Summary Overview

- This Allocation Strategy is issued by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), in consultation with the Clusters and Advisory Board (AB), to set the IHF funding priorities for the 1st Standard Allocation 2019.
- A total amount of up to US$ 40 million is available for this allocation. This allocation strategy paper outlines the allocation priorities and rationale for the prioritization.
- This allocation paper also provides strategic direction and a timeline for the allocation process.
- The HC in discussion with the AB has set the Allocation criteria as follows:
  - Prioritization of activities supporting 2018 operational gaps plus operational priorities as identified in the 2019 HNO.
  - Projects should link with 2019 OPS projects reviewed and endorsed by the Clusters. OPS Project codes must be included in GMS project proposals.

Allocation strategy and rationale

Situation Overview

While the humanitarian crisis in Iraq enters a new phase leading protracted displacement, significant needs persist across all Clusters. An estimated 6.5 million people are currently in need of assistance. This includes displaced people in camps and out-of-camp locations, poor communities hosting large numbers of displaced people and returnees who are in very high and high severity hotspots. Out of these people, the HRP 2019 will target 1.75 million people with some form of humanitarian assistance.

Approximately 0.5 million returnees are in locations with very high and high severity of conditions that are clustered in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Nineva and Salah al-Din governorates. While an important number of returnees may be closer or has already achieved durable solutions; 0.5 million of them suffer from severity of insufficiency of livelihoods and basic services as well as challenges in social cohesion and safety.

Overall minimum service standards, including in camps, have not been improved from the initial emergency phase due to lack of investment and upgrades. The large caseload and the protracted nature of displacement, with many camps over four years old are contributing factors. These displaced people are currently unable or unwilling to return to their area of origin for reasons related to safety, security, access to basic services and livelihoods.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

The 2019 HRP recognizes that the humanitarian needs of 6.5 million people will exceed the response capacity of partners. Therefore, and as a commitment to the Grand Bargain “to prioritise humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by the analysis”, humanitarian community will prioritize multi-sectoral response to the most vulnerable people in displacement, host communities and return areas based on the sectoral and inter-sectoral severity and geographical spread of needs as identified at the 2019 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview.

Prioritized Humanitarian Response Plan Objectives for this Allocation

SO1: Post-conflict transition towards durable solutions.
SO2: Strengthening the centrality of Protection.

Allocation Parameters

The HC and AB have agreed that the $40 million allocation will be disbursed by the end of the 2018, with projects to commence 1 January 2019. It was further agreed at the ICCG to adopt clear programmatic and operational parameters to ensure that fewer, but larger projects are funded. This will reduce the time taken to review and approve projects and ensure that funds are disbursed in accordance with the agreed deadline.

To this end OCHA HFU and Clusters have agreed the following parameters;

- Large-scale multi partner or consortium projects to be encouraged
✓ Projects lead by or in partnership with I/N NGOs are encouraged
✓ Projects must prioritize 2019 HRP SO1 “post-conflict transition” and SO2 “centrality of protection”
✓ Projects must prioritize IDPs in and out of camps and/or returnees and/or host communities in DTM locations within the 25-35 districts of concern – please see table below.
✓ Partners with capacity and history of working in identified locations are prioritized

Caseload Parameters: Only projects targeting the caseloads below will be considered for funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>People to be Targeted</th>
<th>Location by District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs in camp</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs out of camp</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>550,000 Very High &amp; High Geographic Density</td>
<td>Mosul, Erbil, Sumel, Zakho, Tikrit, Samarra, Akre, Shikhan, Daquq, Shirkat, Kirkuk district</td>
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<tr>
<td>Host Community</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>200,000 Very High &amp; High Geographic Density</td>
<td>Mosul, Erbil, Sumel, Zakho, Tikrit, Samarra, Akre, Shikhan, Daquq, Shirkat, Kirkuk district</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
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Cluster Priorities
Based on assessments undertaken to support the development of the HRP, the Clusters have identified the following needs and interventions as critical priorities for this allocation. Details of prioritised activities and locations can be found in Annex 1 – Summary of Cluster priorities.

General Protection + HLP
Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

IDPs in camps and non-camp settings, as well as returnees, are subject to forced evictions to their areas of origin, which are often not conducive for receiving them due to ongoing insecurity, lack of basic services, HLP damage, tribal disputes and ERW contamination, and often end up in secondary displacement.

Among the most vulnerable groups, persons with perceived affiliation to extremists are at heightened risk of violence, exploitation and a range of rights violations. All protection concerns require continuous monitoring by partners in the field, particularly areas of return and out of camp settings. Recent MCNA findings indicate that, across Iraq, 8 per cent of out-of-camp IDP households, 10 per cent of camp-based IDP households, and 8 per cent of returnee and 6 per cent remainee households reported missing documentation, without which they are unable to exercise basic civil rights.

IDPs residing outside of camps, particularly those in informal settlements, remain at risk of forced evictions, as owners seek to restore possession of their properties, and authorities in some locations seek to return IDPs to their areas of origin. Among IDPs surveyed across Iraq, 46 per cent of out-of-camp IDP households and 33 per cent of in-camp IDP households cited HLP issues as a reason for not returning to their areas of origin. Among returnees, HLP partners reported an increase in submission of compensation claims in Salah al-Din and Diyala compared to previous years - likely due to restoration of courts, establishment of compensation committees, and an increase in the pace of returns following the end of military operations.

