and responsive activities of GBV partners, coordinated through the GBV Sub-Cluster. This includes safety audits by GBV partners in camps and informal sites. UN-AMI's Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Working Group (MARA WG) on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) supports the GoI with implementation of key interventions outlined in the 2016 Joint Communiqué on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. The GBV IMS includes information-sharing protocols between the GBV Sub-Cluster and MARA WG. An inter-cluster network of GBV focal points was created to develop and implement action plans, including facilitation of GBV mainstreaming training across Iraq.

As such, the GBV Sub-Cluster will compile information through GBV safety audits and governorate-level GBV working groups on camps and informal sites in which CRSV incidents have been anecdotally reported to GBV partners, and share such information with the MARA WG in accordance with their agreed Information Sharing Protocol. If appropriate and necessary, the MARA WG will conduct monitoring missions to such camps/sites to gather information on CRSV risks, after consultation with NPC and CCCM Cluster on risk assessment and mitigation measures. The MARA monitoring mission reports will be submitted on a quarterly basis to the HC/HCT to inform advocacy and strategic outreach. The GBV Sub-Cluster will develop and implement follow-up action plans for scaling up of GBV prevention and response interventions in camps / sites where CRSV risks are assessed to be high.

In order to secure the enjoyment of fundamental rights and advance the attainment of durable solutions in the post-conflict and transition context in Iraq, the HCT and broader humanitarian community must continue to adopt a rights-based and solutions-oriented engagement with civilian authorities, and military and security actors. This should include institutional support and evidence-based advocacy, including for the strengthening of domestic legal and policy frameworks. In parallel, it should continue to provide direct humanitarian assistance to vulnerable conflict-affected people through principled and needs-based programming.

The Centrality of Protection was elevated to a Strategic Objective in the 2019 HRP. In practical terms, this will be accomplished through:

- Prioritization of protection and assistance for people with perceived affiliation to extremists;
- Engagement with authorities, including Governorate Returns Committees (GRCs), to collectively plan for camp consolidation and closure, and to advocate principled returns;
- GBV prevention and risk mitigation across all sectors;
- Revitalization of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network;
- Strengthening of Accountability to Affected People (AAP) mechanisms.

Multiple actors contribute to the overarching goal of the HCT Protection Strategy. It is imperative for human rights, recovery and development partners – including civil society organizations – as well as Member States, to support the GoI to progressively strengthen governance in sectors such as security, rule of law, access to justice and socio-economic protection, and crucially, to ensure non-discriminatory access to public services. Ultimately, protection requires a collective, whole-of-system approach.

Specific Objective 1: *Protect the rights of, and promote solutions for, people with perceived affiliation to extremists.*

People with Perceived Affiliation: Many Iraqi IDPs, returnees and host community members have been subject to allegations by civilian authorities, military and security actors, religious and tribal leaders, and community members that they, or one or more of their family members, were or are affiliated with extremist groups. Often these allegations are made without formal criminal charges or evidence. As a result of such allegations, affected individuals and frequently their relatives have been subject to:

- Discriminatory denial of humanitarian assistance;
- Denial of security clearances and consequent movement restrictions;
- Institutionalized barriers in access to government services linked to security clearance, including civil documentation and birth registration for children, courts, compensation for damaged/destroyed property, and government social protection mechanisms;
- Deprivation of liberty in closed camps, or segregation within camp sectors;
- Widespread social discrimination;
- Obstructed returns to their areas of origin.

They have also faced harassment, extortion and physical violence; GBV, including SEA and the exposure to risk of harm from survival sex; confiscation of identity documents; forced evictions or coerced movements (from IDP camps and settlements, often leading to secondary displacement, and from areas of origin); as well as unlawful expropriation and targeted destruction of housing, land or property. Some individuals who feel stigmatized due to perceptions of affiliation to ISIL may isolate themselves due to fears of harassment, thereby not availing themselves of assistance and services afforded to other Iraqis. In some instances, entire communities have been labelled as affiliated with extremists. Such treatment of individuals, families and communities with perceived affiliation amounts to collective punishment, and contributes to heightened vulnerability.

