

# Appeal

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## Iraq

# Survival Assistance for Displaced Populations and their Host Communities in Northern Iraq – IRQ141 Extension & Revision 2

**Appeal Target: US\$ 4,787,956**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 2,061,553***

This version of the extended and revised appeal (revision 2) replaces the 1<sup>st</sup> revision, issued on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2014, now removed from our web site. Text for this revision is in blue.

Geneva, 10 April 2015

Dear Colleagues,

Iraq currently has one of the largest populations of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the world; at least 2,400,000 as of 26th August 2014 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre). From January to September 2014 the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified 1,709,178 internally displaced individuals in Iraq. The Sinjar Crisis triggered the most recent wave of displacement, contributing approximately 42% of the overall number of IDP families in Iraq, following intense fighting and the violent persecution of ethnic and religious minorities by Islamic State (IS) extremists (ACAPS, Briefing Note: Humanitarian Implications of Violence in Northern and Central Iraq, 21st August 2014). This is in addition to the 217,886 registered Syrian refugees, the majority of whom are in the KR-I (UNHCR, 27th August 2014). Most of these Kurdish ethnic refugees from Syria are being accommodated within the homes and communities of their relatives and friends, and are struggling to get back to a normal livelihood in Kurdish region of Iraq. However, many of them have fewer means or no means of support, and are living in several refugee camps run by the Kurdish Regional Government with the support of various international humanitarian agencies.

June's 2014, dramatic events have added substantially to the humanitarian crisis in Northern Iraq. Armed group of the Islamic State (IS) of Iraq and Syria has seen them take over large swaths of land in the north and west of Iraq from the Iraqi central government's control. Mosul, the second largest city in Iraq was overrun quickly, with little resistance put up by the Iraqi national army. This drove large numbers of Christians and Shiite section of Muslims who did not accept the IS from their homes in Mosul and surrounding areas of conflict to the relative safety of the Kurdish-controlled section of the

Nineveh plain to the east and north of Mosul region of Iraq, and further on into the Kurdish Region in early August.

ACT members in this response foresee the IDP crisis situation having a protracted effect and the current numbers of beneficiaries being increased significantly by including the returnees and the host communities.

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**TITLE:** Survival Assistance for Displaced Populations and their Host Communities in Northern Iraq  
**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** IRQ141  
**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): 4,787,956**  
**DATE OF ISSUANCE (second revision): 10 April 2015**  
**NAMES OF ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS: CHRISTIAN AID AND LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION**

**PRIORITY NEEDS**

- Food
- NFIs: individual clothes (especially for those who fled with nothing), kitchen sets, gas/kerosene stoves, mattresses, blankets and pillows, hygiene and basic health kits (including specific provision of sanitary products for women), winterization items (kerosene heaters and kerosene)
- WASH
- Shelter
- Psychosocial support
- Some education support at a later stage
- Cash assistance
- Livelihoods support

**PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

KEY PARAMETERS:	CA	LWF
<b>Project Start/Completion Dates</b>	15 September 2014 to <b>30 September 2015</b>	1 August 2014 to <b>30 September 2015</b>
<b>Geographic areas of response</b>	Suleimaniyah and Erbil Governorates mainly but Christian Aid requests flexibility in terms of implementing in specific geographic area due to the dynamic nature of the IDP situation, moving from place to place including <b>Diyala and other areas within Federal Iraq.</b>	Duhok <b>and Ninevah</b> governorates
<b>Sectors of response &amp; projected target population per sector</b>	<b>REACH:</b> Food security: <b>10,746 food kits will be provided</b>  Cash assistance: <b>1410 households will receive cash</b>  Cash for work (CfW): <b>providing livelihood support for 700 individuals and their families</b>	Food security: <b>2130 Families</b> WASH : <b>12,000 IDPs</b> NFI : <b>2500 families</b> Psycho-social support : <b>1500 individuals</b> Shelter: <b>300 families</b> Education, <b>525 school students</b> in host communities <b>livelihood Support Activities: 200</b>

	<p>NFIs: 1753 Health and hygiene kits will be provided</p> <p>NFIs:1207 households will receive essential items</p> <p>Seasonally Appropriate kits: 530 households will receive kits specifically developed to support IDPs as temperatures change</p> <p><b>RESTRICTED PARTNER:</b>                  Cash Assistance: 1,248 vulnerable IDPs have already received 20.80 USD cash assistance each in Federal Iraq.</p> <p>519 vulnerable IDPs have received 41.60 USD cash assistance each in Federal Iraq and there surrounded areas enabling them to purchase personal items or to pay for transport to travel to an area they feel safe in and have access to other sources of assistance.</p> <p>NFIs: 200 air coolers and 500 plastic mats will be provided supporting IDPs as the seasons change</p> <p>800 gas cylinders and 200 gas cookers will be provided</p> <p>667 hygiene kits will be provided with an additional 333 kits including diapers for babies</p> <p>4000 sets of underwear will be provided (appropriately selected for women, men and children)</p>	<p>families</p>
	<p><b>TARGETS for Restricted Partner NFI</b>                  Comprehensive NFI distribution that covers summer-appropriate materials, hygiene kits including gender and infant specific items, and cooking fuel.</p>	

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:**

Appeal Requirements	CA	LWF	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	1,497,202	3,290,754	4,787,956
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	693,158	2,033,246	2,726,404
<b>Balance of requirements US\$</b>	<b>804,045</b>	<b>1,257,508</b>	<b>2,061,553</b>

**TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE**

Type of Report	CA	LWF
Situation reports	Quarterly	Quarterly
Interim narrative and financial report	15 January 2015	31 January 2015
2 <sup>nd</sup> Interim narrative and financial report	29 May 2015	29 May 2015
Final narrative and financial report	30 November 2015	30 November 2015
Audit report and management letter	31 December 2015	31 December 2015

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

**Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:**

**US dollar**

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

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z  
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG  
8, rue du Rhône  
P.O. Box 2600  
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND  
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

**Please also inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and the Regional Representative, Gorden Simango of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

Regional Representative, Gorden Simango ([Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org](mailto:Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org))

Or

ACT Head of Programmes, Sarah Kambarami ([Sarah.Kambarami@actalliance.org](mailto:Sarah.Kambarami@actalliance.org))

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'SKam'.

Sarah Kambarami  
Head of Programmes  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

### **The crisis:**

Iraq currently has one of the largest populations of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the world; at least 2,400,000 as of 26th August 2014 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre). From January to September 2014 the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified 1,709,178 internally displaced individuals in Iraq. The Sinjar Crisis triggered the most recent wave of displacement, contributing approximately 42% of the overall number of IDP families in Iraq, following intense fighting and the violent persecution of ethnic and religious minorities by Islamic State (IS) extremists (ACAPS, Briefing Note: Humanitarian Implications of Violence in Northern and Central Iraq, 21st August 2014). This is in addition to the 217,886 registered Syrian refugees, the majority of whom are in the KR-I (UNHCR, 27th August 2014). Most of these Kurdish ethnic refugees from Syria are being accommodated within the homes and communities of their relatives and friends, and are struggling to get back to a normal livelihood in Kurdish region of Iraq. However, many of them have fewer means or no means of support, and are living in several refugee camps run by the Kurdish Regional Government with the support of various international humanitarian agencies.

June's 2014, dramatic events have added substantially to the humanitarian crisis in Northern Iraq. Armed group of the Islamic State (IS) of Iraq and Syria has seen them take over large swaths of land in the north and west of Iraq from the Iraqi central government's control. Mosul, the second largest city in Iraq was overrun quickly, with little resistance put up by the Iraqi national army. This drove large numbers of Christians and Shiite section of Muslims who did not accept the IS from their homes in Mosul and surrounding areas of conflict to the relative safety of the Kurdish-controlled section of the Nineveh plain to the east and north of Mosul region of Iraq, and further on into the Kurdish Region in early August.

Active areas of conflict continue to affect hundreds of thousands of Iraqis throughout the country, particularly in the area stretching from Baghdad to the KR-I, as well as Anbar. United Nations agencies and NGOs are concerned about the local communities and IDPs that remain in these areas, as well as areas where basic goods and services are increasingly inaccessible or targeted. Of particular concern are the Amerli and Al-Dululiyah areas in Salah al-Din governorate, as well as western areas of Anbar governorate. Reports indicate that civilians may be trapped in these areas, unable to move away from conflict or to access humanitarian assistance such as food and water. (OCHA, Iraq IDP Crisis Situation Report No. 4, 26th July 2014).

Countrywide, water access has deteriorated significantly, and people (particularly the displaced) face critical shortages of food, medicine, and medical care. There are serious protection concerns faced by the population affected by violence, particularly for the minorities facing indiscriminate killing, mass kidnappings, rape, trafficking, and other human rights abuses at the hands of IS (ACAPS, Briefing Note: Humanitarian Implications of Violence in Northern and Central Iraq, 21st August 2014).

An estimated 2.2 million people have been displaced across Iraq since January 2014. Many fled their homes with very few possessions. In addition, 1.5 million Iraqis in host communities are in need of assistance due to the increased demand of IDPs for essential public services and livelihoods. Moreover, 1.3 million people who are not displaced or hosting families but are living in areas outside government control and under the poverty line are particularly vulnerable.

An estimated 5.2 million people are now in urgent need of humanitarian and protection assistance due to ongoing violence and insecurity. This includes approximately 1.8 million people newly displaced since January 2014, some 1.5 million individuals in affected host communities, another 1.7 million vulnerable Iraqis who are not displaced but remain in areas directly impacted by the conflict, and some 215,000 Syrian refugees. Nearly half of all those newly displaced are children.

Given the scale of the humanitarian situation and its linkages with the crisis in Syria, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated the highest-level (Level-3 ) system-wide emergency in Iraq as of 12 August 2014 to scale-up the aid response.

## 1. Actions to date

### 2.1. Needs and resources assessment

Christian Aid's partners carry out regular assessments to establish priority needs on a rolling basis. The Restricted Partner regularly compiles a comprehensive database of beneficiary needs for providing humanitarian assistance. Both partners act according to the outcomes of their assessments in collaboration with Government and UN coordination mechanisms (specifically WFP coordination for appropriate food security in the case of REACH) to provide assistance in underserved areas.

REACH endeavour to reach those IDPs that are informally settled in rural areas and are not being reached as routinely as other areas. For this reason, the geographic focus of the REACH response will shift according to the movement of the IDPs as indicated by the findings of the rolling needs assessments. In Federal Iraq, Christian Aid's Middle East Restricted Partner is responding to the needs of IDPs in areas underserved by other NGOs and INGOs.

The Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service (LWF) together with local partner CAPNI (Christian Aid Program – Nohadra Iraq) and GIAN have carried out a rapid needs assessment and found that the displaced minority groups of Christian and Yezedians (Zoroastrians) remain fearful for their future under IS, and seem most likely to remain in the Iraqi Kurdish region for the medium term. These minorities who fall within the vulnerable groups living in various camps and settlements are the priority target groups for the proposed LWF, CAPNI and GIAN intervention.