Gender-based Violence
Gender-Based Violence violations continue to affect vulnerable women and girls among IDPs and returnees; and there are still significant gaps with respect to access to GBV services for GBV survivors, both in camps
and out of camp areas, including areas of origin. Women and girls with perceived affiliation to extremists are particularly affected. Access to GBV services is reported to be lowest among returnees, due to the limited availability of basic services in the return areas, as well as limited understanding of available services. Lack of trained specialized GBV service providers continue to affect the quality and timely assistance to survivors; accordingly, capacity building for GBV service providers need to be strengthened.

**Child Protection**

The CP Sub-Cluster expects around 35,000 extremely vulnerable children in need of case management services in 2019. Among them, children with perceived affiliation to extremist groups, as well as children subject to exploitation or abuse. Inadequate funding for case management services has been identified as a major bottleneck, coupled with the continuous need to train specialised case management staff in the new operational areas.

Both the CP Sub-Cluster and Education Cluster believe that keeping children safe and allowing them to have access to education opportunities represent a common outcome, as well as a durable solution for Iraqi children. Integrating child protection activities in education activities is a significant entry point for CP actors working both in and out of camps, as well as in return areas.

**Mine Action**

To address the needs of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people and ensure responsible transition to durable solutions for those with prolonged humanitarian needs, Explosive Hazard (EH) survey and clearance, as well as Risk Education (RE) activities are paramount. This is especially crucial given the camp consolidation and closure, which results in premature returns of IDPs to areas of origin or in secondary displacement of IDPs to other areas highly contaminated.

To facilitate access to services for vulnerable individuals and enable safe humanitarian access, survey and clearance activities are aimed to take place in confined locations where there are critical gaps. RE activities are aimed to take place in IDP camp subject to closure or consolidation, as well as in areas of return and in informal settlements where there are critical gaps.

**Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:**

**General Protection + HLP**

Partners will continue protection monitoring and assessments to inform advocacy and programmatic response, emergency case management and information dissemination (CwC) to enable IDPs to make informed decisions about return to their areas of origin. Because many civil directorates are still inaccessible to displaced persons, the provision of legal assistance regarding civil documentation, continues to represent a key protection intervention across Iraq.

**Gender-based Violence**

Vulnerabilities of IDPs in camps and in out-of-camp settings are significant and the provision of comprehensive GBV case management services is a priority to be addressed in this Allocation. In order to mitigate GBV risk and prevent further violence, community engagement will be included in all interventions; and the capacity of GBV service providers will need to be strengthened to enable survivors to have access to safe, confidential and timely service provision.

**Child Protection**

Full case management services for the most vulnerable girls and boys represent the main gap and top priority to be addressed in this Allocation, especially regarding camps and out of camp areas. Other priorities refer to Child Protection integration with Education programs, including structured PSS programs in learning spaces, as well as training of teachers / social workers on CP issues, referral pathways, code of conduct (child safe guarding) and PSS activities. Trainings of School Management Committee (SMCs) and Parents Teachers Association (PTAs) on CP related issues will be also prioritised.

**Mine Action**

There is still extensive explosive hazard (EH) contamination across Iraq that poses dangers to vulnerable individuals, inhibits the safe return of displaced persons, and also impedes the provision of humanitarian assistance and aid to vulnerable populations. This requires awareness raising and risk education activities on EH, survey and clearance activities, capacity building on aspects related to Mine Action for service providers, as well as provision of victim assistance inclusive of referrals.
Health

Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

The discontinuation of essential primary health care (PHC) services in the IDP camps, resulting from partners phasing out due to funding constraints, is the need that must be addressed under this allocation. This comes directly under SO1 of the 2019 HRP which focuses on increasing access to basic services for the most vulnerable population groups.

The target population, besides being in displacement and therefore not having adequate access to basic services, is also exposed to external factors like the winter and uprising disease trends particularly cholera at this time of the year. Therefore, it will be unadvisable for services to be stopped at this critical period.

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

The support of the following areas of intervention is targeted under this allocation:

1. Support to ensure continuation of essential PHC services and procurement of medicines
2. Referrals of complicated cases to higher-level facilities
3. Reproductive health services, including ante-natal care, post-natal care, deliveries, etc.
4. Essential nutrition, maternal, neonatal and child health care services

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

An estimated 2.3 million people across Iraq remain in critical need of sustained, equitable access to safe and appropriate WASH services. Of these around 500,000 people residing in camps continue to require some level of specialized WASH support. Sanitation coverage in IDP camps is still below minimum standards, where more than 20 people still share one latrine and about 230,000 IDPs are receiving less than 35 litres water per day. The poor water and sanitation situation in the camps is exacerbated by lack of proper wastewater treatment facilities.

Iraq is currently facing a cholera pandemic which has been aggravated by deteriorating water quality due to current water crisis especially in the southern governorates. Alongside regular WASH services provision, WASH cluster partners shall integrate activities to mitigate further outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Cholera related response actions in IDP camps and host communities shall be strengthened in close coordination with Health cluster, CCCM and local government directorates such DoH/DoW.

