



2014/2015
IRAQ
STRATEGIC
RESPONSE PLAN





Iraq: a country in crisis

AN OVERVIEW OF THE IRAQ CRISIS

The internal armed conflict in Iraq has escalated since January (2014) and prompted a protection crisis impacting millions of Iraqis. About 20,000 civilians have been killed or injured across Iraq between January and September 2014. Violations of international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict are widespread, including indiscriminate attacks and the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. Multiple parties to the conflict, including Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), are engaged in increasing incidents of gross human rights abuses. Attacks on essential public facilities such as hospitals and schools are frequent and the denial of access to basic services such as water and electricity has been employed as a weapon of war.

Civilians of all ethnic and religious backgrounds have been targeted by the violence. This includes minority communities such as Yazidis, Christians and Turkomen in the north, and also Shiites and Sunnis. Women have been particularly brutalized, with thousands reportedly abducted, sold, and abused. Rapes, executions and forced child recruitment are widespread.

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

Large-scale displacement continues with all 18 governorates now hosting families fleeing violence. The outbreak of violence between Iraqi security forces and armed groups in January 2014 triggered three significant waves of displacement: in January, June, and August. Over 850,000 of the newly displaced are now seeking refuge in the Kurdistan Region in Iraq, mainly in Dohuk governorate, while over 700,000 are displaced in the central region, including almost 400,000 in Anbar Governorate and well over 200,000 in the south of the country.

Basic social services have been severely weakened by internal armed conflict and massive influx of displaced people, compounded by decades of under-investment. At least 5 million Iraqis need emergency water and sanitation, 950,000 IDP and host children need emergency education support, and 5.2 million Iraqis require interventions to ensure access to health care.

Lack of adequate shelter for displaced people throughout the country is a critical concern ahead of winter. Approximately 800,000 people are in urgent need of emergency shelter assistance, and at least 940,000 lack basic household and other non-food items (NFIs). In the Kurdistan region, at least 390,000 newly displaced people require urgent shelter assistance and 480,000 people need winterization kits before the onset of winter.

Food insecurity is expected to deepen with an estimated 2.8 million people currently in need of food assistance. Much of Iraq's agricultural production comes from the now volatile north of the country and nearly all of Iraq's water resources flow through areas under the control of armed groups, including ISIL. The conflict has also disrupted the Government's Public Distribution System (PDS) of food rations. Around 73 per cent of IDPs surveyed have identified food as their primary concern.

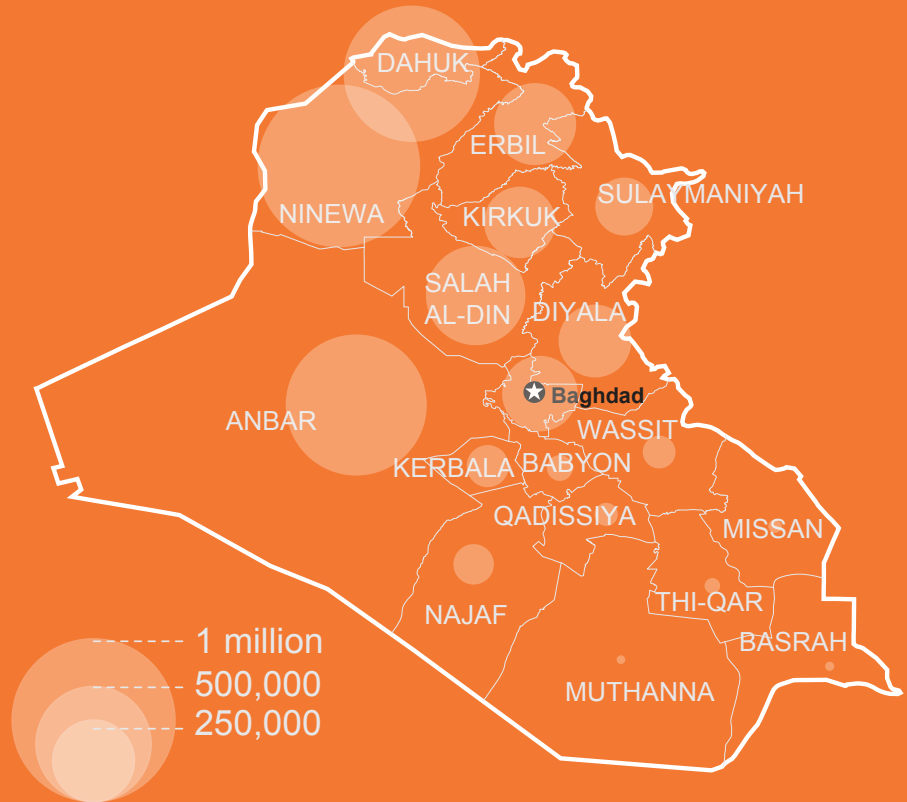
Humanitarian access to at least 2.2 million Iraqis in need is severely compromised in areas under the control of ISIL and affiliated armed groups. UN agencies and their partners have very limited access to much of Anbar, Ninewa and Salah Al Din governorates, including Iraq's third largest city, Mosul. At least 3.6 million Iraqis reside in areas under the control of ISIL and affiliated armed groups; 2.2 million of them are estimated to be in urgent need of aid.

The Government has allocated substantial funds to areas affected by the crisis but more is required. This includes resuming food and medical central distribution systems to governorates, payment of salaries to all civil servants, dispatching subsidized items for agricultural production and making fuel available at subsidized prices for IDPs and refugees. The degree to which these government services are restored will have a major impact on programming and funding requirements.



5.2 MILLION

people in need of humanitarian assistance

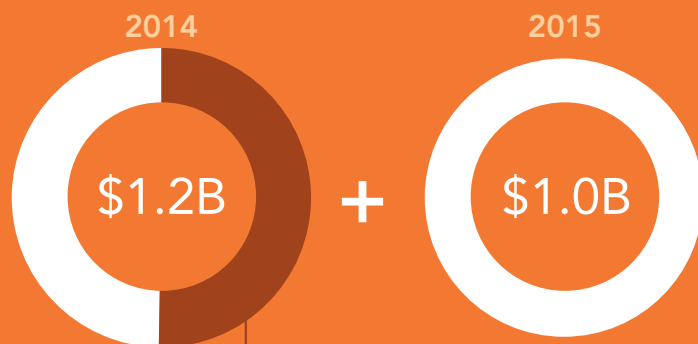


IRAQ STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014-2015



US\$2.2 BILLION

total SRP requirements



\$608 MILLION

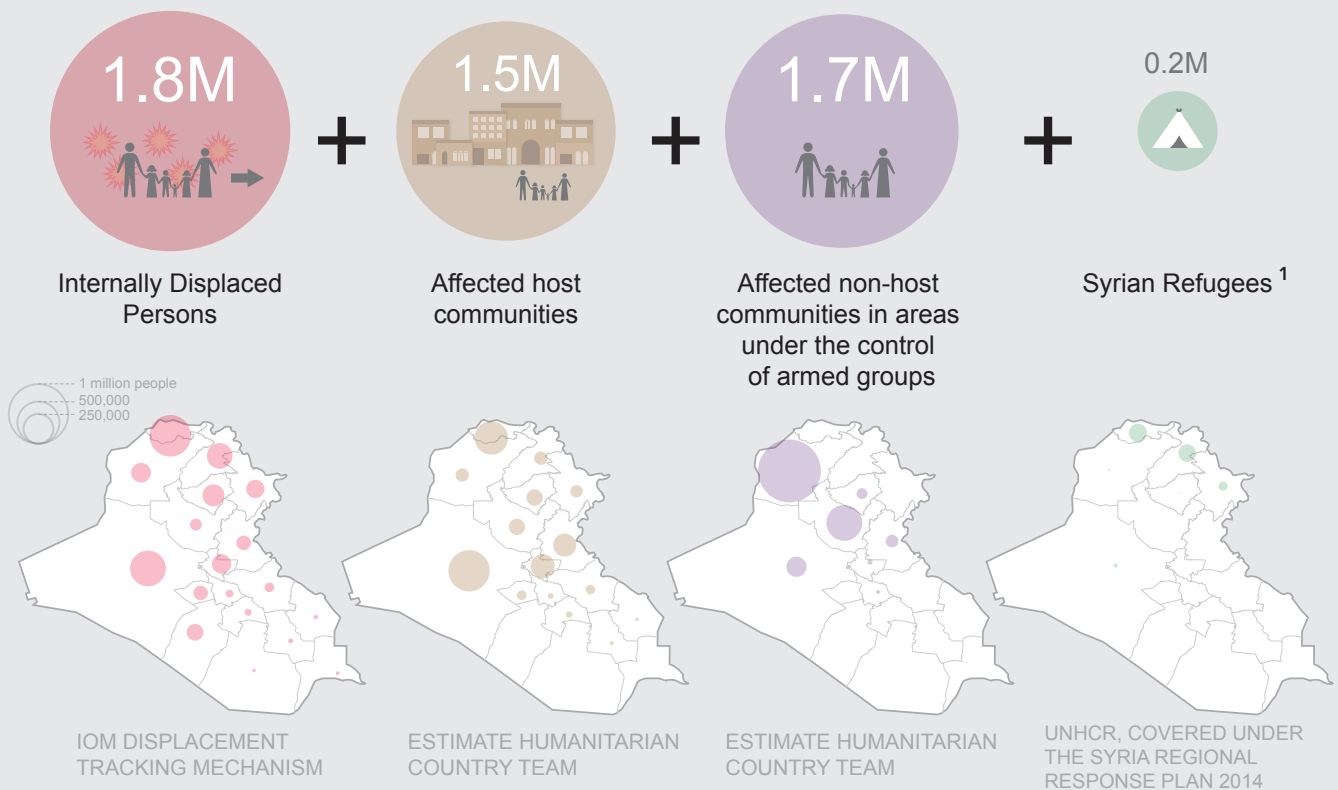
in funding received to date

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

Groups of Affected People in Need in Iraq

While Iraqis in every governorate have been impacted in one way or another by the crisis in Iraq, there are **5.2 million people** who require urgent humanitarian assistance. These include:

- 1 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE**
 1.8 million people have been displaced in 2014 due to the violence and conflict which continues unabated. The number of displaced is expected to continue to rise. The most-at-risk groups include minorities with little or no established links with host communities, those trapped in conflict areas, and people living in unfinished/abandoned buildings, informal settlements or in the open. With overcrowding, insufficient sanitation and psychosocial trauma associated with inadequate living conditions, there are heightened risks of health epidemics and sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as increased child protection concerns.
- 2 HOST COMMUNITIES**
 1.5 million Iraqis in host communities are in need of assistance due to the increased demand of IDPs for essential public services and livelihoods. The communities hosting and living in the vicinity of the largest concentrations of displaced people are considered the most vulnerable.
- 3 OTHER HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE**
 1.7 million Iraqis who are not displaced or hosting families but are living in areas outside government control and under the poverty line are particularly vulnerable. These people are directly impacted by the conflict where social services have been disrupted and have experienced the loss of livelihoods.
- 4 SYRIAN REFUGEES**
 About 215,000 Syrian refugees who have fled the conflict in Syria and have sought refuge mainly in the Kurdistan region, exerting additional pressure on host communities and social services.¹



¹ Syrian refugees in Iraq are assisted through the Syria Regional Response Plan in 2014 and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in 2015-16. For a copy of the 2014 RRP please visit: www.unhcr.org/syriarrp6/midyear/ The 3RP will be launched in December and will be available here: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

Strategic Objectives



Respond to the protection needs of civilians, including those displaced and otherwise affected by the conflict, with due regard to human rights and international humanitarian law.



Provide life-saving assistance and ensure access to essential services for displaced and vulnerable individuals in a manner that supports the Government's responsibility as first responder.



Improve the access of conflict-affected people to livelihoods and durable solutions to enable them to restore their self-sufficiency and build resilience.