The Strategic Response Plan 2014-1015 of Iraq also takes into account the most priority needs which are the protection of civilians, adequate shelter, food assistance and essential services. Essential services include health, education and wash related activities. Multi-sector programming is needed to equitably ensure that both relief assistance and basic social services are accessible to all in need – host communities, IDPs and other vulnerable groups – to ease inter-communal tensions and promote social cohesion.

Following are the needs of the people:

- Food
- NFIs
- WASH
- Shelter
- Psychosocial support
- Education
- Livelihood support

IDPs living in and outside of organized camps are in need of all basic assistance such as food, shelter, access to health and hygiene items, clean water supplies, NFIs and seasonal NFIs providing support as the temperatures change.

Christian Aid's local partner Rehabilitation, Education and Communities' Health (REACH) have carried out rapid needs assessments of IDPs in the areas where they plan to respond. Recognising that rising food prices and possible food scarcity is likely to become an increasing concern, and that winter is approaching with the prospect of plummeting temperatures, REACH have highlighted the following key needs:

- Food
- Cash assistance

- Livelihoods support
- Non-food items (including mattresses, blankets and pillows)
- Hygiene and basic health kits (including specific provision of sanitary products for women)
- Winterization items (kerosene heaters and kerosene).

REACH will endeavour to reach those IDPs that are informally settled in rural areas and are not being reached as routinely as other areas. For this reason, the geographic focus of the REACH response will shift according to the movement of the IDPs as indicated by the findings of the rolling needs assessments.

In Federal Iraq, Christian Aid's local partner (Middle East Restricted Partner) is responding to the needs of IDPs in areas underserved by NGOs and INGOs [in Federal Iraq](#). This partner will respond with cash assistance providing beneficiary households with a more dignified way of meeting their families' specific needs, allowing greater control and choice, and supporting the local economy.

## 2.2. Situation analysis

UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF among UN agencies are working to assist IDPs. There are also numerous national and international agencies working for this cause. Many INGOs are coming in to support these IDPs. Kurdish government for Duhok governorate has opened an emergency operation cell which has taken up the overall coordination role. UNHCR has also been regularly conducting coordination meeting for various clusters – food security, shelter and NFIs, nutrition, etc.

However, with all these coordination efforts, proper and accurate information is still lacking as to exactly know who is doing what and where. UNOCHA is also struggling to establish the coordination mechanism and to develop the 3W information sheet.

[The humanitarian needs on the ground are constantly changing, so are the Government and Cluster recommendations in their attempt to respond to the changing needs. The seasons are also changing, including beneficiary preferences. Keeping this in mind, it is in the best interest of this appeal to keep the intervention as flexible as possible to leave room for adapting to the situation.](#)

IDPs living in [and outside of](#) camps and other collection centres have many unmet basic sectorial needs. These can be explained as follows with the specific sectors ACT members plan to intervene.

### Food security

Until now, WFP and other humanitarian agencies are assisting IDPs with hot meals cooked in community kitchens. The minimum food need of adults have been met through general distribution. However, needs of children, elderly and people with specific needs are not well met. On the other hand, people living in different collection centres as well as in parks, under bridges are not receiving enough. Therefore, LWF wants to reach to the communities who are not receiving food living in various unorganized collection centres and public places.

As noted by LWF's assessment – many IDP groups' needs are not being met due to falling outside of the IDP camp structure. [Immediate food assistance is needed for vulnerable families \(IDPs, returnees\) not covered by WFP due to various constraints. The food assistance activity which has direct impact on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries will also see the Cash Transfer Programmes integrated into it.](#) Christian Aid's [partners continue to target those living in informal settlements outside of camps and are working closely with WFP to plan and implement their food distributions in accordance with the UN coordination mechanism.](#)



### WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)

Government has continued supplying water system for various camps. The system was developed for the host communities living in the area where the camps are established. Since there are additional people living, the government had to pump extra water for extra hours. In addition, there are also additional needs of having extra boreholes to supply water sufficiently for both IDPs and host communities. Kurdish civil societies and international agencies are also transporting water and distributing in the scattered areas like churches, community building, privately under construction structure, parks, under bridges etc.

In some established camps, UNHCR and other international humanitarian agencies had quickly provided latrines to control health hazards. However, this is not sufficient in all the locations people are residing. Therefore, there is dire need for making provisions of proper sanitation facilities at the earliest. The sanitation facilities should also have the provision of shower since there are no shower provisions made in all settlement or IDP camps areas.

The government and the WASH cluster has recommended that any organization intending or planning to do WASH related activities are encouraged to take the whole WASH responsibility package in the camps including water supply and treatment; not only distribute some kits and run away.

### Non Food Items

This is the largest sector of needs which has not been covered in some governorates. Some IDPs are given hot meals by WFP and some other Kurdish civil society as well as international agencies. There are also individual businesses that are supporting IDPs in this way. There are huge gaps in NFI assistance in the camps or collective centers and humanitarian agencies agree that that this is the sector with a vast need. Some IDPs fled their homes with nothing and are depending on the items provided by these humanitarian agencies. There is a greater need to provide kitchen sets and cooking fuel.

As stated above, some IDPs have fled their homes with very little. Until now they are surviving with the support of humanitarian agencies and the generosity of the host communities. As the seasons change so do the needs of the IDPs and so assistance from Christian Aid's partners will be provided accordingly. Cooking fuel is also a need.

Some people are also in need of some supplies for people with disability. Until now, there is no agency distributing these items.

IDPs are also in need of basic health and hygiene supplies to keep themselves and the area they are sleeping and cooking/eating in clean. As well as promoting hygiene and preventing illness this points to a need to maintain/restore dignity to IDPs who may not have access to cleaning products or sanitary items.

### Shelters

Estimated 530,000 people (87,400 families) are hosted by Duhok Governorate in various districts. So far 14 camps (seven in Semele, four in Zakho, two in Amadia and one in Garmawa) are established and more than 33,000 families are living in those camps. In addition, (as of August 27) there is one camp in Erbil and in Diyala four camp sites have been identified but will only have the capacity to host approximately 30 per cent of the IDP population in the governorate. An additional four camps will be built in Sulimaniya. These families are provided with tents. There are other six camps under construction.

The government is in process of registration and has said that so far they have covered 60% of the IDPs. 129,000 IDPs are living in 673 schools. In this circumstance, people living in camps under tents needs to be changed to more weather proof shelters and other living in community buildings, parks, schools need to be given accommodation as well. For those who have not moved from temporary accommodation, provision of shelter materials will still be a need – particularly as there may be many who will refuse to move to the camps (as has been the case with Syrian refugees). Alternative shelter options are urgently being considered. Over 2,000 schools are still occupied by IDPs throughout the country and it is expected that the beginning of school year will be delayed as additional shelter options have yet to be identified.

### Psychosocial support

After fleeing the conflict, many of displaced population are badly traumatized having experienced various types of violence as well as losing family members and being forcefully separated. The need for psychosocial counselling supporting mental health and wellbeing is strongly required. Community based psychosocial programmes would be well placed to provide assistance, particularly for women and children.

### Rehabilitation of schools

As mentioned above, more than 670 schools are occupied by IDPs for many months. Much of the infrastructure needs rehabilitating to better support the IDPs inhabiting these buildings as well as for resuming education. The Government is requesting international agencies to rehabilitate these schools in order to make teaching and learning as smooth as before. There is a pressing need to organize educational programmes for IDP children. Language barriers remain a challenge for integrating Arabic speaking children into Kurdish speaking schools.

IDP children need resume their learning however many are only familiar with Arabic whereas in the Kurdish region education is primarily in Kurdish and therefore there is little possibility of integrating those IDP children in Kurdish schools. . Implementing partners are, at the moment is prioritizing lifesaving activities at this stage of emergency and LWF has plans to intervene with education for IDP children later.

Education in emergencies is a major component to address the basic education rights of the IDPs children with dignity. Educations activities will be implemented in close consultation with the education cluster and the government which includes construction of temporary learning space, providing educational materials and teaching itself.

### 2.3. Capacity to respond

CAPNI is a partner for DKH (DKH is an ACT Alliance member working outside of this appeal) who have provided assistance to IDPs in Northern Iraq, under bilateral arrangements with CAPNI. CAPNI, an NGO registered for operations by both the government of the Kurdish Region of Iraq and by the Iraqi federal government, has been active in humanitarian response since its founding in 1992. In the current crisis since early June, CAPNI has been providing for more than 3,000 IDP families with NFIs, family food baskets, and mobile medical services to vulnerable Iraqi IDPs. CAPNI has requested LWF to reinforce its capacities in order to scale up and expand these initial activities to meet the needs of the IDPs. LWF has accepted the request and deployed emergency team from the region.

With increasing humanitarian needs, LWF has processed its registration with Kurdistan Regional Government to be operational.

GIAN Foundation is also a registered NGO with both the Kurdish Region and national Iraqi governments. GIAN has been providing high-quality psycho-social counselling in the Domis (Syrian) Refugee Camp for nearly two years, as well as running a number of drop-in centres throughout northern Iraq for several years. Over 10,000 Syrian refugees and Iraqi IDPs have received counselling and treatment at Domis refugee camp for Syrians and also other IDP camps for Iraqis. GIAN is very experienced and competent in providing services to people traumatized by the armed violence that has plagued Iraq over the past decades.

Christian Aid's partner REACH has been responding to the current IDP crisis since early July 2014 following an extensive needs assessment. [To date REACH have provided food, non-food items, health and hygiene kits and seasonally-appropriate items during the winter months.](#) Christian Aid's Middle East Restricted Partner operating in Federal Iraq has also carried out food distributions to IDPs as well as NFI distributions [following their own assessment of needs outside of the ACT Appeal and provided cash assistance as part of the ACT appeal to date.](#)

Thus, these [four](#) partners in ground with support from Christian Aid and LWF in ground are better equipped in implementing this proposed appeal.

#### 2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

There is no ACT forum in Iraq. [However, the Jordan, Lebanon and Syria Forum offers the potential for coordination in the region including for ACT members responding to the Iraq IDPs. In addition, Christian Aid partners continue to](#) regularly attend UN organized cluster meeting as well as government organized emergency coordination cell meeting for [providing assistance based on the humanitarian imperative](#) under this proposed appeal.

Christian Aid's Emergency Programme Consultants in the Kurdish Region of Iraq will continue to engage directly with humanitarian coordination mechanisms and support partners in their coordination efforts. REACH is prioritising attendance at cluster coordination meetings on inter-agency needs assessments and response (including IDP Food Security, and Shelter/NFI coordination). This is in addition to its continued attendance at regular UNHCR-led coordination meetings for refugees, hosting of meetings with Community-based Organisations (CBOs) to share information and plan activities such as distributions, and close coordination with various governmental agencies such as the Directorate of Health, the Environmental Department, the Directorate of Education, the Directorate of Displacement and Migration and Governor Offices. Christian Aid's Middle East Restricted Partner is coordinating with local government-led crisis cells that have been formed in Federal Iraq, as well as other NGOs in the region.

