



National Protection Cluster

Humanitarian Response Plan 2020: Guidance Note for Partners

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1. Introduction

This Guidance Note presents the National Protection Cluster (NPC) strategy for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2020, including population figures, objectives and response. It is adapted to address changes resulting from the shift to activity-based costing and the subsequent termination of project submissions through the Online Project System (OPS or HPC Projects Module). A note prepared by OCHA explaining more in details what such shift entails can be found in Annex IV.

The NPC strongly recommends partners to adhere to its HRP strategy illustrated in this document. At the same time, given the strong evidence base of the 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the clear targets and priorities outlined in the HRP, donors are highly encouraged to ensure that they are/will be funding projects that align with the 2020 NPC HRP Strategy and live up to NPC standards. The NPC remains at the disposal of partners for further assistance and support.

2. Strategic Objectives

For the HRP 2020, the overarching strategic objectives have been set based on the Humanitarian Consequences defined in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020¹. Under these strategic objectives, specific objectives were identified²:

- a. Safeguard **physical and mental well-being** of 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services to meet basic needs.
- b. Address critical problems related to **living standards** by expanding access to basic services for 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs.
- c. Support 689,000 conflict-affected people in acute need who remain displaced to move toward economic independence and **durable solutions** by strengthening their resilience.
- d. Respond to **key protection needs** of affected communities in support of the transition to durable solutions in accordance with all applicable legal and policy frameworks.

Moreover, Moreover, the 2020 response aims at targeting the most vulnerable individuals identified as Acute People in Need in the HNO 2020.

3. NPC HRP Objectives

Each Cluster had to cascade their sectorial objectives under the overarching strategic and specific objectives. In line with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) guidance, the NPC HRP objectives relate to the Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 and are presented in the following table.

| General Protection, Housing, Land and Property, Mine Action Sub-Clusters | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Strategic Objective | Specific Objective | Cluster Objective | Response Approach |
| 1. Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services. | 1.1 Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees | 1.1.1 Ensure that 119,000 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 154,000 out-of-camp IDPs and 427,000 returnees benefit from a safe and secure environment, including through survey and | Conduct protection monitoring and community-level assessments to promote a safer environment for the affected population. Strengthen community-based protection activities by raising awareness on entitlements and empowering communities to protect themselves and realize their rights. Address barriers to safe and durable solutions through survey and clearance activities. |

¹ HNO Iraq 2020 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq>

² Please see Annex III.

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | clearance of explosive ordnance of 9,550,000 sqm of land. | |
| | 1.2 Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies | 1.2.1 Assist 2,975 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 3,850 out-of-camp IDPs and 10,675 returnees to meet their basic needs | Establish referral pathways and ensure referrals of the most vulnerable cases to service providers. Provide cash-for-protection for vulnerable individuals to reduce reliance on negative coping strategies and to access services as necessary. |
| | 1.3 Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status. | 1.3.1 Provide access to specialised services to 6,545 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 8,470 out-of-camp IDPs and 23,485 returnees 1.3.2 Enhance ability to cope with future emergencies of 57,571 of national and local government authorities, and local NGOs. | Provide case management, psychosocial support, detention representation services and implement victim assistance activities for the most vulnerable individuals. Implement capacity building activities with national, local government authorities and NGOs to increase their capacity to cope with future emergencies. |
| 2. Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services. | 2.1 Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees | 2.1.1 Implement 27 QIPs in out-of-camp and returnee locations. | Implement small-scale projects to remove obstacles to return, to support hosting of IDP populations. Promote social cohesion, both in out-of-camp and returnee locations. |
| | 2.3 Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms | 2.3.1 Ensure self-reliance and eliminate negative coping mechanisms of 21,590 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 27,940 out-of-camp IDPs, and 77,470 returnees. | Provide legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, including family law and HLP issues. |

CP Sub-Cluster

| Strategic Objective | Specific Objective | Cluster Objective | Response Approach |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services. | 1.1 Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees | 1.1.1 Ensure that 43,209 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 111,623 out-of-camp IDPs, and 205,243 returnees benefit from a safe and secure environment. | Strengthen community-based protection activities by raising awareness on entitlements and empowering communities to protect themselves and realize their rights. |
| | 1.2 Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies | 1.2.1 Assist 1,440 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 3,720 out-of-camp IDPs, and 6,840 returnees to meet their basic needs. | Establish referral pathways and ensure referrals of the most vulnerable cases to service providers. |
| | 1.3 Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status. | 1.3.1 Provide access to specialised services to 26,904 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 69,502 out-of-camp IDPs, and 127,794 returnees. 1.3.2 Enhance ability to cope with future emergencies of 390 staff members of national and local government authorities, and Local NGOs. | Provide case management, psychosocial support, detention representation services. Implement capacity building activities, including mentoring and coaching, with national, local government authorities and NGOs, to increase their capacity to cope with future emergencies. |