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

1. Upgrading/installing new water and sanitation facilities and provision of sanitation services
2. Provision of sustainable water networks in camps and areas of return to phase out from water trucking
3. Strengthening community-based hygiene promotion
4. Provision of integrated WASH interventions in schools and health facilities
5. Sustainable, cost-effective approaches for wastewater treatment, desludging and solid waste

Food Security

Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

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

Returning and host populations in Ninewah where according to the CFSVA 383,000 host community and 162,000 returnees are categorized as having high or very high severity of needs and host communities are at points overwhelmed by IDPs, particularly in Akre and Shikan districts. Priority would be given to projects operating in Tilkaif, Mosul, Hamdaniya, Telefar, Sinjar, Alqosh, Qarqosh with clear programming that avoids overlaps with other food security partners operating in similar district level geographies.
These populations are often returning to agriculturally rich and active areas with no tools, seeds, support, and access to credit/rehabilitation schemes. If these fragile and recovering livelihoods are not supported there is a risk that returnees will adopt negative coping strategies to remain in their area of origin.

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

Agricultural transition activities are key elements in supporting a voluntary, dignified and safe returns process, minimizing secondary displacement and ensuring durable solutions for returnees. Agricultural inputs provide significant opportunities for returnees and host communities to achieve and maintain food security and have positive impacts on communities beyond simple cash injections.

1. Insufficient livelihood, rehabilitation and development nexus activities in areas of return and areas where hosting population reside may see an increase in the number of food insecure people.

2. The provision of agricultural inputs and services to help restore fragile livelihoods and assist returning or vulnerable families is a fundamental food security objective for durable outcomes.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

In 2019, 485,000 IDPs are expected to remain in camps with 62.5% of these, not intending to return to their areas of origin within the next 12 months. The anticipated large-scale camp closure and camp consolidation processes throughout 2018 did not materialise and critical service delivery in camps has not been prioritized. As such, care and maintenance of shelter and basic infrastructures have been left underfunded. This has led to the living conditions in some camps deteriorating to a point where they may become life-threatening.

An additional risk for people living in camps are floods during the winter and early spring months. In order to mitigate this risk in one of the biggest camps in Ninewa (Qayyarah Airstrip) the Shelter and NFI cluster prioritizes a flood mitigation project which will have a high impact on the protection, safety and dignity of people.

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

- 6,600 tents to be replaced as soon as possible to ensure safe and adequate emergency shelter.
- Flood risk mitigation activities in Qayyarah IDP camp

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

There is a need to ensure ongoing provision of life-saving CCCM services camps and informal sites, due to the reduction of services and assistance and consequent risks it poses to IDPs. IDPs in protracted displacement continue to suffer given poor conditions of sites, and if not addressed some of the consequences for alarmingly large numbers of people are increasing psychosocial trauma, risk of GBV, stigmatization and unsustainable returns.

Partners will also continue to work with the authorities to consolidate or close camps where it is feasible to do so in a responsible and principled manner through government counterparts and the Governorate Return Committees (GRCs). CCCM partners will also increase their presence in informal sites across the country, where an estimated 116,000 vulnerable IDPs remain scattered, blended within the host community and may not be accessible due to security incidents, distances and the existence of explosive remnants of war.

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

The key issues and priorities have been identified through ongoing CCCM monitoring and assessments in IDP camps and informal sites. As such, the following priorities have been established:

- Identifying gaps in service provision and collaborating with appropriate clusters and authorities to ensure these are covered in formal and informal settlements
- Identifying highly vulnerable individuals in camps and informal settlements and establishing referral pathways
- Deploying mobile response teams to identify settlement areas and assessing risks, needs and gaps in these areas
• Identifying target locations for infrastructure maintenance and repair as well as undertake site risk reduction activities in formal sites
• Conducting stakeholder mapping and government agency identification for gradual handover of formal site handover CCCM activities and service provision
• Operationalizing inter-sector response approaches through coordination and mapping of camp-based services to ensure integrated aid provision.
• Training camp managers, sector partners, community focal points and local authorities on minimum standards and building their capacity to use data and information systems to manage camps and informal settlements.

Education
Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

Millions of children in Iraq continue to face challenges in accessing quality education in 2018, with thousands missing out on formal education altogether - 28 per cent of IDP children in camps and 27 per cent of those living out of camp have no access to formal education opportunities. The situation is equally bad in areas of return where 21 per cent of children still go without access to formal education. Adolescents and girls are particularly affected by economic, physical, psychological, cultural and policy barriers to accessing education.

Schools are in poor condition, unsafe and inadequately equipped to serve large numbers of students, with more than 50 per cent in former conflict-affected areas need rehabilitation. The quality of instruction is also a concern, with teacher shortages, unequal distribution of teachers between schools, low and irregular salaries and teachers who are not adequately trained, in terms of subject matter or effective pedagogy. Schools often lack sufficient teaching and learning materials to support effective learning, while learners do not master the basic literacy and numeracy skills they need to survive, thrive and rebuild their communities.

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:
The programmatic approach for this allocation focuses on covering gaps in both areas of displacement and in areas of return. The response will focus on continued access to safe and secure learning environments and improved quality of learning for children and youth. Integration with child protection will be key. More specifically the priorities include the following:

• Encourage communities to send at risk boys and girls identified above to learning sites both formal and non-formal
• Support the payment of teacher’s incentives in areas where there are critical shortages of teachers
• Train teachers on child protection referral-pathways and psychosocial support for at-risk children.
• Distribute appropriate emergency education teaching and learning materials, i.e. textbooks.
• Promote life skills education, including hygiene and health promotion, mine risk awareness and health screening.

