Summary Overview

- This Allocation Strategy is issued by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), in consultation with the Clusters and Advisory Board (AB), to set the IHF funding priorities for the 1st Standard Allocation 2018.
- A total amount of up to US$ 34.55 million is available for this allocation. This allocation strategy paper outlines the allocation priorities and rationale for the prioritization.
- This allocation paper also provides strategic direction and a timeline for the allocation process.
- The HC in discussion with the AB has set the Allocation priorities as follows;
  - Activities supporting highly vulnerable populations in return areas
  - Activities supporting principled returns (protection, the JCMC centres/Community Recourse Centres (CRCs), etc.)
  - Activities to maintain the camp services for the remaining IDPs

Allocation strategy and rationale

Situation Overview

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is entering a new phase. Combat operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have ended and hundreds of thousands of displaced people are returning to their homes and communities.

Retaken areas are being cleared of explosive hazards and major efforts are underway to restore electricity, water and sewage grids, re-establish the Government’s social protection floor, jump-start local economies and open schools and health centres. Displacement camps are being consolidated and modalities are being put in place to ensure that many of the highly vulnerable families who are currently receiving assistance from humanitarian partners will be covered under the Government’s new Poverty Reduction Strategy.

As many as two million displaced Iraqis are likely to return to their homes during 2018, although many vulnerable families are unable to return without assistance. Families living in camps and substandard accommodation are highly vulnerable and host communities throughout the country, most particularly in the Kurdistan Region, are facing widespread unemployment and deteriorating public services.

During 2018, and beyond, protection problems are likely to impact millions of people as families and communities grapple with post-conflict realities. Retaliation against people associated with ISIL and sectarian-related violence are problems in sensitive areas. Families without civil documentation are struggling to access the Government’s social protection floor. Hundreds of thousands of people who have been brutalized by violence, including women and children, require specialized support and services.

Humanitarian partners estimate that 8.7 million people across Iraq will require some form of humanitarian assistance. Nearly 80 per cent of the people requiring assistance are concentrated in Ninewa, Kirkuk and Anbar governorates. Needs are also concentrated in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates in Iraq’s Kurdistan Region which together host 30 per cent of all displaced people and nearly all Syrian refugees in Iraq.

Of the 8.7 million people who require humanitarian assistance, 4.3 million are female and 4.1 million are children. In addition to displaced and host families, some 250,000 Syrian refugees are expected to remain in Iraq and will require continuing assistance.
**Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**

In 2018, it is expected that the humanitarian operation will contract significantly. Rather than allowing this contraction to evolve haphazardly, the process will be managed in conjunction with the Government’s High Level Advisory Team and Crisis Management Cell, supported by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) in Baghdad and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in Erbil.

As camps are consolidated and closed, humanitarians will work to ensure that families are able to choose whether to remain where they are, return to their homes or to resettle. High priority is given to helping vulnerable families access the Government’s social protection floor and every effort will be made to ensure services continue to be provided in camps and areas with a high concentration of at-risk populations.

Humanitarian partners will try to reach 3.4 million people through the Humanitarian Response Plan. The number represents the aggregate, rather than the absolute number of people who will require some form of assistance. The Humanitarian Response Plan will target high priority groups. Partners will aim to reach:

- 1.5 million displaced people in camps, temporary, formal and informal settlements
- 340,000 vulnerable people who need assistance to return home
- 1.25 million highly vulnerable people not adequately covered by social protection systems
- 300,000 people who are newly displaced or face secondary displacement

**Humanitarian Response Plan Objectives**

During 2018, humanitarian partners are committed to ensuring that highly vulnerable Iraqis in the hardest-hit areas receive the protection and support they require, and are entitled to under international humanitarian law. On the basis of assessed needs, and working in close cooperation with national authorities, the partners represented in the Humanitarian Response Plan have identified the following Objectives for the HRP.

1. Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families living in camps and sub-standard accommodation by providing services and assistance packages
2. Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families who are willing to return to their homes, but are unable to do so without assistance by providing packages at their place of displacement and when they return home
3. Reaching as many newly displaced and currently accessible families as possible by securing safe access and providing sequenced emergency packages
4. Supporting highly vulnerable people inadequately covered under the social protection floor by providing assistance packages and facilitating access to services
5. Supporting people brutalized by violence to cope and recover by providing specialized assistance and protection

**Allocation Priorities**

To support the needs of the most vulnerable communities and meet the HRP objectives described above, the HC in consultation with the AB has agreed to allocate up to US$ 34.55 million to support humanitarian partners to implement projects in the following three priority areas:

1. Activities supporting highly vulnerable populations in return areas
2. Activities supporting principled returns (protection, the CRC, etc.)
3. Activities to maintain the camp services for the remaining IDPs

**PRIORITY 1.**

Given the number of IDPs that are currently willing to return and the presence of other affected populations already in areas of return that require assistance, under priority 1 of this allocation, partners will support highly vulnerable populations in return areas, including and in particular returnees. Such support will need to be coordinated with the work under the RRP pillars of promoting sustainable returns, decentralising basic services and supporting survivors.
The HRP aims to provide assistance to 350,000 returnees who are willing to return but lack the means to do so through the establishment of JCMC-led Community Resource Centres (CRCs) and the provision of a Basic Return Package (BRP). The ICCG estimates that BRPs will only be delivered in quarter three or four of 2018, after they have been identified and in conjunction with the sequenced camp life cycle (camp consolidation and closure). Therefore, depending on the project implementation period, partners may submit projects to provide BRPs to these returnees in quarters three and four. Partners should consult Clusters on the provision of BRPs.

PRIORITY 2.
Given the centrality of Protection in the return process, partners implementing activities under priority 2, must be committed to working at all levels to support the Government’s policy of safe, dignified and voluntary returns, in line with the framework for principled returns adopted by the HCT (see annex 2).

PRIORITY 3.
Partners implementing activities under priority 3, must support the “Camp Consolidation Strategy” which defines a structured approach to sequenced camp life cycle management. Humanitarian actors need to contribute to camp life cycle management, that enables further protection and mitigation of the recurrence of “evictions”. The approach outlines four steps; (1) Camp prioritization, (2) Camp consolidation, (3) Camp phase out and (4) Camp closure. It is based on a comprehensive beneficiary intention survey undertaken by REACH http://www.reach-initiative.org/tag/iraq. Activities under this priority must therefore target camps that have been scheduled to stay open (see annex 3 – camp consolidation matrix), however where a camp is scheduled to close Partners should support families with their intended choice either to return, to relocate to other camps or local integration.