Iraqi citizens suspected of crimes should be criminally charged and prosecuted through procedures established by law. Without charge, they should be treated as free citizens. Accordingly, the humanitarian community recognizes that these individuals have the right to full enjoyment of their fundamental rights in accordance with the GoI's constitutional, international human rights and international humanitarian law obligations, particularly those related to non-discrimination, right to a fair trial and due process guarantees, right to liberty, security of the person, freedom of movement and residence, the right to a legal identity, HLP rights, and the prohibition of collective punishment.

In order to respond to the protection threats that these individuals and their families face, the NPC prepared a position paper titled Recommendations for the Way Forward: Protection Concerns and Proposed Solutions for Iraqi Citizens with Perceived Affiliation, which was endorsed by

the HCT in October 2018. In addition, in 2019, clusters/working groups reflected on the unique needs and vulnerabilities of people with perceived affiliation in the HNO, and proposed sector-specific interventions to address identified needs and/or mitigate protection risks in the HRP.

In January 2019, an HCT-level Task Force on Protection and Solutions for People with Perceived Affiliation was convened to provide strategic direction on priority protection issues including access to civil documentation, access to legal assistance, freedom of movement, security clearances and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Task Force meets quarterly, at the Head of Agency level, to determine engagement and advocacy with relevant partners on protection and solutions for people with perceived affiliation, including Gol, the Coalition and donors.

Many of the rights violations to which people with perceived affiliation and IDPs in general have been subjected to involve military/security actors. There is a need for continuous engagement, capacity building, and high-level advocacy with such actors. An HCT-level Task Force on Civil-Military Coordination for Protection Issues will be convened to provide strategic direction on priority issues, including: progressive dismantling of security clearance mechanisms, or at minimum, disassociation of security clearance from access to public goods and services, including civil documentation, courts, HLP compensation; lifting of movement restrictions, particularly in camps and informal settlements; respect for civilian and humanitarian character of camps (in accordance with the Prime Ministerial Directive of 3 April 2017); prevention of arbitrary arrest/detention, and provision of timely information to detainees and/or their family members on the reasons for and location of detention; prevention of and accountability for sexual exploitation and abuse by military/security actors; protection of humanitarian data; and operational independence of humanitarian actors. The Task Force will comprise humanitarian, human rights and security sector reform actors at the Head of Agency level, and will meet quarterly to determine engagement and advocacy with relevant partners on these issues, including Gol, the Coalition, Iraqi Security Forces and donors.

Humanitarian Principles: Local authorities have repeatedly denied permission to humanitarians to assist individuals and families with perceived affiliation, under threat of suspension of their activities. Also, community members and/or leaders have opposed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to individuals or families with perceived affiliation. Humanitarian partners have also been obstructed from accessing areas wherein entire communities are perceived by civilian, military or security actors to be affiliated with extremists. As such, it is proposed for OCHA and clusters/working groups to more actively promote non-discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance through awareness raising on humanitarian principles – targeting civilian authorities, military/security actors, and community leaders – with a particular emphasis on impartiality and need-based targeting. To support this effort, it is proposed that clusters and working groups establish clear targeting criteria for inclusion in IEC materials for communicating with communities.

Humanitarian partners will continue to provide the HC and HCT with timely protection-related information on rights violations faced by people with perceived affiliation. These are listed in the Action Plan.

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen accountability to affected populations through streamlined and revitalized coordination, and collective ownership across all sectors.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP): Humanitarian partners presently engage with conflict-affected populations in different phases of the humanitarian programme cycle, to ensure that humanitarian programming is informed by their inputs. Affected populations are consulted during the needs identification (HNO) and strategic planning (HRP) processes. The HCT requires each project included in the HRP to

identify how it will promote AAP, including activities that involve beneficiaries in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of activities, and through functional complaint and feedback mechanisms. Additionally, through adoption of the IASC Gender and Age Marker, humanitarian partners working under the HRP have committed to gender- and age-responsive programming, including incorporation of sex and age disaggregated data, to ensure inclusive participation and equitable access to assistance.