Priority Humanitarian Needs



PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

The protection of civilians is the overarching objective of the humanitarian response in Iraq. Civilians are being deliberately targeted and systematically subjected to extreme violence and gross human rights abuses perpetrated by all parties to the conflict. Armed groups have been committing what may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity². Women, children and members of Iraq's minority communities are being singled out for particularly brutal treatment, but Iraqis from all ethnic and religious backgrounds have been victims to the violence. Between January and September 2014 and excluding Anbar province for which figures are not available, a total of 7,715 civilians were killed and another 12,297 were injured in acts of terrorism and violence nationwide, according to the UN mission in Iraq and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. This includes 521 children killed and 379 injured. Well over half of these civilian casualties were recorded since ISIL and associated armed groups assumed control of large parts of northern Iraq in June 2014. Hostilities are increasingly occurring in urban areas, and civilians have been used as shields against aerial and rocket attacks. Civilians attempting to flee the violence have been prevented by armed groups from leaving insecure areas, and those who manage to escape have been blocked access to safer locations including the Kurdistan Region.

Around 3.6 million people living in areas under the control of the ISIL and affiliated armed groups, including in much of Anbar, Ninewa and Salah Al Din, are largely outside the reach of humanitarian actors and protection monitoring. Social services including health and education are severely debilitated in these areas, summary executions routinely carried out, and serious crimes against women and children have been reported.



SHELTER

Beyond protection, adequate shelter is the most urgent need for those displaced since January 2014. While some displaced families managed to settle with friends and relatives, others have been forced to find shelter in unfinished buildings, public and school buildings or informal settlements. Approximately 800,000 people are in urgent need of emergency shelter assistance, and at least 940,000 lack basic household and other non-food items (NFIs). Providing alternative and improved shelter solutions is a priority in this SRP. In anticipation of the arrival of winter a two-month immediate response plan for IDPs in the Kurdistan region has been finalized in collaboration with the Kurdistan Regional Government. A similar plan for the whole of Iraq is under discussion with the Government of Iraq.



FOOD SECURITY

An estimated 2.8 million people require food assistance in Iraq. This includes IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups impacted by the conflict. Much of Iraq's wheat production comes from the presently volatile northern parts of the country and nearly all of Iraq's water resources flow through areas under ISIL and affiliated armed group control, putting the food security of many Iraqis at risk. The June harvest has been severely impacted, reducing food availability at the national level. The conflict has also resulted in a disruption of the Government's Public Distribution System (PDS) of food rations in parts of the country, impacting more than 4 million individuals who are not

² Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014, UNAMI and OHCHR



CAPTAIN

displaced but rely on the PDS for more than 50 per cent of their energy intake. Approximately 1.5 million individuals who are in the lowest 20 per cent income group have already become highly food insecure and are in need of emergency food assistance in six governorates. Unless land preparation and planting takes place ahead of the winter, cereal production will again be lost next year. This will translate into greater reliance on food assistance over an extended period of time. This SRP targets the most vulnerable 2 million Iraqis nationwide who need emergency food assistance and support to agricultural activities.



ESSENTIAL SERVICES (Health, Education, Water and Sanitation)

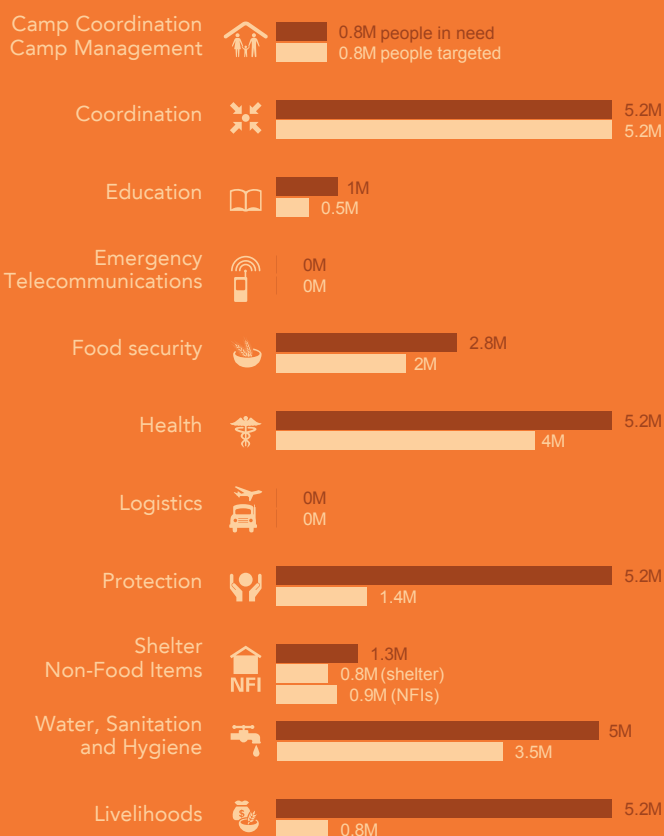
The provision of essential public services (including health, water and sanitation, education and the PDS) has sharply deteriorated, or become inaccessible in conflict-affected areas. Social services in many host communities are overstretched by the influx of IDPs, many of whom are occupying community buildings, including over 1,200 schools and an additional number of religious buildings and community facilities. About 5 million Iraqis need emergency water and sanitation, 950,000 children need education, and 5.2 million Iraqis have limited access to health care. Multi-sector programming is needed to equitably ensure that both relief assistance and basic social services are accessible to all in need – host communities, IDPs and other vulnerable groups – to ease inter-communal tensions and promote social cohesion.



5.2 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED

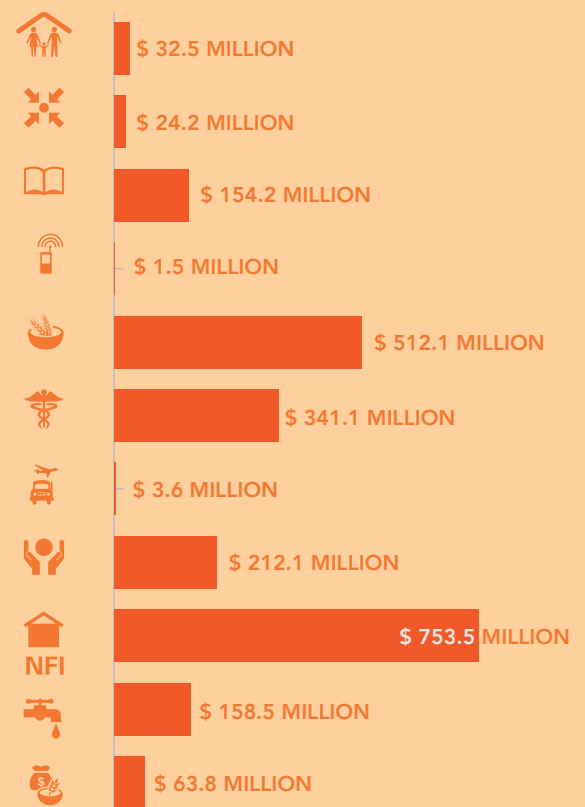
5 MILLION
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID

PEOPLE IN NEED & TARGETED PER CLUSTER



\$2.2 BILLION
REQUIREMENTS
\$0.6 BILLION
FUNDED

REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER IN MILLIONS US\$



Core elements of the 2014/15 Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan (SRP)

The SRP prioritizes critical life-saving and core emergency humanitarian programmes. These are defined as those actions that within a short time span remedy, mitigate or avert direct loss of life, physical harm or threats to a population or major portion thereof and common humanitarian services that are necessary to enable life-saving activities. Other activities aimed at rebuilding Iraq's social fabric and easing tensions between communities have also been identified in the SRP in order to reduce human suffering and address the drivers of the conflict.

The Government has taken the lead in providing some assistance, including the allocation of substantial funds to people affected by the crisis. Details on the use of these funds remain unclear, however, and important measures by the Government must still be taken. These include resuming basic social services such as the PDS to all governorates and for all those in need, dispatching essential drugs and medical supplies from the central pharmacy depot to all governorates, paying the salaries of all civil servants, and providing subsidized items for agricultural production.

The resumption of these government measures would have a significant, positive impact on humanitarian programming and SRP funding requirements. If, as this response plan has factored, they are not resumed in all locations or with some delay, the UN and partners will be obliged to fill in the social service gaps for the most vulnerable Iraqis to save lives and reduce suffering.

An immediate priority of this response plan is to assist the 1.26 million IDPs who are unprepared for harsh winter temperatures across Iraq. In the Kurdistan region where temperatures normally drop below zero, humanitarian partners are focused on providing temporary shelter solutions for 390,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs who are living in schools, unfinished buildings or in the open in the governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah by mid-November 2014. Partners continue to provide weather-proof shelter and winter kits, including thermal blankets, mattresses, stoves, clothing and shoes in partnership with the government, local charities, and the private sector. Insufficient funding and capacity on the ground have delayed winter preparations as the needs and displacements have outpaced the response. The provision of additional government assistance, including the release of funds from central to local levels and a swift decision on fuel subsidies for all IDPs and refugees in the country would enable humanitarian partners to better target their relief assistance to only those most in need.

Beyond the need to ensure that displaced and vulnerable Iraqis survive the winter, IDPs will be registered and those identified as the most vulnerable provided with improved access to basic services, including water and sanitation, health, nutrition, education and food. Relocation of IDPs currently hosted in schools will be supported as a matter of urgency in order for the now delayed academic year to commence. Special attention will be given to the large number of IDPs residing with host families or in rented accommodation in an effort to minimize the impact on host communities, reduce inter-communal tensions and lessen the risk of evictions and further displacements. Targeted host families will also benefit from activities that ensure equitable access to basic services nationwide. While the response plan involves the establishment of 26 additional camps in the Kurdistan region and another 10 camps across the center and south of the country to accommodate IDPs living in substandard conditions, further camps will only be built as a last resort given the priority to find more durable shelter solutions, including safe and dignified returns.

International and local partners continue strengthening collaboration in an effort to widen the areas of operation and reach the largest possible number of vulnerable people, including the 2.2 million people in need residing in areas controlled by ISIL and affiliated armed groups. A combination of direct

implementation, discreet oversight and remote management will continue to be adopted whenever feasible. Humanitarian partners will also enhance collaboration with the private and other non-traditional sectors to boost the response.

The ultimate protection objective in Iraq is for those displaced to return to their homes in safety and dignity. Returns are expected to be minimal and opportunistic in the medium term, however, unless there is a significant change in the security environment. Spontaneous small-scale returns will be supported where access and security conditions allow, including through the provision of return packages and limited shelter repairs. Partners, through the protection cluster, will develop a strategy for supporting those wishing to return to their communities.

Contingencies are in place to quickly respond to additional humanitarian needs and new waves of displacement, which are likely to materialize given ongoing military operations, violence and insecurity in parts of the country. Limited emergency stocks for this purpose which are already positioned will be replenished.

Projects within the 2014-2015 Iraq Strategic Response Plan will:

- Reinforce the primacy of the Government's responsibility at all levels and take into account local/national capacity, including of Iraqi civil society, in responding to the crisis.
- Mainstream protection concerns into humanitarian action across cluster/sectors, supported by a cross-sector monitoring mechanism.
- Enhance accountability to affected people, including two-way communication, both to inform the response and ensure people know what the humanitarian community is doing and why.
- Incorporate conflict-sensitivity approaches across the clusters, support durable solutions and promote resilience.
- Put at the centre of the response cross-cutting issues such as protection, gender, age, disability, diversity and environmental impact.
- Consider the provision of cash assistance where appropriate.
- Implement and coordinate through the standard IASC cluster/sector coordination model and in close coordination with the UNHCR-led refugee response for the Syria crisis.



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Large portions of Iraq are currently beyond Government control and are the scene of fierce fighting among parties to the conflict. Unexploded ordinances, remnants of war, and other explosive devices threaten personnel in areas where humanitarian operations are to be stepped up. Some 2.2 million people in need living in areas under the control of ISIL and their affiliated armed groups are, with few exceptions, beyond the reach of humanitarian partners. Access has been a serious challenge for organisations for over a decade in Iraq, but developments over the past 10 months have considerably worsened the situation.

Bureaucratic procedures also impact access. Procedures for visas, registration of organizations, vehicles, import of relief items (especially medicines and communication equipment) are cumbersome and slow operations. In general, bureaucratic processes in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq are easier compared to other areas of the country. Nonetheless, in recent weeks, impediments have been imposed on visas for certain nationalities, crossing of checkpoints and residency permits for Arab staff.

Despite insecurity, international and national organizations continue to deliver assistance to people trapped in conflict areas, although not in sufficient quantities. Direct and remote delivery and monitoring modalities are regularly being used, though networks which were established prior to the resumption of the conflict in early 2014. All opportunities available³ are being used for cross-line operations, and a more systematic approach is required to maximize the avenues for negotiation, while ensuring the safety of staff and operations.