Within the above framework, the HFU has therefore agreed with Clusters at the ICCG for them to prioritise only the most critical elements of the 2018 HRP in relation to theses priorities. Individual Cluster priorities and funding requirements for this allocation are detailed in the Cluster pages below and agreed at the ICCG.

Cluster Priorities
Based on assessments undertaken to support the development of the HRP, the Clusters have identified the following needs and interventions as critical priorities for this allocation. Details of prioritised activities and locations can be found in Annex 1 – Summary of Cluster priorities.

Protection
IDPs in camps and non-camp settings are subject to forced evictions/returns to their areas of origin where they face ongoing insecurity, lack of basic services, HLP damage/destruction, tribal disputes and explosive hazard contamination, and often end up re-displaced. Consequently, return movements must be monitored to ensure that they are voluntary, safe, informed and sustainable. In addition, the most vulnerable IDPs require support to return home, including linking them to specialized protection assistance in areas of origin, including legal assistance on civil documentation, social protection, detention, HLP issues, child protection and GBV case management and psycho-social support.

The Cluster will prioritize protection monitoring and assessments to inform advocacy and programmatic response, emergency case management and information dissemination (CwC) to enable IDPs to make informed decisions about return to their areas of origin. Because many civil directorates are still inaccessible to displaced persons, the provision of legal assistance, will also be a key protection intervention. Further, the GBV and Child Protection sub Clusters have prioritized the provision of comprehensive GBV services, as well as full case management services to the most vulnerable children and families in the place of displacement. Whilst the Mine Action sub Cluster will undertake survey and clearance of explosive hazards and conduct explosive hazard risk awareness raising interventions

As existing camps are targeted for consolidation and/or closure, projects under this allocation should ensure protection monitoring/assessments and ongoing provision of life-saving protection services in transit and destination camps. Further IDPs in protracted displacement who continue to suffer from conflict-related distress will be provided with structured and sustained psycho-social support.
Health

As per the strategy outlined in the HRP 2018 and being in line with the Allocation strategy, the main focus of the Cluster will be to target returnees at the end-stage of the return, i.e., at their home locations, with a minor service (nutrition supplement to children) provided within the Basic Returns Package. In addition, and in parallel with this, service-provision needs to be continued in the existing IDP camps for as long as they will remain open and populated. Therefore, the main needs at this stage are:

I. Continuation of services in IDP camps
II. Support to returnees at the point of returns – through short-term support to static and mobile health facilities

Both these needs require the provision of an essential package of Primary Health Care services including treatment of common diseases, vaccination, ensuring availability of essential medicines, reproductive health and monitoring and control of communicable disease outbreaks. This last is especially important at this time of the year, since the cholera season will begin soon, which will require adequate water and sanitation facilities, in addition to surveillance and early warning/response mechanisms being actively in place.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Overall WASH needs in Iraq remain high, with 16 per cent of the national population estimated to require assistance in 2018. An estimated 317,625 people expected to remain in several IDP camps will be expected to be in need some level of WASH support, this includes IDPs from Mosul, Hawiga, Telafar and Anbar and old IDPs from 2014 displacement. The water and sanitation facilities in the existing(non-consolidated) camps remain in poor conditions and will require significant upgrade and rehabilitation good standards and improve coverage for the remaining displaced/ vulnerable individuals in the camps.

WASH Cluster will support the return of IDPs through restoration and rehabilitation to damaged water infrastructure and other key WASH assets in areas of return. Further WASH projects will focus on improving the quality of WASH services while reducing the burden of operation and maintenance cost, with a view to handing over systems and facilities to communities or local authorities where appropriate. In addition, there are concerns of a re-current Cholera outbreak in early 2018 as the temperatures rise again. To mitigate any potential outbreak of cholera, the WASH cluster will support cholera preparedness and response actions in IDP camps in close coordination with Health cluster.

Food Security

In line with the FSC strategic objectives outlined in the 2018 HRP, the FSC partners should focus on the continuation of assistance to displaced populations in camps and sub-standard accommodation, support to returning populations and vulnerable households not covered by the food based social protection systems. Priority will be given to projects that support the following:

I. Returning populations in Bashiqa township/area where according to local authorities 60% of the urban population and 80% of the rural populations have returned. These returning populations are often returning to agriculturally rich and active areas with no tools, seeds, support, access to credit/rehabilitation schemes. If these fragile and recovering livelihoods are not supported there is a risk that returnees will adopt negative coping strategies to remain in their area of origin.

II. Off camp response to vulnerable households in Western Anbar following the previous year’s military campaigns and subsequent displacements. Approximately 3,000 households have recently been assessed to be in need of support (food and livelihood) due to lack of purchasing power, declining market access and availability, and generic coping strategies.

III. Off camp response to vulnerable households in Hawija district and East Shirqat following the previous year’s military campaigns and subsequent displacements. Approximately 3,500 households have recently been assessed to be in need of support (Food and livelihood) due to destruction of local markets, availability of livelihood opportunities, low purchasing power and difficulties accessing and finding available food sources.
Shelter and Non-Food Items

To date more than 2.4 million Iraqis are displaced across the country. Those that do not have any resource but relying on humanitarian assistance are living in camps. Lack of adequate housing in their areas of origin hinders a fast and durable return process. At the same time 3.3 million people have returned to their areas of origin, and often resort in living in their houses that have been damaged by the fighting, looted or burned. The Cluster furthermore assessed significant needs in areas of returns, particularly in underserved and recently retaken areas, namely Tal Afar (Ninewa), Hawija (Kirkuk) and West Anbar (Anbar) as well as Diyala.

The key Cluster priority in this Allocation is therefore the continued provision of shelter and NFI support for IDPs in those camps continuing to host IDPs who cannot return back to their areas of origin. Not all IDP camps have been consistently and predictably supported with basic NFI assistance, hence a further prioritization focusses on the lack of dedicated NFI partners in some large camps not yet planned for closure. It is vital that existing gaps (such as mattresses and Basic NFIs) for the current camp population be covered, and a pipeline for expected newcomers in the next 3 months for basic NFIs to be secured.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

As existing camps are targeted for consolidation and/or closure as part of the Camp Consolidation Strategy, there is a need to ensure ongoing provision of life-saving CCCM services in transit and destination camps. IDPs in protracted displacement continue to suffer given poor conditions, and if not addressed some of the consequences for alarmingly large numbers of people are increasing health and psychosocial trauma, harassment, sexual exploitation, stigmatization and forced return.