| 2. Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services. | 2.2 Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees. | 2.2.1 Provide quality protection services to 600 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 1,550 out-of-camp IDPs, and 2,850 returnees. | Implement CP/education capacity building activities to improve the living standards of vulnerable individuals. |
|--|--|---|---|
| | 2.3 Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms | 2.3.1 Ensure self-reliance and eliminate coping mechanism of 1,800 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 4,650 out-of-camp IDPs, and 8,550 returnees. | Provide legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation (including birth certificates and other civil documents) |
| GBV Sub-Cluster | | | |
| Strategic Objective | Specific Objective | Cluster Objective | Response Approach |
| 1. Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services. | 1.1 Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees | 1.1.1 Ensure that 35,790 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 103,123 out-of-camp IDPs, and 264,381 returnees benefit from a safe and secure environment. | Strengthen community engagement for GBV prevention, mitigation and response and scale up community-led GBV awareness raising activities in order to ensure greater utilization of available services. Conduct GBV assessments and safety audits to promote a safer environment for the affected population. |
| | 1.3 Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status. | 1.3.1 Provide access to specialised services to 7,158 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 20,625 out-of-camp IDPs, and 52,876 returnees. | Provide case management, and individual or group psychosocial support for the most vulnerable individuals. |
| | | 1.3.2 Enhance ability to cope with future emergencies of 4,200 of national and local government authorities, and local NGOs. | Implement capacity building activities, including mentoring and coaching, with national, local government authorities and NGOs, to increase their capacity to cope with future emergencies. |
| 2. Addressing critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services. | 2.2 Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees. | 2.2.1 Provide quality protection services to 342 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 3,867 out-of-camp IDPs, and 9,914 returnees. | Establish referral pathways in order to ensure that GBV survivors and people at risk of GBV can access the multisectoral services they require. |
| | 2.3 Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms. | 2.3.1 Ensure self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms of 7,158 vulnerable in-camp IDPs, 20,625 out-of-camp IDPs, and 52,876 returnees. | Implement recreational activities and vocational training for women and girls at risk of GBV to promote healing, well-being and empowerment. |

4. People in Need and Targeted

In 2020, the Protection Cluster will contribute to improving physical and mental well-being and addressing critical problems related to living standards of the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees in 30 prioritized districts, predominantly in Ninewa, Al-Anbar, Salah Al-Din, Diyala and Kirkuk. The cluster has designed activities that will support all six specific objectives under the two strategic objectives.

To ensure a safer living environment for people acutely in-need, protection monitoring, community-level assessments and safety audits will be conducted across all five areas of responsibility: General Protection, HLP, Mine Action, CP and GBV. Community-based protection will be strengthened through activities which empower communities to protect themselves and realize their rights. The protection programme will also address barriers to safe and durable solutions, including through survey and clearance of explosive ordnance.

GP, HLP and MA Sub-Cluster in Need and Targeted

| | By categories | | | | By sex and age | | | | | By Disability |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Total | # IDPs in camps, | # IDPs in out of camps | # Returnees | % Male | % Female | % Adults | % Children | % Elderly | % |
| People in need | 2,893,230 | 206,998 | 633,350 | 2,028,825 | 51% | 49% | 57% | 38% | 5% | 15% |
| People targeted | 883,000 | 150,110 | 194,260 | 538,630 | 51% | 49% | 57% | 38% | 5% | 15% |

CP Sub-Cluster in Need and Targeted

| | By categories | | | | By sex and age | | | | | By Disability |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Total | # IDPs in camps | # IDPs in out of camps | # Returnees | % Male | % Female | % Adults | % Children | % Elderly | % |
| People in need | 1,645,985 | 125,557 | 364,784 | 1,141,005 | 51% | 49% | 32% | 63% | 5% | 15% |
| People targeted | 589,275 | 70,713 | 182,675 | 335,887 | 51% | 49% | 32% | 63% | 5% | 15% |

GBV Sub-Cluster in Need and Targeted

| | Total | By category | | | By sex and age | | | | By Disability |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | # IDPs in camps, | # IDPs in out of camps | # Returnees | % Female | % Adults | % Children | % Elderly | % |
| People in need | 1,292,563 | 192,641 | 309,199 | 783,827 | 84% | 56% | 39% | 5% | 5% |
| People targeted | 403,294 | 35,790 | 103,123 | 264,381 | 84% | 75% | 20% | 5% | 5% |