Emergency Livelihoods
Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

The repercussions of the military operations have been devastating to the livelihood status of those in need of livelihood support, deteriorating human, physical, natural, financial and social capitals. There will be an estimated 2.4m individuals in need of livelihoods support in 2019, this figure represents 37% of the total number of people in need. Further, the economic environment for regular employment has not been sufficient to provide sustainable opportunities for returnees, nor have the social protection and safety nets in Iraq.

Many people are returning with ever higher levels of debt, combining this with a lack of basic services, the need for sources of income is principal to supporting other needs such as meeting education costs to reduce school drop outs, purchasing medicine to avoid increased mortality rates or illness, and food needs to meet minimum nutritional requirements. Furthermore, prolonged displacement and lack of access to livelihoods in areas of return significantly increased the child protection risks such as child labour including the recruitment into pro government armed groups, sexual violence and exploitation including child marriage.
Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

Livelihoods based support will prioritize employment needs of female youth, whose levels of unemployment are double their male counterparts, 56 percent and 29 percent, respectively.

- Employment (CiW) for those seeking livelihoods opportunities
- Asset recovery, asset replacement and provision of small grants
- Provision of vocational training and skills development

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

The lack of livelihood opportunities and depletion of financial resources continue to expose vulnerable families to risks of negative coping strategies and secondary displacement. The Multi-cluster needs assessment (MCNA) indicates that the need for multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) has increased over 40 per cent. The provision of multi-month MPCA becomes essential to facilitate the transition to solutions by supporting the basic needs of households, either in place of displacement or in place of return.

MPCA household assessments will facilitate the transition to solutions by allowing the identification of families likely eligible for the Cash Transfer Social Protection Program (SPP) implemented by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA). This will allow the MPC sector to map geographically the need of inclusion of people in need in government led social safety net programs. Finally, the MPC sector will retain the capacity of responding to sudden shocks and provide MPCA to support the immediate basic needs of extremely vulnerable households within two months from the shock.

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

The CWG intends to address the protracted needs of returnees and IDP HHs who have not received assistance but have already been assessed in 2018 as eligible for MPCA. The priority will be given to areas that are not covered by emergency livelihood programs and food security resilience programs in order to maximise the number of people in need receiving cash assistance to meet basic needs.

Outside camp areas will also be prioritized in order to relieve some pressure from HHs who due to lack of financial resources and access to basic services are prone to secondary displacement and seek shelter in the IDP camps.

Emergency Telecommunications

Needs and Gaps related to HRP 2019 Strategic Objective #1 identified by the Cluster within the 2019 HNO:

Following its review of activities, the ETC found that humanitarians in Ninewa governorate still require ETC communications services. In particular, the provision of ETC Internet connectivity services is required to continue facilitating an effective response by enhancing communication and coordination for all humanitarian partners responding in Ninewa governorate. The ETC also identified needs to expand its communications services to humanitarian responders in Anbar and Basra governorates to support operations when the security situation allows.

In addition, ETC coordination services, training activities and information-sharing services through convening regular local and global ETC meetings with ETC partners are necessary to avoid duplication of efforts. Regular dissemination of ETC Information Management (IM) products is supporting decision-making of humanitarian partners. The ETC assessed the feasibility of establishing technical and IT services in three newly-established Community Resources Centres (CRC).

Key Issues and Priorities to be addressed in this Allocation:

Security Telecommunications networks are critical to communicate key information in emergency situations and to ensure the safety and security of staff. The ETC has built radio networks, used by UN agencies and INGOs in prioritised locations, allowing humanitarian staff to communicate on an independent network, operated by the United Nations. ETC will continue to provide data connectivity in the camps (including many camps around Qayyarah, Haj Ali and Mosul) which will expedite humanitarian activities.

ETC will work in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR, ACTED, TDH, UNHCR, NRC, and DRC for 10 planned CRCs by providing Internet connectivity, alternative power solutions and ticketing system. This will allow returnees to have access to Internet connectivity and enable them to look for job opportunities and other
critical information. The project will also rehabilitate the College of Electronic Engineering in Mosul University together with WFP’s Tech for Food, so that the affected communities can attend training and career development classes.

**Prioritization of Projects**

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

- **Protection Mainstreaming**: incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid.
- **Access**: accessibility and/or physical presence to areas of operation; the location of the project is clearly identified.
- **Accountability to affected populations**: establishing appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can evaluate the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns or complaints. Commitment to coordinate with IDP Call Centre.
- **Strategic relevance**: clear linkage to the 2019 HRP strategic and Cluster objectives, compliance with the terms of this allocation strategy, and alignment with Cluster activities described in Annex 1.
- **Needs-based**: the needs are well explained and documented, and beneficiaries are clearly described
- **Appropriateness**: the activities are adequate to respond to the identified needs
- **Technical soundness and cost effectiveness**: the proposal meets technical requirements to implement the planned activities; and the budget is fair, proportionate in relation to the context
- **Risk management**: assumptions and risks are comprehensively and clearly spelled out, along with risk management strategies
- **Monitoring**: a realistic monitoring and reporting strategy is developed in the proposal

**Project Proposal Preparation and Submission**

**Proposal Preparation**

1. All project proposals should be submitted via Grant Management System (GMS) by **Saturday 1st December 23:59 Iraq time. Any submission after this date will not be accepted.** GMS registration is obligatory for all eligible partners prior to the project proposal submission with **due diligence component approved**. GMS is a web-based platform that supports the management of the entire grant life cycle for the HF. [https://cbpf.unocha.org/](https://cbpf.unocha.org/)

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

3. Project proposals should be prepared in line with the objectives of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan and the priorities of this Allocation Paper. This needs to be supported by clear log frames with outcomes, outputs, SMART indicators and detailed activities. (Please refer to Annex 8 of the Global Guidelines for a sample Project Proposal Template).