At the same time, many vulnerable individuals, require support to return home in a durable manner, including linking them to specialized protection assistance and services in affected areas. To ensure affected populations are provided with organised services and real-time information regarding government and partner services, the Community Resource Centres (CRCs) will establish an inter-governmental and humanitarian and recovery/stabilization platform at the community level to support the return and recovery process. CCCM Cluster projects will implement activities under priority 2 supporting principled returns as such, the following priorities have been established, and priority 3, supporting highly vulnerable returnees:

I. Provision of camp management services for transitional camps and those that will remain open, in line with the Camp Consolidation Strategy;

II. Support well-informed planning and implementation of the sequenced camp life cycle through effective information management, in line with the Camp Consolidation Strategy;

III. Support sustainable returns by linking individuals not covered by the government’s social protection floor to specialized protection assistance and services in affected areas;

IV. Support Mobile Response Teams to identify IDP populations and needs priorities in informal settlements, working at all levels to support safe, dignified and voluntary returns.

Education

Over 3.2 million children aged between 3-18 have been affected by the conflict in Iraq. The closures of some camps is already putting pressure on education services. Key gaps created by this situation will have negative consequences regarding access to education for the 100,000 conflict affected children who are likely to remain in areas of displacement. One such consequence will be the closure of schools/learning spaces. Closure of schools or learning sites will ultimately create a huge protection concern for children and expose them to negative coping mechanisms.

The Education Cluster will prioritize activities under priority 3 and to a small extent under priority 1. which focus on the needs of children and young people in camps and the highly vulnerable in return areas. A stronger focus will be placed on continuity and improvement of the quality of interventions for vulnerable groups of children. Projects will focus on sustaining services where there are potential gaps, including on continued access to safe and secure learning environments and improved quality of what children and youth learn. Integration with Child Protection will be key.
Emergency Livelihoods

For Emergency Livelihoods, the number of people in need is estimated to be 2.14 million. Cluster partners will respond to the urgent livelihoods needs of displaced people who are intending to return. Access to livelihoods is the most pressing issue for both IDP’s and returnees as stated in the Integrated Location Assessment II (IOM). These targeted populations require emergency livelihoods support to acquire basic needs – food and non-food items, health care, shelter to facilitate returns.

Several IDP camps are expected to close in the coming months, putting many IDP’s on the path to return to their areas of origin. Cluster partners will empower returning IDP’s and strengthen their transition from assisted aid to resilience in order to avoid second displacement by addressing lack of urgent livelihoods by;

I. Cash for Work (CfW) interventions that will provide immediate cash provision into highly vulnerable communities facing severe hardship, while contributing to provision of much needed services and public needs. CfW interventions will rehabilitate public infrastructure facilities simultaneously providing jobs and urgently needed cash, and increase access to vital public services.

II. Emergency recovery of lost productive livelihood assets will be provided to restore self-sufficiency of people in need in terms of income. Asset recovery interventions for returnees have a positive effect on increasing the income of beneficiaries, and stimulating markets in highly returnee areas.

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

Needs and gaps identified by the CWG within the 2018 HRP are those of vulnerable people living in out of camps; highly vulnerable people who are unable to return unless helped; people who may be newly or secondarily displaced throughout the year; and, highly vulnerable people who are not covered by the Government’ social protection floor. An estimated of 2.2 million people are in need of MPCA in 2018. Multipurpose cash is provided to people that have been assessed against socio-economic vulnerability criteria based on a standardized household assessment. The provision of MPCA supports vulnerable conflict-affected households to meet urgent basic needs without relying on harmful coping strategies or slipping further into socio-economic vulnerability.

According to the Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA), one third of conflict affected households spent more than 75 per cent of their monthly budgets on food, implying that they face severe economic constraints in meeting basic food needs. The majority of households surveyed by the CFSVA frequently employed coping strategies that indicate stress and crisis situations. These strategies included buying food on credit, spending savings and reducing non-food expenses. High rates of unemployment contribute to vulnerable families’ inability to meet their basic household needs. 76 per cent of assessed households in 2017 report that they do not have access to any type of employment and approximately 90 per cent of those households took on debt to meet their critical needs.

The Cash Working Group partners will target conflicted affected socioeconomically vulnerable households in areas of return to ensure that vulnerable households meet their urgent basic needs and won’t be pushed to be displaced again or return to camps to access food and services through the provision of multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and in lining with the first priority of the allocation (Activities supporting highly vulnerable returnees). Also, the Cash Working Group will refer vulnerable households to key services like livelihood programmes, legal assistance programmes protection actors, and social protection mechanisms ensures that appropriate long-term support is accessible to the most vulnerable families.

Coordination and Common Services

The sector will support some 175 humanitarian actors through coordination, information management and access facilitation interventions across Iraq. While the Iraqi conflict de-escalation is expected in 2018, it is anticipated that flares in violence will lead to comparatively small waves of displacement throughout 2018. With returns expected to dominate the humanitarian response in 2018, focus areas include Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Diyala. In this context, the following priorities have been identified;

I. Raise awareness on explosive hazards contamination: Explosive Hazards (EH) continue to impact on safety of IDPs, returnees, and host communities who lack sufficient or any information about contaminated areas and risks. Women and children are particularly at risk. EH also pose a constant threat to the safety of humanitarian actors’ and aid delivery in affected areas. Access to comprehensive information on EH and other security hazards will improve strategic and operational decision-making processes on, among the rest, returns.
II. Enhance two-way communication and accountability between partners and beneficiaries: Since 2015 the Iraq Call Centre (ICC) has handled more than 120,000 calls and the need for this service remains, with the rising number of returnees in relatively underserviced areas. The hotline will continue to enable people in need to reach out to and have their problems promptly channeled to relevant responders, while fostering transparency and accountability.

III. Support quality coordinated assessments: To support principled returns, through an area-based multisector approach, community resource centres (CRCs) are being established by the JCMC. There is therefore a need to undertake additional area based approach (ABA) assessments designed to provide deeper, more comprehensive needs and gaps analysis to be used by actors to operate these CRCs, and design a response which is geographically targeted, inclusive, and inter-sectoral in its programming.