Several initiatives contribute to AAP in Iraq. These include: (i) Iraq Information Centre (IIC) – managed by UNOPS; (ii) PSEA Network – co-chaired by UNFPA and UNHCR; (iii) GBV hotline – managed by UNFPA; (iv) Community Resource Centres (CRC) – led by IOM and a rotating NGO co-chair; (v) Communication with Communities Task Force (CwC TF) – under the NPC, (vi) IDP camp-based feedback structures; and (vii) cluster/working group-specific feedback mechanisms.

Despite the multiplicity of AAP platforms in Iraq, these initiatives require consistent participation of all sectors, streamlining and coordination. For example, greater participation by all clusters in the CRC Steering Committee would strengthen CRCs' ability to serve as information and referral hubs for community members to access information and referral on available humanitarian services in areas of return.

Therefore, it is proposed to deactivate the CwC TF, and to establish an amalgamated ICCG AAP/CwC Working Group under the ICCG, to be co-chaired by OCHA and UNHCR, in order to increase participation and collective ownership by all sectors, coordinate inter-sectoral initiatives, and share information on best practices, lessons learned, and existing resources/tools. Moreover, the AAP/CwC Working Group can pool partner resources for development and dissemination of IEC materials, and serve as a repository of IEC materials accessible by all clusters. A streamlined coordination mechanism will also ensure joined-up progress reporting against Core Humanitarian Standard and Grand Bargain commitments related to strengthening AAP.

The IIC is one of the most utilized complaints and feedback mechanism serving IDPs, returnees and host communities throughout Iraq. Approximately 90 per cent of calls are resolved on the first call. However, resolution rates for calls requiring referral to clusters were at 29 per cent across all clusters between January and June 2019. Therefore, it is proposed that clusters improve resolution rates for calls requiring IIC referral by at least 10 per cent annually. To enable measurement of progress, it is proposed that the IIC provide quarterly reports to the ICCG on resolution rates per cluster, and for clusters/working groups to share up-to-date service mapping and key messages with the IIC at least semi-annually. Finally, the IIC should increase awareness about its services across Iraq, particularly in governorates or districts with lower call rates from affected populations.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: The PSEA Network was established in Iraq in 2016 to coordinate and support the implementation of the UN's strategy to combat sexual exploitation and abuse. The Network receives complaints of SEA perpetrated by humanitarian actors – primarily through the IIC – and follows up through investigation of allegations, while referring affected individuals to specialist GBV partners for assistance and support. The Network also conducts awareness-raising on PSEA, and on reporting procedures. The Network requires strong and effective coordination in order to support humanitarian agencies, managers and other personnel to prevent and respond to SEA incidents. Under the leadership of the HC, the PSEA Network must operate at full capacity, requiring financial investment by members, in support of the Secretary-General's Bulletin on 'Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse' (ST/SGB/2003/13). In practical terms this should include: (i) review and update of its ToR, including expansion of membership beyond UN agencies to include NGOs; (ii) establishment of an annual work plan, including an increase

in awareness-raising activities, and strengthening of referral pathways; and (iii) preparation of trends analysis for the ICCG and HC/HCT.

In addition, in light of a number of SEA allegations and complaints made about government, security, police and military actors, the PSEA Network will share information about any such complaints received in its quarterly dashboards, although investigation of these complaints goes beyond the Terms of Reference of the PSEA Network.

Protection Mainstreaming (including GBV and Child Protection): AAP is a core element of protection mainstreaming and system-wide AAP, more broadly, has protection considerations. The NPC, GBV Sub-Cluster and Child Protection Sub-Cluster will continue to provide support and capacity development on protection, GBV and Child Protection mainstreaming. This national training program for partners and other stakeholders will support all protection mainstreaming learning outcomes, including strengthened protection-related AAP across all clusters and working groups.

Given the range of mainstreaming initiatives operating in Iraq, and in order to ensure the systematic implementation of mainstreaming across all sectors, it is proposed for each cluster and working group to articulate its protection/GBV/CP mainstreaming action plans, including meaningful AAP activities, which can be technically supported by the NPC, GBV and CP sub-clusters. Particular attention should be paid to age, gender and disability inclusion, and the promotion of non-discriminatory access to assistance. Progress reporting on implementation of the action plans should follow.