Better collection and analysis of access related data, available networks for negotiation with all parties to the conflict, will be a crucial step in expanding humanitarian space throughout Iraq and ensuring principled humanitarian action.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

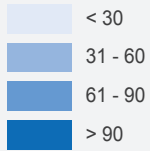
The Government of Iraq is coordinating the crisis through the Supreme Committee for IDPs and Shelter, formed in July 2014, inclusive of several key Ministries involved in the response. A sub-group, the Crisis Unit, supports the Supreme Committee and is in charge of providing humanitarian assistance, primarily of food rations and cash allocations.


The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers announced in September 2014 that in the period 1 January – 31 August 2014 the Government of Iraq distributed over 42 billion IQD, or approximately US \$36 million, in aid to 15 governorates (not including the governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq). Information about allocations of government funding and disbursement is being compiled. The Council of Ministers is considering the release of a proposed 500 million IQD (\$42 million) from the Federal Budget to the Supreme Committee for IDPs and Shelter.

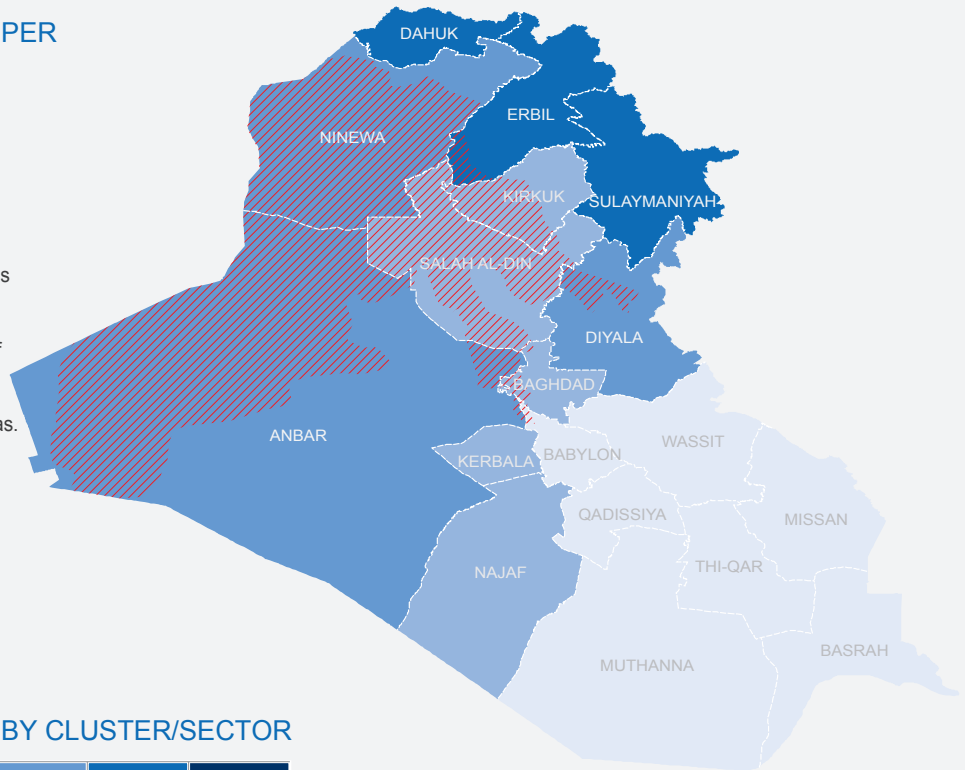
³ This includes engagement with tribal, religious and other leaders, with local civil servants and authorities, with national staff still present in the conflict zones, local organizations, etc.

RESPONSE CAPACITY

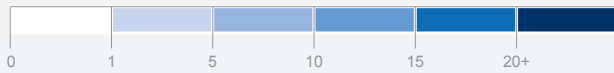
NUMBER OF PROJECTS PER GOVERNORATE














 Armed group controlled areas where humanitarian access and response capacity is extremely limited. Number of projects for the governorate may not reflect actual implementation in these areas.



NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY CLUSTER/SECTOR



	 Protection	 Health	 Shelter and Non-Food Items	 Food Security and Agriculture	 Social Cohesion and Livelihoods	 Water and Sanitation	 Education	 Coordination	 Camp Coordination and Camp Management	 Logistics	 Emergency Telecommunications	TOTAL
Dahuk	30	23	32	16	21	25	18	4	3	1	1	174
Erbil	34	20	20	13	20	16	18	4	3	1	1	150
Sulaymaniyah	25	18	17	13	20	14	12	4	1	1	1	126
Ninewa	9	10	9	16	3	9	5	2	2	1		66
Diyala	12	11	11	7	9	7	3	2	2			64
Anbar	15	13	7	9	3	6	5	2	1			61
Kirkuk	9	12	8	7	7	5	3	3	1	1		56
Salah Al Din	7	10	6	14	2	4	3	2	1			49
Baghdad	9	10	4	4	5	4	4	3	1	1		45
Najaf	8	7	4	3	8	3	2	2	2			39
Kerbala	7	7	3	4	8	2	2	2	2			37
Basrah	7	6	3	4	4		2	2	1			29
Babylon	5	8	3	3	1	1	5		2			25
Wassit	4	6	3	3	1	4	1	2	1			25
Missan	4	5	2	2	3		1	2	1	1		21
Qadissiya	4	5	3	4	1		1	2	1			21
Muthanna	3	5	3	4	1		1	2	1			20
Thi-Qar	3	5	2	4	2	1	1	2				20

INTERNATIONAL CAPACITY

Some 36 international humanitarian actors, including the United Nations system, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and international NGOs are working in support of a Government-led response⁴. Member States and a large numbers of private sector entities are also providing humanitarian aid, countrywide. This major response requires robust coordination to ensure close linkages between cluster and the authorities at central and local level, including in areas beyond government control.

Within the UN system, the integrated role of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Iraq, who is also the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, reinforces the linkages between humanitarian action, early recovery and development, as well as the political support role of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) mandated by the UN Security Council.

Given the scale of the humanitarian situation and its linkages with the crisis in Syria, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated the highest-level (Level-3⁵) system-wide emergency in Iraq as of 12 August 2014 to scale-up the aid response.

The SRP encompasses strategies and priorities for all those in need, countrywide. Attention has been paid to the linkages with the UNHCR-led regional refugee response, especially with regards to the impact that different groups of refugees and IDPs have on host communities. Funding requirements for the refugee response in Iraq have not been included in the SRP and can be found in the Refugee Response Plan (<http://www.unhcr.org/syriarp6/midyear/index.html>), while funding required to address the need of host communities impacted by both refugees and IDPs are included in the SRP.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

Of the estimated 600 Iraqi-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the country and registered with the NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq (NCCI), approximately 70 are engaged in humanitarian operations. Together with civil society organizations (CSOs) these local partners work across several sectors, are flexible and some have gained good experience in responding to successive IDP crises. Several of them are operating in hard-to-reach areas.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society with its nationwide network of offices and staff/volunteers is also providing a range of material and protection assistance, supported by the International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent.

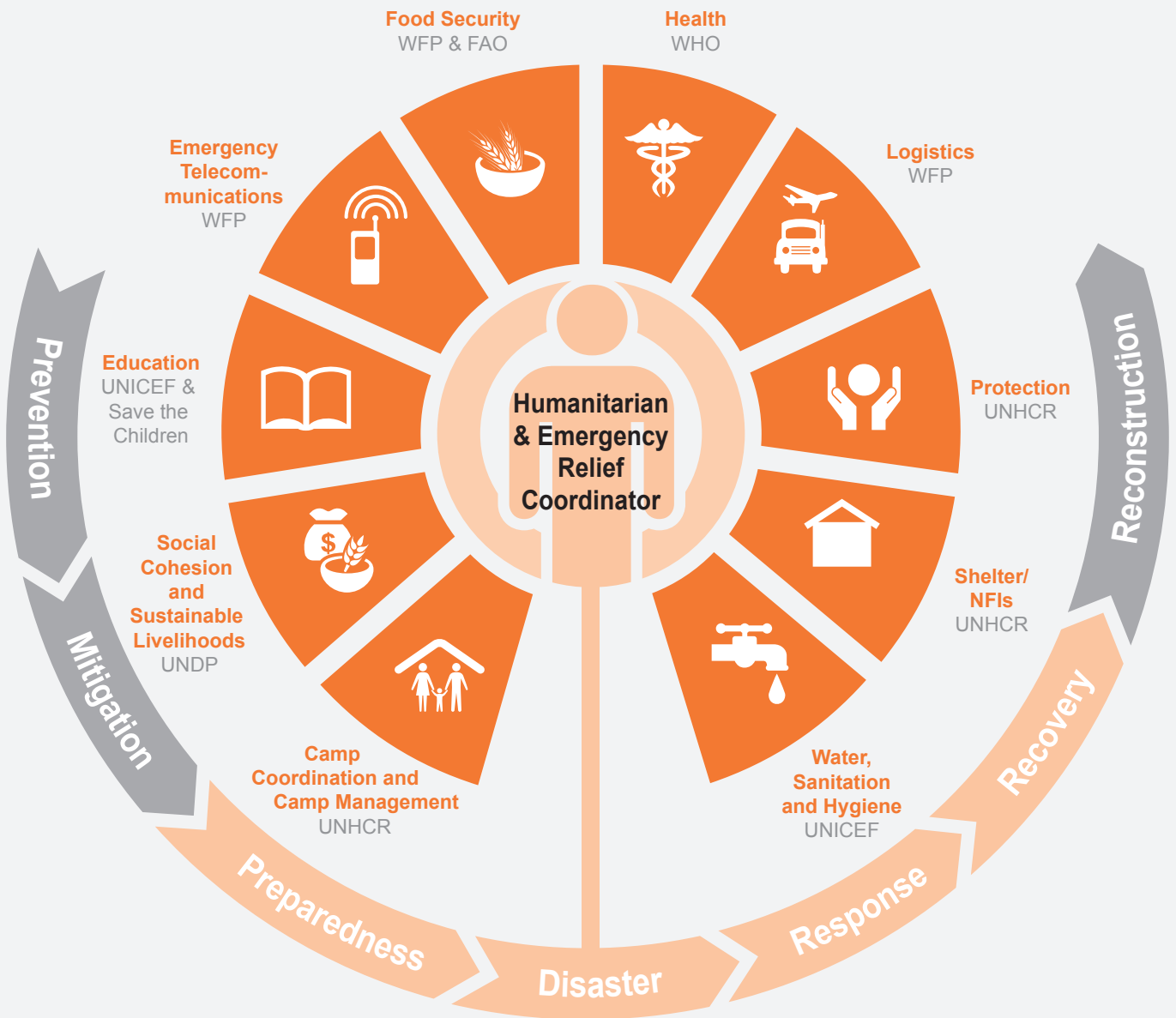
Religious organizations such as the Shia and Sunni endowments as well as the spectrum of churches are also actively involved in the response given their charitable mandates. Several international organizations, including the UN, are partnering with local setups.

The NCCI is coordinating the efforts of local and international NGOs, and is also engaged in building the capacity of local partners to promote a principled humanitarian response.

4 Operational Presence in Iraq, available at: <http://goo.gl/4wZOKn>

5 Following the level-3 activation, a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator was appointed to support the Humanitarian Coordinator and the HCT. A number of clusters were formally activated in Iraq in February 2014 to provide enhanced coordination and accountability for specific response areas: Education, Food Security, Health, Logistics, Protection, Shelter/NFIs and WASH. In September 2014, two additional clusters were activated: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Emergency Telecommunications.

LIST OF ACTIVATED CLUSTERS TO PROMOTE ENHANCED HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION





COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

Affected populations must have access to reliable, timely and accurate information about available services and aid. A September 2014 assessment indicates that displaced people have limited access to information regarding the provision of humanitarian services, entitlements and procedures regarding assistance. Affected communities stated that the lack of information, and conflicting information, has created confusion, isolation and mistrust.

A two-way communication process is needed to enable displaced and returning people to express their needs, ask questions, and provide feedback on humanitarian services. Timely, effective and needs-based information products are required to support affected communities' access to life-saving services. Similarly, feedback processes need to be strengthened to improve targeting and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance. These processes provide valuable insight on vulnerable people who face obstacles in accessing assistance.