Logistics

Based on needs and gaps identified by the humanitarian community, the Logistics Cluster aims to facilitate access to timely and reliable logistics services, thus enhancing the ability of the humanitarian community to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the humanitarian supply chain. The strategy in 2017 was to cater for a rapid and unpredictable ‘push’ configuration of supply chain requiring a significant number (18) of storage facilities. Cargo was pushed through in large quantities, determined by displacement patterns and camp capacities, with the expectation that demand will be high.

In 2018, the demand has become more stable and organisations have an increased ability to forecast and plan, as well as increased capacities. Therefore, for this allocation, the Logistics Cluster will implement a change in supply chain configuration to a ‘pull’ model, whereby stocks will be maintained at a central level and dispatched only as required. This will reduce the need for heavily managed warehouse services at the end delivery points (reducing to 6 common storage facilities in key locations), and increase cost efficiency.

The Cluster aim is to provide services and conduct activities that improve efficiency and cost effectiveness of the humanitarian supply chain. To allow humanitarian partners to continue responding to the direct needs of those remaining in camps, while the voluntary returns process is ongoing.

Rapid Response Mechanism

RRM estimates that some 350,000 vulnerable individuals will require some form of support as they repatriate to their areas of origin. The RRM aims to provide immediate emergency supplies to at risk families helping to minimize vulnerabilities during returns by providing a special return emergency package to people travelling long distances or those who are stranded at checkpoints or in hard to reach areas. Under this Allocation RRM aims to reach some 30,000 individuals (6,000 families) under this category, to cover the financial gap to procure and distribute emergency kits to the most vulnerable returnees.

Further, it is estimated that 1.5 million displaced people currently residing in camps and in-formal settlements may not be able to return to their homes owing to continuing insecurity, political uncertainty and lack of availability of services. RRM estimates that around 210,000 individuals, will require RRM assistance in order to ensure timely support to meet basic humanitarian needs such as food, water, hygiene and dignity kits. Under this allocation, RRM aims to deliver life-saving assistance to these highly vulnerable families in and out of camps by providing emergency packages to around 30,000 individuals (6,000 families) during inter-camp movements and camp consolidations, including support to vulnerable individuals who require short-term assistance multiple times.
Prioritization of Projects

In line with discussions at the last advisory board meeting and “Grand Bargain” commitments made at the World Humanitarian summit, the HC endorsed increased funding to national NGOs, providing that they meet the fiduciary requirements of the IHF Operational Manual (currently being revised). To this end, where operationally practical, projects submitted by national NGOs will be prioritised under this allocation.

The prioritization of project proposals is made in accordance with the programmatic framework and focus described in the Revised CBPF Operational Manual and on the basis of, the following criteria and criteria as outlined in the Strategic Scorecard (see annex 4).

✓ Protection Mainstreaming: incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid.

✓ Access: accessibility and/or physical presence to areas of operation; the location of the project is clearly identified

✓ Strategic relevance: clear linkage to the 2018 HRP strategic and Cluster objectives, compliance with the terms of this allocation strategy, and alignment with Cluster activities described in Annex 1.

✓ Needs-based: the needs are well explained and documented and beneficiaries are clearly described

✓ Appropriateness: the activities are adequate to respond to the identified needs

✓ Technical soundness and cost effectiveness: the proposal meets technical requirements to implement the planned activities; and the budget is fair, proportionate in relation to the context

✓ Risk management: assumptions and risks are comprehensively and clearly spelled out, along with risk management strategies

✓ Monitoring: a realistic monitoring and reporting strategy is developed in the proposal

Project Proposal Preparation and Submission

Proposal Preparation

1. All project proposals should be submitted via Grant Management System (GMS) by Saturday 4th March 00:00 (Midnight - Iraq time). Any submission after this date will not be accepted. GMS registration is obligatory for all eligible partners prior to the project proposal submission with due diligence component approved. GMS is a web-based platform that supports the management of the entire grant life cycle for the HF. https://cbpf.unocha.org/

2. Once you complete your registration on the GMS, please login to CBPF GMS Support portal and read instructions on how to submit a project proposal. http://gms.unocha.org/content/partner

3. Project proposals should be prepared in line with the objectives of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan and the priorities of this Allocation Paper. This needs to be supported by clear log frames with outcomes, outputs, SMART indicators and detailed activities. (Please refer to Annex 8 of the Global Guidelines for a sample Project Proposal Template).

4. Organisations should consult with relevant cluster coordinators during the project proposal preparation phase. Multi Cluster Projects are encouraged and partners should submit no more than three proposals for this allocation.

Budget Preparation

5. All project proposals must have a detailed budget outlining all the project related expenditures under relevant budget lines. Please refer to Operational Manual Annex 13 Project Budget Template for further details.

6. Budget proposals must reflect the correct and fair budget breakdown of the planned costs and clearly outline units, quantities and percentages. When budget lines contain costs of multiple items greater than US$10,000, a budget breakdown should be included in the GMS BOQ tool, listing item, unit, quantity, cost (per unit and total cost).
7. Provide a budget narrative (as an essential component of the budget) that clearly explains the object and the rationale of any budget line. For example, shared costs, large/expensive assets, and costs/equipment required to support the regular operation of the implementing partner, are clear cases where the provision of details will be necessary in the budget narrative.

8. Project proposals with that do not meet the above requirements or with missing financial and budgeting information will not make it to the strategic review stage and project proposal will be eliminated.

9. For further guidance on budgeting (eligible and ineligible costs, direct or indirect costs) please also refer to the Revised Operational Handbook for CBPFs pages 39-44.

Start date and eligibility of expenditure

10. The HFU will liaise with the implementing partner to determine the start date of the project. The earliest possible start date of the project is the date of signature of the grant agreement by the partner. The agreed upon start date will be included in the grant agreement. If the signature of the grant agreement occurs after the agreed upon start date, the date of the signature of the grant agreement takes precedence. The HC can then sign the grant agreement.

11. Upon signature by the HC, the HFU notifies the partner that the project has been approved, and sends the agreement for counter signature. Once the partner has countersigned, the agreement will be sent to OCHA for Executive Officer Approval. Eligibility of expenditures will be determined by the date of implementing partner’s signature of the grant agreement.