5. NPC Response

General Protection, GBV and CP partners will provide case management, psychosocial support; General Protection and CP partners will provide detention representation services and Mine Action partners will implement victim assistance activities for the most vulnerable individuals. Additionally, partners will deliver capacity building activities, including mentoring and coaching, for national and local government authorities, and NGOs, to increase their capacity to respond to future protection-related matters. Referral pathways will be established, and partners will refer the most vulnerable cases to service providers. Cash-for-protection will be provided to vulnerable individuals to prevent or mitigate protection risks, facilitate access to services for remedy and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies. Quick-impact projects (QIP) in out-of-camp and returns locations (implemented under General Protection) will deliver safe and dignified living conditions by minimizing obstacles to return, supporting the hosting of IDP populations, and promoting social cohesion.

To strengthen self-reliance of people affected by conflict and acutely in need of humanitarian assistance, General Protection, HLP and CP legal partners will provide legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, including family law and HLP issues. This will notably enable people receiving legal assistance services to claim recognition and fulfilment of their rights and facilitate their unrestricted and indiscriminate access to public services and social protection mechanisms. GBV actors will implement recreational activities and vocational training for vulnerable women and girls to promote their well-being and recovery. The GBV sub-cluster will strengthen coordination with livelihood actors in order to increase livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and girls and therefore mitigate GBV risks.

Partners will strengthen linkage with the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Working Group; engage with the Cash Working Group on service referrals, including for legal assistance; and work collaboratively on protection mainstreaming and other joint areas of programming with the education, shelter/NFI, food security, health and emergency livelihood clusters. Partners will also strengthen the capacities of authorities, NGOs and communities through training and technical support to engender a favourable protection environment. Better linkages with stabilization and development actors, particularly those responsible for social cohesion programmes, will be further explored.

General Protection partners will assist 779,500 individuals, primarily through provision of legal assistance and counselling on documentation, detention and family law matters, as well as psychosocial support services. Community-based interventions in and out-of-camp displacement and returnee areas will continue, with a view to enhancing peaceful coexistence and fostering durable solutions in communities recovering from the conflict and to enhancing the capacities of local communities for self-protection.

- Prioritization of the provision of legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, detention and family law matters, for IDPs in- and out-of-camps and returnees, to ensure proof of legal identity and facilitate access to government social protection mechanisms. This includes the deployment of mobile missions for the issuance of civil documentation to camps and out-of-camp locations.
- Vulnerable individuals will receive specialised protection services both in community centres and through mobile teams, to mitigate and respond to protection needs. Partners will also deliver cash-for-protection to vulnerable individuals identified through protection monitoring to prevent or mitigate protection risks, facilitate access to services for remedy and prevent negative coping strategies.
- Partners will implement community-based protection interventions in and out of camps and in returns areas to enhance peaceful coexistence and foster durable solutions in communities and to increase the capacities of local communities for self-protection.
- Due to ongoing camp consolidation and closure processes, protection monitoring for IDPs will remain a critical activity in and out of camps, with an emphasis on monitoring IDPs in secondary displacement. Advocacy for principled returns and relocations will continue to be undertaken.

HLP Sub-Cluster partners will intervene in 14 districts targeting 20,000 individuals with legal counselling and assistance to secure tenure rights, restore HLP documentation and resolve HLP disputes. Specialized legal services will be provided to out-of-camp IDPs and returnees to prevent forced evictions and to enhance security of tenure, particularly for female headed-households (FHH). Legal assistance will be provided to support the filing of compensation claims for property damaged or destroyed during the conflict.

- In 2020, HLP Sub-Cluster partners will expand awareness-raising activities on HLP rights for IDPs and returnees, particularly for women and other individuals with a perceived affiliation to extremist groups.
- Case work and advocacy on property compensation and budgetary allocation will be carried out with the national government, central compensation committee and compensation sub-committees in prioritized governorates to address the 60 per cent of returnee households reporting damage to property and 92 per cent reporting challenges in accessing compensation schemes.
- Legal assistance to support IDPs to resolve HLP disputes, including secondary occupation through alternative dispute resolution methods, legal counselling to file compensation claims, and restoration of HLP documentation and secure tenure rights will be provided.

Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners will survey and clear 9,550,000 square kilometres of land and conduct risk education and victim assistance activities in coordination with the national mine action authorities in 30 districts. This is expected to minimize barriers to durable solutions posed by extensive explosive ordnance contamination following the conflict. Training and technical support will be provided to mine action authorities and partners to build their capacities and systems.