Failure to meet the information needs of affected communities can result in a backlash against international responders, misunderstandings about the nature of aid, and a sense of inequity. Lack of information also invites corruption when people are not given details of their entitlements, and provided with a channel through which to report any missing or mismanaged assistance. Ultimately, poor communication about assistance can lead to increased violence and further displacement. A communications strategy that ensures affected people are able to ask questions, provide feedback and contribute to discussions about longer term strategies is required.

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES & HUMAN RIGHTS

In accordance with the UN Secretary-General's Rights Up Front approach initiated in 2013, the HCT integrates human rights in all its programming, and supports the timely provision of information whenever Iraqi civilians are at risk of, or subject to, serious violations of human rights or international humanitarian law. The HCT recognises the fulfilment of basic needs is part of a continuum of action leading to development, including the promotion of human rights.

Humanity

Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.

Neutrality

Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Impartiality

Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, prioritising the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religion, class or political opinions.

Independence

Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.



RESPONSE MONITORING

Monitoring will be jointly implemented by UN agencies and partners in collaboration with the authorities. Baseline information to support humanitarian response monitoring is crucial to ensure the appropriateness of the response. With this in mind, clusters are taking steps to improve data collection and analysis, based on information from networks of partners but this effort needs to be systematized. Direct monitoring is possible in accessible areas, while remote systems and discreet oversight are being strengthened in areas beyond government control. A national registration of IDPs would support strategic and operational planning and monitoring. Community feedback from the planned two-way communications centre and operational agencies will be collated and fed into the inter-cluster mechanism allowing for clusters to be responsive to changing needs and analyse longer term trends.

The established Protection, Assistance and Reintegration Centres (PARC) system for support to the Ministry of Displacement and Migration will be enhanced through additional mobile protection monitoring teams. PARC is a product of several years of development of a protection network spanning all Iraqi governorates. UN agencies also have existing Rapid Assessment and Response Teams which have operated throughout the country for a number of years. These will be used to support delivery and monitoring of relief operations in governorates hosting people displaced from affected areas.

For this SRP, the HCT will issue a monitoring report covering the period February to August 2014. The monitoring exercise will be coordinated by OCHA as the Chair of the ICCG. Cluster Coordinators will work with members to collect data against the objectives and indicators in the June 2014 SRP. In January 2015, the HCT will conduct a second periodic monitoring review covering the period September to December 2014. In 2015 the HCT will issue three periodic monitoring reports. The first report will be issued in May, covering, January to April; the second report will be issued in September, covering May to August; with the final report being issued in January 2016, covering the period September to December.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: RESPOND TO THE PROTECTION NEEDS OF CIVILIANS, INCLUDING THOSE DISPLACED AND OTHERWISE AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT, WITH DUE REGARD TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of IDPs with specific needs receive assistance related to their necessities.	10%	90%
2. IDPs and host communities are able to access two way communication channels	N/A	70%
3. % of known SGBV survivors receive at least one specialised support	100%	100%

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PROVIDE LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE AND ENSURE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR DISPLACED AND VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS IN A MANNER THAT IS ACCOUNTABLE, CONFLICT-SENSITIVE AND SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY AS FIRST RESPONDER

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Displaced population with well-organized and coordinated provision of assistance and services.	N/A	100%
2. Total number of food-insecure people that received food assistance	N/A	1.5 million
3. Total number of displaced persons received shelter and/or NFI assistance.	540,000	1,26 million
4. Number of IDP and host community children (6-17 years old) with access to education opportunities	N/A	500,000
5. Percentage of targeted populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services.	27%	100%

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVE THE ACCESS OF CONFLICT-AFFECTED PEOPLE TO LIVELIHOODS AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS TO ENABLE THEM TO RESTORE THEIR SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND BUILD RESILIENCE

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Number of most vulnerable host community and IDP families with increased access to income	N/A	At least 50,000
2. Extent local communities support continued presence of IDPs	75%	100%
3. Percentage of IDP women's groups confident that their needs are adequately expressed	Perception survey	50%



CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT

Lead agency: UNHCR

Contact information: Mr. Andrew Cusack (cusack@unhcr.org)



775,000
PEOPLE IN NEED



775,000
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$32 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



6
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

The cluster goal is to establish solid coordination mechanisms which supports an efficient and equitable delivery of assistance and services to displaced populations living either in formal settlements or those who - for lack of better alternatives - will continue to live in informal/spontaneous communal setups - such as unused public facilities and abandoned and unfinished buildings. While priority for relocation to formal settlements will be accorded to the latter group, it is possible that such solution would not materialize for the entire caseload. This is due to the fact that relocation of displaced persons out of occupied schools is also prioritized and the projected capacity of camps is limited. It is estimated that about 775,000 persons (129,000 families) will be sheltered in some type of communal living arrangements. Given the sheer number of locations where displaced reside, it is expected that the authorities will not have sufficient capacity to manage an outreach programme covering all the dispersed IDP population living in smaller communal settings outside of camps.

Cluster partners will implement the strategy for formal settlements through a broad range of interventions in support of the authorities; from training of personnel and capacity reinforcement to direct operational management of the settlements and camps. The cluster will also work with governorate camp managers to ensure that effective communication, representative mobilization and leadership, and humanitarian accountability mechanisms are in place.

People living in informal settlements will be supported to enhance their self-organization, and with information on the assistance and services available to them within their area. Through a mapping and identification of these informal settlements, the cluster will provide information to assistance and service providers to ensure an equitable and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid. Special needs and the situation of particularly vulnerable groups will be brought to relevant partners' attention.

The strategy is carried out in close partnerships with humanitarian partners, local officials and displaced populations. The CCCM cluster will also establish and maintain closer links with the protection cluster on population profiling and data collection issues, and coordinate on addressing the dynamics between populations within sites and the surrounding communities and environments.

Camp Coordination Camp Management Objective 1 Identification of viable settlement options		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. % of the displaced population currently living in inadequate or non-viable communal settings for whom a viable and adequate shelter arrangement has been found.		N/A?	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Active engagement in the identification of viable settlement options	Governorates in North, Center & South with high concentration of IDPs	# of viable settlement options identified and accepted	Covering at least 75 % of population currently staying in informal communal settings
Rapid assessment of existing informal sites for viability and potential for improvement	Governorates in North, Center & South with high concentration of IDPs	# of informal settlements assessed	Covering at least 75 % of informal settlements housing > 10 families

Camp Coordination Camp Management Objective 2 Effective management and coordination of formal displacement sites		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Displaced population living in formal settlements with well-organized and coordinated provision of assistance and services.		N/A?	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Capacity building of government camp management teams and service providers in camps	Established formal settlements, countrywide	% of camp management personnel who have received training in camp management and coordination	75 % of camp personnel
Support to government camp management teams by dedicated mentorship teams or mobile CCCM teams	Established formal settlements, countrywide	# of camps supported by mentorship teams	50 % of camps established
Provision of fully operational camp management team to ensure effective, coordinated, and accountable response	Established formal settlements, countrywide	% of camps supported by fully operational camp management teams	40 % of camps established
Enhance or establish a monitoring/reporting system for formal displacement sites	Established formal settlements, countrywide	% of formal displacement sites with functioning monitoring and reporting system	100 % of formal displacement sites
Promote effective participation of population living in sites, particularly women and youth, through their active involvement in site management and developing their capacities	Established formal settlements, countrywide	% of formal displacement sites with participatory and representative mechanisms established	100 % of formal displacement sites

Camp Coordination Camp Management Objective 3 Support to IDP populations living in informal communal settlements		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Displaced population living in informal communal settlements (> 10 families) are able to organize themselves and have access to assistance and services according to their needs			100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Information system is put in place to identify the main informal communal settlements which are self-managed	Governorates with high concentration of IDPs, countrywide	% of informal settlements covered by information system	90 % of informal settlements housing > 10 families
Mobile teams provide support to assist the populations in informal settings establish viable self-management structure and conflict resolution mechanisms	Governorates with high concentration of IDPs, countrywide	% of informal settlements provided with support on self-management	75 % of informal settlements housing > 10 families
Populations in informal communal settings are linked up with assistance and service providers	Governorates with high concentration of IDPs, countrywide	% of informal settlements linked up to assistance and service providers	75 % of informal settlements housing > 10 families



COORDINATION

Lead agency: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
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5.2 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



5.2 MILLION
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$24 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



107
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

Coordination support is crucial to ensure a principled, transparent and efficient response to a rapidly expanding operation, especially in view of the protracted nature of the crisis and the large number of partners engaged in the response.

Some 107 humanitarian actors, including the United Nations system, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and local and international NGOs are working in support of a Government-led response⁶. Member States and a large number of private sector entities are also providing humanitarian aid, countrywide. This major response requires robust coordination to ensure close linkages between cluster and the authorities at central and local level, including in areas beyond government control.

The Humanitarian Country Team, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, is the forum for strategic and policy guidance, as well as advocacy for the humanitarian community and is comprised of UN agencies, NGOs and donors. The deployment of a dedicated Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator following the L3 declaration has further strengthened coordination. Dedicated capacity is being mobilized to ensure effective cluster and inter-cluster coordination to improve collaboration among partners and the authorities in key elements of the response, including the humanitarian programme cycle (i.e. needs assessment, strategic planning, implementation, resource mobilization, monitoring and accountability), information management, and advocacy, civil-military coordination, Communication with Communities (CwC), Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), cash transfer programming and NGO liaison. Coordination mechanisms at regional and local levels will be revised, and dedicated coordination hubs are being established to strengthen operations.

Strengthened coordination will also enhance advocacy and action to ensure safe, secure and timely access to all people in need, and foster strategic partnership between agencies with expertise in cross-cutting issues, such as gender.

Particular attention will also be paid to ensure that a two-way communication with affected communities is established to ensure that all those affected have access to relevant information about provision of aid and available services, and misinformation is managed. Feedback / complaints from affected communities will also be managed and coordinated in a timely manner with cluster coordinators and other key stakeholders.

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⁶ Operational Presence in Iraq, available at: <http://goo.gl/4wZOKn>

Coordination Objective 1 A more effective humanitarian coordination system that ensures coherency and transparency		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2, 3	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Reporting from cluster leads in the HCT based on progress against cluster SRP targets		N/A	100%
2. % of HCT decisions implemented by HCT members and clusters		N/A	80%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
HCT takes decisions to improve humanitarian assistance delivery	Countrywide	Reporting from cluster leads in the HCT based on progress against cluster SRP targets	4 (quarterly reporting)
		% of HCT decisions implemented by HCT members and clusters	80
Humanitarian advocacy is effectively coordinated	Countrywide	# of coordinated or joint advocacy outputs on key humanitarian issues by the humanitarian community	12

Coordination Objective 2 Strengthened evidence-base for joint humanitarian planning based on prioritized needs		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2, 3	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Minimum set of 3W products established and regularly updated			100%
2. Assessment data base is established for the whole response			80%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
HCT produces HNO based on shared assessments needs which reflects the views of affected people	Countrywide	Establishment of one data set (with disaggregation and analysis of all certain data by location, social groups, sex and age) used by all clusters including shared benchmarks that trigger humanitarian responses	The Vulnerability Profile used by clusters, and relevant national and standardization of other datasets in other clusters

Coordination Objective 3 Humanitarian resourcing is predictable, timely and allocated based on priority needs	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2, 3	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Regular monitoring by clusters on progress against SRP indicators through the PMR process	N/A	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Regular monitoring by clusters on progress against SRP indicators		Frequency clusters report on progress towards sector objectives/targets using established monitoring framework	Quarterly

Coordination Objective 4 Ensure that displaced populations have timely and accurate information about the provision of aid and available services, relevant to each sector	Supports Strategic Objective 2, 3	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. IDPs and host communities are able to access two way communication channels	N/A	70%
2. # of operational agencies sharing every 14 days feedback / complaints from affected communities	0	10 every two weeks

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Inter-agency two way communications centre and other appropriate communications systems set up to receive/provide information from/to affected communities on services, rights and entitlements. Information, gaps and challenges will be shared with clusters to enable specialized information more efficiently. The “Community Response Map” platform will support data organization, processing and presentation	Countrywide	Number of calls to the two way communications centre	2,500 per month
		% of issues that are referred to cluster partners and successfully resolved	80%
		Number of visits to Community Response Map per month	1,000
Operational agencies will provide community feedback to the CwC team. This information will be collated and shared with clusters to ensure community voices are heard and responded to	All of Iraq	Number of agencies who share community feedback with CwC	10 every two weeks
		Facebook page is established and utilized by affected communities	1,000 likes in 12 month



EDUCATION

Lead agency: UNICEF / Save the Children

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Gøril Tomren (goril.tomren@reddbarna.no)



954,000*
PEOPLE IN NEED



500,000**
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$154 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



14
PARTNERS

* Includes 522,000 IDPs and 432,398 affected host communities

** 250,000 are the IDPs and 250,000 are host communities

STRATEGY

The scale of violence and displacement in Iraq has significantly disrupted the education system. There is therefore an urgent and critical need to support the education of displaced children, as well as children in host-communities countrywide. Failed school year would expose children to various protection risks including social and domestic as well as gender-based violence, recruitment into armed groups, child labor and possibly early marriages. This situation would likely heighten parents' anxieties about the future of their children and increased social tensions against IDPs who sought refuge in schools.