Specific Objective 3: *Integrate the centrality of protection in the post-conflict transition towards durable solutions.*

Although the GoI announced the official end of major military operations against ISIL in December 2017, significant humanitarian needs remain among vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community members. However, consultations with donors as part of the development of this HCT Protection Strategy revealed that funding for the humanitarian response beyond 2019 is likely to decrease. While clusters and working groups are required to articulate sector-specific exit strategies in the HRP, some donors have expressed a desire for humanitarian actors to prioritize longer-term transition activities including strengthening public services, operationalizing the humanitarian-development nexus (including with respect to social cohesion issues), and progressing towards durable solutions.

Public Service Provision and Operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development Nexus: The “post-conflict transition towards durable solutions” is one of three HRP Strategic Objectives set by the humanitarian community in 2019. In practical terms, this means that humanitarian partners will, inter alia, support strengthening of, and access to, public services provided by the GoI in areas of displacement and origin, and coordinate with recovery and development partners to ensure responsible transition and complementarity in accordance with the principles of the New Way of Working.

For example, GBV and Child Protection actors should continue to work with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), to train social workers to integrate IDPs into regional social care services. Additionally, the Shelter/NFI Cluster and UN-Habitat’s GIS-based data portal contains information on shelter rehabilitation initiatives, which feeds into the Ministry of Planning’s Main National Platform for Construction and Development. The HCT, on advice from the Shelter/NFI Cluster and HLP Sub-Cluster, advocates HLP compensation mechanisms and timely disbursement of compensation rewards to be provided by the GoI. In addition, the Cash Working Group (CWG) works with MoLSA on joint planning for transition of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) beneficiaries to MoLSA social welfare benefits.

In order to support transition to public services, the HCT and UNCT should prepare a joint advocacy strategy and action plan to encourage the GoI to assume greater responsibility for basic services provision in areas of displacement and origin and to ensure that adequate budgetary allocation and appropriate administrative mechanisms are in place for priority services (e.g. MoLSA social welfare benefits, HLP compensation, return grants).

In addition, it is proposed that the HC/RC convene a dialogue between humanitarian, stabilization, recovery and development actors on operationalization of the humanitarian-development nexus, in accordance with the principles of the New Way of Working. The focus of such dialogue should be on establishing mechanisms for coordination, information-sharing, operational linkages and complementary approaches between existing frameworks, in order to ensure a responsible transition toward solutions.

Social Cohesion and Reconciliation: Serious pre-existing and exacerbated tensions between social, religious, ethnic and tribal groups are major obstacles to return or local integration of IDPs and returnees. In recent years, this has included social discrimination towards people with perceived affiliation to extremists. This has been documented in several assessments, including intentions surveys, several Rapid Protection Assessments, an analysis of protracted displacement and quality of returns, and reports by human rights organizations. The impact of such tensions in a post-conflict environment cannot be underestimated. Under the 2019 HRP, some NPC partners are implementing limited ‘peaceful co-existence’ programmes to address social cohesion issues in areas of displacement. For social cohesion issues in areas of origin, it is critical for humanitarian partners to be able to systematically refer such issues to recovery and development actors engaged in medium-term social cohesion interventions, and/or to the GoI-led longer-term reconciliation initiatives.

Some localized social cohesion initiatives exist, including the Ninewa Peace and Reconciliation Working Group. The Development Coordination Office manages the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Working Group, part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP). The GoI manages the Implementation and Follow-Up Committee on National Reconciliation and the Peace Committees under the Prime Minister’s Office, which both deal with long-term tribal reconciliation issues. Individual and systemic issues identified by humanitarian partners and referred to appropriate development and recovery partners should be urgently addressed by those partners, and a system of linked accountabilities must be developed. Social tensions make durable solutions impossible, and expose donor investments to extremely high risk.