- Mine action partners will increase clearance in heavily contaminated areas and continue to advocate the use of specialized equipment to neutralize explosive ordnance.
- Partners will coordinate with UN agencies, humanitarian actors and national authorities to provide explosive ordnance risk education activities to reduce casualties, including the use of innovative tools to deliver life-saving messages across Iraq.
- Mine action partners will boost clearance operations to meet the needs raised by the communities in areas prioritized by the sub-cluster.

CP Sub-Cluster partners will target 589,275 individuals in 30 districts. The community-based child protection response in out-of-camp and returns areas will be strengthened, and joint programmes with livelihoods, food security and multi-purpose cash programmes will be undertaken to mitigate key child protection risks. Case management services will continue for the most vulnerable children and their families. Operational coordination and joint capacity building initiatives with GBV partners will be reinforced to address increasing cases of child survivors of GBV. Education and child protection partners will continue to work together on improving children's psychosocial well-being and implement capacity building activities for teachers and school social workers in identifying signs of abuse and making safe referrals.

- Child protection partners will revise the strategy for the urban community-based programme model, with a minimum capacity building package for community-based groups. This strategy includes evidence-based psychosocial modules and standardized evaluation tools, revision of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for case management, endorsement of the Information Sharing Protocol (ISP), and piloting of the web-based case management platform.
- Advocacy for children's civil documentation, including birth certificates, at governorate and national levels will be further promoted.

GBV Sub-Cluster partners will target 403,294 individuals in 30 districts with access to multisectoral services for GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV, particularly women and girls, FHHs and child survivors of GBV, through engaging health, psychosocial, legal, safety and security, and livelihood actors. Advocacy and coordination with the child protection, CCCM, shelter/NFI, WASH and emergency livelihoods clusters will be strengthened to ensure effective GBV mainstreaming and implementation of plans relevant to GBV risk mitigation. Partners will also coordinate with health actors to meet GBV survivors' needs and ensure provision of GBV services in non-stigmatizing health facilities.

The sub-cluster will advocate and work in partnership with relevant national authorities to ensure that measures to protect women and girls are prioritized in national emergency planning and programming.

- GBV partners will strengthen comprehensive GBV service provision and referral pathways, and increase focus on community engagement for GBV prevention, mitigation and response.
- Enhance the capacity of government institutions and national NGOs in order to expand coverage in under-served areas and improve the quality of service provision.
- Mainstream GBV across other clusters and enhance cooperation with (1) legal actors to ensure survivors' access to documentation; (2) child protection partners to coordinate response actions for individual child survivors; and (3) livelihoods actors to increase opportunities for vulnerable women and girls.
- Undertake evidence-based advocacy.

6. Response Modality

Partners will utilize static community centres (operated by protection partners), multi-purpose community centres and government public buildings, such as schools, to implement protection activities, including legal assistance on documentation, detention, family law matters and HLP rights, parenting sessions, youth and adolescent clubs, mine risk education, victim assistance services and GBV services. Mobile services will be deployed to conduct household-level protection monitoring, community-level assessments, mine risk education and legal assistance activities, targeting in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs, as well as returnees. Child protection partners will expand mobile services in prioritized locations with IDPs and returnees in urban and peri-urban areas. GBV mobile teams will target vulnerable out-of-camp IDPs and returnees in hard to reach areas. In locations where GBV survivors are more subject to stigmatization, GBV services will be provided through reproductive health facilities to ensure accessibility. Cash provision will also be made to cover the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of vulnerable individuals to mitigate negative coping strategies, which often expose family members to further protection risks.

7. Cost of the NPC Response

The cost of General Protection, HLP and Mine Action Sub-Clusters activities is estimated at \$82.7 million to meet the protection needs of 883,000 individuals. **General Protection** requires **\$64.2 million** to meet protection needs of **779,500 individuals**; **Mine Action** needs **\$17.1 million** to meet the needs of **83,500 individuals** and **HLP partners** need an estimated **\$1.4 million** to support **20,000 individuals**. The main cost drivers for General Protection interventions relate to the provision of legal assistance, including on HLP issues, that focus on complex cases requiring multiple legal procedures and documents, and introduction of case management activities. The main cost drivers for mine action relate to survey and clearance activities.

The **GBV Sub-Cluster's** costs are estimated **at \$29.5 million** to respond to the needs of **403,294 targeted beneficiaries**. The main cost drivers for GBV interventions relate to provision of life-saving specialized GBV services, including case management and structured psychosocial support, to promote healing, well-being and recovery.