During emergencies, education provides both life-saving and life-sustaining physical, psychosocial and cognitive protection for children; it provides stability, structure and routine that they need to cope with loss, fear, stress and violence and ultimately hope for the future. Urgent support to education is needed to avoid losing a generation of Iraqi children.

To address these issues the education cluster partners, in collaboration with the Federal and Regional Ministries of Education, will provide opportunities for inclusive education that will make schools more child-friendly, ensuring improved learning outcomes for children. This involves the establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), rehabilitation of existing school buildings with WASH facilities and the construction and installation of pre-fabricated classrooms. To increase access to more children, double-shift systems will be advocated for. Essential teaching/learning materials for teachers and students will be provided to both IDPs and the host communities. Teachers and education personnel will be trained in various fields including improved pedagogy and psychosocial support. Furthermore, education activities will be sustained by peace-building endeavors that target children and adolescents.

UNICEF and partners will elaborate a social mobilization and communication strategy; develop information, education and approaches to encourage children and adolescents to go back to school. Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) will be strengthened to ensure ownership, sustainability of intervention and to facilitate attendance and participation of their community in education. Cluster leadership will be provided to prioritize interventions and ensure synergy.

Education Objective 1 IDPs and host-community children access quality education		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. # of IDP children (6-17 years old) with access to education opportunities		30,000	250,000
2. # of host community children (6-17 years old) regain access to education opportunities		TBD*	250,000

* Schools in many parts of the country are still not open for the year (to be determined later)

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Repair and rehabilitation of schools (including WASH facilities)	Countrywide	# of schools repaired and rehabilitated	550
		# of schools with functional WASH facilities	250
Provision of temporary learning spaces including prefabricated classrooms and the provision of tented schools	Countrywide	# of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) operational	750
		# of children with access to TLS	55,000
Provision of teaching and learning materials including supplies and recreational materials	Countrywide	# of schools received teaching and learning materials	100
		# of students provided with education supplies and learning materials	250,000
Strengthen Sector Cluster Coordination mechanisms	Countrywide	# of coordination meetings held	24
		# of organizations involved in coordination mechanisms	18

Education Objective 2 Psycho-social support (PSS) for children and teachers are integrated in the education response		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Number of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes		5,000	60,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Teachers/other education personnel and members of PTAs trained in PSS, CFS, and inclusive education	Countrywide	# of teachers/other educational personnel trained by program interventions on PSS, CFS and inclusive education	12,000
		# of PTA members and community members trained by program interventions on PSS, CFS and inclusive education	400
Support, activation and or/ establishment of PTAs in target schools	Countrywide	# of PTA's supported	20



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Lead agency: WFP

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N/A
PEOPLE IN NEED



N/A
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$1.5 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



4
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

Communication and coordination are fundamental components of humanitarian response. The availability of reliable and independent data, voice and security telecommunications services for the humanitarian community in common operational areas within Iraq is vital to ensure successful response operations. This has been recognized as a priority area by humanitarian and government entities. Assessments conducted in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk confirmed gaps in security telecommunications services and requirements for data connectivity to support the influx of humanitarian workers in those locations.

The ETC will work closely with national and international actors to ensure that coordination of emergency telecommunications service provision is efficient and effective. Regular coordination meetings will be held in which local and global stakeholders can share and access information related to emergency telecommunications requirements, provision and access.

Information management services will be provided to track, monitor and report ETC activities. This will ensure that relevant operational information is disseminated to the humanitarian community in a timely and effective manner. It will also enhance awareness of ETC activities in the non-humanitarian and donor communities.

Fifteen organizations in 18 locations across Iraq indicated a need for emergency internet and radio services in the ETC's initial countrywide assessment of humanitarian ICT requirements. However, this number is expected to increase as operations evolve. The ETC will provide humanitarian ICT services to UN agencies and NGOs where a need is indicated and where security allows. Assessments will be conducted on an ongoing basis to ensure that requirements are consistently identified.

ETC Objective 1 Provide the humanitarian community with emergency telecommunications and data services to allow humanitarian organizations to better coordinate and assist people affected by the recent crisis in Iraq	Supports Strategic Objective 2	
	Baseline	Target
Indicator		
1. Percentage of user organizations out of all NGOs and UN agencies in Iraq that indicate efficient and timely response services through survey	0	80% satisfaction rate
2. Number of COMCENs implemented or upgraded to cover IDP camps	0	3
3. Number of common operational areas covered by data connectivity services	0	2
4. Number of humanitarian staff trained on ETC service usage	0	200
5. Number of radio operators trained in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk	0	12

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Distribution of user satisfaction survey	Iraq	Number of user satisfaction surveys distributed	1
Perform daily radio checks for UN and NGO staff	Erbil	Number of daily radio checks performed for all staff	1
Recruit and train radio operators for COMCEN	Sulaymaniyah Dohuk	Number of radio operators working in the COMCEN	2
Installation of ISP internet connectivity to humanitarian organizations in IDP/refugee camps	Sulaymaniyah Dohuk	Number of ISP internet connections installed	2
Distribution of ISP internet connectivity to humanitarian organizations in IDP/refugee camps	Sulaymaniyah Dohuk	Number of WIDER kits for wireless internet distribution installed	2
Provide radio training to humanitarian staff	Erbil Sulaymaniyah Dohuk	Number of humanitarian staff trained	200
Recruit and provide radio training to radio operators	Erbil Sulaymaniyah Dohuk	Number of radio operators working in COMCENs	12



FOOD SECURITY

Lead agency: WFP & FAO

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2.8 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



2 MILLION
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$512 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



86
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

Food Security, agricultural production and livelihoods are severely threatened by the escalating conflict in Iraq and continue to require immediate attention. Based on assessments, including a rapid food security assessment published in July, some 2.8 million Iraqis are estimated to be food insecure as a result of the conflict. Distinct groups with specific needs within this overall figure include IDPs in camps or residing with host families, IDPs on the move or living in public spaces, non-displaced food insecure people who live in areas under the control of armed groups (AGs) or who have returned home after a period of displacement, and host families and communities vulnerable to food insecurity. Due to the numbers of people living in locations with limited access, it is estimated that a target figure of 2 million overall may be assisted by Food Security Cluster (FSC) partners during the period of this plan.

The cluster will assist these individuals in need of immediate assistance through food aid (distribution of Family Food Parcels (FFP), Immediate Response Rations (IRR) and Food Vouchers) or via livelihoods interventions. FSC partners will continue to expand their reach into governorates and districts where access is limited and variable. Advocacy continues with the Iraqi government to ensure that all IDPs outside of areas controlled by AGs have their registration to the Public Distribution System (PDS) transferred to their new locations to ensure continued access to this food safety net service. As the number of IDPs with access to the PDS grows, cluster partners' interventions will complement the basics provided through the government scheme. A rapid market assessment conducted in September indicates that food markets in urban areas of Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) are functioning well. A voucher transfer modality will commence in November in all urban locations conducive to market-based transfers. This shift aims to increase dietary diversity and allows for greater control and choice, whilst supporting the local economy. At the initial stage of the crisis, commodities were purchased on the international market. Since July, local procurement has been gradually introduced, and currently 16 percent of the food sourced by WFP is procured on the local market at adequate quality and at competitive prices.

The ongoing violence and displacement has resulted in the abandonment of many agriculture-based livelihoods. The resulting loss of income and immediate food sources (such as eggs, milk and fresh vegetables) is translating into greater reliance on food assistance. As time progresses and the conflict continues, livelihood support to crisis-affected farmers is becoming increasingly urgent to ensure agricultural production. Partners will strengthen provision of livelihood support, including of seeds and fertilizers in time for the October/November cereal planting season (where open field cultivation is possible), animal feed, backyard vegetable, poultry production, cash for work, employment creation and income generating activities. Partners will also strengthening food security assessment and monitoring capacity to develop needs-based, well-targeted and timely response strategies.

In order to ensure maximum coverage and avoid duplication, the food security cluster will continue to provide an action-oriented and evidence driven forum for bringing together humanitarian partners to improve the timeliness, quality and impact of food security assistance on the lives of crisis-impacted communities, according to their needs. Key information is shared with cluster partners on a regular basis with an aim to improve coordination, the quality of interventions and targeting. Livelihoods project interventions will be coordinated closely with the Social Cohesion and Sustainable Livelihoods sector, which will focus on non-agricultural livelihoods opportunities.

Programme quality, including sharper attention to cross cutting issues such as age, gender, diversity, vulnerability, protection, accountability to affected populations (AAP) and communicating with communities (CwC) is a FSC priority. The FSC has developed tools such as the Safe Distribution Checklist and is encouraging partners to use process and outcome monitoring tools that include gender, age, disability, protection and accountability. FSC will continue to ensure that cluster partner assessments are analyzing the food security situation with sex and age disaggregated data and engaging available referral mechanisms for people with disabilities and other specific needs. The FSC will continue to promote the use of appropriate feedback mechanisms.

The Food Security Cluster partners will work together and with other clusters and stakeholders to ensure coherent, coordinated and integrated humanitarian responses driven by the assessed food security needs of affected populations. The cluster will also actively participate in interagency initiatives aimed at providing common service approaches to quality programming, including AAP and CwC, such as the interagency Cash Working Group, strategies based on the findings of the interagency assessment on CwC and an interagency call centre project.

Food Security Objective 1 Save lives and preserve assets by meeting urgent food needs and by ensuring adequate household food consumption among displaced and affected families	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Number of total people that received food assistance (food in-kind or voucher)	N/A	1.5 million
2. Food Consumption Score disaggregated by gender and age of household head	Yet to be established	Prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted household < 20%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Family Food Parcel distribution: composed of wheat, flour, rice, oil, sugar, iodized salt and dry pulses)	This kind of intervention is implemented in every location where immediate food needs are found and until cash or voucher solutions are established. Currently taking place in 13 governorates	# of food parcels distributed Food Consumption Score (PDS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	0 0
IRR parcels composed of “ready to eat foods” are enough for three days for a family of five	IRR distribution will take place whenever immediate food needs are identified for mobile IDP communities without the means to cook	# of rations distributed	0 0
Cash & Voucher: after conducting feasibility and market assessments the use of cash and vouchers will be promoted	Feasibility studies will decide when and where cash will be possible	Value of Voucher distributed	0

Food Security Objective 2 Increase food availability and household incomes for at-risk groups by maintaining and diversifying urban and rural livelihood systems, strategies and assets and developing income-generating activities		Supports Strategic Objective 2, 3	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. People reached by livelihood support projects		N/A	500,000
2. Percentage of participants in livelihoods projects who are women		N/A	40%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of agriculture inputs, Income Generating Activities such as Backyards farming and Cottage industry: Distribution of agricultural inputs for vegetable and backyards farming through cash for work for rural communities, establish and equip vocational training centers, develop trainers, capacity building of beneficiaries on marketing linkage and development	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Ninewa, Salah al Din and Kirkuk	# of households receiving vegetable Seeds; Quantity of vegetable seeds (Kg) and hand tools (units); # of beneficiaries provided livestock and agriculture packages including poultry, tool kits seeds, Fertilizers # of capacity building sessions held on agriculture & Livestock best practices # of people provided with marketable skills Trained and Employed youth # of trainers trained # of jobs opportunity created Quantity of food produced by beneficiary farmers # of small business created # of employment created	20,000 HH
Livestock health services and productivity: Vaccination programs, distribution of animal feed, training on restocking rearing practices in livestock, provision of veterinary services and disease outbreak surveillance	Priority locations for the livestock interventions are: Ninewa, Dohuk, Erbil and Sal Al-Din	# of livestock vaccinated and dewormed # of beneficiaries trained on, adopting best practice practices	0 0
Monitoring: Collection and analysis of data on livelihoods and food security	Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah	# of survey carried # of farmers that receive and use the bulletin # of national staff trained on Monitoring data analysis # of reports generated	0 XXX 30
Wheat inputs: agricultural inputs (wheat seeds, fertilizers) distribution to vulnerable farmers. Assessment and partner's capacity building	Erbil, Dohuk, Ninewa and Kirkuk	Quantity of food produced by beneficiaries # of beneficiaries received inputs; Quantity of wheat seed distributed Areas planted	45,000 5,000 5,000