### III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

#### Lutheran World Federation

##### 1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

IDPs living in government established camps of Duhok governorate who fled from the place of residence of Mosul, Nineveh plains and Sinjar due to IS imposed violence. These are mainly minority religious groups: Christians and Yazedians.

[Currently, Peshmarga is pushing back IS militants in Nineveh plain. IDPs of that area will return once the place is fully freed by government forces. If and when they return, LWF will also expand its activities to the areas of returnees under this appeal.](#)

Population profile:

Sector of response	Geographic areas of response		Planned target population									
			0 – 6		7 – 14		15+		+65		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Province	Camp(s)										
Food Security	Zakho, Semele and Amadia	Collective centers	1,484	1,843	2,148	2,184	2,088	2,244			5,720	6,271
WASH	Semele	Khanke and Sharyh	1,484	1,843	2,184	2,184	2,088	2,244			5,720	6,271
NFIs	Zakho, Semele and Amadia	Khanki, Garmawa, Sharyh and other collective center	2,442	3,040	3,587	3,635	3,655	3,868			9,694	10,543
Shelter	Zakho, Semele and Amadia	Collective centers	148	184	214	218	208	224			578	626
Psychosocial support	Zakho, Semele and Amadia	Khanki, Garmawa, Sharyh and other collective center	2,442	3,040	3,587	3,635	3,655	3,868			9,694	10,543
Education	Semele	Khanki and Sharyh			260	265					260	265

## 2. Overall goal of the emergency response

### 2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal is to alleviate suffering through immediate relief assistance to targeted IDP families and their host communities, through ensuring food security, water supply, NFI (including winter clothes, kitchen sets, etc.), psycho-social services, shelter and later stage education (school rehabilitation) in emergency.

### 2.2 Outcomes

1. Food security - provision of essential food to meet immediate life-saving and nutrition needs to the IDPs living in collection center such as parks, under the bridges, churches etc. have been provided
2. WASH – provision of water supply through drilling and installation of necessary equipment for pumping water, sanitation and hygiene kits have been provided to IDPs living in collective centers
3. NFI – provision of essential winter clothes, women dignity items, kitchen sets, some support items for people with disability etc. to meet the immediate needs of family life saving have been provided

4. Psychosocial support – traumatized people are provided with psycho-social and trauma counseling services and community psychosocial centers are operated for women and children
5. Shelter – support IDPs to build their weather proof shelter whereby lives of IDPs are protected from extreme hot and cold weather
6. School rehabilitation – IDP occupied public primary schools are rehabilitated so that smooth teaching for host community children is not interrupted.

**3. Proposed implementation plan**

### 3.1 Log frame LWF

LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Outcomes</b> IDP families lives sustained by receiving timely & adequate food support	Target IDPs consumed 1,800 Kcal/person/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation reports</li> <li>Case studies</li> <li>Focus groups discussion with target population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant amounts of funds available</li> <li>Government support continued</li> <li>Target IDPs actively participate</li> </ul>
Lives of the target IDPs sustained by receiving minimum water and other sanitation needs	Target populations water and sanitation needs met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus group discussion with target population</li> <li>Photos and report</li> </ul>	
Lives of target IDPs sustained by receiving basic NFI needs and especially for winter season	Target populations' have dignified life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution record</li> <li>Photos and reports</li> </ul>	
Living conditions of IDP families improved	Target populations accessed weather proof living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus group discussion with target population</li> <li>Photos and report</li> </ul>	
Target population has increased knowledge on influences in psychosocial well-being & coping mechanisms	Target populations' well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Photos and reports</li> </ul>	
Schools occupied by IDPs rehabilitated	Teaching and learning of host community students resumed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation report</li> <li>Photos and case studies</li> </ul>	
<b>Outputs</b> Basic food ration needs of 2,130 (15,000 IDPs) families for seven months met	# of people received basic & supplementary food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution records and photos</li> </ul>	

12,000 (2,000 families) IDPs minimum water needs for during emergency met	# of families accessed to clean drinking water # of borehole constructed with installation of necessary equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction report,</li> <li>• Handing over report</li> <li>• Photos, etc.</li> </ul>	
5,000 (835 families) IDPs minimum sanitary needs met	# of families met minimum sanitation needs # of community latrines constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction report,</li> <li>• Handing over report</li> <li>• Photos, etc.</li> </ul>	
3,000 (500 families) IDPs needs of hygiene kits met	# of families met minimum hygiene kit needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution record</li> <li>• Handing over report and photo</li> </ul>	
3 NFI needs of 2,500 individuals need met (kitchen sets, individual clothes, bedding materials and wheel chair/crutches)	# of families provided with NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photographs</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Distribution records</li> </ul>	
4 Improved shelter needs of 1,800 IDPs (300 families) met	# of shelters improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical reports</li> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> <li>• Photographs</li> <li>• Case studies</li> </ul>	
5.1 1,500 traumatized people met their psychosocial support.	# of traumatized people went through psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photographs</li> <li>• Case studies</li> </ul>	

5.2 10 community based psychosocial center established and operated for women and children, 500 IDPs	# of community based psychosocial center operated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of events and photos</li> </ul>	
6. 1 5 IDP occupied schools rehabilitated, 525 school students in host communities	Teaching and learning in host community schools resumed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical reports</li> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Photos etc.</li> </ul>	
7. 200 families livelihood support needs met	# of families involved in livelihood support program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Focus group discussion</li> </ul>	
<u>Activities</u> 1 Procure and distribute basic food ration	<u>List of Key inputs,</u> Basic and supplementary food: Rice, Borgul (wheat), tea, cooking oil, sugar, tomato paste, beef cans jam, lentils and salt.		
2.1 Support with provision of family latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-fabricated latrines or construction in ground as per the decision of government. In case of a new construction, materials including cement, bricks, sand, concrete, nails and roofing sheet</li> </ul>		
2.3 Support with hygiene kits to families	Hygiene kits to individual families: soaps, cleaning tools, diapers etc.		
3 Procurement and distribution of NFIs	NFI kits: include individual clothes, kitchen utensils, sleeping materials, wheel chairs, crutches, winterization and summarization kits etc.		
4 Support IDP families to improve their shelters either in IDP camps or improve their houses in their place of residence to make weather proof shelter as well as to live in more dignified way	Cement, concrete, sand, wood, nails etc.		



5.1 Conduct psychosocial counseling to traumatized people due to violence back home and also living conditions in camps through established counselling center in one of the camps and mobile services for IDPs living in informal settlements	Psychosocial support: equipment and counseling service, caravan office etc.
5.2 Conduct community based psychosocial centers for women and children	Equipment and supplies for art competition, dance competition, football, etc.
6 Undertake rehabilitation of school class rooms, WASH system etc.	Wood, cement, sand, concrete, pipe, fittings, etc.
7 Support families or individuals for training and/or operating livelihood program if possible through cash based intervention	In the areas of vehicle repair, plumbing, electricity wiring, bread making etc.

### 3.2 Implementation methodology

#### 3.2.1 Implementation arrangements

LWF in partnership with CAPNI and GIAN will implement the proposed assistance project. Due to the existing capacity of CAPNI who is doing most of the activities, LWF will assign an experienced emergency program manager (100% funded from the appeal) who will organize the project implementation and monitoring. LWF, GIAN and CAPNI will established a management committee who will take decision in procurement, staff selection, and development of work plans, budget, etc. and their revision.

GIAN will look after the psychosocial program and the rest will be implemented by CAPNI. LWF has prepared and signed Memorandum of Understand with both CAPNI and GIAN explaining roles and responsibilities for each partner. LWF will train on the ACT Code of Conduct and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Fraud and Corruption and Abuse of power.

CAPNI and GIAN will hire staff for this project. The staff to be involved in the relief operation will also be trained to follow the ACT policies, Sphere, Red Cross Code of Conduct and HAP principles. Core standards, key indicators and guidance notes of Sphere standards will be followed while developing the relief packages. LWF and both GIAN and CAPNI will also establish a complaints mechanism in the operational areas. CAPNI and GIAN will hold meetings with IDP leadership where people can raise their complaints. All procurement will be done in Duhok town which is not far from the schools. However, a local procurement of items will be explored.

LWF Proposed intervention	Implementation strategy
1 Food Security	Under this sector, LWF will procure and distribute the food support to cover the basic food needs of 2,130 families for seven months. The food basket will be managed in line with the recommendations of WFP and the food cluster. Efforts will be made to comply with the minimum calorie required for the food basket per person per day. And the items will be mostly arranged according to the acceptance by the beneficiaries according to their local customs and traditions.
2 Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Under this sector, LWF will organize distribution of hygiene kits for 500 families (3,000 IDPs). It is a one-time distribution and estimated for three months for a family.  Government is pumping water from boreholes and distributing to both host as well as IDP communities. The existing boreholes are over stretched due to need of additional quantity of water required to supply to IDPs. Therefore, provision is made to drill four boreholes and fitted with all necessary pumping equipment. The provision is also made to buy and supply generators, control panels, etc. for other aging boreholes. However, if such cases are not found, the activities will be revised and support will be extended to a complete WASH program implementation to fill the gap.  Private drilling companies are also available for this job. LWF/CAPNI will call for bids for this job and select a contractor. All will be done on contract basis.
3 Non-food items	LWF/CAPNI will manage the type and number of the items required in the Non Food Item (NFI) kits as per the budget available and the requirements of the beneficiaries to avoid the duplications with other agencies on distributions. NFI kits will include summarization and winterization kits, kitchen sets, cooking fuel etc.
4 Shelter	Interventions in shelters assistance may vary according to the need and the changing content text of the requirements. This may include improvements of shelters, building new ones, providing cash for shelter renovations, providing sealing off kits etc.
5 Psychosocial	LWF in partnership GIAN will operate organized psychosocial services to the IDPs in

<p>support</p>	<p>Khankee camp. It will also organize mobile services to the IDPs living in many informal settlements. Psychosocial activities will be planned and implemented in consultation with Government, UNHCR led protection cluster and the beneficiaries, to promote a balance state of mind and encourage social cohesions among the communities.</p> <p>2 LWF will organize community based psychosocial activities for women in the camps implementing various activities like art writing, dancing, singing, training on knitting etc. Through these activities, the women are expected to heal their trauma of violence.</p>
<p>6. Education / School rehabilitation</p>	<p>There are more than 670 schools occupied by IDP which require some kind of rehabilitation. After the relocation of IDPs to organized camps, their schools will need repair and renovation. In consultation with the education cluster. LWF/CAPNI will renovate the schools to make learning conducive. Renovation work will be done by the contractor as per the supervision of LWF/CAPNI engineer. The renovation will be done for windows, wash facilities, electric wiring, painting etc.</p> <p>Apart from the renovation of schools occupied by the IDPs, the education support activities also includes constructing new learning spaces, providing stationary materials, supporting and mobilizing the arrangement of education volunteers on a monthly basis in coordination with the education cluster and the local government.</p>
<p>7. Livelihood support</p>	<p>All IDPs are relying on food aid support by humanitarian support agencies. This cannot last long. They need to come up with some alternatives. Therefore, LWF wants to assist IDPs to start up some kind of their own support mechanism. In partnership with CAPNI, LWF will explore the possibility of identifying the livelihood program for them according to their interest. Then, LWF will support them for training with some cash support setting up their business. The areas could be repair of cars, electricity wiring, plumbing etc.</p>

### 3.2.2 Partnerships with target populations

LWF adhere to HAP principles for humanitarian programming, including participation of affected populations in program design and informed consent. In addition, local partners will set up complaints mechanisms in project locations in order to receive feedback on issues that arise.