4. Organisations should consult with relevant cluster coordinators during the project proposal preparation phase. **Multi Cluster Projects lead by I/NNGOs are encouraged.**

**Budget Preparation**

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

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

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

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

Start date and eligibility of expenditure

10. The HFU will liaise with the implementing partner to determine the start date of the project. The earliest possible start date of the project is the 1st January 2019. The agreed-upon start date will be included in the grant agreement. If the signature of the grant agreement occurs after the agreed-upon start date, the date of the signature of the grant agreement takes precedence. The HC can then sign the grant agreement.

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

Contacts and Complaints Mechanism

All correspondence regarding the Iraq Humanitarian Fund should be sent to ihpf@un.org. Complaints from stakeholders regarding the IHF allocation process should be sent to feedback-ihpf@un.org. The OCHA Head of Office will receive, address and refer any critical issues to the HC for decision-making.

Timeline and procedure

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLOCATION PRIORITY &amp; STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>SA Strategic Objectives, programmatic, geographic and Cluster parameters proposed</td>
<td>ICCG, OCHA, HFU</td>
<td>22nd October</td>
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<td>Confirmation of SA Strategic Objectives, programmatic, geographic with Cluster parameters and Cluster envelope</td>
<td>HC, OCHA</td>
<td>25th October</td>
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<td>SA Cluster objectives, activities and budget developed (IHF Template) and submitted to HFU</td>
<td>Clusters</td>
<td>3rd November</td>
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<td>Allocation Strategy Developed and shared with HC/AB/ICCG for feedback</td>
<td>OCHA, HFU</td>
<td>7th November</td>
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<td>Feedback received by HFU on allocation strategy</td>
<td>HC, AB, ICCG</td>
<td>11th November</td>
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<td>Allocation Paper finalised and shared with HC/AB for endorsement</td>
<td>OCHA, HFU</td>
<td>14th November</td>
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<td>HC/AB endorsement of strategy</td>
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<td>15th November</td>
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<td>PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>Launch Allocation Strategy paper – Call for Proposals</td>
<td>HC, OCHA HFU</td>
<td>15th November</td>
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<td>Proposal Development Phase</td>
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<td>Deadline for submission of Project Proposals</td>
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<td>REVIEW PROCESS</td>
<td>Strategic and Technical Review</td>
<td>Clusters, OCHA</td>
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<td>Partner Proposal Revision and Adjustments</td>
<td>IPs</td>
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<td>Final Technical and Finance Review</td>
<td>TRCs, OCHA HFU</td>
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<td>APPROVAL PHASE</td>
<td>Budget Approval</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>10th December</td>
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<td>Grant Agreement (GA) preparation</td>
<td>OCHA HFU</td>
<td>13th December</td>
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<td>HC signs GA / Final approval</td>
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<td>GA countersignature</td>
<td>IPs</td>
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<td>DISBURSMENT</td>
<td>GA final clearance</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>19th December</td>
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<td></td>
<td>First disbursements</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>From 21st December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 1 – Summary of Cluster Projects for Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Needs/Gaps</th>
<th>Location(s)</th>
<th>Prioritised Activities</th>
<th>Estimated funding requirements (Budget)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Protection monitoring and assessments to        | Anbar: Al Qa’im, Heet, Ana, Fallujah, Ramadi districts                     | • Deployment of protection mobile teams  
• Conduct HH and community level assessments, include on HLP needs  
• Monitor returns and camp consolidation process  
• Service mapping and referral pathways, refer cases identified to other providers  
• Receive referrals from protection monitoring teams and case management partners  
• Provide case management and required services  
• Provide timely and reliable information on services available, rights and obligations  
• Psychosocial Support Programmes  
• Community Based Activities  
• Emergency cash assistance for protection                                                                 | $1,400,000 |
| inform advocacy, emergency case management and   | SAD: Balad, Tikrit, Shirqat and Baiji districts, Tooz district, Tooz Khurmatu city  
Ninewa: Sinjar (Sinjar and Sinune), Tel Afar; Ba’aj (Ba’aj; Al Qahtanya) and Hatara (Hatara city and Tal Abita); Til Kaif (Wana); and Jed’ah camps  
Erbil: Erbil, Makhmour (Gwer, Dibaga and Karray) and Shaqlawawa district (Harir and Basirma sub districts)  
Dohuk: Sumel (Bajit Kandala; Kabarto; Shariya; Khanke camps); Zakho (Chamishko and Bersive camps); and Sheikhan (Eysan and Mamrashan) |                                                                 |                                        |
| information dissemination (CwC); and community-based activities to address needs identified |                                                                              |                                                                 |                                        |