Hence, it is proposed for clusters/working groups to report cases of social tensions and inter-communal disputes to the NPC for presentation to the HCT via the Critical Protection Notes, a standing item at HCT meetings. The HC/HCT should advocate scaling up of social cohesion interventions by recovery and/or development actors, and reconciliation initiatives by the GoI. It is also proposed that OCHA – on behalf of the HC/HCT – report back to the ICCG on interventions undertaken by relevant stakeholders.

Durable Solutions: In 2018, GRCs were established in Al-Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Salah Al-Din and Ninewa. The GRCs are chaired by the Deputy Governors, with participation of at least two UN agencies and two NGOs, to enable consultative and principled decision-making on camp consolidation and closure, and principled return of IDPs to their areas of origin. To that end, Prime Ministerial instructions were issued in April 2018, ordering the establishment of the GRCs and endorsing their ToRs. In September 2018 a Principled Returns Framework – which sets out minimum standards in order to ensure that returns are voluntary, safe, informed, dignified and durable – was endorsed by the GoI. However, throughout 2018 and in 2019 partners reported persistent challenges with the GRCs, including unilateral decision-making by civilian and military/security actors on camp consolidation/closure (outside the ambit of GRCs), and widespread enforcement of forced or coerced returns, particularly in Al-Anbar, Baghdad and Salah Al-Din.

Principled operationalization of existing frameworks remains a key priority. As such, it is proposed for the HC/HCT, ICCG and other stakeholders (i.e. UN and NGO members of GRCs) to sustain engagement with civilian authorities and military/security actors on camp consolidation/closure and principled returns through GRCs, and to advocate the development of governorate-level joint action plans to operationalize the GRC ToRs, CCCM Cluster's camp consolidation and closure operational guidance, the HCT-endorsed Principled Returns Framework and the draft Returns Working Group (RWG) framework on protracted displacement. If needed, the membership of the GRCs can be expanded to include military/security actors, local authorities, and development actors. To signal to governorate-level and national authorities that the GRCs must remain the principal forum for consultative and principled decision-making on camp consolidation/closure and returns, and that they enjoy the full support of the humanitarian leadership, it is proposed for the HC to periodically chair the GRC meetings in each governorate, as was done in Al-Anbar Governorate in January 2019. It is proposed that OCHA provide dedicated secretariat support to the GRCs, including convening meetings, setting meeting agendas, taking minutes, following up on agreed action items, and providing regular updates to the ICCG and HCT.

As highlighted in intentions surveys and humanitarian partner reports, many IDPs do not intend to return in the short-term due to challenges in their areas of origin, including limited livelihoods opportunities, non-restoration of basic services, HLP damage/destruction, explosive hazard contamination, ongoing insecurity and tribal/sectarian disputes, and the risk of rearrest at the hands of military/security forces. These challenges have resulted in secondary displacement for newly returned families, including re-entering IDP camps or moving to unsuitable out-of-camp locations in urban areas. For IDPs with perceived affiliation to extremists, return prospects are severely limited, as it is difficult for them to obtain security clearances, and in many cases community/tribal leaders and individuals affected by extremist violence are unwilling to accept them, especially without social cohesion and reconciliation.

For IDPs who are unable or unwilling to return to their areas of origin in the long-term, the humanitarian community will continue to provide assistance where the most severe humanitarian needs remain unmet, while the HCT/UNCT and the GoI will need to facilitate access to solutions other than return, namely: local integration or relocation to another part of the country. There are legitimate concerns about whether conditions are possible in some parts of Iraq for the initiation of discussions on local integration and relocation options. However, in some locations, progress towards clear and coherent implementation of the full spectrum of durable solutions is more advanced than others, thanks to continued dialogue with local authorities. It will be imperative to build on this momentum, and it is recommended that lessons learned are drawn from the locations and cases where local integration has been implemented or naturally occurred.

The HC should lead the development of a comprehensive Strategy for Durable Solutions for Displaced People, as per the Secretary-General's Decision on Durable Solutions. This strategy should identify and analyse barriers to return, and must encompass humanitarian, stabilization, recovery and development interventions, and align with GoI's National Vision 2030. The HC/RC has recruited a Durable Solutions expert to lead the consultation and strategy development process in Iraq.