### 3.2.3 Cross-cutting issues

ACT requesting members take into account all standard cross-cutting issues relevant to a humanitarian aid intervention. Specifically, the priority cross-cutting issues of Core Standards, Protection Principles, Humanitarian Charter and HAP Benchmarks.

Activities on food security, shelter and water and sanitation will follow the IASC guidelines on including sector specific social and psychological considerations, such as considering cultural practices, household roles and ensuring that safe aid for all is provided in a way that promotes dignity.

ACT requesting members are committed to gender equality, ensuring that the protection and assistance provided in emergencies is planned and implemented in a way that benefits women and men equally, taking into account an analysis of their needs as well as their capacities. In this context where radical changes in people's lives, loss of livelihoods and changed social roles, they recognize that humanitarian interventions can either address people's needs in ways that can confirm traditional gender roles.

Ongoing efforts will be made by the ACT members to better adhere to the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership principles. For example, ACT member activities meet HAP benchmark 3, "beneficiary participation" by conducting focus groups and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities.

Code of conduct policies are in place and disseminated for implementing partner's staff, as well as adherence to the Do-No-Harm approach. ACT requesting members are also signatories of the NGO Code of Conduct and do not discriminate based on ethnic, religious or political backgrounds of the populations served. In order to reduce the potential for harm, partners emphasize cooperation and consultation with local organizations and volunteers.

Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) is one form of humanitarian response, which can be used to meet the basic needs and/or protect, establish or re-establish livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries. This cross cutting response will be integrated in the different areas of activities where ever feasible and necessary.

Protection concerns for the program focus on ensuring respect for the rights of vulnerable groups. This includes children, people with special needs, the elderly, and girls and women, in particular those most at risk of abuse and exploitation. All partners are committed to strict adherence to the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy.

### 3.2.4 Coordination

ACT members, CA and LWF, will organize Skype meetings on monthly basis with ACT secretariat and discuss issues affecting their operating in North Iraq. LWF will also organize a meeting [between requesting members](#) on a monthly basis and discuss issues affecting to the implementation of the planned program.

ACT members, CA and LWF, will organize Skype meetings on monthly basis with ACT secretariat and discuss issues affecting their operating in North Iraq. LWF will also organize a meeting of implementing partners on a monthly basis and discuss issues affecting to the implementation of the planned program.

LWF since it is going to be present in ground will coordinate closely with NGO/INGO networks. LWF and implementing partners are also attending and participating in relevant UN Clusters at the local level as well as with emergency operation cell of government departments.

### 3.2.5 Communications and visibility

ACT Alliance members adhere to ACT Communications Policy including the requirement to co-brand response efforts. In addition, they are supported by their communication teams who assist in the documentation, learning and communications work. Press releases and other communication materials such as blogs will be produced to provide updates on the emergency and their response.

ACT alliance / ACT member stickers and streamers placed on food and NFI parcels. T-shirts and hats have been produced and distributed.

### 3.2.6 Advocacy

Advocacy is a key project intervention and this emergency response will seek to strengthen and support the advocacy position of local civil society in having an accountable and coordinated humanitarian response. There are several advocacy issues that have risen to the forefront of these forums. Accountability to IDPs is critical to all humanitarian agencies. Emergency Operation Cell of Duhok Governorate has prioritized the need to improve in this area and LWF and CAPNI/GIAN in this case will continue to raise the issues in various networks and clusters.

### 3.2.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Activities under this appeal are in line with the priorities of the Government and the strategic plans of the UN clusters. Since these are IDP camps; no one knows how much time the crises will continue. Therefore, there is no discussion of recovery at this stage.

[This response is in line with the UN Strategic Response Plan \(SRP\), 2014-2015 for Iraq and addresses some of the humanitarian needs recommended therein. The SRP is produced by the government and UN agencies and the donor community needs to comply with it.](#)

Should a component of the appeal not be fully funded, a reduced number of units will be provided with an appropriate reducing in staff costs.

### 3.2.8 Accountability – complaints handling

LWF adhere to HAP principles for humanitarian programming, including participation of affected populations in program design and informed consent. In addition, local partners will set up complaints mechanisms in project locations in order to receive feedback on issues that arise. Signs and posters will also be placed in common areas so that the target populations are aware of the services that ACT requesting members are offering, know the duration, and how to contact the project team. At the conclusion of a project, ACT requesting members, with the local partners, community leaders and target population will be consulted on project evaluations and project accomplishments.

## 3.3 Human resources and administration of funds

LWF will deploy a full time emergency program manager for the entire period of this ACT appeal, 100% funded from the appeal. As per the need, it will also deploy the finance manager/officer so that all expenditures are managed according to LWF finance management guidelines.

LWF will administer and manage the whole project in partnership with CAPNI and GIAN Foundation. Project management structure is developed and presented in appendix 3.

LWF will receive funds from ACT Secretariat in Geneva and, in partnership with CAPNI and GIAN Foundation, LWF will prepare monthly cash requirement. The program management committee will be

fully responsible for making payment to approved expenditures. If there are bulk procurement outside the country, LWF Geneva will directly make the payment upon the request of LWF and implementing partners in ground. LWF finance policy will be adhered to for all financial transaction.

LWF will ensure systemic and timely reporting and other compliance and requirements of ACT Alliance.

#### 3.4 Planned implementation period

This project is planned for ten months (1 August 2014 to [30<sup>th</sup> September 2015](#))

However, since situation in ground is very uncertain, this can change any time. Any extension of this appeal will follow ACT policy requirements and a timely communication will be done to ACT secretariat.

#### 3.5 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

LWF, CAPNI and GIAN adhere to strict monitoring and evaluation methods and are committed to ensuring that all activities are being implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner.

Staff hired for the program will be responsible for monitoring activities and reporting discrepancies, challenges and successes. When appropriate, partners will conduct random follow up with beneficiaries through home visits or interviews and conduct qualitative beneficiary satisfaction survey to solicit feedback.

When appropriate, program monitoring will involve several or all of the following methods:

- Repeated site visits: LWF Program staff as well as CAPNI and GIAN Foundation board members will carry out site visits to observe program implementation, meet with beneficiaries to collect feedback on initiatives allowing the replication of good practices for corrective measures if necessary.
- Frequent reporting: Regularly scheduled reporting by program staff is to be submitted to the programme manager. Feedback on the report will be provided to IDPs beneficiaries. LWF country based program manager will forward reports as per mandate to HQ who will then share reports to ACT Alliance.
- Capacity building: LWF believes on working together with partners in ground for their capacity building. It will be done from the inception of the appeal development to implementation and evaluation.
- Beneficiary satisfaction surveys: In order to gauge the quality of project activities within the target communities, feedback from the beneficiaries will be solicited through beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Information gathered will inform programme implementation and strategy.

Evaluation of all projects will be undertaken to evaluate the impact, effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions. Specifically, evaluation practices aim to:

- Evaluate the achievements and results attained in terms of changes in the wellbeing of the beneficiaries.
- Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the project based on the indicators established in the project formulation.
- Formulate recommendations based on the weaknesses identified in the design and execution of the project.

Should it be necessary, a revised version of this appeal may be prepared, based on suggested recommendations for project improvement and it will follow ACT policy requirements and a timely communication will be done to ACT secretariat.

#### IV. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

##### Christian Aid

##### 1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Christian Aid’s partners will focus on vulnerable IDP families in Northern and Federal Iraq based outside of the official camps. The number of households that will be reached and the sectors of assistance will depend upon the regular assessments of need: The units budgeted under the Christian Aid budget do not denote the number of families as some households may require more than one type of assistance and on more than one occasion.

##### 2. Overall goal of the emergency response

###### 2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal of the emergency response is the provision of emergency humanitarian aid to meet the life-saving needs of the most vulnerable Iraqi IDPs. From recent needs assessments Christian Aid partners have assessed that food security, cash assistance, cash for work, non-food items and health and hygiene items, seasonally appropriate items is the most relevant and required assistance needs.

###### 1.2 Outcomes

The following figures are estimates of the number of households that could be reached if the revised budget is fully funded. Christian Aid partners may provide repeated assistance for vulnerable IDPs (food for example) as required which will alter the total beneficiaries reached.

<p><b>Sectors of response &amp; projected target population per sector</b></p>	<p><b>REACH:</b></p> <p>Food security: 10,746 food kits will be provided</p> <p>Cash assistance: 1410 households will receive cash</p> <p>Cash for work (CfW): providing livelihood support for 700 individuals and their families</p> <p>NFIs: 1753 Health and hygiene kits will be provided</p> <p>NFIs:1207 households will receive essential items</p> <p>Seasonally Appropriate kits: 530 households will receive kits specifically developed to support IDPs as temperatures change</p> <p><b>RESTRICTED PARTNER:</b></p> <p>Cash Assistance: 1,248 vulnerable IDPs have already received 20.80 USD cash assistance each in Federal Iraq.</p> <p>519 vulnerable IDPs have received 41.60 USD cash assistance each in Federal Iraq and there surrounded areas enabling them to purchase personal items or to pay for transport to travel to an area they feel safe in and have access to other sources of assistance.</p> <p>NFIs: 200 air coolers and 500 plastic mats will be provided supporting IDPs as the seasons change</p> <p>800 gas cylinders and 200 gas cookers will be provided</p>
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	<p>667 hygiene kits will be provided with an additional 333 kits including diapers for babies</p> <p>4000 sets of underwear will be provided (appropriately selected for women, men and children)</p>
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### 3. Proposed implementation plan

#### 3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

The selection of beneficiary households is based on a rolling needs assessment and analysis. Christian Aid's partner field teams are conducting regular assessments on the ground in order to identify the most vulnerable families/individuals in collaboration with UN agencies, Government cells and local representatives of the communities. In the cluster coordination meetings, the needs and priorities are discussed among cluster members with areas of greatest need being identified and verified. Following these coordination discussions target communities are selected and distribution of assistance are provided to the most vulnerable.

Beneficiary selection criteria prioritize:

- Recently arrived households.
- Female headed households.
- Elderly headed households (>50).
- Households with disabled family members.
- Households with chronically ill family members.
- Households living in extremely poor conditions such as public areas, parks, unfinished buildings or where groups of families cohabiting in the same room or home.
- Households with no source of income.
- Large sized families (i.e. more than five children per family).

Efficient information sharing with beneficiaries is achieved with the support and involvement of community representatives and WFP that assist in identifying the location of families and their needs. Both of Christian Aid's partners have implemented a feedback mechanism to capture positive and negative feedback in relation to their implementation of work and takes beneficiary and stakeholder input very seriously.