The **CP Sub-Cluster** requires **\$38.9 million** to target **589,275 people** in acute need. The sub-cluster considered the costing based on an urban out-of-camp costing model, which applied an increased unit cost for targets in hard to reach areas, noting that partners encounter additional costs in accessing non-camp areas, including procurement of security equipment, personnel costs, transportation and human resource-related costs. For further information on the cost, please consult Annex II.

8. Criteria to Prioritize Partners and their Programmes

a) NPC Partners profile:

- Partner should be an active participant of the NPC – and Sub-Clusters when applicable - at the national, or governorate level.
- Partners should have proven record of consistent reporting in the dedicated platforms (ActivityInfo, Financial Tracking System and Service Advisor).
- Access to the proposed prioritized geographical districts/locations, and enough capacity (technical ability) to expand presence with reasonable time and investment.
- Partners should have a mandate focused on, or at least inclusive of, protection and should be institutionally committed to following a rights-based approach.
- Partners should have the necessary technical expertise and experience (staffing, programme resources etc.) to ensure high programme quality in accordance with the standards set by the Protection Cluster

b) Synergy with other sectors and actors: Partners shall consider structuring their programmes in a way that considers creation of linkage with other Clusters to provide a comprehensive response (e.g. Livelihood, Cash WG, Health, etc.). Partners with diverse technical in-house expertise shall consider multi-layered programmes, whereby protection, HLP, CP and GBV are taken into account.

c) Localization efforts: Partnerships with local actors (NGOs, CSOs, etc.) and authorities should be detailed in the proposal, including modalities of collaboration and capacity building as required.

9. Geographic Response

The 2020 Iraq HRP is of 519M USD (in 2019, it was 701M USD); with less funding available, the 2020 NPC humanitarian response will be highly prioritised and protection partners are encouraged to focus their interventions on the prioritized geographical districts/areas that each Sub-Cluster included in this document. For further information on prioritized areas, activities and targets please see Annex I.

10. Exit Strategy

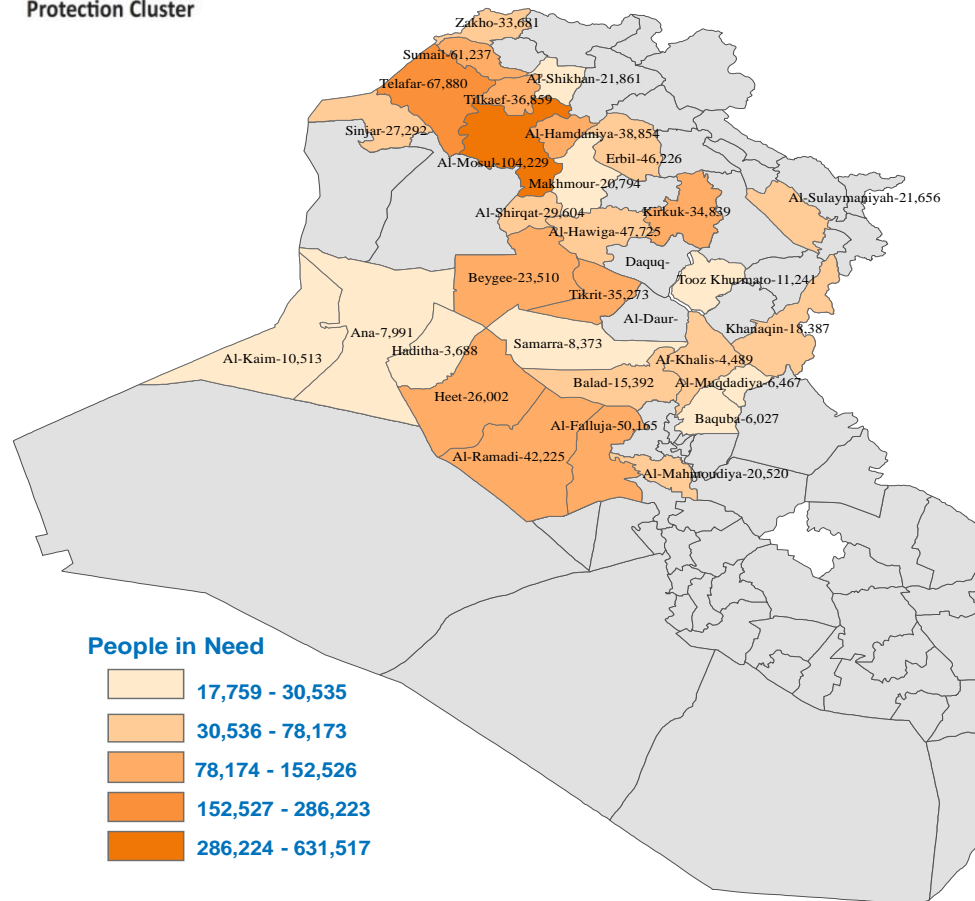
- Engaging local Civil Society Organisations in the implementation of the response in order to ensure broader community participation, will also lead to wider civil society engagement, initiative, leadership and ownership in future interventions, particularly in sensitizing communities and influencing key stakeholders. Engaging local entities will ensure sustainability and expansion of quality service coverage to build resilience at all levels: individuals, communities and institutions;
- Transition service delivery from international to national NGOs, with a focus on supporting national partners to identify and manage complex cases requiring specialized protection assistance, and conduct targeted advocacy with relevant authorities on protection issues;
- Build capacity of community-based protection mechanisms to identify local-level protection needs and risks, contribute to long-term behaviour change, and advocate with relevant authorities to address identified needs;
- Build the capacity of government authorities to deliver protection assistance, while adhering to protection principles and minimum standards (e.g. GBV partners will continue to provide capacity building and technical support to Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and the Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women (DCVAW); Child Protection partners will expand the coaching and supervision of MoLSA social workforce in Federal Iraq); General Protection partners will continue capacity development with the Ministry of Interior on access to civil documentation);
- Work with development actors to integrate protection principles, technical standards and operational approaches, thereby strengthening the humanitarian development nexus (e.g. the Child protection Sub-Cluster will ensure the strategic continuity between HRP and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) by making sure that relevant legislative reforms and social workforce development, as well as resource allocation are covered under UNSDCF).