Food Security Objective 3 Ensure an effective, accountable and coordinated food security response founded on evidence-based interventions that advocate for and take into consideration the needs of each segment of affected communities by age, gender and diversity		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2, 3	
Indicator	Baseline	Target	
1. Number of interagency food security assessments conducted with data disaggregated by gender, age and diversity	2	Reports to be prepared and submitted by partners	
2. Number of FSC projects with specific cross cutting components	80%	Reviews by cluster	

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Coordinated food security and livelihood assessments and monitoring exercises conducted taking into account the differing needs of women, girls, boys and men	All governorates affected by any of the three major displacement waves of January, June and August 2014, as per accessibility	Number of food security assessments conducted	2
Comprehensive context analysis	All governorates affected by any of the three major displacement waves of January, June and August 2014, as per accessibility	Number conducted	2
Food activities coordinated to ensure complementarity of activities by different food sector actors in order to minimize duplication and increase efficiency of assistance	All governorates affected by any of the three major displacement waves of January, June and August 2014, as per accessibility	Mapping completed, coordination meetings held	Coordination meetings held minimum twice per month
Cluster engaged in interagency initiatives on AAP and CwC that directly benefit the delivery of quality food security programming	Countrywide	Number of initiatives	3



HEALTH

Lead agency: WHO

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5.2 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



4 MILLION
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$341 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



13
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

The emergency has put under tremendous strain the health system, whose access is further compromised by insecurity in many areas. The dire living conditions of the IDPs together with the poor water and sanitation conditions are contributing to increased health problems and the high risk of outbreaks.

In order for access to health services to be guaranteed, cluster partners will employ innovative approaches by engaging not only governmental partners but also relying on healthcare volunteers and civil society. Health partners will prioritize the provision of services to IDPs through Primary Health care facilities (PHCs) in camps and mobile clinics. The basic package will include curative and preventive services, care for non-communicable diseases, emergency reproductive care, trauma care, as well as care for disabled and mental health. Partners will also support the health authorities in enhancing the outreach of the referral system for secondary and specialized health assistance.

Early Warning and Alert System will be also strengthened to ensure early detection of outbreaks of communicable and vaccines preventable diseases.

National Immunization campaigns are planned for Polio and Measles to enhance the coverage especially for population who could not be reached in the first half of 2014. This will go hand by hand with the strengthening of the Expanded Programme on Immunization supported by WHO and UNICEF. In addition, IOM will support WHO and cluster partners with a national Tuberculosis detection, prevention, and treatment campaign through a network of mobile TB teams.

Nutrition assessments are planned to detect vulnerable areas, address child nutritional needs, and the strengthening of the nutrition surveillance system. In addition, there is a need to restore health services in areas affected by conflict where more than 80% of health facilities are non-functional.

In order to fill the increasing gaps in supplies, the cluster partners will provide medicines, vaccines, medical supplies and equipment to PHCs and hospitals, and disability aid to areas with high influx of IDPs and to security-compromised areas. A tailored package of technical and managerial capacity building will be provided to the health personnel, authorities and partners. Incentives to staff whose workload has significantly increased as a result of displacement will also be provided.

Health Objective 1 Provide timely the basic package* of primary and secondary health care services, including reproductive and mental health services, care for disabled and patients with chronic diseases and nutrition services	Supports Strategic Objective 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of targeted population received one consultation / year	300,000	80% of the targeted population (3.2 million consultations)

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of a basic package of primary and secondary health care interventions, using different modalities with referral inclusive of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) and Mental Health and Psycho-social Support (MHPSS)	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala, Baghdad, Najaf, Karbala, Babylon, Muthanna, Basra	# % of people that receive PHC consultations	All targeted population (4,000,000 individuals)
Provision of basic Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Care including Basic & Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care and newborn care at different levels of health facilities including mobile medical services	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala, Baghdad, Najaf, Karbala, Babylon	# of health facilities supported with medical equipment and RH kits	200 primary health care and referral hospitals supported
Provision of routine immunization services through the Expanded Program on Immunization	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala, Baghdad, Karbala, Najaf, Babylon	Coverage of Penta2 vaccine for under one year	85% coverage through routine EPI
Conduct community awareness, develop, produce and print IEC materials, to address health issues of importance including RH and rehabilitation	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala	# of IDPs families attended health promotion sessions and / or visited by health promotion mobile teams	13,000 families
Conduct rapid nutrition assessment, establishing regular growth monitoring /screening of all children under 5 and Promoting proper infant and young child feeding practices with special attention to breast feeding. UNICEF will also assure breast feeding counseling for all lactating mothers	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala	# of targeted lactating mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counseling for appropriate feeding	80,000 women of IDPs and 320,000 women of host community

Health Objective 2 Strengthen early detection, investigation and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases for various target populations (IDPs, returnees and impacted communities)	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of outbreak alerts verified within 72 h	N/A	85% of rumors investigated

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Early detections of disease outbreak through Strengthening disease surveillance/EWARN	All Iraq	% of health facilities reporting timely EWARN	85% sentinel sites reporting timely
Timely response to disease outbreaks including vaccination against Polio and Measles	All Iraq	Coverage rate of measles vaccination campaigns	90% coverage of measles vaccination campaign



LOGISTICS

Lead agency: WFP

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N/A

PEOPLE IN NEED



N/A

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$3.57 MILLION

REQUIREMENTS



60

PARTNERS

STRATEGY

The Logistics Cluster's aim is to strengthen the humanitarian community's ability to save lives through a timely and reliable logistic service support and information. The logistics cluster will continue to coordinate with national and international actors to optimize efforts, and identify operational gaps and bottlenecks. Regular coordination meetings will provide a forum where partners can share information regarding logistics constraints and address potential gaps in the supply chain.

Although commercial capacity and infrastructure in Iraq is currently able to support the increase in response activities, humanitarian organizations have requested for logistics support services to be provided to enable a scale up of organizational capacity and to ensure contingency measures are in place to ensure delivery of relief goods and continuity of services in the event of an emergency or interruption of regular supply corridors.

Subject to accessibility, the Logistics Cluster could play a critical role with respect to providing coordination for convoys and/or transport.

Based on the feedback from humanitarian partners, the Logistics Cluster in Iraq will provide technical support through the deployment of experienced logistics staff in establishing logistics setups, supply chain management, and strategic planning. To ensure timely, accurate and reliable access to logistics information, the Cluster will provide information management and GIS/mapping services, including up to date operational data regarding potential congestion of entry points, as well as the publication of situation reports, snapshots and briefings. A dedicated Iraq Operation page is available on the Logistics Cluster website to disseminate vital information products to the humanitarian community. Updates on Logistics Capacity Assessments will be provided and shared online.

Storage will be supplied by the Logistics Cluster in strategic hubs, where required, to facilitate onward movement to further destinations, for a limited time of three months. Additionally, emergency transport (via land) will be provided to partners whose logistics capacity is limited for an initial period of three months to allow sufficient time for organizations to develop their capacity. A contingency airlift component has been added to the Logistics Cluster strategy and budget to allow for airlift of emergency lifesaving supplies to areas cut off by land or inaccessible by any other means, and will be utilized with security permitting and necessary.

Logistics Objective 1 Provide logistics coordination of humanitarian response and information management to all humanitarian actors		Supports Strategic Objective N/A	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Number of organizations attending Logistics Cluster meetings		N/A	10

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide information sharing with respect to logistics across Iraq	All locations across Iraq (including KRI)	Number of information products published	50
		Maps of supply routes and storage locations	10

Logistics Objective 2 Provide strategic operational support to all humanitarian actors		Supports Strategic Objective N/A	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Percentage of services requested / completed requests		N/A	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide common storage space for the humanitarian community	Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, Basra	Amount of storage space made available (in m2)	2,160m ²



PROTECTION

Lead agency: UNHCR

Contact information: Ms. Kaoruko Seki (seki@unhcr.org)



5.2 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



1.4 MILLION
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$212 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



40
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

Protection of all persons of concern is the foundation of humanitarian response in Iraq, and it underpins all activities included in the Strategic Response Plan (SRP). Protection considerations form the basis of any humanitarian engagement and are guided by humanitarian principles, human rights, and international humanitarian law (IHL) both at the policy and operational levels. Therefore, protection mainstreaming is a core element of the protection strategy for Iraq.

The protracted armed conflict in Iraq have led to massive displacements, widespread violations of human rights and IHL, including targeted attack on civilians, atrocious acts of gender-based violence (GBV), inhuman treatment of children and ethnic and religious minorities, giving rise to an estimated 5.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Protection partners in Iraq will target some 1.4 million of these individuals, particularly those displaced and otherwise affected by the armed conflict, whom we expect to be able to reach through a concerted network of local and international partnerships. Partners will strive to expand their outreach over time, depending on access and mobilization of additional capacities.

Be they girls, boys, women or men; infant, youth or elderly; physically or mentally challenged; living in the open or in over-crowded spaces; missing schooling or lacking job opportunities; seeking family reunification or warm clothing and shoes; widowed, orphaned or hosting large numbers of displaced persons - a vast majority of those affected have 'specific' needs of protection. In particular, an enhanced effort is required to mainstream protection of civilians from violence and exploitation, with utmost need for attention, care and resources to be made available for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), affected children and for particularly traumatized individuals and communities.

Protection activities will be implemented based on the following strategic approach: protection monitoring will form the basis for analysis of the overall protection situation in order to inform the broader humanitarian response; enable and strengthen evidence-based advocacy and capacity-building to better address protection needs; prevent grave violations of human rights and dignity; and contribute to an environment whereby the displaced or others affected by the conflict can enjoy and exercise their rights. Protection delivery mechanisms will be reinforced countrywide to ensure timely identification, quality response and prevention of instances requiring protection support for all persons of concern, by partnering with a wide range of local, national, regional and international actors. Sustainability of the response will be ensured through much needed attention and linkages to community-based protection, strengthened outreach and durable solutions.