Contacts and Complaints Mechanism

All correspondence regarding the Iraq Humanitarian Fund should be sent to ihpf@un.org. Complaints from stakeholders regarding the IHF allocation process should be sent to feedback-ihpf@un.org. The OCHA Head of Office will receive, address and refer any critical issues to the HC for decision-making.
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<td>Feedback on Allocation Strategy</td>
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## Annex 1 – Summary of Cluster Priorities Proposed for Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Priority</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Recommended activities</th>
<th>Budget</th>
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</table>
| General Protection & HLP                                                        | MAXIMUM 2-3 locations per project from the list below:                  | • Deployment of protection mobile teams  
• Conduct HH and community level assessments  
• Monitor returns and camp consolidation process  
• Service mapping and referral pathways, refer cases identified to other service providers  
• Receive referrals from protection monitoring teams and case management partners  
• Provide case management and required services  
• Provide timely and reliable information on services available, rights and obligations                                                                 | $546,000|
| Protection monitoring and assessments to inform advocacy and programmatic response, emergency case management and information dissemination (CwC) | Priority 1/1HF: Sinjar, Sinune, Rabea, Zummar, Out-of-camp locations in Ninewa except for Mosul city, particularly Telafar, Baaj, Badoush, Shura, Qayyara, Nimrud, Hatra, Tuz (SAD); An, Raw, Hadiitha and Qaim districts (Kaisan check point, Ubaidy sub district, Rumana sub district (Anbar) | $637,000 + $364,000 (HLP) |
|                                                                                 | Priority 2/1HF: Sulaibain Beg sub-district of Tuz (SAD) |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | Priority 3/1HF: Jeddah, Haj Ali, IDP camps in Erbil, particularly Khaber, Hasansham camps and Debaga |                                                                 |         |
| Provision of legal assistance: civil documentation, family law, detention, HLP   | MAXIMUM 2-3 locations per project from the list below:                  | • Community Liaison (including explosive hazard risk education capability)  
• Non-technical survey  
• Clearance of explosive hazards  
• Share information on explosive hazard contamination with authorities                                                                 | $1,274,000|
|                                                                                 | Priority 1/1HF: Sinune, Sinjar, Rabea, Wana, Tuz (SAD); An, Raw, Hadiitha and Qaim districts (Kaisan check point) Qaim, Ubaidy sub district, Rumana sub district (Anbar). Out-of-camp locations in Ninewa, particularly Telafar, Baaj, Badoush, Shura, Qayyara, Nimrud, Hatra |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | Priority 2/2HF: Sulaibain Beg sub-district of Tuz (SAD) |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | Priority 3/3HF: Camps in Dohuk, particularly Khatke, Shariya, Chamishko, MamRashan, Darkar, Jeddah, Haj Ali, Airstrip |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | For HLP: Ninewa - East and West Mosul, Anbar - Ramadi |                                                                 |         |
| Mine Action                                                                      | MAXIMUM 2-3 (Minimum 1) of the following per project from the list below: | • Provide Psychological First Aid and Psycho-social support  
• Provide GBV Case management  
• Provide mentoring and coaching for GBV service providers  
• Integrate GBV services in RH services  
• Conduct safety audits to mitigate GBV risks  
• Provide continued required PSS services  
• Advocacy on social cohesion for communities & GBV survivors  
• Establish/train male networks & camp/community groups  
• Establish/Strength discuss adolescent girl’s programs  
• Enhance community participation in GBV prevention/response  
• Conduc GBV Safety audits                                                                 | $910,000|
|                                                                                 | Priority 1/1HF: Anbar, Salahadin, Tel Afar, Sinjar, Ninewah (Mosul), Kirkuk (Hawija), (or priority location with critical needs determined in partnership with Sub-Cluster and Directorate for Mine Action) |                                                                 |         |
| Strengthening and providing emergency GBV services                               |                                                                 |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | MAXIMUM 2-3 locations per project from the list below:                  |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | Priority 1/1HF: Hawija – Kirkuk, Mosul (Telafar –Mosul city) Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi, Rutba), Salah al-Din (Tikrit, Bajji) |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | Priority 3/3HF: Ninewa (Jadad camp, Airstrip camp, Salamiyah camp, Haj Ali camp, HAA camp), Anbar (HTC camp, Khaldiya camp), Salah al-Din (Shahama camp, Karama camp) |                                                                 |         |
| Protracted psychological challenges for GBV survivors and limited community support |                                                                 |                                                                 |         |
| GBV                                                                              | MAXIMUM 2-3 locations per project from the list below:                  | • Provide full case management services  
• Mentoring and coaching of front line case workers  
• Community based approach including community-led awareness raising, programs for parents and community led activities to prevent and respond to CP issues                                                                 | $910,000|
|                                                                                 | Priority 1/1HF: West Anbar |                                                                 |         |
| Full case management services in the place of displacement and returns complimented by community approach to Child Protection | Priority 1/3HF: Ninewa camps (Qayarah Airstrip camp, Haj Ali camp, HAA 2 camp) |                                                                 | $455,000|
|                                                                                 | Priority 1/1HF: West Anbar |                                                                 |         |
| Child Protection                                                                  |                                                                 |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | Priority 3/1HF: Ninewa camps (Qayarah Airstrip camp, Haj Ali camp, HAA 2 camp) | • Provide structured psychosocial support activities integrated in learning centres or community centres.  
• Community based approach to include community-led awareness raising, programs for parents and community based PSS                                                                 | $455,000|
<p>| Psychosocial support/ integrated in learning space or community centres complimented by community approach to Child Protection | Priority 3/1HF: Ninewa camps (Qayarah Airstrip camp, Haj Ali camp, HAA 2 camp) |                                                                 |         |
|                                                                                 | Priority 1/1HF: West Anbar |                                                                 |         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CCM</strong></th>
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</table>
| **Provision of Camp Management Services for transit camps and those that will remain open** | • Transit camps and those that will remain open (specific location TBD) | • Monitoring service delivery at site level  
• Implementing emergency sites improvement  