ANNEX I - Priority Districts of HRP Interventions (targets per district / activity / partners presence)

GP, HLP, MA Sub-Clusters – 30 PRIORITIZED DISTRICTS



HRP 2020 GP and HLP Target per District



| Governorate | District | Returnees | IDP in camp | IDPs out of camp | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja | 43,656 | 2,073 | 4,435 | 50,165 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Kaim | 10,176 | - | 336 | 10,513 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi | 41,624 | - | 600 | 42,225 |
| Al-Anbar | Ana | 7,991 | - | - | 7,991 |
| Al-Anbar | Haditha | 3,374 | - | 315 | 3,688 |
| Al-Anbar | Heet | 25,576 | - | 426 | 26,002 |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniyah | - | 5,499 | 16,156 | 21,656 |
| Baghdad | Al-Mahmoudiya | 18,539 | - | 1,981 | 20,520 |
| Diyala | Al-Khalis | 4,158 | - | 331 | 4,489 |
| Diyala | Al-Muqdadaya | 6,467 | - | - | 6,467 |
| Diyala | Baquba | - | - | 6,027 | 6,027 |
| Diyala | Khanaqin | 13,650 | 1,479 | 3,257 | 18,387 |
| Duhok | Sumail | - | 37,244 | 23,993 | 61,237 |
| Duhok | Zakho | - | 20,795 | 12,886 | 33,681 |
| Erbil | Erbil | - | 2,658 | 43,568 | 46,226 |
| Erbil | Makhmour | 17,612 | 3,182 | - | 20,794 |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga | 47,725 | - | - | 47,725 |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | 13,725 | 3,804 | 17,310 | 34,839 |
| Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | 8,839 | 20,757 | 9,258 | 38,854 |
| Ninewa | Al-Mosul | 61,077 | 36,991 | 6,161 | 104,229 |
| Ninewa | Al-Shikhan | 498 | 13,879 | 7,484 | 21,861 |
| Ninewa | Sinjar | 18,183 | - | 9,109 | 27,292 |
| Ninewa | Telafar | 64,994 | - | 2,886 | 67,880 |
| Ninewa | Tikkaef | 32,036 | - | 4,823 | 36,859 |
| Salah Al-Din | Al-Shirqat | 28,107 | 1,007 | 490 | 29,604 |
| Salah Al-Din | Balad | 14,221 | - | 1,170 | 15,392 |
| Salah Al-Din | Beygee | 22,778 | - | 732 | 23,510 |
| Salah Al-Din | Samarra | - | - | 8,373 | 8,373 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tikrit | 26,927 | 740 | 7,607 | 35,273 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tooz Khurmato | 6,695 | - | 4,546 | 11,241 |
| | | 538,630 | 150,110 | 194,260 | 883,000 |