Protection Objective 1 The protection needs of displaced persons and conflict-affected populations are identified through robust monitoring and protection-sensitive responses are made available to persons of concern. The overall humanitarian responses are informed by the outcomes of protection monitoring, and are strengthened through advocacy, capacity building and protection mainstreaming, including GBV, in support of durable solutions.	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 3	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of IDPs reached by protection monitoring	18%	75%
2. % of IDPs registered	30%	100%
3. % of IDPs in need of legal support receiving it	80%	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Protection monitoring	Countrywide	# of IDPs reached by protection monitoring	1,350,000
Advocacy with the HCT/HC and other key stakeholders	Countrywide	# of protection analysis and guidelines shared	20
		# of protection mainstreaming activities undertaken	100
Support to authorities on registration & documentation	Countrywide	# of registration staff recruited	400
		# of meetings, workshops and seminars organized	100
Provision of legal assistance	Countrywide	# of IDP cases receiving legal assistance	39,000
		# of persons reporting Housing, Land & Property (HLP) documentation issues of advocacy initiatives undertaken	500,000
Capacity building and training	Countrywide	# of capacity building initiatives including protection mainstreaming and trainings on IDP guiding principles, IHL and human rights laws undertaken for relevant stakeholders	216
		# of publicly available protection related policy papers, reports and assessments of the different clusters that include age- and sex disaggregated data	100

Protection Objective 2 Enhanced well-being of internally displaced and/or conflict-affected girls, boys and adolescent at risk by identifying, responding to, and preventing reoccurrence of their protection concerns	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. # of children accessing Psychosocial Support Services	30%	90%
2. # of children receiving specialized child protection services	16%	80%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of child protection services	Countrywide	# of children (estimate) with access to psychosocial support	82,500
		# of unaccompanied and separated children who are reunited with their caregivers or in appropriate long term alternative	3,000
		# of cases of grave violation monitored verified and documented	2,500
		# and % of targeted vulnerable children that access special protection assistance	8,800

Protection Objective 3 Effectiveness of prevention, identification and quality response targeting IDPs and conflict-affected persons affected by GBV and SGBV is strengthened and these issues are mainstreamed in all relevant humanitarian engagements	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of identified SGBV survivors receive at least one specialized support	20%	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Service mechanisms are in place for identification and quality response for survivors of GBV and SGBV, with adequate referral system	Countrywide	# of IDPs including women, girls, boys and men provided with information on SGBV prevention and response	80,000
		# of women and girls who received dignity kits	95,000
Prevention measures, including outreach, training and other essential services are in place and functioning well		# of women/safe spaces established	50
		# of women and girls accessing women spaces	5,000

Protection Objective 4 Strengthened community-based protection and outreach, and individualized services for IDPs and conflict affected individuals, in particular those with specific protection vulnerabilities	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of IDPs and conflict-affected people with specific needs receive relevant assistance	10%	90%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Support for persons with specific needs	Countrywide	# of IDPs who received psychosocial counselling	150,000
		# of IDPs receiving cash grants	487,100
		# of IDPs with specific needs identified and referred for relevant assistance available from across different clusters	338,000
		# of IDPs who received transportation assistance	250,000
Provision of support to Third Country Nationals	Countrywide	# of Third Country Nationals at risk evacuated	5,000
Community outreach	Countrywide	# IDPs with access to community structures	1,000,000
Awareness raising/information campaign	Countrywide	# IDPs reached through awareness-raising/information campaigns	1,080,000
		# of affected individuals with the information needed to reduce personal risks owing to mine contamination – Mine Risk Education (RE) and Expanded Site Inspection (ESI)	1,200,000



SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Lead agency: UNHCR/IOM

Contact information: Dag Sigurdson (coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org)



1.26 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



800,000
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID
SHELTER



940,000*
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID
NFIs

320,000 in need of shelter,
480,000 in need of shelter
and NFI and 460,000 in
need of only NFI assistance



\$753 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



25
PARTNERS

* Some IDP families are in need of both shelter and NFI assistance.

STRATEGY

Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs to address the most immediate needs of displaced people is critical, especially for the most vulnerable IDPs. Subject to the prevailing security situation and access opportunities, all shelter and NFI assistance programmes will be implemented in a coherent and consistent manner to enhance a countrywide policy and approach. Minorities, female headed households and vulnerable groups with little or no established links with the host communities will be given special attention in the planning and implementation of all shelter and NFI assistance programmes.

Partners will also prioritize provision of shelter and NFIs for more than 850,000 civilians who sought refuge in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq since June 2014 and were only able to bring along a minimum of personal belongings and are now living in the open, in unfinished buildings or in schools and religious infrastructures. Partners will furthermore pay attention to the large number IDPs residing with host families or in rented accommodation across Iraq to minimize host community fatigue, social tension and the risk of evictions when savings and financial resources are depleted, and to reduce the risk of secondary displacement.

The Kurdistan Regional authorities and humanitarian partners developed a two-month Immediate Response Plan (till mid November 2014) to address the most urgent needs of IDPs, including the establishment of 26 camps to accommodate up to 265,000 vulnerable IDPs, improve temporary accommodations for 125,000 IDPs, including support to renovate unfinished buildings and establish collective centres or additional camps as a last resort. Considering the extreme seasonal climatic conditions and geographic differences within Iraq – with harsh cold winters and extremely hot summers, partners are also prioritizing winterization activities for the most vulnerable IDPs living in substandard conditions, especially in the KRI where 480,000 IDPs need appropriate winterization kits.

In the south and central regions of Iraq, plans are being prepared in cooperation with local authorities to establish 10 camps to accommodate some 60,000 vulnerable IDPs currently residing in substandard accommodations. An additional, 140,000 IDPs will be targeted with shelter rehabilitation and winterization kits to improve and bring their living conditions up to minimum standards. NFI assistance and replacement of essential domestic items will also continue.

Cluster partners will also engage in interventions to address mid- and longer-term solutions, including annual tent and NFI replacement provisions as well as support to small-scale spontaneous returns through provision of return packages and limited shelter repair.

Shelter/NFI Objective 1 Respond in a timely manner and solicit support to assist the Iraqi authorities and civil society to meet the needs for emergency shelter and non-food items of displaced populations and affected communities		Supports Strategic Objective 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. % of displaced population living in adequate accommodation with access to basic facilities		55%	100%
2. % of displaced population possessing adequate core relief items		48%	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
SHELTER			
Establishment of camps for IDP families currently living in sub-standard or unsustainable types of accommodation	KRI: Already identified: Dohuk-16, Erbil-5, Sulaymaniyah-5. Camp location tbc for 23,300 IDP families South and Centre of Iraq – 10 camps	# of IDP families accommodated in camps	KRI: 65,000 S/C: 10,000
Provision of tents for IDP's living outside of camps	All Governorates of Iraq with focus on the Governorates hosting the largest number of displaced persons; (Anbar, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad)	# of families Receiving tents	20,000 IDP families receiving tents
Temporary shelter repair assistance to vulnerable families	All Governorates of Iraq with focus on the Governorates hosting the largest number of displaced persons; (Anbar, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad)	# of families benefitting from temporary shelter repair	38,500 IDP families receiving shelter repair
Collective centre repair/upgrades	All Governorates of Iraq with focus on the Governorates hosting the largest number of displaced persons; (Anbar, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad)	# of collective centers repaired or upgraded	1,000 collective centers repaired and upgraded
NON FOOD ITEMS			
Provision of Non Food Items to vulnerable IDP families, including but not limited to: blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, jerry can, kerosene stove, hygienic kit, plastic sheet, rechargeable fan	All Governorates of Iraq with focus on the Governorates hosting the largest number of displaced persons; (Anbar, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad)	# households whose needs for basic domestic items are met	157,000 IDP families receiving NFI assistance
WINTERIZATION			
Provision of tent insulation kits to IDP families residing in camps	IDP families in camps in Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and 60% of IDP families living in the 10 IDP camps in Central/Southern Iraq	# of families receiving tent insulation kits	KRI: 65,000 IDP families C/S: 6,000 IDP families
Provision of Polyethylene floor insulation	IDP families in camps in Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah. IDP families living in the 10 IDP camps in Central/Southern Iraq	# of families receiving floor insulation	KRI: 65,000 IDP families C/S: 10,000 IDP families
Provision Winterization Kits, including kerosene	Camp residents and IDP families in individual shelters in Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah. 20,000 IDP families living in the 10 IDP camps and substandard accommodation in Central/ Southern Iraq	# of families receiving Winterization kits incl. kerosene	KRI: 80,000 IDP families S/C: 20,000 IDP families
Provision of Winter clothing to the most vulnerable IDP families	Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah	# of families receiving winter clothing	5,000 IDP families

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of summer kits to IDP families living in Camps or in substandard accommodation	All Governorates of Iraq with focus on the Governorates hosting the largest number of displaced persons; (Anbar, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad)	# of families receiving summer kits	KRI: 80,000 families S/C: 27,000 families

Shelter/NFI Objective 2 Monitor and respond with appropriate interventions to address changes in the displacement situation (secondary displacement) including provision of shelter/NFI assistance for returnees and their communities	Supports Strategic Objective 2	
	Indicator	Target
1. IDP families with host families or rented accommodation received one-time cash assistance	N/A	10,000 families
2. Returning IDP families are able to access to return packages and shelter repair assistance	N/A	5,000 families

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of one-time cash rental assistance to stabilize non-camp IDP families	All Governorates of Iraq with focus on the Governorates hosting the largest number of displaced persons; (Anbar, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad)	# of families receiving cash assistance to cover rental costs	10,000 families
Provision of return package assistance to IDP families returning to their homes	All Governorates of Iraq	# of families receiving return packages	38,000 families
Provision of longer-term shelter repair for returning IDP families	All Governorates of Iraq	# of houses repaired	5,000 houses



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Lead agency: UNICEF

Contact information: Ali Al-Khateeb (aalkhateeb@unicef.org), Adam Thomas (adthomas@unicef.org)



5 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



3.5 MILLION
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$158 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



24
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

The WASH cluster will continue to focus on ensuring access to water of adequate quantity and quality and to sanitation facilities and services that are hygienic, culturally appropriate and meet the needs of woman, children and those with special needs; and improve hygiene practices through provision of hygiene items and promotion activities. Support will also be provided to ensure that municipal water supply systems and waste services are available to host communities

Partners will support the authorities in their efforts to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of the people affected by the crisis across the country and will continue to provide assistance in a manner that promotes the respect, protection of human rights and gender equity. It will focus on displaced and host communities and on people that are located in areas affected by the violence and in particular vulnerable IDP populations living in camps, unfinished building, informal settlements, schools and other collective shelters. Out of an estimated 5 million people in need, WASH cluster partners are targeting approximately 3.5 million individuals in the currently accessible areas, including 3.5 million for water interventions, 500,000 for sanitation and 500,000 for hygiene promotion. As the security situation changes, the cluster will aim to reach all of the people in need.

Within the overall objectives, activities and targets, particular consideration will be given to specific population groups and cross cutting issues which will guide the response, including:

Gender and Protection - Appropriate access for woman and girls is critical. Partners will ensure that WASH Services are located in safe areas, latrines and showers are locked and have proper lighting, and WASH facilities in schools for girls are available in order to ensure girls stay in school and continue their education.

Age - WASH in schools, is essential for keeping children in the classroom and ensuring their safety and well-being, with clean and secure toilets and hand-washing services available to students and teachers. At the household level, toilets will be appropriately designed to meet the needs of both the young and the old (proximity to services, easy access).

Disability – Partners will ensure availability of appropriately designed WASH facilities to facilitate access and use for people with special needs.

Environment - Emergency response, which can be heavily supply driven (distribution of bottled water and hygiene supplies), often results in large amounts of plastics that pollute the immediate environment and fill landfills. WASH interventions will minimize this by rapid transition to more sustainable solutions.

Equity - During emergencies, critical WASH interventions will continue to include distribution of WASH supplies such as drinking water, hygiene supplies, and jerry cans; and the installation of emergency latrines, showers and water tanks. Partners commit to ensure that interventions are implemented in a way that all individuals have equal access, and no one group is marginalized over another.

WASH Objective 1 Emergency affected populations have timely and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. % of targeted populations with access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene*		17%	100%

* The total target number is 3,500,000 beneficiaries.

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of safe water to the targeting populations within host and affected communities and camps	Countrywide	# Emergency affected population with access to sufficient safe water supply	3,500,000
Ensure the quality of water supplied in target populations meets agreed standards and monitored for compliance on a regular basis	Countrywide	% of population who report satisfaction of the water quality	3,500,000
		% of water samples meeting national standards	
Provision of a sufficient quantity and quality of water for schools and child friendly spaces, clinics for targeted populations	Countrywide	# of school children benefiting from a clean water	200,000

WASH Objective 2 Emergency Affected populations have equitable access to culturally appropriate and gender sensitive sanitation facilities and services that ensure a hygienic living environment		Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. % of targeted populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services**		27%	100%

* The total target number is 500,000 beneficiaries.

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of appropriate sanitation facilities and services for targeted populations which are being well operated and maintained	Countrywide	# of beneficiaries with access to functional latrines (disaggregated by age and gender)	500,000
		# of the affected population beneficiaries with access to functional bathing (disaggregated by age and gender)	500,000
Provision of systems for collection and disposal of solid waste for targeted populations is provided and functional	Countrywide	# of the affected population beneficiaries with routine access to solid waste collection and disposal services	500,000
Provision of sanitation facilities and services for schools and child friendly spaces, clinics for targeted populations	Countrywide	# of school children benefiting from a clean and sanitary learning environment for improved health and education outcomes	200,000

WASH Objective 3 Emergency Affected populations have improved hygiene practices through access to hygiene items and hygiene promotion activities on an equitable basis	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of targeted populations with access to basic hygiene items and messages on safe hygiene practices***	30%	90%

* The total target number is 900,000 beneficiaries.