Collectively, these interventions will contribute to integration of the centrality of protection in the post-conflict transition to durable solutions.

In addition, the RWG has been working to address issues related to protracted displacement, and this has involved consultations with key stakeholders, including humanitarian and development actors, donors and the government, to develop a framework to address protracted displacement in Iraq. This exercise was informed by the IOM, RWG and Social Inquiry research in October 2018, that elucidated the key obstacles to IDPs returns, which include housing, livelihoods, social cohesion, ba-

sic services (utilities, schooling, health care), security-related concerns, mental health, and the known or assumed presence of UXO. The operationalization of the protracted displacement framework will include pilot projects in select areas for IDPs who intend to return. These pilots are a joint initiative between humanitarian and development actors in the areas of origin, as well as local government. The framework also seeks to address alternative solutions for IDPs who are not able to return, which involves extensive engagement with authorities to identify alternative solutions for these populations.

Accompanying Action Plan:

On the basis of the overarching goal and specific objectives presented above, an Action Plan identifying concrete outputs required to operationalize the HCT Protection Strategy has been developed. Actions have been formulated and assigned at different levels of the humanitarian coordination architecture and the Protection Pyramid, i.e.: HC/HCT, ICCG (clusters/working groups), the NPC and the protection sub-clusters. In addition, some actions involve other key stakeholders, such as human rights, stabilization, recovery and development actors, and a Durable Solutions expert. The Action Plan is annexed to the HCT Protection Strategy (see Annex 1).

Follow-Up Mechanism:

The HCT Protection Strategy will be rolled out over a two-year period from August 2019 to August 2021.

A follow up mechanism will be organized through semi-annual stock-taking exercises:

- After six months to measure progress against agreed indicators, including by HC/HCT (with OCHA support), ICCG (with OCHA support), NPC co-lead agencies, lead agencies of relevant sub-clusters and RWG;
- After one year to assess the need for revision of the Strategy, as needed, particularly with respect to Specific Objective 3 on durable solutions, in order to ensure alignment with the yet-to-be-formulated UNSDCF and the 2020 HRP, including including by HC/HCT (with OCHA support), ICCG (with OCHA support), NPC co-lead agencies, lead agencies of relevant sub-clusters and RWG;
- After 18 months to measure progress against agreed indicators by HC/HCT (with OCHA support), ICCG (with OCHA support), NPC co-lead agencies, lead agencies of relevant sub-clusters and RWG;
- At the end of the two-year timeframe of the Strategy, to measure progress, challenges and lessons learnt, including by HC/HCT (with OCHA support), ICCG (with OCHA support), NPC co-lead agencies, lead agencies of relevant sub-clusters and RWG.

The IASC Protection Capacity Project (ProCap), which supported the development of the HCT Protection Strategy, maintains a roster of protection personnel able to support the operationalization of the strategy.

Marta Ruedas, Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator for Iraq,

On behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team Iraq

Baghdad,

Date: 29-12-2019

HCT Protection Strategy Action Plan

Overarching Goal: People affected by recent conflicts in Iraq enjoy their fundamental rights, free from discrimination, and are supported in the transition to durable solutions, in accordance with applicable international legal standards and protection principles, as well as domestic legal and policy frameworks.

Required action/output	Timeline	Focal point	Other responsible actors	Progress indicators
Critical protection issues (CPI) notes presented as standing item to HCT on major protection issues and rights violations to enable HCT members to engage in high-level, harmonized advocacy with government, security and military interlocutors.	Each HCT meeting	NPC Coordinators	Cluster lead agency (UNHCR), NGO co-lead (DRC)	Perceptions of improvement in protection environment by humanitarian partners and IDPs/returnees.
<p>Compile information through GBV safety audits and governorate-level GBV Working Groups on camps and informal sites in which CRSV incidents have been anecdotally reported to GBV partners and share such information with the MARA WG. If appropriate and necessary, the MARA WG to conduct monitoring missions to such camps/sites to gather information on CRSV risks, after consultation with NPC and CCCM Cluster on risk assessment and mitigation measures.</p> <p>MARA monitoring mission reports to be submitted on a quarterly basis to the HC/HCT to inform advocacy and strategic outreach. GBV Sub-Cluster to develop and implement follow-up action plans for scaling up of GBV prevention and response interventions in camps / sites where CRSV risks are assessed to be high.</p>	TBD	GBV SC, UNAMI (MARA)	GBV Sub-Cluster lead agency (UNFPA), CCCM Cluster and NPC	# of GBV safety audits (Target: quarterly); # of MARA monitoring missions (Target: quarterly); # of monitoring mission reports presented to HCT (Target: quarterly); # of follow-up action plans developed and implemented by GBV SC (Target: quarterly)