HRP 2020 GP, MA and HLP Target per Activity

| Number | Activity | Unit (description) | Unit Cost (\$) | Target | Total Cost | Percentage of the response |
|---|--|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|
| General Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property | | | | | | |
| 1 | Case management - GP | Person | 520 | 8,000 | 4,160,000 | 0.91% |
| 2 | Mine Action Victim Assistant | Person | 294 | 500 | 147,000 | 0.06% |
| 3 | Referrals of cases (emergency cash and referral support to services) | Persons | 100 | 17,500 | 1,750,000 | 1.98% |
| 4 | Cash for protection | Household | 835 | 12,500 | 10,437,500 | N.A |
| 5 | Legal assistance – Detention representation | Person | 600 | 2,000 | 1,200,000 | 0.23% |
| 6 | Legal assistance - documentation | Person | 200 | 120,000 | 24,000,000 | 13.59% |
| 7 | Legal assistance – HLP | Person | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000,000 | 0.57% |
| 8 | Psychosocial support | Person | 170 | 30,000 | 5,100,000 | 3.40% |
| 9 | Awareness raising – GP | Person | 7 | 160,000 | 1,120,000 | 18.12% |
| 10 | Awareness raising - HLP | Person | 12 | 15,000 | 180,000 | 1.70% |
| 11 | Mine risk education | Person | 8.15 | 83,000 | 688,900 | 9.40% |
| 12 | Community-based group activities | Person/Center | 3,000 | 62,000 | 9,300,000 | 7.02% |
| 13 | Training and capacity-building activities - GP | Person | 250 | 2,000 | 500,000 | N.A |
| 14 | Training and capacity-building activities – HLP | Person | 250 | 300 | 75,000 | N.A |
| 15 | Training and capacity-building activities – MA | Person | 30 | 76,105 | 1,658,130 | N.A |
| 16 | Protection monitoring | Person | 12 | 380,000 | 4,560,000 | 43.04% |
| 17 | Community level assessments - GP | Assessment | 2,000 | 80 | 460,000 | N.A |
| 18 | Community level assessments - HLP | Assessment | 10,000 | 5 | 50,000 | N.A |
| 19 | Advocacy – GP | Intervention | | N.A | 300,000 | N.A |
| 20 | Advocacy – HLP | Intervention | | N.A | 100,000 | N.A |
| 21 | Quick impact projects – QIPs | Projects | 50,000 | 27 | 1,350,000 | N.A |
| 22 | Clearance and survey | Sqm | 1.57 | 9,550,000 | 14,611,500 | N.A |