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide access to soap and other core hygiene items for the emergency affected populations	Countrywide	# of IDPs receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies	900,000
Promote good hygiene promotion through public awareness campaigns, educational tools and messages	Countrywide	# of IDPs reached with hygiene promotion activities	900,000
Provide children hand washing facilities and hygiene promotion in primary schools	Countrywide	# of school children benefiting from hand washing facilities and hygiene promotion	200,000



SOCIAL COHESION & SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Lead agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Contact information: Rosemary Willey-Alsanah (rosemary.willey-alsanah@undp.org)



5.2 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



800,000
PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID



\$63.8 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS



8
PARTNERS

STRATEGY

Social tension, between host communities and IDPs is on the rise, countrywide, and likely to increase further as the chronic nature and longer term impacts on host communities becomes more evident. As reflected in lessons learned from other humanitarian emergencies, it is important that elements of early recovery, conflict sensitivity and restoration of livelihood are integrated from the early stages of the response, and that the gap between humanitarian response and development is adequately bridged to promote community resilience and mitigate social tensions. Maintaining peaceful relations, or at least tolerance, between host communities and the displaced is essential to ensure a conducive environment for humanitarian actors to operate and for adequate durable solutions be identified and promoted.

Initially, activities will focus on areas of displacement and be limited by the current capacity of sector partners. However, as and when longer term durable solutions, especially returns, become feasible, partners will shift attention to return areas. An increase in the number and capacity of sector partners will be required to meet the needs of populations affected.

The sector initiatives are designed to mitigate and defuse tensions and prevent escalation of violence. To facilitate flexible and timely interventions, the trends of key triggers of tension, including rising rents, falling daily labor rates, deterioration in public services in areas of pre-existing social pressure, will be monitored, in partnership with the authorities. A pilot project for data collection and analysis of trends in the Kurdistan region will be progressively expanded to cover other parts of the country. Data collection and analysis will benefit from protection and other clusters' monitoring and or stand-alone assessments, to inform strategic decisions on targeting of limited resources and identification of appropriate interventions.

Partners will support peaceful coexistence through activities targeting affected communities hosting and/or integrating IDPs. This includes fostering communication and dialogue, ensuring access to overstretched basic services and improving livelihoods. Mechanisms for inclusive dialogue between local authorities, host communities and IDPs will be fostered using existing structures but also media and other non-traditional channels of communication. Communities consultations will inform prioritization of cash for work programs which will not only result in emergency job creation, but also in increased access to essential public services, complementing the education, WASH and health clusters' initiatives.

In order to ensure sustainable transition towards longer-term initiatives, partners will engage with authorities and the private sector to promote sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable host community and IDP families. This will include access to credit, grants, cash assistance, market assessments and vocational skills training initiatives.

The sector will ensure to complement the early recovery activities of other clusters to ensure synergy and common 'Do No Harm' approaches. In particular, it will coordinate closely with the Protection and the Communication with Communities working group as well as the Food Security Clusters to ensure complementarity between agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods initiatives.

Social Cohesion and Sustainable Livelihoods Objective 1 Increase communication channels for dialogue, coordination and consultation between host communities and IDPs to promote peaceful coexistence	Supports Strategic Objective 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % host community and IDP organisations satisfied with effectiveness of dialogue systems to mitigate social tensions	Perception survey	50%
2. % IDP women's groups confident that their needs are adequately expressed	Perception survey	50%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Establish or strengthen dialogue groups to support social-cohesion between IDP and host communities	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Diyala, Kirkuk, Anbar, Ninewa	# of IDP communities with dialogue and communication systems effectively established and functional	180
Capacity building of IDP Women groups to ensure that specific needs of women are voiced	Dohuk, Karbala, Najaf, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah	# of IDP women's committees for peace and social cohesion established	1,000
Monitoring of tensions between IDPs and host communities and prioritization of responses to mitigate potential conflict	All Iraq (Pilot in Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah with KGSO)	# of 'early warnings' of increased tension and risk of violence/ displacement that trigger a mitigating response	50%

Social Cohesion and Sustainable Livelihoods Objective 2 Resilience is built through improved livelihoods, specifically increased employment and access to services	Supports Strategic Objective 3	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. # of the most vulnerable host community and IDP families with increased access to income	N/A	At least 50,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide vocational, business training to improve employment potential of vulnerable host community and IDP breadwinners (including FHHs)	All Iraq	# women and men benefiting from vocational and/or business training opportunities	11,215
Short and long term job creation, including self-employment, cash for work and Quick Impact projects for the most vulnerable host community and IDP breadwinners (including FHHs)	All Iraq	# vulnerable men and women newly employed	44,000
		# of men and women accessing micro-finance and/or small grants for business development	4,000

Funding and requirements per cluster

AS OF 16 OCT 2014

CLUSTER	ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS (\$)	REVISED REQUIREMENTS (\$)	FUNDING (\$)	UNMET REQUIREMENTS (\$)	% COVERED	UNCOMMITTED PLEDGES (\$)
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)	-	32,488,735	-	32,488,735	0%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	-	24,216,949	3,334,025	20,882,924	14%	750,000
EDUCATION	6,000,000	154,256,764	803,847	153,452,917	1%	-
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	-	1,511,782	-	1,511,782	0%	-
FOOD SECURITY	25,160,000	512,119,533	164,896,615	347,222,918	32%	-
HEALTH	25,000,000	341,122,462	7,964,554	333,157,908	2%	-
LOGISTICS	321,000	3,569,680	-	3,569,680	0%	-
PROTECTION	11,325,000	212,095,062	9,804,322	202,290,740	5%	-
SHELTER/NFI	29,936,377	753,519,061	26,566,087	726,952,974	4%	-
SOCIAL COHESION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS	-	63,773,602	966,000	62,807,602	2%	-
WASH	6,000,000	158,526,468	3,391,948	155,134,520	2%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	387,450,815	n/a	n/a	-
GRAND TOTAL	103,742,377	2,257,200,098	605,178,213	1,652,021,885	27%	750,000

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 16 October 2014. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org)

Funding and requirements by organization

AS OF 16 OCT 2014

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS (\$)	REVISED REQUIREMENTS (\$)	FUNDING (\$)	UNMET REQUIREMENTS (\$)	% COVERED	UNCOMMITTED PLEDGES (\$)
ACF	-	21,469,536	1,129,752	20,339,784	5%	-
ACTED	-	50,129,688	-	50,129,688	0%	-
ADRA	-	568,870	-	568,870	0%	-
ASA	-	189,000	-	189,000	0%	-
Asuda for Combating Violence against Women	-	65,900	-	65,900	0%	-
CRS	-	1,885,000	-	1,885,000	0%	-
DRC	-	28,490,818	2,231,245	26,259,573	8%	-
EMERGENCY	-	830,681	-	830,681	0%	-
FAO	-	53,195,600	14,718,900	38,476,700	28%	-
HI	-	1,952,000	108,696	1,843,304	6%	-
IEU	-	927,485	-	927,485	0%	-
IMC	-	16,555,600	-	16,555,600	0%	-
INTERSOS	-	11,688,710	-	11,688,710	0%	-
IOM	-	295,529,549	79,207,749	216,321,800	27%	-
IRC	-	100,000	-	100,000	0%	-
IRW	-	510,000	290,065	219,935	57%	-
MAG	-	2,000,000	1,049,042	950,958	52%	-
ME	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	0%	-
MEDAIR	-	14,777,000	-	14,777,000	0%	-
Mercy Corps	-	8,285,034	1,331,522	6,953,512	16%	-
MERI	-	230,000	-	230,000	0%	-
Muslim Aid	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	-
NCCI	-	370,661	-	370,661	0%	-
GRAND TOTAL	103,742,377	2,257,200,098	605,178,213	1,652,021,885	27%	750,000

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS (\$)	REVISED REQUIREMENTS (\$)	FUNDING (\$)	UNMET REQUIREMENTS (\$)	% COVERED	UNCOMMITTED PLEDGES (\$)
NRC	-	82,316,982	5,901,304	76,415,678	7%	-
OCHA	-	22,142,406	3,334,025	18,808,381	15%	750,000
PU-AMI	-	4,118,335	-	4,118,335	0%	-
RI	-	10,962,128	-	10,962,128	0%	-
Samaritan's Purse	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	-
SC	-	16,563,593	1,278,528	15,285,065	8%	-
TdH - IT	-	3,011,000	-	3,011,000	0%	-
TEARFUND	-	2,072,490	-	2,072,490	0%	-
TGH	-	412,170	-	412,170	0%	-
UN Agencies	-	-	-	-	0%	-
UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	103,742,377	-	-	-	0%	-
UN Women	-	966,000	966,000	-	100%	-
UNDP	-	41,470,480	7,960,800	33,509,680	19%	-
UNESCO	-	4,713,000	1,953,000	2,760,000	41%	-
UNFPA	-	28,356,000	9,962,564	18,393,436	35%	-
UN-HABITAT	-	53,832,240	8,850,850	44,981,390	16%	-
UNHCR	-	436,041,766	122,444,479	313,597,287	28%	-
UNICEF	-	329,662,617	106,434,328	223,228,289	32%	-
UNOPS	-	38,571,059	15,700,650	22,870,409	41%	-
UPP	-	4,001,805	-	4,001,805	0%	-
WFP	-	441,763,131	166,756,717	275,006,414	38%	-
WHO	-	205,062,725	53,567,997	151,494,728	26%	-
WVI	-	13,409,039	-	13,409,039	0%	-
GRAND TOTAL	103,742,377	2,257,200,098	605,178,213	1,652,021,885	27%	750,000

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 16 October 2014. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGs - Armed Groups
CCCM - Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CwC - Communicating with Communities
CWG - Cash Working Group
DHC - Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator
DSRSG - Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
DTM - Displacement Tracking Matrix
ETC - Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
GenCap - Gender Standby Capacity Project
HC - Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT - Humanitarian Country Team
HNO - Humanitarian Needs Overview
IAHA - Inter-Agency Harmonised Assessments
IASC - Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCG - Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
ICODHA - Integrated Coordination Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs
ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs - Internally Displaced Persons
IOM – International Organization for Migration
IFRC - International Federation of the Red Cross
IHL - International Humanitarian Law
INGO - International Non-Governmental Organisation
IQD - Iraq Dinar
IRCS - Iraqi Red Crescent Society
ISF - Iraqi Security Forces
ISIL - Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
IT - Information Technology
KRG - Kurdistan Regional Government
KR-I - Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MoDM - Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NFI - Non-food item
OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PARC - Protection, Assistance and Reintegration Centres
PDS - Public Distribution System
RC - Resident Coordinator
SGBV - Sexual and other forms of gender-based violence
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure
SRP - Strategic Response Plan
SRRP - Syria Regional Response Plan
ToR - Terms of Reference
UNAMI - United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSC - United Nations Security Council
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP - World Food Programme
3RP - Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
3W - Who does what, where



Guide to Giving

Donate to Humanitarian Partners Responding to the Iraq Crisis

You can donate directly to the response by directing your contribution to the UN agencies and partners mentioned in the 2014 -15 Iraq Strategic Response Plan. This document, which lays out the Humanitarian Country Team's strategy and objectives up to December 2015, is made up of a country-wide strategy and operational plans per cluster. Each cluster plan mentions the partners involved in that aspect of the response. You can access it at: www.unocha.org/iraq

Donate through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly Governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – into a single fund. This is set aside for immediate use during crises anywhere in the world. CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and support for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting: www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate<http://goo.gl/TcgMbD>

In-kind relief aid

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

Registering and recognizing your contributions

OCHA records all humanitarian contributions through its Financial Tracking Service (FTS). FTS aims to give donors due credit and visibility for their generosity, and helps track humanitarian funding and gaps in emergencies. Please register your contributions by emailing fts@un.org, or through the online contribution form at fts.unocha.org.

Support Syrian refugees in Iraq

Syrian refugees in Iraq are assisted through the Syria Regional Response Plan in 2014 and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in 2015-16.

For a copy of the 2014 RRP please visit: www.unhcr.org/syriarrp6/midyear

The 3RP will be launched in December and will be available here: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

For information about how to contribute to the UN agencies and partners with projects in the RRP, please contact Ms. Cinzia Faiella, Associate Donor Relations Officer, UNHCR at faiellac@unhcr.org.