Specific Objective 1: Protect the rights of, and promote solutions for, people with perceived affiliation to extremists.

Required action/output	Timeline	Focal point	Other responsible actors	Progress indicators
The Task Force on Protection and Solutions for People with Perceived Affiliation to meet quarterly, at the Head of Agency level, to determine engagement and advocacy with relevant partners on protection and solutions for people with perceived affiliation, including the Government of Iraq, the Coalition, and donors.	TBD	HC	Heads of UN Agencies	# of Task Force meetings held (Target: quarterly); Progress updates on Task Force meeting outcomes provided by OCHA to ICCG (Target: quarterly)
An HCT-level Task Force on Civil-Military Coordination for Protection Issues will be convened to provide strategic direction on prioritized civil-military coordination issues. The Task Force will comprise humanitarian, human rights and security sector reform actors at the Head of Agency level, and will meet quarterly to determine engagement and advocacy with relevant partners on such issues, including the Government of Iraq, the Coalition, Iraqi Security Forces and donors.	TBD	HC	Heads of UN Agencies, UNAMI (Human Rights Office), UNDP (Security Sector Reform)	# of Task Force meetings held (Target: quarterly); Progress updates on Task Force meeting outcomes provided by OCHA to ICCG (Target: quarterly)
Establish clear targeting criteria for inclusion in CWC IEC materials. Promote non-discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance through awareness raising on humanitarian principles – targeting civilian authorities, military/security actors, and community leaders – with an emphasis on impartiality and need-based targeting.	TBD	OCHA and clusters/WGs to establish targeting criteria; CWC IEC materials to be developed by OCHA/NPC; Awareness-raising sessions by OCHA, clusters/WGs, IIC, CwC TF, CRCs	N/A	Clear targeting criteria established, for inclusion in IEC materials; Publication of IEC material on non-discriminatory access to assistance; # of awareness-raising sessions (Target: TBD)
Roll out of Rights Violations Tracking Matrix for People with Perceived Affiliations with workshops on protection of people with perceived affiliations among humanitarian actors across Iraq including quarterly trends report for HCT. Gather data on security clearance, movement restrictions, access to documentation and legal assistance, among camp-based and out-of-camp IDPs, in order to inform evidence-based advocacy by HC/HCT.	March-December 2019	CCCM Cluster (camp-based data) and NPC (data from all locations). NPC to prepare trends report.	N/A	Publication and dissemination of quarterly reports on rights violations of people with perceived affiliation, to inform evidence-based advocacy.

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) through streamlined and revitalized coordination, and collective ownership across all sectors.