| Provision of legal assistance: civil          | Anbar: Al Qa’im, Heet, Ana, Fallujah, Ramadi districts                     | • Deployment of legal mobile teams  
• Support to mobile documentation activities  
• Monitor and follow up detention cases at screening site/checkpoint, out of-camp locations  
• Referrals on civil documentation needs and follow up with government departments for issuance of civil documents  
• Provide legal services for GBV survivors  
• Provide legal counselling and rights awareness-raising, including on HLP  
• Provide legal assistance to restore and facilitate the production of missing/non-existent occupancy or ownership documents  
• Provide legal assistance to resolve issues related to secondary occupation, and facilitate compensation claims  
• Carrying out mediation on HLP                                                                 | $1,600,000 |
| documentation, family law, detention, HLP      | SAD: Balad, Tikrit, Shirqat and Baiji districts, Tooz district, Tooz Khurmatu city  
Ninewa: Sinjar (Sinjar and Sinune), Tel Afar; Ba’aj (Ba’aj; Al Qahtanya) and Hatara (Hatara city and Tal Abita)  
Erbil: Erbil, Makhmour (Gwer, Dibaga and Karray) and Shaqlawawa (Harir and Basirma sub districts)  
Dohuk: Sumel (Bajit Kandala; Kabarto; Shariya; Khanke camps); Zakho (Chamishko and Bersive camps); and Sheikhan (Eysan and Mamrashan) |                                                                 |                                        |
| GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE                           | Kirkuk: Hawija and Daquq districts.                                          |                                                                 |                                        |
| Strengthening provision of GBV Case management   | Ninewa: Mosul, Telafar and Sinjar districts.                                |                                                                 |                                        |
| services                                                                                       |                                                                              |                                                                 |                                        |
| Psychosocial support for GBV survivors          | Anbar: Qaim, Falluja and Ramadi districts.                                  | • Provide GBV case management services  
• Provide Psychological First Aid and Psycho-social support  
• Provision of safe shelter  
• Integrate GBV services in RH services  
• Conduct safety audits to mitigate GBV risks  
• Mentoring and coaching of front line case workers  
• Strengthen of referral pathways to health (including mental health), legal documentation, livelihood actors, as well as security/curity  
• Community-led GBV awareness raising                                                                 | $950,000 |
<p>| complemented with community engagement.         | SAD: Shirqat, Beiji and Tikrit districts.                                   |                                                                 |                                        |
|                                                                                               | Kirkuk: Hawija and Daquq districts.                                          |                                                                 |                                        |
|                                                                                               | Ninewa: Mosul, Telafar and Sinjar districts.                                |                                                                 |                                        |
|                                                                                               |                                                                              |                                                                 | $650,000 |
|                                                                                               |                                                                              |                                                                 |                                        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Health</strong></th>
<th><strong>Service/Campaign</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cost</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Ninewa** | Salmiya 1 & 2, Hasansham U2 & U3, Khazer M1, Salamiya Nimrud, HA1A & 2, Jedaa 1-6 an Airstrip Erbil – Baharka, Harsham (Al Bohoth Al Zirayah), Dibaga 2, Dibaga(Shuhada Al Emarat), Dohuk – Berser 1, Berser 2, Cham Meshko, Kabarto 1&2, Bajed Kandal 1&2, Khaniky, Shariyah, Garmawah, Essayan, Mammashan, Shekhan, Mamiyan, Daiwodeya, Gadiya, Darker | • Sustaining basic nutrition services package (IYCF counselling/ growth monitoring/ management of SAM)  
• Sustaining neonatal home care visits  
• Awareness creation through C4D/social mobilization activities for better utilization of health and nutrition services focusing on optimal IYCF practices, vaccination and neonatal care  
• Supplies procurement (Nutrition supplements) | **$500,000** |
| **Reproductive health** | Anbar – Al Qaem hospital, Ana hospital, Rawa PHCC, Rutba PHCC, Ninewa – Tal Afar hospital, Baaj, IDP camps Salamiya, Nimrud, Jadaa1-6, Qayarra airstrip, two delivery rooms in Debaga and Khazir 1 camps Dohuk – All IDP camps (13 camps) and two referral hospitals and one delivery room in Kabarto camp Sulaymaniyah - Tazade, Arbat, Qurato, Surtash camps SAD – Yahribi delivery room, Al-Shahamia and Basateen Al-Shiyookh, Heichal Al Kabeer PHC Dyala – Al Wrand camp Kirkuk – three static RH clinics in Hawiga (Shmaitat PHC, Al Abbasi PHC, Hawiga Hospital) and maternity unit in Hawiga hospital Erbil - Baharka | • Procuring and supplying medicines and medical supplies  
• Operating fixed and mobile medical clinics  
• Supporting ambulance services  
• Improving case management of critical infectious diseases  
• Outbreak preparedness, and EWARN  
