Sixty percent of humanitarian operations in Iraq are in financial trouble and will shut-down or be curtailed unless funding is received in the next few weeks. The impact of this will be catastrophic for hundreds of thousands of people at extreme risk. This document presents fast-track priorities which cannot be postponed or ignored. Ninety percent of the funds being requested will support internally displaced persons, whose life-saving and protection needs are enormous, and likely to grow. Humanitarian partners are appealing for help at a time when Iraq is highly vulnerable and when support for the humanitarian operation will make a decisive difference in the direction of the country.
COUNTRYWIDE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND CLUSTER COVERAGE

Iraq: Humanitarian Coverage (as of 15 January 2015)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 10 February 2015  Source: OCHA and Clusters  Feedback: iraqinfo@un.org@un.org unocha.org iraq.humanitarianresponse.info  www.reliefweb.int

Source: OCHA/Clusters
THE CRISIS

The humanitarian operation in Iraq has been and remains a positive force, helping millions to survive and buffering against the consequences of the ISIL insurgency

1. The humanitarian crisis in Iraq has been one of the most rapidly unfolding in the world. The number of people requiring life-saving assistance in Iraq last year doubled, and then doubled again. Three massive waves of displacement, starting in January 2014, have put millions of displaced people, refugees and host families at high, and in some cases, extreme risk. The impact on Iraqi infrastructure, political life and social cohesion cannot be under-estimated. Unless addressed, the crisis has the potential to distort efforts at national reconciliation and undermine the country’s capacity to uphold human rights and rule of law in the face of a brutal insurgency, criticized globally for its shocking human rights violations. Actors across the Middle East worry that a failure to deal with Iraq’s humanitarian emergency may result in further internal fragmentation and contribute to deepening regional instability. Addressing the crisis quickly, in a smart targeted way over the course of the next year, has emerged as a collective international responsibility in one of the most volatile regions in the world.

2. The pace, scale, scope and intensity of the 2014 crisis has taken many partners by surprise, forcing agencies to scale-up at a rate difficult to achieve under ideal conditions, let alone those present in Iraq. The timeline of the crisis is telling. Between January and March 2014, over 350,000 additional people were displaced as a result of insecurity in Anbar Governorate, the majority from Falluja and Ramadi. In June and July, the caseload doubled when an additional 500,000 fled ISIL-impacted areas, including Mosul within Ninewa Governorate. Weeks later, a staggering 800,000 additional people were displaced, particularly from Sinjar, bringing the total number of people at extreme risk to over 1.8 million by the end of September. In addition, tens of thousands of refugees fled the fighting in Kobane in Syria to seek safety in Iraq. By early 2015, more than 2.25 million people had been displaced within the previous one-year period.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT SINCE 2014
The capacity of partners to respond to the dramatic increase in highly vulnerable people has been contingent on donor funding

3. Mobilizing adequate funding has been a major worry for partners and counterparts. In February 2014 as part of a global humanitarian launch, partners issued a USD 104 million Strategic Response Plan for Iraq focused on support for displaced persons and refugees. In response to the first wave of displacement, the Plan was revised upwards to USD 312 million. In a timely and generous action, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stepped forward with a contribution of USD 500 million, allowing agencies to rapidly scale-up delivery. In October, when virtually all frontline partners were overwhelmed responding to the third wave of mass displacement, the Plan was revised a second time to USD 2.2 billion.

4. Reaction to the Strategic Response Plan has been mixed. Although major efforts have been made to mobilize resources, only 37 percent of the Response Plan and 35 percent of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), which covers the needs of refugees, have been funded. Spread across ten clusters, partners have used the resources generated through the two Plans to reach close to two million people with some form of humanitarian assistance. The impact has been significant. More than a million and a half people have received life-saving food assistance. Tens of thousands have been housed safely in camps. Families who fled their homes leaving most, if not all of their assets behind, have received household items and cash grants. Many highly vulnerable households have been helped to grow food and earn income. Mobile clinics have reached thousands and sanitation and potable water have been provided and distributed to people in camps and make-shift shelters. Women and girls who have been victimized have received support and legal assistance, helping them to cope with their trauma.

5. Despite the massive scaling achieved by partners, clusters have not had the resources to fully address the crisis. The education cluster, a key pillar for children, has received only 10 percent of required funding for a projected caseload of 500,000. The water and sanitation cluster, essential for health and dignity, has received 25 percent for a caseload of 3.5 million. The health cluster has received 30 percent; the protection cluster, one of the most important for helping to ensure that people are safe, the same. Particularly worrying, the cluster for camp management has received only two percent, prolonging sub-standard conditions in a number of displaced camps. The cluster that promotes social cohesion and helps households to secure assets and earn income has received 14 percent, a situation that unless addressed, will contribute to a prolongation of the emergency. A number of core pipelines are in trouble. The food pipeline will break in mid-May unless funding is received before March. The essential medicines pipeline at the end of March.

STATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING (AS OF 15 FEBRUARY 2015)
THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Although more than 15 percent of the population is impacted by the crisis, partners, because of constraints, are realistically able to reach half this number.

6. Of the five million people currently impacted by the crisis, humanitarian partners aim to reach 2.25 million displaced persons and 235,000 refugees. A further 1.5 million people in host communities and 1.7 million persons in non-host communities under the control of opposition armed groups are also in need of humanitarian assistance but are unlikely to receive it from partners unless access improves and funding increases. In projecting forward, partners estimate that the number of people impacted by the crisis may reach seven million by the end of 2015, with caseloads rising the highest in Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din Governorates.

Displaced persons are facing very difficult conditions

7. Of the many people displaced in recent months, the poor, particularly those without relatives and friends in safe havens, have been hit hardest. With few assets, and unless housed in camps, many displaced have no choice but to live in abandoned buildings and make-shift shelters, completely dependent on assistance to survive. Those who have been taken in have tended to be initially better-off; within months, however, their vulnerabilities have increased, often dramatically, as have those of the host families protecting them. With the exception of the few well-off displaced, virtually all households have been selling whatever assets they have, impoverishing them further. Unaccompanied children, the elderly, women-headed households and the disabled have been particularly vulnerable. The situation of women and girls is alarming. Thousands have been traumatized, the victims of abductions, forced marriage, and gender-based and sexual violence. Children have been callously targeted, recruited at gunpoint into militia and armed groups and separated from their homes and communities. Facing overwhelming circumstances, many families have been forced into impossible decisions; already, exploitation, trafficking and criminal activities are on the rise, with deeply troubling implications for personal dignity and social cohesion.

The impact of the humanitarian crisis extends beyond populations to institutions, systems and political processes

8. Government leadership and financing have been essential in addressing the crisis. Across the country, authorities have coordinated operations and provided generous direct support for the displaced. Support programmes have been funded through the national and Governorate budgets. Families have been welcomed, services extended, camps built and kerosene and cash distributed. In communities with large influxes, however, the institutions responsible for law and order, service delivery and public goods have sometimes struggled to deal with the size and scope of the crisis. Hit by a 40 percent drop in oil revenue and forced to mount costly operations to repel the ISIL insurgency, the government is facing a massive fiscal gap in 2015 that will be nearly impossible to cover. Already, there are instances where schools have been unable to pay teachers and local administrations forced to delay or cut-back basic services. The stress on the social compact, particularly while major efforts are under way to promote national reconciliation, is extremely worrying.

The humanitarian operation has faced constraints

9. Humanitarian partners have worked to complement and support the Government. Their ability to do so however, has been affected by a number of constraints and risks, many beyond their control. Partners point to under and delayed funding as major reasons for inadequate and uneven caseload coverage across clusters. Partners have also faced severely limited access to areas controlled by ISIL, where hundreds of thousands of
highly vulnerable people are estimated to be in need of assistance. The unpredictable nature of the crisis has been particularly challenging; the fact that the majority of displaced have been forced to live in abandoned buildings and make-shift shelters has made it difficult to provide coordinated packages and assistance. Administrative delays, limited flight options, and the evacuation of international personnel from Baghdad have negatively impacted programme delivery in recent months.

*With funding running out and worried that steps have to be taken now to start preparing for the likelihood of massive new displacements, partners are seeking fast-tracked support for urgent priorities*

10. **The priorities presented in this document have been identified by each cluster, discussed with counterparts and endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team.** Covering a five-month timeframe, they are absolute and urgent and have been stripped of non-essential activities. In order to be better prepared to respond to future displacement and returns, a logistics framework with a dedicated air service, integrated operations room and common storage and transport capabilities is included as a key priority. The purpose of the new hub is to synchronize the pre-positioning and delivery of pipeline supplies in areas where mass movements are expected. Aware of the need to focus the operation, reach additional people in need and prepare for a likely deterioration in conditions, partners are already working on a new Strategic Response Plan to be launched in April 2015, in the expectation that funding for the Plan will come on line by June and July. The new Plan will present a strategy for coordinated, principled humanitarian action, based on integrated, standardized assessments, and will include a comprehensive contingency plan covering the whole of Iraq.
The cluster has identified 2.8 million people in need of food assistance, including an estimated 500,000 people in inaccessible areas, based on Rapid Food Security Assessments conducted in areas where access is possible and WFP’s mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring (mVAM) system in inaccessible areas. The cluster is currently supporting over two million people who were displaced in 2014. The overall cluster target caseload includes displaced persons, conflicted-affected people, host communities and recent returnees. Cluster partners plan to reach 2.3 million people across the country, including continued food assistance coverage and support to newly displaced persons. The cluster is focusing on:

1. **providing** food to highly at-risk people through the WFP pipeline for an additional month and a half; to do this, the following partner requires:
   - WFP: USD 45 million

2. **providing** agricultural inputs for displaced farming households through the FAO emergency pipeline; to do this, the following partner requires:
   - FAO: USD 3.7 million
Shelter and Non-Food Cluster (Shelter and NFI)

Cluster Lead Agency: UNHCR
Co-coordinators: UNHCR, NRC
Contact information: Andrei Kazakov (kazakov@unhcr.org) and Gerhardt Tauscher (coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS (USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>960,000</td>
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<td>for shelter needs</td>
<td>for shelter support</td>
<td>for NFI support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 M</td>
<td>1.1 M</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>for NFI needs</td>
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The cluster has identified an estimated 1.1 million people in need of cluster support, of which the cluster aims to target 960,000 people for shelter support and 1.1 million people for non-food items support in 2015, based on information from the Displacement Tracking Matrix. To date the cluster has supported over one million people with some form of NFI assistance, and 177,000 people with shelter assistance. The caseload includes displaced people in formal camps, ad hoc centres, informal settlements, public buildings, unfinished and abandoned buildings, and those staying with host families. With the required priority funding cluster partners plan to reach 298,500 people during the next five months, focusing on:

1. **constructing** three new IDP camps in Kirkuk, Baghdad and Sulaymaniyah; to do this, the following partner requires:
   - UNHCR: USD 15.5 million

2. **distributing** kits of non-food items to newly displaced persons; to do this, the following partners require:
   - NRC: USD 1.05 million
   - CRS: USD 500,000
   - People in Need: USD 450,000
   - IOM: USD 1 million
   - UNHCR: USD 7 million

3. **providing** shelter for displaced persons living outside camps; to do this, the following partners require:
   - NRC: USD 950,000
   - ACTED: USD 1.05 million
   - CARITAS: USD 700,000
   - CRS: USD 1.1 million
   - PIN: USD 450,000
   - UN-HABITAT: USD 1 million
   - IOM: USD 850,000
   - UNHCR: USD 1.4 million

**NEEDS**

**COVERAGE (THOSE REACHED)**

TOTAL NUMBER: 960,210 INDIVIDUALS

TOTAL NUMBER: 177,504 INDIVIDUALS
The cluster identifies a total of 3.2 million in need of health support, of whom the cluster is targeting 1 million people, based on the WHO standard Rapid Assessment tool and information provided by the Ministry of Health. The caseload includes displaced persons, conflict-affected people and host communities across all 18 Governorates, with the majority of people being in the north. With the required priority funding cluster partners plan to continue to essential assistance and reach an additional 450,000 people during the next three months, focusing on:

1. **providing** essential medicines to front-line health centres and cluster partners through the WHO and partner pipelines; to do this, the following partners require:
   - WHO: USD 3,100,000
   - UNICEF: USD 1,000,000
   - UNFPA: USD 200,000
   - MEDAIR: USD 130,000
   - EMERGENCY-ITALIA: USD 250,000
   - PU-AMI: USD 360,000
   - IMC: USD 210,000
   - JHASI: USD 50,000
   - KSMA: USD 270,000
   - MDM: USD 300,000
   - IOM: USD 230,000
   - HEEVIE: USD 75,000
   - WHITE HANDS for DEVELOPMENT: USD 30,000

2. **providing** vaccines to front-line health centres and cluster partner through the UNICEF pipeline; to do this, the following partner requires:
   - UNICEF: USD 1 million

3. **supporting** front-line health facilities to provide health services for vulnerable populations; to do this, the following partners require:
   - WHO: USD 6,200,000
   - UNICEF: USD 1,480,000
   - UNFPA: USD 400,000
   - MED AIR: USD 300,000
   - EMERGENCY-ITALIA: USD 510,000
   - PU-AMI: USD 1,040,000
   - IMC: USD 570,000
   - JHASI: USD 120,000
   - KSMA: USD 580,000
   - MDM: USD 600,000
   - IOM: USD 400,000
   - HEEVIE: USD 125,000
   - WHITE HANDS for DEVELOPMENT: USD 70,000
The cluster identifies a total of 2 million people in need of WASH support, of whom the cluster is targeting 1.07 million, based on REACH assessments and surveys in 27 camps and seven host communities. The caseload includes displaced persons in camps and non-camp settlements. With the required priority funding cluster partners will continue ongoing critical assistance to 656,000 people and plan to reach more than 55,000 additional people during the next five months, focusing on:

1. **providing** essential minimum WASH assistance including safe drinking water, sanitation interventions and hygiene promotion and kits to highly vulnerable people; to do this, the following partners require:
   - ACF: USD 2 million
   - ACTED: USD 1.4 million
   - DRC: USD 1.07 million
   - NRC: USD 1 million
   - PU AMI: USD 1.4 million
   - IRC: USD 830,000

2. **providing** water and sanitation facilities in three new camps; to do this, the following partners require:
   - UNICEF: USD 6 million
Protection Cluster

Cluster Lead Agency: UNHCR
Cluster Co-Coordinators: UNHCR, DRC
Cluster Coordinator contact information: Christine Matthews (matthews@unhcr.org)

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED: 2.2 M
PEOPLE TARGETED: 1.2 M
PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS (USD): 9.4 M

The cluster has identified more than two million people in need of protection support, of whom the cluster is targeting 1.2 million, based on population movement tracking, continuous protection monitoring and rapid assessments. The caseload includes displaced persons and affected-communities, and most particularly women and children, whose safety and dignity is at risk. With the required priority funding cluster partners plan to continue ongoing essential support for 600,000 people and to reach an estimated 600,000 additional people through some form of protection support, throughout the country during the next five months, focusing on:

1. **providing** protection assistance including legal services and integrated support through outreach centres; to do this, the following partner requires: UNHCR: USD 2.3 million

2. **providing** direct cash assistance to highly vulnerable people; to do this, the following partners require:
   - DRC: USD 900,000
   - IRC: USD 900,000

3. **providing** assistance to unregistered or undocumented displaced persons who are excluded from public services and are at high risk of detention; to do this, the following partner requires: UNHCR: USD 1.2 million

4. **providing** support and services to women, girls, men and boys exposed to sexual and gender based violence; to do this, the following partners require:
   - UNFPA: USD 1,037,400
   - UNHCR: USD 400,000
   - IRC: USD 362,900

5. **providing** protective spaces, psychosocial support and overall protection for victims of grave child rights violations, exploitation and abuse, and other forms of violence against children; to do this, the following partner require: UNICEF: USD 1.8 million

6. **providing** mine risk education, particularly for spontaneous returnees and civilians living in newly accessible areas; to do this, the following partner requires: MAG:USD 545,000
Education Cluster

Cluster Lead Agency: UNICEF
Cluster Co-Coordinators: UNICEF, Save the Children
Cluster Co-Coordinators contact information: Yeshi Haile (yhaile@unicef.org) Goril Tormen (goril.tormen@reddbarna.no)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS (USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>472,000</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>2.5 M</td>
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</table>

The cluster has identified a total of 472,000 displaced children in need of education support, of whom the cluster is targeting 157,000 children based on information provided through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) system, multi-cluster assessment and government data. With the required priority funding cluster partners will continue ongoing critical education assistance to 11,000 children and aim to reach an additional 46,000 children during the next five months, focusing on:

1. **providing** alternative education for children out of school; to do this, the following partners require:
   - NRC: USD 500,000
   - INTERSOS: USD 678,000
   - UNICEF: USD 1,222,940

2. **helping** teachers provide appropriate guidance and psychosocial support to traumatized children; to do this, the following partner requires:
   - UNICEF: USD 99,060

![Map showing needs and coverage](image-url)
The cluster has identified 920,000 displaced persons in need of CCCM assistance, of whom the cluster is targeting 324,000 people, based on regular monitoring of camps and spontaneous settlements. The current caseload includes 213,000 internally displaced persons in 25 formal camps across Iraq, the majority in Kurdish Region in Iraq (KR-I). It also includes 15,000 IDPs in collective centres, 61,000 in informal settlements or collective shelters, 225,000 living in public buildings and 374,500 living in unfinished or abandoned buildings. There are also 608,000 IDPs are staying with host families and 666,000 are renting accommodation. With the required priority funding cluster partners will continue essential activities and reach more than 100,000 IDPs currently living in spontaneous settlements but who are expected to relocate to 10 newly established camps, and will be focusing on:

1. **providing** direct support to camp managers to help improve the functioning of camps and settlements; to do this, the following partners require:
   - ACTED: USD 900,000
   - DRC: USD 900,000
2. **mapping** and assessing conditions in camps so that assistance packages can be targeted; to do this, the following partners require:
   - ACTED-REACH Initiative: USD 500,000
   - IOM: USD 250,000
The cluster has identified 800,000 people in need of SCSL support, based on community mapping, key informants, and Multi Sector and Multi Cluster Needs Assessments. The caseload includes communities hosting large influxes of displaced persons and communities where social tensions are rising. Priority is given to households in extreme poverty and women-headed households and families supporting disabled and elderly persons. With the required priority funding cluster partners plan to reach more than 95,000 during the next five months and will be focusing on:

1. **helping** to generate income for households in communities with high unemployment and social tensions; to do this, the following partners require:
   - Relief International: USD 300,000
   - ACTED: USD 300,000
   - UN WOMEN: USD 300,000
   - UNDP: USD 400,000
   - Mercy Corps: USD 400,000
   - DRC: USD 300,000

2. **helping** to rebuild assets for households in extremely vulnerable circumstances
   - IOM: USD 300,000

---

**NEEDS**

**COVERAGE (THOSE REACHED)**

**TOTAL NUMBER : 800,000 INDIVIDUALS**

**TOTAL NUMBER : 23,253 INDIVIDUALS**
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) clusters

Cluster Lead Agency: WFP  
Cluster Coordinators contact information:  
Logistics - Tania Regan (tania.regan@wfp.org)  
ETC - John Bursa (john.bursa@wfp.org)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9 M</td>
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</table>

The logistics and ETC cluster currently provides direct support to 60 humanitarian organisations in Iraq. The decision to establish an integrated humanitarian logistics framework is based on reviews of the current operation which have identified gaps in the framework as major impediments to mounting an effective rapid response to mass displacements and returns. Cluster partners plan to expand the network to cover as many operational areas as possible during the next five months and will be focusing on:

1. **establishing** an integrated humanitarian operations hub in Erbil to facilitate the synchronized pre-positioning and dispatch of core emergency pipelines  
2. **providing** technical support to the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Cell (JCMC) in Baghdad  
3. **establishing** a dedicated humanitarian air service (UNHAS)  
4. **expanding** and coordinating emergency storage and emergency transport facilities  
5. **standing-up** emergency airlift capacity in support of operations in inaccessible areas  
6. **expanding** emergency telecommunication and data services in support to humanitarian organisations  

To do these, the following partner requires:  
WFP: USD 9 million
Refugee Multi-Sector

Lead agency: UNHCR
Refugee Coordinator: Neill Wright
Contact information: Josef Merkx (merkx@unhcr.org)

The refugee caseload of 234,000 is based on Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) for in-camp and off-camp refugees. The majority of the current caseload is living in Dahuk and Erbil. The Multi-Sector approach for the refugee programme is implemented by 10 UN agencies and 28 NGOs and covers nine sectors including: protection, food, education, health, shelter, core relief items, WASH, livelihood and camp coordination and camp management. Led by UNHCR, refugee response partners plan to continue supporting the 235,000 people caseload of refugees in the next five months and will be focusing on:

1. **providing** essential support for refugees in-camp and off-camp; to do this, the following partner requires:
   UNHCR: USD 9.5 million
## Annex 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Total Cluster requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Partner Requirements by Cluster Priorities</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>48,700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>33,000,000</td>
<td>Priority 1 2 Cluster partner UNHCR NRC CRS PIN IOM UNHCR NRC ACTED CARITAS CRS PIN UNHABITAT IOM UNHCR Required funding USD 15,500,000 1,050,000 500,000 450,000 1,000,000 7,000,000 950,000 1,800,000 700,000 1,100,000 450,000 1,000,000 850,000 650,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>Priority 1 2 3 Cluster partner WHO UNICEF UNFPA MEDAIR EMERGENCY ITALIA PU-AMI IMC JHASI KSMA MDM IOM HEEVIE WHITE HANDS UNICEF Required funding USD 3,100,000 1,000,000 200,000 130,000 250,000 360,000 210,000 50,000 270,000 300,000 230,000 75,000 30,000 1,000,000</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
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<td>Priority 1 2 3 4 5 Cluster partner UNHCR DRC IRC UNHCR UNFPA UNHCR IRC UNICEF MAG Required funding USD 2,300,000 900,000 900,000 1,200,000 1,037,400 400,000 362,900 1,800,000 545,000</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
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<td>CCCM</td>
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<td>Social Cohesion and Sustainable Livelihoods</td>
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<td>Refugee Multi- Sector</td>
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