The assistance provided through this project continues to target displaced households settled in the Kurdish Region, particularly in more rural areas. REACH are currently focusing their response in these areas but as previously requested flexibility is needed in terms of area of geographic response if and when the situation requires. In other areas of the Kurdish region, notably Erbil and Dohuk Governorates Christian Aid partners have provided humanitarian assistance through other funding sources. As such it is expected that the ACT Appeal will best contribute to covering the humanitarian gaps in Suleimaniyah and Diyala Governorates however is regularly reassessed as the IDP community remains highly mobile. Christian Aid's partner in Federal Iraq is responding in an area south of Baghdad which is underserved by humanitarian actors.

Adding to the particularity of the chosen locations, some families are facing an increased level of uncertainty, in areas of disputed territory between the Iraqi central Government and the Kurdish Region, of which large areas are currently under the control of IS



In the course of its field work, Christian Aid and partners place a special emphasis on the safety and security of staff members and adhere to organisational security regulations to minimize risks linked to the nature of the work. Prior to field visits and activities partners seek up-to-date information on the security situation and threats in the targeted location for work. Information is obtained through security networks, local contacts, media channels and other reliable sources. REACH does not operate in areas where its staff would be exposed to a high level of risk and does everything to ensure staff protection, the Middle East Restricted Partner works in [Federal Iraq – Locations Undisclosed] and as such is more exposed to security risks due to various militant groups active on the ground as well as fighting between IS and Iraqi and Iranian military forces. Both responding partners actively take part in humanitarian coordination and cluster meetings in all Governorates, co-led by UN agencies and Local Government Authorities. In Suleimaniyah REACH attends the general emergency coordination working group, as well as cluster coordination meetings on inter-agency needs assessments and response (including IDP Food Security, Shelter/NFI and Health coordination). This is in addition to continued attendance at regular UNHCR-led coordination meetings for refugees, hosting of meetings with Community-based Organisations (CBOs) to share information and plan activities such as distributions ensuring close coordination with various governmental agencies such as the Directorate of Health, the Environmental Department, the Directorate of Education, the Directorate of Displacement and Migration and Governor Offices. It should also be noted that the coordination meetings in Suleimaniyah cover both Suleimaniyah and Diyala Governorates, though meetings for Diyala are occasionally organized in Khanaqin.

Thousands of IDP families have fled the violence across primarily northern areas of Iraq, arriving often with nothing. This figure is increasing, and will continue to increase as fighting continues in areas south of the Kurdish area, leading to displacement to safer areas. It is unlikely that the KRG will allow many more new families in and so displacement is expected to be primarily to disputed areas on the borders of KRG and elsewhere in Federal Iraq. Many of these families remain homeless, without any possessions, and have lost their dignity as a result of their situations. These families are currently living in mosques, unfinished buildings, and tents. The cash amount of \$400 is in line with beneficiary needs and what other INGOs are distributing. REACH's original cash for work plan has been since reviewed and there are now plans to scale this up to a larger sum per worker (\$210) for 10 working days for work on to-be-confirmed public works style projects (e.g. tree-planting or public garden clean-ups). With an increase in temperatures REACH will address this by shifting their NFI distribution response towards summer appropriate items.

Christian Aid's partner in Federal Iraq will respond to the great need for NFIs by providing a comprehensive set of items based on individual households need, this will include baby diapers, women's sanitary items and underwear. These are items often overlooked or under-provided in distributions. Additionally, they will provide cooking fuel for families who have already been provided with stoves.

3.2 Log frame CA

Christian Aid’s Emergency Response Log frame with progress to date

Project objectives by Partner	Project Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Project Assumptions	Project Progress (Interim Stage)
<p><b>REACH ACT Funded Objectives:</b></p> <p>Distribution of food packages, NFI kits, health &amp; hygiene kits, seasonally-appropriate kits and cash assistance to vulnerable households.</p> <p>Cash for Work activities to benefit vulnerable individuals and their families</p> <p><b>Middle East Restricted Partner ACT Funded Objectives:</b></p> <p>Distributions of NFI items and cash assistance to vulnerable households. The quantity and type of</p>	<p><b>REACH:</b></p> <p>Families report that they are able to cook food with distributed utensils. Families report an improvement in their living arrangements. Families report that they are able to keep themselves and their living/cooking area clean. Families report an improvement in their personal hygiene. Head(s) of household report being able to provide for their families due to increased income from cash assistance.</p> <p>Beneficiaries involved in project reporting benefits due to working for cash assistance.</p> <p><b>Middle East Restricted Partner</b></p> <p>Beneficiaries better able to maintain their personal hygiene and</p>	<p><b>REACH:</b></p> <p><b>Distribution lists</b></p> <p>Case studies</p> <p>Beneficiary feedback forms</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Photographs from distributions</p> <p><b>Middle East Restricted Partner:</b></p> <p>Distribution lists</p> <p>Case studies</p> <p>Feedback forms</p>	<p><b>Assumption 1:</b></p> <p>Christian Aid will be able to undertake monitoring and support visits to Iraq. The security situation does not deteriorate to a point where travel has to stop and the Sulaymaniya Emergency Programme Consultant in Iraq has to be evacuated and the Erbil Emergency Programme Consultant is unable to visit Federal Iraq partner projects</p> <p><b>Assumption 2:</b></p> <p>Despite the likelihood of increased international military intervention in Iraq, Christian Aid’s humanitarian programme will continue as planned.</p> <p><b>Assumption 3:</b></p> <p>There is sufficient money raised within the appeal to cover the proposed activities.</p>	<p><b>REACH ACT Funded Activities to date:</b></p> <p>Food and NFI items will continue to be distributed by REACH. Thus far 7,556 food kits, 1,315 hygiene kits and 840 NFI kits have been distributed under this appeal.</p> <p>Winterization was completed in February with 130 households receiving supportive items. Plans are in place to distribute summer-appropriate kits from May onwards.</p> <p>Cash for work programming is planned to start shortly to respond both to a need for cash amongst IDP families and help within the host community through working on projects in public areas and therefore be of benefit to IDPs and the host community.</p> <p>Cash assistance programming will shortly begin providing for the most vulnerable families identified by the partner.</p> <p><b>Middle East Restricted Partner ACT Funded Activities to date:</b></p>

<p>items they receive will depend on bespoke, individual assessments based on the needs of the individual households (e.g. families with/without babies receiving/not receiving diapers, e.g. # of women and girls in household will influence the number of women's sanitary items distributed per household)</p>	<p>dignity through access to hygiene kits and clean underwear.          Beneficiaries able to maintain their nutritional needs by having fuel to cook.          Beneficiaries able to better cope with the summer heat through summer items.</p>	<p>Project Monitoring reports          Photographs from distributions</p>	<p><b>Assumption 4:</b>          With the increase in fighting between IS and both national and international actors there will be greater displacement and Christian Aid's partners will be able to respond to this increase accordingly.</p>	<p>1,248 vulnerable IDPs received 20.80 USD cash assistance each in Federal Iraq.</p> <p>519 vulnerable IDPs received 41.60 USD cash assistance each in Federal Iraq and there surrounded areas in order for them to purchase personal items or to pay for transport to travel to an area they feel safe in and have access to other sources of assistance.</p> <p>Overall 364 families received cash assistance through the Middle East Restricted Partner</p>
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## 1.1 Implementation methodology

### 1.1.1 Implementation arrangements

Christian Aid's implementing partners are REACH and a Middle East Restricted Partner. Both REACH and the Middle East Restricted Partner have taken on additional staff to ensure that they are able to respond to the emerging crisis with adequate capacity. In addition, Christian Aid's locally-based Emergency Programme Consultant has worked closely with partners to support coordination, project implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Christian Aid's partner REACH has begun distributions funded by the Preliminary ACT Appeal and plans to continue implementation for a period of [the revised appeal](#). The Middle East Restricted Partner commenced project activities in mid-September, as indicated in the preliminary appeal.

### 1.1.2 Partnerships with target populations

Both of Christian Aid's partners remain in regular communication with the target beneficiary populations to have the best understanding of their needs and how to respond to them including the beneficiary population in their planning.

### 1.1.3 Cross-cutting issues

Humanitarian Accountability:

The Emergency Programme Manager for the emergency response (Máiréad Collins) led the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) trainings for partner staff and volunteers of REACH in February 2014. [This work has continued, with remote guidance provided to the Restricted Partner.](#)

Protection:

CA are in the process of implementing organisation wide protection mainstreaming and reviewing our child/vulnerable adult safeguarding policy. The Christian Aid Emergency Programme arranged and participated in a child protection workshop in October 2014, as part of a wider organizational process to strengthen Christian Aid's Child and Vulnerable Adult Safeguarding Policy.

Gender Equality:

Given the high priority that Christian Aid attaches to gender equality, and the organisation's intention to deliver on its commitments to ending violence against women and girls, the Iraq Crisis Appeal has endeavoured to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men across the response. All projects have been developed with reference to Christian Aid's internal policy on Gender-Sensitive Programming. [The Christian Aid Emergency programme has kept abreast of developments in-line with the above commitments, and incorporated new guidance and tools as they become available.](#)

### 1.1.4 Coordination

Christian Aid's Emergency Programme Consultant in the Kurdish Region of Iraq has continued to engage directly with humanitarian coordination mechanisms and provided support to partners in their coordination efforts. [REACH has prioritised attendance at cluster coordination meetings on inter-agency needs assessments and response \(including IDP Food Security, and Shelter/NFI coordination\).](#) This is in addition to its continued attendance at regular UNHCR-led coordination meetings for refugees, hosting of meetings with Community-based Organisations (CBOs) sharing information and planning activities such as distributions, and close coordination with various governmental agencies such as the Directorate of Health, the Environmental Department, the Directorate of Education, the Directorate of Displacement and Migration and Governor Offices. Christian Aid's Middle East Restricted Partner is coordinating with local government-led crisis cells that have been formed in Federal Iraq, as well as other NGOs in the region.

#### 1.1.5 Communications and visibility

Christian Aid's implementing partner REACH has made arrangements for branding with visibility stickers. For security reasons the Middle East Restricted Partner will not use branding of either Christian Aid or ACT Alliance.

Christian Aid will produce communications materials that will be shared with ACT Alliance, including photographs, blogs, and other media.

#### 1.1.6 Advocacy

An Emergency Advocacy Officer joined the Christian Aid emergency programme team on 2<sup>nd</sup> October and has provided support to the Iraq response and is drafting a brief advocacy strategy. In the meanwhile, initial positioning has been developed around humanitarian access, funding, protection of civilians, rights of minorities and freedom of beliefs.

Key materials developed until now, include the following:

[Christian Aid's statement on the situation in Iraq \(hyperlinked\)](#)

[Christian Aid's Iraq Humanitarian Briefing Paper \(hyperlinked\)](#)

Advocacy work is coordinated with the ACT Alliance to ensure a shared message is carried whenever possible.