• Improving case management of critical infectious diseases through improvement of isolation units in target hospital (Tikrit). | **$2,900,000** |
| **Survey and Clearence of EH** | Mosul, Telafar, Sinjar, Ru’ua, Ka’im, Hawiga, Hamdaniya, Khanaqin, Bajji, Rutba Ba’aj, Kirkuk | For EH Risk Education, also IDP camps subject to imminent camp closure and consolidation in Anbar governorate and SAD governorate (subject to further discussion with Mine Action Sub Cluster). | **$2,500,000** |
| **Migrant action** | Full case management services in the place of displacement & returns complemented by community approach to Child Protection Dahuk Sumei: Shariya out of camp, Bajet Kandal camp and surrounding Zhako: Chamiushku camp and surrounding Ninewa Akre: Mamlan camp, Akre, Al-Shikhan: Mam Rashin camp and surrounding Tel Aitar: Tel Aitar center Qasabat Zummer Mosul: Haj Ali camp and surroundings, Quyarrah Airstrip camp and surroundings, HA1A and surroundings SAD Samaraa: Balad: Tuz | • Provide full case management services  
• capacity building of front-line case workers  
• Establish / update referral pathways  
• Strengthen community-based structures to support responses to CP issues  
• Parenting program to enhance protection environment for children | **$1,400,000** |
| **Child Protection in education** | Dahuk Sumei: Shariya out of camp, Bajet Kandal camp and surrounding Zhako: Chamiushku camp and surrounding Ninewa Akre: Mamlan camp, Akre, Al-Shikhan: Mam Rashin camp and surrounding Tel Aitar: Tel Aitar center Qasabat Zummer Mosul: Haj Ali camp and surroundings, Quyarrah Airstrip camp and surroundings, HA1A and surroundings SAD Samaraa: Balad: Tuz | Child Protection integration in education (Psychosocial support, child safeguarding, identification and referrals of CP cases) | **$600,000** |
| **EH Risk Education** | Mosul, Telafar, Sinjar, Ru’ua, Ka’im, Hawiga, Hamdaniya, Khanaqin, Bajji, Rutba Ba’aj, Kirkuk | For EH Risk Education, also IDP camps subject to imminent camp closure and consolidation in Anbar governorate and SAD governorate (subject to further discussion with Mine Action Sub Cluster). | **$2,500,000** |
| **Community Liaison** | | Survey and Clearance of EH  
• Community Liaison  
• Non-Technical Survey  
• Technical Survey  
• Clearance  
• Share information on EH survey and clearance with the national mine action authorities | |
| **WASH** | Operate & maintain quality standards of WASH services & provide an enabling environment for good hygiene practices in protracted displacement camps. Cholera/water born disease outbreak preparedness and response actions in camps. | Hamdaniya (Nimrud, Salamiyah 2+3, Haji Ali); Alwan 1+2, Shirqat (Basateen al Sheuokh, Al Alam, Karama and al Shahamah); Baghdad (Abugrehab) | • Operation and maintenance of existing water and sanitation services (old facilities). • Upgrading/installing new water and sanitation facilities in camps. • Establishing sustainable water networks/water sources to phase out from water trucking and increase access to safe drinking water. • Sanitation improvement - cost effective and innovative wastewater desludging/treatment, sustainable management and disposal of solid wastes. • Hygiene promotion activities including promoting safe water handling and good water quality through water treatment, regular quality testing water, monitoring and reporting of water quality results. • Emergency water supply in affected camps affected areas. • Emergency sanitation activities - desludging in health facilities, Solid waste management and disposal and • Targeted hygiene promotion activities including distribution of emergency basic and consumable hygiene Kits to people affected camp locations. Training of hygiene promoters. | $2,600,000 |
| | Restore basic WASH services and support good hygiene practices for highly vulnerable populations in areas of return and facilitate takeover of water and sanitation facilities by local authorities. Cholera/water born disease outbreak preparedness & response in out of camps locations/areas of return/host communities. | Telafar, Sinjar, Muhallabyiah, Baiji, Shirqart, Al-Qa'im and Diyala, Affected locations | • Carrying out limited rehabilitation of dysfunctional water and sanitation infrastructures to facilitate return of displaced and handover facilities to recovery actors for full rehabilitation/completion. • Carrying out temporary water trucking, temporary latrines, solid waste facilities etc. while sustainable longer-term interventions are being established. • Promoting good water quality through water treatment, regular quality testing and monitoring, and reporting water quality results. • Strengthening Community based hygiene promotion and water conservation practices through appropriately established community-based structures. • Expanding market-based approaches to hygiene to phase out in-kind distribution of hygiene items for returnees and any areas of WASH activities. • Emergency water supply in affected camps affected areas. • Emergency sanitation activities such as desludging in health facilities, Solid waste management and disposal and • Targeted hygiene promotion activities including distribution of emergency basic and consumable hygiene Kits to people affected camp locations. Training of hygiene promoters | $2,400,000 |
| **FOOD SECURITY** | Damaged agriculture and irrigation infrastructure. | Telafar center Balad Touz Khormato Hawija Abassy Adheim | • Cash for Work with a focus on creating a link between rehabilitation activities and subsequent agriculture inputs, in concert with other FSC partner programming in the selected areas. | $2,000,000 |
| | Assessment of losses, damage, replacement of personal assets including animals seeds/tools. Assistance to resume agricultural activities to ensure adequate and regular food supplies | Telafar center Balad Touz Khormato Hawija Abassy Adheim | • Agriculture/livelihood inputs distribution/capacity building directly linked to rehabilitation of common infrastructure. Interventions at HH level based on vulnerability. Secondary benefits at community level as markets stabilise and returnees and host community beneficiaries’ food security normalises. | $2,000,000 |
### SHELTER: NFI