• CCM information management to identify needs and gaps in camps  
• Ensuring CCM coordination structures are maintained | $500,500 |
| **Work at all levels to support safe, dignified and voluntary returns** | • Locations to be determined through the CRC Steering Committee | • Support the establishment or expansion of the CRC mechanism  
• Ensuring appropriate liaison between CCM service providers, local authorities and other partners  
• Facilitating regular information regarding the returns process;  
• Supporting and a safe and dignified returns process;  
• Encouraging durable solutions to displacement, as well as minimising the risk of secondary displacement  
• Coordinate and implement intention surveys with relevant partners and clusters to ensure the intentions of populations are understood and supported  
• Provide information on camps conditions as they stay open or close | $273,000 |
| **Support sequenced life cycle management and safe, dignified & voluntary returns** | • As needed | • Collect and disseminate information on vulnerable IDP & returnees  
• Facilitate the provision of assistance and partners’ first-line response by making available complete information on village profiles in terms of demographics, GPS coordinates, Mukhtar contacts, etc.  
• Identification of needs to enable the undertaking of maintenance and risk mitigation, and contribute to sustainable returns. | $182,000 |
| **Mobile Response Teams to identify IDP populations and needs priorities in informal settlements, working at all levels to support safe, dignified and voluntary returns.** | • Nationwide as needed | • Recruitment of volunteer teachers  
• Payment of incentives including transportation for volunteer teachers  
• Capacity building, training, mentoring and coaching to volunteer teachers in partnership with DoE | $136,500 |
| **Provision of teaching personnel in camps and non -camp locations.** | Mosul/ Ninewa: South Mosul- Haj Ali, Qayyarah Airstrip, HAA2, Salamiya camp.  
Nimrod camp, Khazir M1 camp, Debaga 1 and 2 camps.  
Anbar: Western Anbar.  
Kirkuk: Hawija- Hawija sector 1, Hawija sector 2, Al-Zaab (Al-Abassi).  
Sulimaniyah: Center of Sully and Halabja, Garmyan | • Catch up classes  
• Basic literacy and numeracy classes  
• Support the provision of learning materials  
• Provision of Psychosocial Support to at risk children  
• Providing essential life-skills including hygiene and health promotion, mine risk awareness and referral pathways for Child protection | $682,500 |
Nimrod camp, Khazir M1 camp, Debaga 1 and 2 camps.  
Anbar: Western Anbar.  
Kirkuk: Hawija- Hawija sector 1, Hawija sector 2, Al-Zaab (Al-Abassi).  
Sulimaniyah: Center of Sully and Halabja, Garmyan | • Provision of basic NFI (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, etc.) for camp residents who have not been assisted yet.  
• Provision of basic NFI kits for newcomers that will move into camps over the next three months. | $1,592,500 |
| **Coverage of current gaps and future newcomers in the “transition camps” which have not had a dedicated NFI partner for the last 6-9 months** | IDP Camps in:  
**Ninewa:** Jedda and Qayyarah Airstrip  
SAD: Basateen  
**Anbar:** Kilo 18 | • Provision of Sealing-Off Kits.  
• Provision of emergency shelter repairs for extremely vulnerable families in order to support durable returns for the most vulnerable families residing in category 2 war-damaged houses.  
• Provision of transitional shelter for vulnerable returnees in their area of origin in category 3 and 4 war-damaged houses. | $3,185,000 |
| **Emergency shelter repairs and transitional shelter solutions for extremely vulnerable returnees in underserved areas.** | Ninewa: Zumar, Rabia, Wana (village info available)  
Diyala, Khanakin, Jalawala, Jomila Village  
**Anbar:** West Anbar, Al Qaim city, Al-Obaid; Al-Rumanah  
Kirkuk: Hawija | • Provision of basic NFI (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, etc.) for camp residents who have not been assisted yet.  
• Provision of basic NFI kits for newcomers that will move into camps over the next three months. | $1,820,000 |
| Logs | Common storage services | District/central: Erbil, Baghdad, Tikrit  
Sub district/field: Hamam Al ‘Alil, Tikrit | • Common storage services, warehouse, handling and reporting. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEALTH | Ninewah: Haj Ali, Qayara, Sallamiya, West Mosul, Hamdaniya, Telafar, Sinjar/Sinoni, Hammam Al Alil, Tikraif  
Anbar: Ana, Kilo 18, Rawa, Al Qaim  
Erbil: Dibaga Khazer/Hasansham  
Sulaimaniyah: Tazade  
Kirkuk: Hawija district Daquq, Nazrawa camps  
Salah al—Din: Shahama and Karama camps; Baji  
Dohuk: 4 IDP camps (Kebirto 1&2, Sharia, Mamrashan) | • Treatment of common diseases including NCDs  
• Immunizing children against vaccine-preventable diseases  
• Reproductive health services to girls and women of child-bearing age  
• Monitoring & early detection and management of alerts/outbreaks  
• Screening and management of malnutrition cases  
• Clinical assessment and treatment of mental health cases  
• Maintenance of an uninterrupted supply of medicines and kits  
• Water quality monitoring - Vector and rodent control |
| | Ninewah: West Mosul, Talafar, Sinjar/Sinoni  
Anbar: Ana  
Erbil: Hasansham U2  
Salah al—Din: Shirqat  
Kirkuk: Shirqat | Specialized services in the following areas:  
• Obstetrics  
• Gynaecology  
• Paediatrics  
• Internal Medicine  
• Emergency Care  
• Diagnostic Laboratory & Imaging Services  
• Subspecialties such as ENT and Dental Services  
• Basic Surgical Procedures  
• Medical waste management |
Dohuk: 4 IDP camps |
| WASH | Ninewa, Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al din, Kirkuk, Diyala | • Referring complicated cases (emergency and non-emergency) to the nearest available and functional secondary facilities. |
| | Ninewa, Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al din, Kirkuk, Diyala | • Operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services.  
• Providing cost effective durable, water treatment units and water supply networks to exit from water trucking;  
• Installing solar water pumps and water storage tanks.  
• Ensuring water quality through regular monitoring  
• Durable solutions for solid waste & wastewater management.  
• Decommissioning WASH facilities in closed camps for re-use  
• Strengthening Community based hygiene promotion and introduce best practices for water conservation.  
• Strengthening technical capacities of WASH actors  
• Expanding market-based approaches to hygiene.  
• Emergency supply of safe drinking water  
• Emergency distribution of water supply items  
• Ensuring water quality (chlorination, household water treatment etc.)  
• Emergency desludging, solid waste management/garbage collection and disposal in agreement with relevant municipal authorities.  
• Emergency distribution of sanitation supplies and installation of emergency equipment (mobile latrines, etc.).  
• Emergency distribution of hygiene items  
• Development and disseminating key hygiene messages |
| | Ninewa, Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al din, Kirkuk, Diyala | • IDP camps in Ninewa, Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al din, Kirkuk, Diyala |
| | Ninewa, Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al din, Kirkuk, Diyala | • Restoration of basic services in areas of return to support highly vulnerable IDPs returning to places of origin and support Cholera preparedness and response actions by providing safe and accessible emergency water and sanitation services and support good hygiene practices |
| | Ninewa, Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al din, Kirkuk, Diyala | • Operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services.  
• Providing cost effective durable, water treatment units and water supply networks to exit from water trucking;  
• Installing solar water pumps and water storage tanks.  
• Ensuring water quality through regular monitoring  
• Durable solutions for solid waste & wastewater management.  
• Decommissioning WASH facilities in closed camps for re-use  
• Strengthening Community based hygiene promotion and introduce best practices for water conservation.  
• Strengthening technical capacities of WASH actors  