#### 1.1.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

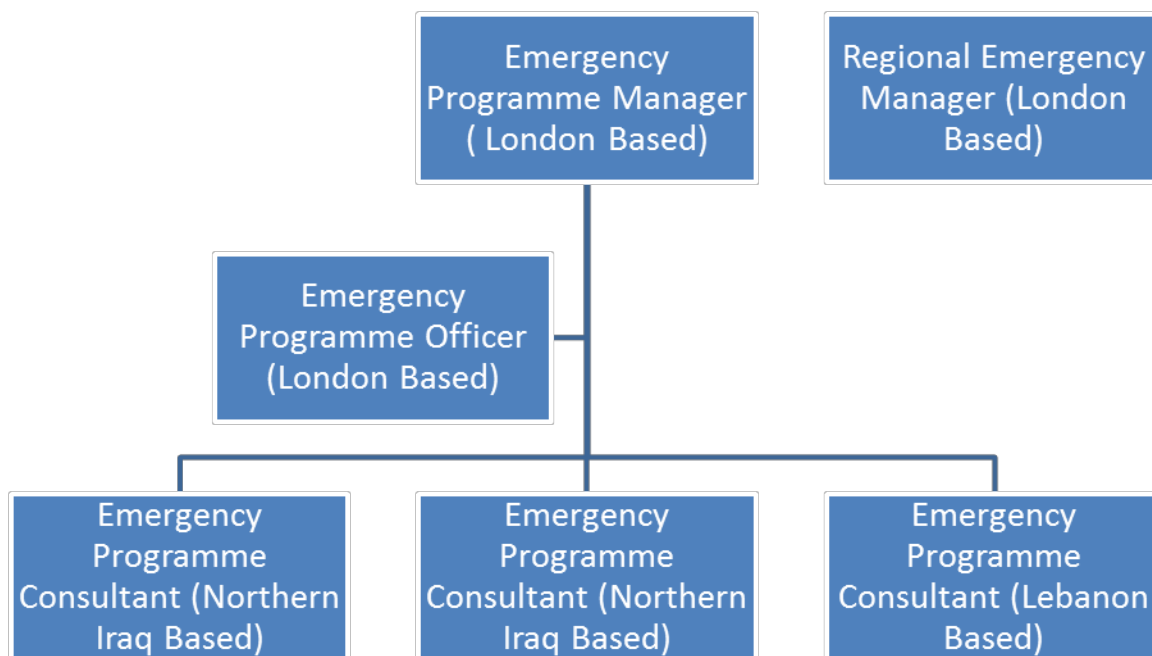
Christian Aid's implementing partner REACH has a strong background in sustainable livelihoods and will apply this knowledge where relevant and possible, including introducing a cash for work livelihood aspect to the response.

#### 1.1.8 Accountability – complaints handling

Partners for this response are all committed and held accountable to the international humanitarian agreements and standards to which Christian Aid has signed up to. SPHERE standards and guidelines were used in the design of each of the partners' specific interventions and are being used in the implementation. Both partners have received HAP training. Accountability to beneficiaries is an integral part of each partners' response and this will be monitored. Both Christian Aid partners ensure that all beneficiaries know who to contact in the organization to make a complaint – with contact details clearly exhibited at all distributions.

## 1.2 Human resources and administration of funds

The Emergency Programme structure;



The first Emergency Programme Consultant in Iraq was contracted in June 2014 to extend programmatic support and technical guidance to the partners. Christian Aid has recently recruited another consultant to further increase the reach of Christian Aid partners in the region.

Christian Aid's partner REACH has employed a specific Project Manager, Team Leader, and Distribution Database Controller who will work alongside longer-term staff (Logistics Officer, Field Monitoring Officer, Administration and Finance Officer and Reporting Officer) all of whom will dedicate a per cent of their time to the programme.

Christian Aid will transfer funds received from ACT Alliance Geneva to the bank accounts of partners in Iraq and keep a record of payment receipts as per our usual standard operating procedures

### 1.2 Planned implementation period

The implementation period has been extended to 30 September 2015.

### 1.3 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Christian Aid will carry out at least two monitoring and evaluation visits during the course of the project's implementation to the Kurdish region of northern Iraq where the majority of activities will be implemented through REACH.

The Emergency Programme Consultant based in the Kurdish Region will also carry out regular monitoring visits to activities in the Kurdish region, in addition to the regular monitoring and evaluation work carried out by the partners. The Emergency Programme Consultant based in Erbil will carry out monitoring visits to activities in disputed areas and Federal Iraq where security allows.

The Middle East Restricted Partner will be remotely monitored, except when security allows a visit by the Erbil based Christian Aid consultant, owing to the insecure environment in which they operate and

sensitivities of openly partnering with Christian Aid. A number of remote monitoring approaches will be pursued, including the following:

- Regular communication with the Director of the organisation to receive updates, discuss challenges etc.
- Local media attendance at distributions, with published report being shared with Christian Aid.
- Photography of projects, although please note that photographs are for Christian Aid's internal use for verification only.
- Copies of relevant documents – e.g. distribution lists, beneficiary IDs (in Arabic) as examples of refugee registration procedures, receipts from purchases and vouchers that are distributed as part of response.
- Other parties involved are contacted / coordinated with if appropriate e.g. Red Crescent present during distributions to coordinate with them during the current Iraq IDP crisis response.

All ACT reporting requirements will continue to be met in a timely fashion, submitted by Christian Aid on behalf of partners.

### **JOINT EVALUATION**

#### **External Evaluation**

Though an external evaluation is not mandatory for this appeal, it has been agreed with funders that this appeal will be evaluated externally. The method for the evaluation will be agreed with the requesting members to incorporate the needs of the back donors. The recommendations of this external evaluation are aimed at strengthening the work of the requesting members for this appeal and improving programming and becoming more effective as ACT members. After the external evaluation, the requesting members will provide management response letters to the ACT Secretariat in which they commit themselves to follow up on the recommendations for future planning and implementation of humanitarian response.

#### **Project description:**

The two main objectives of the evaluation are to i) assess to which extent planned results were achieved and ii) to identify lessons learned and good practices to improve programming in the future. The evaluation uses the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (Relevance, Appropriateness, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability) to establish the overall performance and results of the ACT response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq.

Terms of Reference (ToR) will set the basis for a successful evaluation with a strong focus on learning. The ToR will be developed jointly by the requesting members, by funding members to the appeal and by the ACT secretariat. A detailed budget will be developed once the scope of the evaluation is clearly defined in the ToR.

**Budget Estimate:** USD43, 428

## **V. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY**

DKH continues working with the partner REACH. They are in close coordination with Christian Aid as well as in communication with LWF. Currently, DKH's response in Iraq is solely funded by the German Government (Euro 1 Mio., project duration until 30.06.2015).

The Hungarian Interchurch Aid will elaborate a humanitarian program to support IDPs belonging to Yazidi, Christian and other minorities living near Erbil and mainly in the territory of Duhok governorate, with funding of MFA of Hungary.

**DKH/ ACT Alliance humanitarian response in Northern Iraq**

**1. Emergency Relief for non-camp Syrian Refugees and Iraqi IDPs in Northern Iraq**

<b>Objectives</b>	Providing the Syrian refugee and Iraqi IDP families in Kurdistan region of Iraq with life sustaining assistance to improve their living conditions and meeting some of their essential needs in order to preserve their dignity and ease the hardships they are facing in their daily lives.
<b>Sector</b>	Emergency Response
<b>Budget</b>	2,090,000 Euros
<b>Timeframe</b>	February 2014 – July 2015
<b>Activities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food Security:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Distribution of Food Kits</li> <li>b. Food Vouchers</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. WASH: Hygiene promotion – distribution of Hygiene kits</li> <li>3. Shelter:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Distribution of NFI kits</li> <li>b. Winterization Kits</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Cash for Rent</li> <li>5. Cash for Work</li> </ol>
<b>Location</b>	Erbil, Dohuk and Suleimaniyah Governorates
<b>Target group of beneficiaries</b>	Syrian Refugees and Iraqi IDPs
<b>Total number of estimated beneficiaries</b>	Food kits distributed: 48,080 kits Food vouchers: 595 vouchers Hygiene Kits: 900 kits NFI kits: 500 kits Cash for Rent: 600 households Cash for Work

**2. Enhanced protection and empowerment of non-camp Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and host communities in Suleimaniyah, Northern Iraq**

<b>Objective</b>	To strengthen the coping mechanism of Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs, and the host community in Northern Iraq. Improve the psycho-social well-being of vulnerable Syrian non-camp refugees, Iraqi IDPs and the host community through psycho-social activities, capacity building, community empowerment and resource mobilization.
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Psychosocial Support
<b>Budget:</b>	2,000,000 USD
<b>Timeframe:</b>	April 2014 – December 2017
<b>Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Psychosocial activities             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Core Psychosocial Support activities (for different target groups)</li> <li>b. Arts</li> <li>c. Sports</li> <li>d. Music/dance</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Life-skills activities</li> </ol>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ICT courses</li> <li>b. Sorani courses</li> <li>c. English courses</li> <li>d. Literacy courses</li> <li>e. Awareness raising (e.g.: First aid, Environmental awareness, etc.)</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Vocational trainings</li> <li>4. Community Empowerment</li> <li>5. Job Center</li> <li>6. Legal Aid/Case Management (to be launched soon)</li> <li>7. Referral system (to be launched soon)</li> <li>8. Inclusion of People with Disabilities (PWD) in activities (to be launched soon)</li> <li>9. Outreach activities</li> </ol>
<b>Location</b>	Suleimaniyah Governorate: Bazyan, Baynjan and Suleimaniyah urban areas
<b>Target group of beneficiaries:</b>	Syrian Refugees, Iraqi IDPs and Host Community
<b>Total number of estimated beneficiaries</b>	Activities of the three Community Centers aim to target around 6000 beneficiaries per operational year (once all 3 facilities will be fully operational)

**2. Response to the IDP crisis in Northern Iraq aiming to improve living conditions of the displaced population through rehabilitation of social infrastructure assets and safeguarding peaceful coexistence with host communities**

<b>Objective</b>	Improve the living conditions, the social cohesion and the psychosocial well-being of Iraqi IDPs sheltered in semi-urban host communities through rehabilitation of social infrastructures assets and establishment of public activity spaces.
<b>Sector:</b>	Rehabilitation/Integration
<b>Budget:</b>	400,000 Euro
<b>Timeframe:</b>	December 2014 – December 2015
<b>Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Rehabilitation of basic social infrastructure assets:</b> Primary Healthcare facilities and Schools.</li> <li>2. <b>Integration of displaced population/ Social Cohesion:</b> establishment of public activity spaces.</li> </ol>
<b>Location</b>	Suleimaniyah and Diyala Governorates
<b>Target group of beneficiaries:</b>	A total of about 10-12 social service infrastructure assets are rehabilitated/established in the frames of this project.