| Replacement of AFAD tents in 3 IDP camps (HIGH priority, rank 5) | Dahuk  
Bersive 1 IDP camp  
Shariya IDP camp  
Kirkuk: Yahyawa IDP camp | Identify suppliers of AFAD tents  
Procure (and import to Iraq if identified suppliers are located abroad)  
Community mobilization and organization of upcoming works  
Remove and dispose of existing AFAD tents  
Undertake minor maintenance of the base as required  
Install new tents & remove packaging and debris from work  
Use cash for work where possible | $2,640,000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flood risk mitigation in Qayyarah IDP camp (HIGH priority, rank 5) | Ninewa:  
Qayyarah Airstrip IDP camp | Excavate a new open trench on the west side of the airstrip in addition to a well compacted soil berm as a backup between this proposed trench and the existing one.  
Construct culvert pipeline with manholes to divert the water  
Re-leveling the valley to have proper slope to the outlet culvert.  
Construct a pipeline culvert as a backup to the existing culvert | $300,000 |

### CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT

| Facilitate the provision of multi-sectorial interventions to ensure safe & dignified environment for IDPs in formal camps - newly & secondary displaced. | Formal camps in KRI, Nineveh, SAD, BGD, Anbar, Kirkuk | Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance- Multi-sector responses in IDP sites  
Coordinate the establishment /efficient use of documented referral pathways for assistance/service delivery (including to persons with special needs)  
Establish or support existing governance structures and focal points for formal camps to ensure accountable participation  
Coordinate/conduct intention surveys with relevant partners and clusters to ensure the intentions of populations are understood and supported  
Formal site monitoring and/ or camp profiling conducted  
Communal and/or household level infrastructure / services operated and maintained, including through CFW projects.  
Identify and coordinate of response through Camp Profiling and intention surveys | $1,350,000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Facilitate the provision of multi-sectorial interventions to ensure safe & dignified environment for IDPs in informal settlements - newly & secondary displaced. | Informal sites across the country that are identified in need as per CCCM needs assessment tools (KRI, Nineveh, SAD, BGD, Anbar, Kirkuk) | Establish CCCM mobile teams for site management, monitoring and community engagement  
Establish/update master list of informal IDP sites at appropriate geographic level  
Establish/update 3W’s of partners operating in informal IDP sites  
Establish or support existing governance structures and focal points for informal IDP sites  
Identification and coordination of response through RASP assessments and intentions surveys | $650,000 |

### EDUCATION

| Support the rehabilitation and maintenance of safe and appropriate learning spaces for both out of school and in school children  
Support the payment of teachers’ incentives in areas where there are critical teacher shortages | In camps  
Khazer M1, Hasansham U2, U3, Al-Salamyiah 1&2, Nimrud, Qayyarah Airstrip, Haj Ali, Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1 to 6, Hamam Al Ail 1&2  
Out of Camps  
Mosul, Erbil, Sumel, Zakho, Tikrit, Samarra, Shikhan, Akre, Daqqu  
Returnees  
Sinjar centre, Talafar centre, West Mosul, Al-Ba‘aj, Desert strip of Al-Tal Hatra, Muhalabiya, Baiji, Tooz Khormatu/seleiman, beg, balad/ dulceiya | Rehabilitate and maintain learning spaces in camps to provide Non-formal education for out of school children  
Provide prefabs as an alternative solution for the damaged schools.  
Encourage communities to send boys and girls to learning sites through back to learning campaigns.  
Engage and deploy trained teachers/volunteers to the established learning spaces  
Train teachers/volunteers on pedagogy, child protection referral pathways and psychosocial support for at-risk children. | $200,000  
$600,000 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribute appropriate emergency education teaching and learning materials</td>
<td>Provision of appropriate emergency teaching/learning materials, such as stationaries, text books and school bags</td>
<td>Ninewa: Telafar and Sinjar Anbar: Ana, Ramadi and Faluja Kirkuk: Hawija Salah El Din: Tuz Khurmatu Diyala: El Edheim</td>
<td></td>
<td>$800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH interventions in areas of high density of people in need for returnees and host communities (non-displaced in recently retaken areas)</td>
<td>Cash for work for immediate employment opportunities Rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure</td>
<td>Ninewa: Telafar and Sinjar Anbar: Ana, Ramadi and Faluja Kirkuk: Hawija Salah El Din: Tuz Khurmatu Diyala: El Edheim</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,375,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASH interventions in areas of high density of people in need for returnees and host communities (non-displaced in recently retaken areas)</td>
<td>Asset recovery Asset replacement Small grants</td>
<td>Ninewa: Telafar and Sinjar Anbar: Ana, Ramadi and Faluja Kirkuk: Hawija Salah El Din: Tuz Khurmatu Diyala: El Edheim</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Purpose cash assistance</td>
<td>Identification of HHs in need of referrals to critical humanitarian services and government led social safety nets Provision of multi-month MPCA Provision of one-month MPCA</td>
<td>Salah Al Din: Tikrit, Shirqat, Baiji (centre and north Baiji) Kirkuk Kirkuk district centre</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide security telecommunications and Internet connectivity services to humanitarians</td>
<td>Equipment &amp; installation Connectivity Maintenance &amp; running costs Staffing</td>
<td>Countrywide</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$36,965,000</td>
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