Required action/output	Timeline	Focal point	Other responsible actors	Progress indicators
ICCG to assess benefits of establishing an amalgamated AAP/CwC WG under the ICCG, co-chaired by OCHA and UNHCR.	TBD	OCHA & UNHCR to co-chair	Participation of Clusters/WGs/ partners, IIC, PSEA Network Co-Chairs, CRC Steering Committee Chairs	Existence of an AAP WG under the ICCG, with agreed ToRs, and monthly meetings with active participation of relevant stakeholders
Clusters to improve resolution rates with respect to referrals, complaints and feedback received from the IIC. Clusters to provide IIC with up-to-date service mapping and key messages. IIC to increase awareness raising sessions about their services across Iraq, particularly in those governorates or districts from which where there are limited calls from affected populations.	TBD	IIC	Clusters/WGs	Quarterly reporting by IIC to ICCG on resolution rates per Cluster; 10% annual improvement in resolution rates by each Cluster; Up-to-date service mapping and key messages shared by Clusters with IIC semi-annually; # of awareness raising sessions by IIC in governorates/ districts with limited calls (Target: TBD)
PSEA Network to: (i) update of its ToRs, including participation of NGOs; (ii) establish an annual work plan, including an increase in awareness raising activities, and strengthening of referral pathways; and (iii) prepare trends analysis for the ICCG and HC/HCT.	TBD	UNHCR, UNFPA	N/A	ToRs updated; Annual work plan agreed; Trends analysis shared with the ICCG and HC/HCT
Clusters/WGs to articulate their protection/ GBV/CP mainstreaming action plans – with particular attention to age, gender and disability inclusion, and the promotion of non-discriminatory access to assistance – and report on progress in their implementation.	TBD	CIClusters/WGs	Technical support from NPC, GBV & CP Sub-Clusters	Existence and implementation of protection/ GBV/CP mainstreaming action plans (Target: Q3 2019); Progress reporting on implementation of the action plans (Target: semi-annually)

Specific Objective 3: Integrate the centrality of protection in the post-conflict transition towards durable solutions.

Required action/output	Time-line	Focal point	Other responsible actors	Progress indicators
HCT and UNCT to prepare a joint advocacy strategy and action plan to encourage the GoI to assume greater responsibilities over basic service provision, in areas of displacement and origin, and to ensure that adequate budgetary allocation and administrative mechanisms are in place for prioritized social transfers (e.g. MoLSA social welfare benefits, HLP compensation, return grants).	TBD	HCT, UNCT	GoI	Existence of joint advocacy strategy and action plan on government ownership of basic service provision, as well as budgetary allocation and administrative mechanisms to support prioritized social transfers
HC/RC to convene a dialogue between humanitarian (ICCG, HCT), stabilization, recovery and development actors on operationalization of the humanitarian-development nexus, in accordance with the principles of the New Way of Working, with a focus on: establishing mechanisms for coordination, information-sharing, operational linkages and complementary approaches between existing frameworks, in order to ensure responsible transition toward solutions.	TBD	HC/RC	HCT, ICCG, UNCT	Existence of agreed mechanisms for coordination, information-sharing, operational linkages and complementary approaches between humanitarian, stabilization, recovery and development actors
Clusters/WGs to channel information on social tensions and inter-communal disputes to the NPC for inclusion in the Critical Protection Issues (CPI) Notes, particularly where there is a need for the HC/HCT to advocate scaling up of medium-term social cohesion interventions by recovery or development actors, or longer-term reconciliation-oriented interventions by the GoI. OCHA – on behalf of the HC/HCT – to report back to the ICCG on interventions undertaken by the relevant stakeholders.	TBD	NPC & OCHA	Clusters/WGs, HC/HCT	Regular reporting on social tensions and inter-communal disputes by Clusters/WGs to NPC, for inclusion in CPI Notes; Regular reporting by OCHA to the ICCG on interventions undertaken by recovery/development actors or GoI
HC/HCT, ICCG and other stakeholders (i.e. UN and NGO members of GRCs) to sustain engagement with civilian authorities and military/security actors on camp consolidation/closure and principled returns through governorate-level GRCs, and to advocate the development of governorate-level joint action plans towards operationalization of the GRC ToRs, CCCM Cluster's camp consolidation and closure operational guidance, and the Principled Returns Framework. HC to periodically chair the GRC meetings in each governorate. OCHA to provide dedicated secretariat support to the GRCs, including convening meetings, setting meeting agendas, taking minutes, following up on agreed action items, and providing regular updates to the ICCG and/or HCT.	TBD	OCHA, UN and NGO members of GRCs	HC/HCT, ICCG	# of governorate-level joint action plans developed and operationalized (Target: all GRCs); # of GRC meetings chaired by HC (Target: quarterly); Secretariat support to GRCs is evidenced through regularity of meetings, meeting agenda/minutes, follow-up actions, and ICCG/HCT updates