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• Emergency distribution of water supply items  
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• Emergency distribution of sanitation supplies and installation of emergency equipment (mobile latrines, etc.).  
• Emergency distribution of hygiene items  
• Development and disseminating key hygiene messages |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Livelihoods</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Intervention Details</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent livelihoods interventions to support highly vulnerable returnees in order for them to have means (cash/livelihoods) to acquire basic needs and services.</td>
<td>Anbar, Diyala, Salahaddin, Kirkuk, Ninewah</td>
<td>• Cash for work and asset recovery</td>
<td>$728,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agricultural Assistance to returning populations in Bashiqa township</td>
<td>Bashiqa Township</td>
<td>• Food assistance package 1 -3 months to cover 1,800 Kcals (85% of SPHERE) through in-kind assistance&lt;br&gt;• Agricultural assistance package (please confirm with Cluster)</td>
<td>$577,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off camp response to vulnerable households in Western Anbar</td>
<td>Villages in Western Anbar – please confirm with Cluster</td>
<td>• Food assistance package 1 -3 months to cover 1,800 Kcals (85% of SPHERE) through in-kind assistance&lt;br&gt;• Agricultural assistance package (please confirm with Cluster)</td>
<td>$546,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off camp response to vulnerable households in Hawija district and East Shirpat</td>
<td>Hawija district and Locations in east Shirpat – please confirm with Cluster</td>
<td>• Food assistance package 1 -3 months to cover 1,800 Kcals (85% of SPHERE) through in-kind assistance&lt;br&gt;• Agricultural assistance package (please confirm with Cluster)</td>
<td>$518,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of multipurpose cash assistance</td>
<td>Nineveh, Anbar, Salah Al Deen, Kirkuk,</td>
<td>• Provide emergency one-off cash assistance to vulnerable households within two months of their movement&lt;br&gt;• Provide multi-month cash assistance to the most vulnerable conflict-affected households.&lt;br&gt;• Referrals to key services, livelihood programmes, legal assistance programmes protection actors, and social protection mechanisms ensures that appropriate long-term support is accessible to the most vulnerable families.</td>
<td>$3,822,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting high-risk families during intercamp movements and camp consolidations - 30,000 individuals (6,000 families)</td>
<td>Ramadi – Khaldiya, Kilo-18&lt;br&gt;Falluja – Habaniyah and Amriate Al Falluja, Beizibiz</td>
<td>• Procurement and distributions of emergency RRM packages to vulnerable high-risk families during inter-camp movements</td>
<td>$273,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting highly vulnerable families during return movements - 30,000 individuals (6,000 families)</td>
<td>Ramadi – Khaldiya, Kilo-18&lt;br&gt;Falluja – Habaniyah and Amriate Al Falluja, Beizibiz</td>
<td>• Procurement and distributions of emergency RRM packages to highly vulnerable returnees during return movements</td>
<td>$273,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination and Common Services</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mapping and raising awareness of explosive hazards contamination to guide decontamination efforts and contribute to safety and informed decision-making returns.</strong></td>
<td>Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, and Diyala.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Collect, analyse, &amp; report on security related and explosive contamination events, including also IM for Mine Action and incident reporting.</td>
<td>$782,600</td>
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<td>- Provide regular detailed IM situational maps, online real-time dashboard, snapshots, infographics and situation reports on areas highlighting accessibility, security threats and EH contamination</td>
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<td>- Capacity building on mobile data collection and specialized assessment tools, data quality processing (cleaning, validation, integration).</td>
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<td>- Provide risk information to IDPs returnees and host communities about the explosive hazards that pose threat and challenges on the way.</td>
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<td>- Advocate for increased participation of women and children in MRE programming.</td>
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<td><strong>Ensuring two-way communication with people in need through Iraq IIC, to inform beneficiaries’ decision making and accountability of humanitarian responders</strong></td>
<td>All governorates (per need). Priorities: Anbar, Nineawa, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, and Diyala.</td>
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<td>- Provide a mechanism to assist affected populations with life-saving information and facilitate referrals to services.</td>
<td>$1,365,000</td>
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<td>- Provide a nationwide toll-free number that facilitates direct communication between affected people and humanitarian agencies</td>
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<td>- Implement alternative community engagement methods to reach women and vulnerable members of society</td>
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<td>- Ensure a safe, functional, dignified and confidential complaints referral mechanisms for affected communities to hold agencies accountable</td>
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<td>- Conduct training to Iraq IIC Operators in protection, child protection, sexual exploitation and abuse, and gender based violence.</td>
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<td>- Publish dashboards that inform partners of needs and gaps on the ground as reported by affected communities across the country.</td>
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<td>- Gather information from partners on service provision, situational trends, security situation, and access issues.</td>
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<td>- Outreach campaign to raise awareness of the call centre.</td>
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<td><strong>Conducting quality coordinated assessments to inform principled durable solutions and humanitarian planning and response</strong></td>
<td>All governorates (per need). Priorities: Anbar, Nineawa, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, and Diyala.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Identify priority multi-sectoral needs of mixed population groups, identify vulnerable subsets of affected population groups and specific needs of those groups, and gauge the perceptions and expectations of residents regarding the service delivery and reconstruction efforts.</td>
<td>$327,600</td>
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<td>- Provide comprehensive needs and gaps analysis to be used by actors to establish and operate CRCs, and design a response which is geographically targeted, inclusive, and inter-sectoral in its programming.</td>
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<td>- Provide comprehensive profiles of assessed areas, thematic maps, reports and publicly available datasets</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Through implementing the ABAs with shared tool and methodology provide information up to the national level, to allow for comparative analysis between the CRCs and prioritisation of resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- In areas which full area based assessments are not possible, rapid human overviews will be produced, allowing for quick situational overviews to be produced in areas which are have information gaps, particularly those seeing high levels of returns.</td>
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**Total Cluster Request** = **$34,552,700**
Annex 2 – HRP Summary for Principled Returns