**VI. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT**

**Appendix 1: Map**







	Rehabilitation of IDP occupied schools	No. of schools	15	9,000,000	135,000,000	110,204	15	6,100,000	91,500,000	74,694
	Construction of temporary learning space	Class rooms	0	0	-	-	10	9,760,000	97,600,000	79,673
	Educational Supplies	Class rooms	0	0	-	-	10	10,500,000	105,000,000	85,714
	<u>Psychosocial support</u>									
	Establishment and operation of psychosocial support JIAN	lumpsum	1	25,000,000	25,000,000	20,408	1,500	25,000	37,500,000	30,612
	Therapeutic feeding (toys, games and literature) for children - JIAN	lumpsum		0	-	-			2,440,000	1,992
	Establish and operate community based psychosocial centre	number of centres	10	12,000,000	120,000,000	97,959	10	12,200,000	122,000,000	99,592
	<u>Livelihood support</u>									
	Livelihood support programs	families	0	0	-	-	200	244,000	48,800,000	39,837
	<u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u>									
	Field Officer	month	6	976,000.00	5,856,000	4,780	-	-	-	-
	Food security and livelihood officer	month	0	0	-	-	7	1,300,000	9,100,000	7,429
	Engineer	month	6	976,000	5,856,000	4,780	7	1,300,000	9,100,000	7,429
	Education officer	month	0	0	-	-	7	1,500,000	10,500,000	8,571
	Psychosocial officer	month	9	976,000	8,784,000	7,171	7	1,500,000	10,500,000	8,571
	CBPS (10 persons)	month	90	300,000	27,000,000	22,041	-	-	-	-
	Distribution Volunteers (6 persons for 60 days)	month	360	15,000	5,400,000	4,408	-	-	-	-
	Psychiatrists/Clinical supervisor (2 persons)	month					10	488,000	4,880,000	3,984
	Psychotherapist and Counsellor (4 persons)	month					10	732,000	7,320,000	5,976
	Janitor (Part time)	month					10	488,000	4,880,000	3,984
	Driver (3)	month					27	950,000	25,650,000	20,939
	Volunteers for food, NFI and WASH (7 persons for 7 months)	month					49	488,000	23,912,000	19,520
	Volunteers for education (2 teachers each for 10 centers for 6 months)	month					120	488,000	58,560,000	47,804
	Psychosocial volunteers (2 volunteers each for 10 centers for 6 months)	month					60	488,000	29,280,000	23,902
	Food allowance for staff for long day field trip	month					2	122,000	244,000	199
	Communication/Visibility cost (t-shirts, tarpaulin, stickers etc.)	lump sum	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,449	-	-	6,100,000	4,980
	Community coordination meeting/banner, bill board, pamphlets etc. for entitlement information	location/lump sum	50	25,000	1,250,000	1,020	-	-	612,500	500
	Establish and operationalize complaint handling	location/lump sum	6	50,000	300,000	245	-	-	1,500,000	1,224



Office Utilities	month	9	122,000	1,098,000	896	9	1,500,000	13,500,000	11,020
Office Supplies	month	9	200,000	1,800,000	1,469	13	632,000	8,216,000	6,707
Office rent/services	month					9	1,500,000	13,500,000	11,020
Cell phone - prepaid card	month	9	300,000	2,700,000	2,204	13	75,640	983,320	803
Internet service	month	9	60,000	540,000	441	9	144,000	1,296,000	1,058
Postage	month	9	60,000	540,000	441	9	60,000	540,000	441
Communication Cost (captured above)									
<u>Coordination</u>									
Staff Meetings, representation & refreshment	month	18	200,000	3,600,000	2,939	13	450,000	5,850,000	4,776
<u>Other</u>									
Bank charges	month	9	200,000	1,800,000	1,469	13	3,285,000	42,705,000	34,861
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>					<b>102,953</b>			<b>382,612,320</b>	<b>312,337</b>
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>									
Audit of ACT appeal	time	1	24,000,000	24,000,000	19,592	1	24,000,000	24,000,000	19,592
Monitoring cost	time	1	12,000,000	12,000,000	9,796	1	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,204
ACT appeal evaluation	lump sum	0	0	-	-	-	-	26,600,000	21,714
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>					<b>29,388</b>			<b>53,300,000</b>	<b>43,510</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>					1,902,965			<b>3,913,760,820</b>	<b>3,194,907</b>
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%					57,089			117,412,825	95,847
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>					<b>1,960,054</b>			<b>4,031,173,645</b>	<b>3,290,754</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>									<b>(1,257,508)</b>
<b>EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD</b>									
Budget rate		1,225							
<b>PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date</b>									
<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>			<u>Actual cost USD</u>	<u>Disposition</u>					
Computers and accessories- 5 sets			3,755						
Office furniture- 8 sets			2,390						
<b>Total -</b>			<b>6,145</b>						

**CHRISTIAN AID  
REVISED BUDGET**

<b>INCOME</b>			<b>Appeal Budget Currency</b>	<b>Appeal Budget USD</b>
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>			<b>as of 25.3.2015</b>	<b>as of 23.3.2015</b>
<b>Payment Notification</b>	<b>Currency Code</b>			
29/07/2014	Disciples of Christ, USA	P436		11,975
31/07/2014	Primate's WRDF Canada	P436	CDN	10,000
13/08/2014	Wider Church Ministries	P436		5,000
14/08/2014	All We Can	P436	GBP	12,500
19/08/2014	Church of Sweden	P436	SEK	50,000
19/08/2014	Church of Sweden	P436	SEK	1,000,000
22/08/2014	Anglican B. Mis.Australia	P539		4,600
26/08/2014	Episcopal Relief & Devel.	P472		9,701
03/09/2014	Primate's WRDF Canada	P472	CDN	10,000
25/09/2014	Norwegian Church Aid	P539	NOK	300,000
25/09/2014	Norwegian Church Aid	P539		1,508
16/10/2014	Anglican Oversea Aid	P559		90,500
16/10/2014	United Church of Canada	P559		11,334
26/11/2014	Episcopal Relief & Devel.	P715	CHF	9,407
19/12/2014	ICCO & Kerk in Actie	P738	EUR	30,000
19/12/2014	Christian W.Ser.N.Zealand	P51	NZ\$	2,750
				<b>421,874</b>
<b>Currently being transferred from ACT secretariat</b>				
	ICCO & Kerk in Actie €217,219		EUR	217,219
				<b>693,158</b>

<b>BUDGET and EXPENDITURE</b>						<b>Actual</b>	<b>No. of REVIS ED Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost REVISED USD</b>	<b>Appeal REVISED USD</b>
<b>Type of Budget</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>No. of Original</b>	<b>Unit Cost Original USD</b>	<b>Appeal Budget USD</b>	<b>Expenditure USD</b>				
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>									
Food security (REACH)	Food kit	7,556	36.00	272,031.94	82,800	4,496	46.00	206,826.94	
Water, sanitation & hygiene (REACH)	Health & Hygiene kit	1,315	32.26	42,438.00	7,097	953	37.10	35,341.00	
Non-food items (REACH)	NFI kit	840	106.26	89,302.50	21,258	557	122.20	68,044.50	
Winterization & Summarisation (REACH)	Seasonally Appropriate NFIs	465	133.80	62,235.00	17,394	530	277.90	147,287.00	
Cash Assistance (\$400) (REACH)	USD	60	248.94	14,936.40	0	210	400.00	84,000.00	
Cash Assistance	USD	150	249.00	37,350.00	0	200	210.00	42,000.00	





(21USD*10days)(REACH)					
Food security (REACH)	food kit				
Water, sanitation & hygiene (REACH)	health and hygiene kit				
Non-food items (REACH)	NFI kit				
Cash Assistance (RestrictedPartner)	21USD		1,200	21.00	25,200.00
Cash Assistance (RestrictedPartner)	42USD		500	42.00	21,000.00
Air Coolers & Woven Plastic Mats (Restricted Partner-Phase1)	Unit				
Woven Plastic Mats (Restricted Partner-Phase1)	3*4m				
Gas Cylinders (Restricted Partner-Phase2)	Cylinder				
Gas Cookers (Restricted Partner-Phase2)	Gas Cooker				
Hygiene Kits (without baby diapers)(RESTRICTED Partner)	kit				
Baby Diapers (RESTRICTED Partner)	x40Pieces				
Underwear (Men) (RESTRICTED Partner)	set of 2				
Underwear (Women) (RESTRICTED Partner)	set of 2				
Underwear (Children) (RESTRICTED Partner)	set of 2				
					<b>564,493.84</b>

0
0
0
26,208
21,798
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
<b>176,555</b>

6,250	46.00	287,500.00
800	37.00	29,600.00
650	122.00	79,300.00
1,200	21.00	25,200.00
500	42.00	21,000.00
200	200.00	40,000.00
300	25.00	7,500.00
800	25.00	20,000.00
200	35.00	7,000.00
667	18.50	12,333.33
333	5.50	1,833.33
1,333	4.00	5,333.33
1,333	5.00	6,666.67
1,333	3.50	4,666.67
<b>1,131,432.77</b>		

**Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)**

Project Manager (REACH) 100%	Monthly salary	4.5	2,000	9,000.00
Team Leader (REACH) 100%	Monthly salary	4.5	1,543	6,945.39
Logistics officer (REACH) 100%	Monthly salary	4.5	1,800	8,100.00
Field monitoring officer (REACH) x 4 100%	Monthly salary	18.0	1,100	19,800.00
Distribution database controller (REACH) 100%	Monthly salary	4.5	1,137	5,115.69
Reporting Officer (REACH) 50%	Monthly salary	2.3	1,500	3,375.00
Security Personnel (RestrictedPartner) 100%	Daily rate	20.0	30	600.00
Project Manager (RestrictedPartner) 100%	Monthly salary	2.0	400	800.00

7,200
5,556
6,480
15,840
4,093
2,700
480
640

8.50	2,000.00	17,000.00
8.50	1,543.42	13,119.07
8.50	1,800.00	15,300.00
50.00	1,100.00	55,000.00
8.50	1,136.82	9,662.97
4.25	1,500.00	6,375.00
20.00	30.00	600.00
2.00	400.00	800.00

Volunteer stipends (RestrictedPartner)	Daily rate		50.0	20	1,000.00	800	50.00	20.00	1,000.00
Project Manager (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of4Months					0	1.20	500.00	600.00
Project Assistant (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of4Months					0	1.20	450.00	540.00
Project Accountant (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of4Months					0	1.20	400.00	480.00
Project Operators (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of4Months					0	15.00	40.00	600.00
Security Personnel (closed storage) (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Person/Month					0	2.00	400.00	800.00
Security Personnel (uncovered storage) (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Person/Month					0	4.00	400.00	1,600.00
Non-skilled workers (IDPS to support @ distributions-Phase1) (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	6pplX10days					0	60.00	30.00	1,800.00
Non-skilled workers (IDPS to support @ distributions-Phase2) (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	6pplX20days					0	120.00	30.00	3,600.00
Project Manager (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of2months					0	0.20	500.00	100.00
Project Assistant (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of2months					0	0.20	450.00	90.00
Project Accountant (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of2months					0	0.20	400.00	80.00
Project Operators (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Part time/Day					0	3.33	30.00	100.00
Security Personnel (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Personal/Month					0	0.67	500.00	333.33
Non-skilled workers (IDPS to support @ distributions)(RESTRICTED PARTNER)	8pplX15days					0	40.00	25.00	1,000.00
<b>54,736.08</b>						<b>43,789</b>	<b>130,580.37</b>		

**TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**

**Transport (of relief materials)**

Rental of Vehicles staff cars (REACH)	car		0.8	1,286	964.64	772	18.75	1,286.19	24,116.06
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	Rental of Vehicles distribution trucks (REACH)	rental day	48.0	199	9,559.20	7,647	83.56	199.15	16,640.09
	Staff car rental (RestrictedPartner)	rental day	10.0	40	400.00	320	10.00	40.00	400.00
	Car rental for RESTRICTED Partner Staff (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Car				0	25.00	120.00	3,000.00
	Fuel for Car for RESTRICTED Partner Staff (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	30%of4Months				0	1.20	120.00	144.00
	Car rental for RESTRICTED Partner Staff	Days				0	3.33	50.00	166.67
	Fuel for Car for RESTRICTED Partner Staff	30%of2months				0	0.20	120.00	24.00
	Fuel and driver costs (REACH)	car	6.8	66	448.07	478	10.75	66.38	713.59
	Transportation of direct items (Phase1)(RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Truck				0	4.00	400.00	1,600.00
	Transportation of direct items (Phase2)(RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Truck				0	8.00	250.00	2,000.00
	Transportation of direct items to storage unit (RESTRICTED)	Truck				0	1.00	300.00	300.00
	Transportation of underwear & hygiene kits to distribution area (RESTRICTED)	Truck				0	3.33	200.00	666.67
<b>Warehousing</b>									
	Storage costs (REACH)	lump sum	0.75	500	375.00	300	1.75	500.00	875
	Rental for Storage area (closed)(RESTRICTED Partner)	Month				0	1.00	750.00	750
	Rental for Storage area (uncovered)(RESTRICTED Partner)	Month				0	1.00	500.00	500
	Rental for Storage area (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Month				0	0.33	700.00	233
<b>Handling</b>									
	Loading and unloading at distributions (REACH)	Distributions	60.0	33	1,991.40	1,593	95.56	33.19	3,171.64
	Non-skilled workers (IDPS to support @ distributions) Cash Assistance (REACH/Livelihoods)	150USD				0	332.00	150.00	49,800.00
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					<b>13,738.31</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>105,101.04</b>		

CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)

Laptop (REACH)	laptop		1.0	664	663.84
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	Satellite phone		1.0	920	919.92

531
736

1.00	663.84	663.84
1.00	919.92	919.92

**TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS**

**1,583.76**

**1,267**

**1,583.76**

**TOTAL DIRECT COST**

**634,551.98**

**232,721**

**1,368,698**

**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**

Staff salaries

REACH Senior Programme Manager	Monthly salary		6.8	125	843.75
REACH Finance Manager	Monthly salary		6.8	100	675.00
REACH Administration Manager	Monthly salary		6.8	100	675.00
Emergency Programme Consultant (CA) 15%	Monthly salary		9.0	420	3,780.00
Emergency Programme N.Consultant (CA) 15%	Monthly salary				
Emergency Programme Officer (CA) 10%	Monthly salary		9.0	406	3,654.00
Emergency Programme Manager (CA) 5%	Monthly salary		9.0	277	2,493.00
Emergency Programme Support Officer (CA) 10%	Monthly salary				

675
540
540
3,024
0
2,923
1,994
0

10.75	125.00	1,343.75
10.75	100.00	1,075.00
10.75	100.00	1,075.00
13.00	420.00	5,460.00
4.00	420.00	1,680.00
13.00	406.00	5,278.00
13.00	277.00	3,601.00
6.00	260.00	1,560.00

Office Operations

Visibility signs for trucks (REACH)	signs		2.3	76	171.77
Visibility stickers (REACH)	sticker		8,527.9	1	11,256.85
Office stationery (REACH)	stationery		0.8	249	186.71
Office stationery (Restricted Partner)	stationery		0.3	200	50.00
Office rent (Restricted Partner)	rent		0.3	2,000	500.00
Generator fuel (Restricted Partner)	fuel		0.3	1,000	250.00
Project signs (Restricted Partner)	signs		36.0	10	360.00
Office stationery (Restricted Partner)	30%of4Months				
Office rent (Restricted Partner)	30%of4Months				
Generator fuel (Restricted)	30%of4Months				

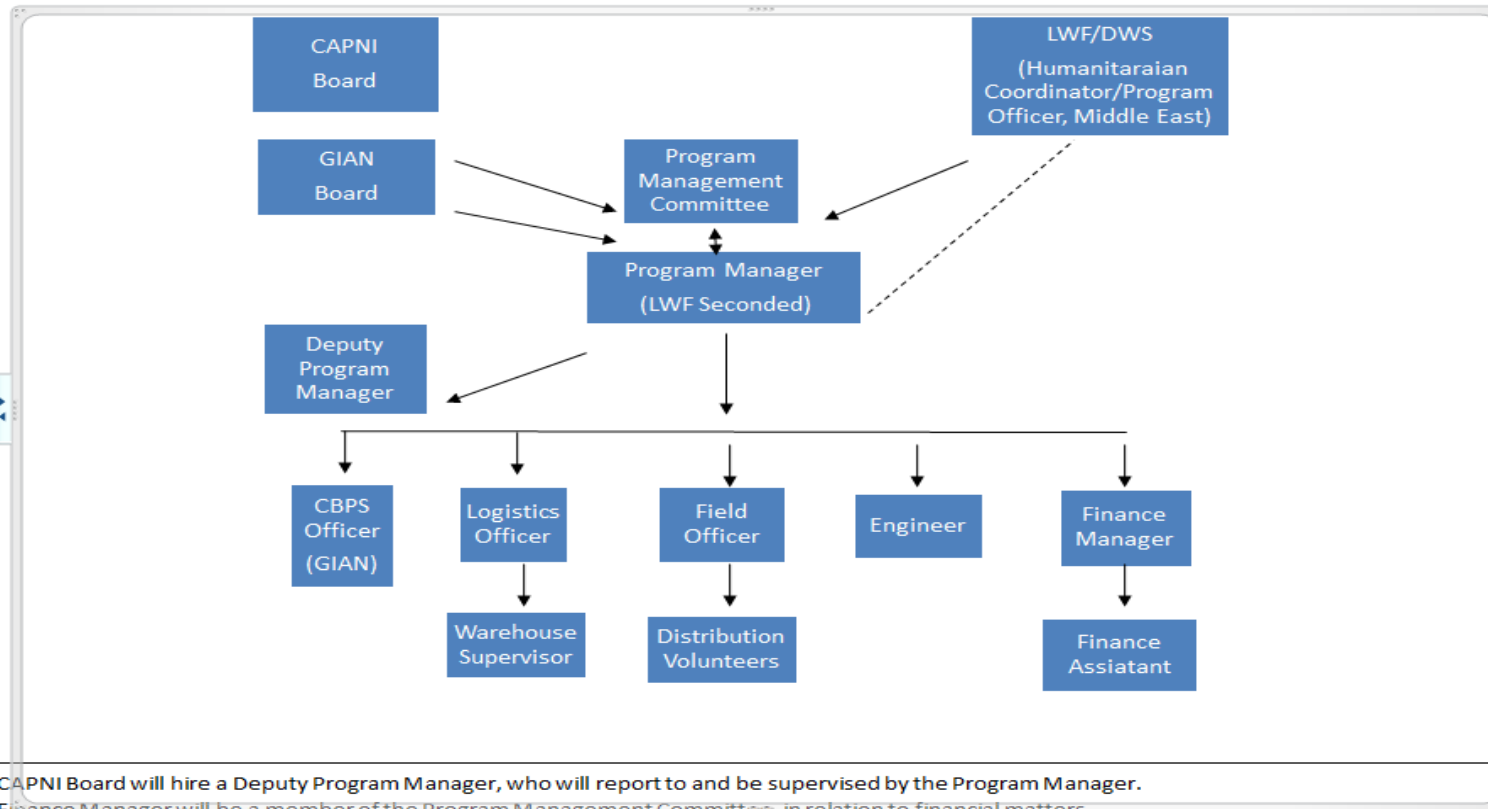
137
9,005
149
40
400
200
288
0
0
0

4.57	76.34	348.87
15,14 2.04	1.32	19,987.49
1.19	248.94	296.24
0.25	200.00	50.00
0.25	2,000.00	500.00
0.25	1,000.00	250.00
36.00	10.00	360.00
1.20	100.00	120.00
1.20	1,000.00	1,200.00
1.20	500.00	600.00

	Partner)								
	Project signs (Restricted Partner)	Flexes of 6M2				0	14.00	60.00	840.00
	Office stationery (Restricted Partner)	30%of2months				0	0.20	100.00	20.00
	Office rent (Restricted Partner)	30%of2months				0	0.20	1,000.00	200.00
	Generator fuel (Restricted Partner)	30%of2months				0	0.20	700.00	140.00
	Project Signs & Flexes (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Flexes of 6M2				0	4.00	60.00	240.00
	Printed bags for distributed items/kits (RESTRICTED PARTNER)	Bags				0	1,666.67	0.28	458.33
<b>Communications</b>									
	Phone (REACH)	Phone charge	6.8	332	2,240.46	1,792	10.75	331.92	3,568.14
	Internet (REACH)	internet	0.8	116	87.13	70	1.19	116.17	138.24
	Internet (Restricted Partner)	internet	0.3	120	30.00	24	1.45	120.00	174.00
	Mobile phones (Restricted Partner)	phone charge	11.0	10	110.00	88	41.00	10.00	410.00
	Internet Connection (Restricted Partner)	30%of4Months				0	0.20	60.00	12.00
	Mobile Phone Charges (Restricted Partner)	card				0	6.67	10.00	66.67
<b>Other</b>									
	Bank Charge (REACH)	bank charge	0.75	996	746.82	597	1.50	995.76	1,493.64
	Bank Charge (Restricted Partner)	bank charge	1.0	310	310.00	248	1.92	310.00	596.15
	Bank Charges (Restricted Partner)	bank charge				0	0.31	130.00	40.00
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>					<b>28,420.48</b>	<b>22,736</b>	<b>53,182.53</b>		
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>									
	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1.0	4,000	4,000.00	0	1.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	1.0	6,000	6,000.00	0	1.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
	ACT Appeal Evaluation	Estimate				0			21,714.00
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>					<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,714</b>		
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>					<b>672,972.47</b>	<b>255,457</b>	<b>1,453,594.48</b>		
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>					<b>20,189.17</b>	<b>7,664</b>	<b>43,608</b>		

<b>BUDGET PLUS ICF FEE</b>	<u>693,161.64</u>	<u>263,121</u>	<u>1,497,202</u>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>	<u>3.86</u>		<u>804,045</u>
<b>EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD</b>	1.00		

**Appendix 3: LWF project management structure**



- CAPNI Board will hire a Deputy Program Manager, who will report to and be supervised by the Program Manager.
- Finance Manager will be a member of the Program Management Committee, in relation to financial matters.
- Program Manager and CAPNI Board representative will be the mandatory signatories in financial matters.
- All other Implementing Partners (IPs) will have to follow and comply with the above shown structures on matters relating to funding, program implementation and reporting.