The humanitarian operation will contract significantly during 2018; this will be a managed process

During 2018, the humanitarian operation will contract significantly. Rather than allowing this contraction to evolve haphazardly or to increase vulnerabilities, the process will be managed in conjunction with the Government’s High Level Advisory Team and Crisis Management Cell, supported by the JCMC in Baghdad and the JCC in Erbil.

During the year, as camps are consolidated and closed and authorities accelerate reconstruction, humanitarians will work closely with counterparts to ensure that families are able to choose whether to remain where they are, return to their homes or resettle. High priority will be given to helping vulnerable families access the Government’s social protection floor and every effort will be made to ensure services continue to be provided in camps and areas with a high concentration of at-risk populations.

Of the 8.7 million Iraqis who will need some form of assistance in 2018, humanitarian partners will provide support to a sub-set of highly vulnerable people. In line with the HRP’s strategic objectives, partners will:

- Provide services and assistance packages to 1.5 million displaced people living in camps and informal settlements
- Provide assistance packages to 350,000 highly vulnerable people who are unable to return unless helped
- Help to secure safe access to and provide sequenced emergency packages to 300,000 people who may be newly or secondarily displaced during the year
- Provide assistance packages and facilitate access to services for 1.25 million highly vulnerable people who are not covered by the Government’s social protection floor
- Provide specialized assistance and protection for 2.2 million people

Given the centrality of the return process in 2018, humanitarian partners are committed to working at all levels to support the Government’s policy of safe, dignified and voluntary returns. In line with a framework for principled returns adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team in early 2018, partners will:

- Provide guidance on the parameters of principled returns including measures to ensure the process is voluntary, safe, informed, dignified, non-discriminatory and sustainable
- Advocate against forced, premature or obstructed returns and coordinate closely with authorities on governorate plans for camp consolidation and closure including mechanisms to ensure residents are able to choose whether to return, remain or resettle
- Encourage and assist the Government to provide timely, accurate information on services and conditions in return areas, facilitate registration and security clearances for returning families, and where appropriate, arrange familiarization visits and transport home for highly vulnerable families
- Strengthen the Real-Time Accountability Partnership including steps to address gender-based violence during displacement and returns
- Help ensure the newly established JCMC Community Resource Centres provide information to residents on available services and advise on gaps which can be temporarily covered through humanitarian programming while Government programmes are scaling-up
- Strengthen referral mechanisms to Government health, education legal, protection and food support services
Annex 3 – Camp Consolidation Matrix

Please consult with CCCM Cluster for the latest version of this matrix and further guidance on Camp Consolidation.

CCCM - Iraq: DRAFT - Camp Closure Prioritization (based on FSMT results)
November 2017

Capacity to receive more people or reasons to phase out
### Annex 4 – Strategic Scorecard

**Project Score Card - IHPF 2018 1st standard allocation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Relevance</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Guidance notes</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the proposal in line with the 2018 HRP priorities, 1) Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families living in camps and sub-standard accommodation by providing services and assistance packages; 2) Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families who are willing to return to their homes, but are unable to do so without assistance by providing packages at their place of displacement and when they return home; 3) Reaching as many newly displaced and currently accessible families as possible by securing safe access and providing sequenced emergency packages; 4) Supporting highly vulnerable people inadequately covered under the social protection floor by providing assistance packages and facilitating access to services; 5) Supporting people brutalized by violence to cope and recover by providing specialized assistance and protection? (Range: Yes = 15; Partly = 10; No = 0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmatic Relevance</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Guidance notes</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLUSTER-SPECIFIC: Does the proposal address highest priority needs in key geographical areas, as identified by the cluster? (Fully = 10; Partly = 5; No = 0)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Where National NGOs can add particular value to the humanitarian response through their presence and capabilities, projects should be scored highest.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUSTER-SPECIFIC: Are the proposed activities in line with the IHF 2018 First Standard Allocation priorities, namely: 1) Activities supporting highly vulnerable returnees; 2) Activities supporting principled returns (protection, the JCMC centres, etc.); 3) Activities supporting to maintain the camp services for the remaining IDPs, given that the Government’s camp consolidation and closure plan will likely cut services in camps? (Range: Yes = 15; Partly = 10; No = 0)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project display the following: a) gender mainstreaming; b) protection mainstreaming; c) consideration of the needs of people with disabilities and older people? (Range: Yes = 10; Partly = 5; No = 0)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Projects that demonstrate higher quality gender programming, protection mainstreaming and consideration of people with disabilities should be scored higher.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost effectiveness</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Guidance notes</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the funding used in complementarity with other resources where applicable (no duplication or overlap with existing activities, or planned activities)? (Yes = 5; No = 0)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The cluster will have general knowledge and mapping of partner presence and capabilities, projects should be scored highest.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Monitoring</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Guidance notes</td>
<td>Total Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the partner currently have sufficient capacity (established presence, technical ability) to implement proposed activities? Are risks related to project delivery clearly articulated, with appropriate mitigation measures? (Range: Yes = 10; Partly = 5; No = 0)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Projects from partners rated highly by the cluster in terms of overall capability and track record should be scored higher. Consider the risk of partner not achieving the outputs as proposed due to capacity limitations.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement with Coordination</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Guidance notes</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the partner participate in the cluster (i.e. attend national meetings, sub-national meetings, in a TWG; serve as a cluster focal point; and/or provide timely information/reports)? (Range: Strong participation = 10; Moderate = 5; Poor = 0)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Projects from partners with a strong track record of coordination, reporting and information sharing at the cluster level should be scored higher. Consider the risk of partner not engaging adequately with the coordination system.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>