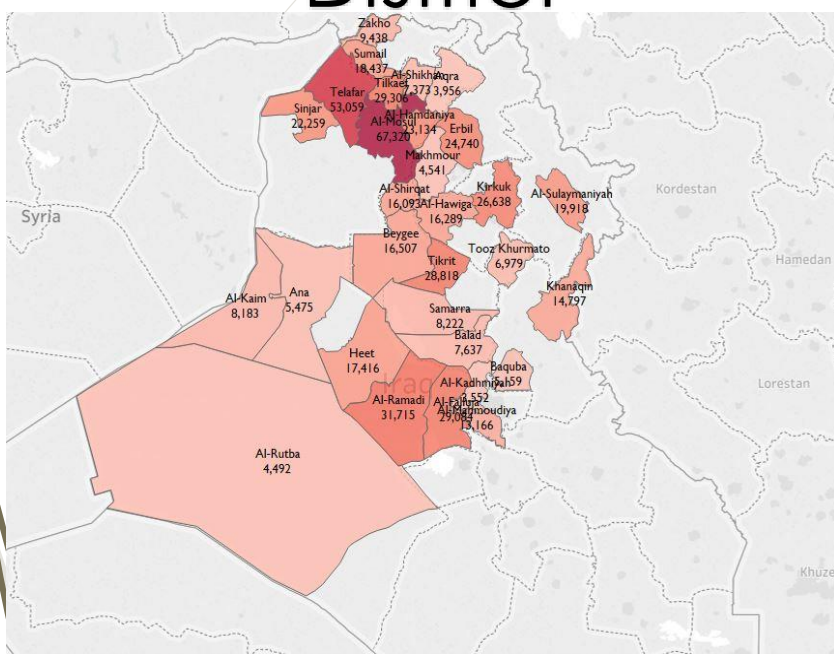


HRP 2020 GP, MA and HLP Target per Activity

| Number | Activity | Unit (description) | Unit Cost (\$) | Target | Total Cost | Percentage of the response |
|---|--|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|
| General Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property | | | | | | |
| 1 | Case management - GP | Person | 520 | 8,000 | 4,160,000 | 0.91% |
| 2 | Mine Action Victim Assistant | Person | 294 | 500 | 147,000 | 0.06% |
| 3 | Referrals of cases (emergency cash and referral support to services) | Persons | 100 | 17,500 | 1,750,000 | 1.98% |
| 4 | Cash for protection | Household | 835 | 12,500 | 10,437,500 | N.A |
| 5 | Legal assistance – Detention representation | Person | 600 | 2,000 | 1,200,000 | 0.23% |
| 6 | Legal assistance - documentation | Person | 200 | 120,000 | 24,000,000 | 13.59% |
| 7 | Legal assistance – HLP | Person | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000,000 | 0.57% |
| 8 | Psychosocial support | Person | 170 | 30,000 | 5,100,000 | 3.40% |
| 9 | Awareness raising – GP | Person | 7 | 160,000 | 1,120,000 | 18.12% |
| 10 | Awareness raising - HLP | Person | 12 | 15,000 | 180,000 | 1.70% |
| 11 | Mine risk education | Person | 8.15 | 83,000 | 688,900 | 9.40% |
| 12 | Community-based group activities | Person/Center | 3,000 | 62,000 | 9,300,000 | 7.02% |
| 13 | Training and capacity-building activities - GP | Person | 250 | 2,000 | 500,000 | N.A |
| 14 | Training and capacity-building activities – HLP | Person | 250 | 300 | 75,000 | N.A |
| 15 | Training and capacity-building activities – MA | Person | 30 | 76,105 | 1,658,130 | N.A |
| 16 | Protection monitoring | Person | 12 | 380,000 | 4,560,000 | 43.04% |
| 17 | Community level assessments - GP | Assessment | 2,000 | 80 | 460,000 | N.A |
| 18 | Community level assessments - HLP | Assessment | 10,000 | 5 | 50,000 | N.A |
| 19 | Advocacy – GP | Intervention | | N.A | 300,000 | N.A |
| 20 | Advocacy – HLP | Intervention | | N.A | 100,000 | N.A |
| 21 | Quick impact projects – QIPs | Projects | 50,000 | 27 | 1,350,000 | N.A |
| 22 | Clearance and survey | Sqm | 1.57 | 9,550,000 | 14,611,500 | N.A |

CP Sub-Cluster - 30 PRIORITIZED DISTRICTS

2020 CPSC target per District



| Gov | Dist | Returnee | IDP in | IDP out | Total |
|----------------|----------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| Ninewa | Al-Mosul | 29,830 | 30,839 | 6,651 | 67,320 |
| Ninewa | Telafar | 49,934 | | 3,125 | 53,059 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi | 31,132 | | 583 | 31,715 |
| Ninewa | Tilkaef | 24,508 | | 4,799 | 29,306 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja | 25,403 | 1,521 | 2,160 | 29,084 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tikrit | 18,637 | 453 | 9,727 | 28,818 |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | 6,794 | 1,914 | 17,929 | 26,638 |
| Erbil | Erbil | 23 | 935 | 23,782 | 24,740 |
| Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | 5,656 | 9,516 | 7,963 | 23,134 |
| Ninewa | Sinjar | 13,847 | | 8,412 | 22,259 |
| Al-Sulaymaniya | Al-Sulaymaniya | - | 1,828 | 18,090 | 19,918 |
| Duhok | Sumail | 343 | 8,170 | 9,924 | 18,437 |
| Al-Anbar | Heet | 17,014 | | 401 | 17,416 |
| Salah Al-Din | Beygee | 16,056 | | 451 | 16,507 |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga | 16,289 | | | 16,289 |
| Salah Al-Din | Al-Shirqat | 14,892 | 856 | 346 | 16,093 |
| Diyala | Khanaqin | 10,293 | 1,167 | 3,337 | 14,797 |
| Baghdad | Al-Mahmoudiy | 11,195 | | 1,971 | 13,166 |
| Duhok | Zakho | - | 4,246 | 5,192 | 9,438 |
| Salah Al-Din | Samarra | - | | 8,222 | 8,222 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Kaim | 7,924 | | 259 | 8,183 |
| Salah Al-Din | Balad | 6,029 | | 1,609 | 7,637 |
| Ninewa | Al-Shikhan | 279 | 3,623 | 3,471 | 7,373 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tooz Khurmatc | 3,468 | | 3,511 | 6,979 |
| Al-Anbar | Ana | 5,475 | | | 5,475 |
| Diyala | Baquba | - | | 5,159 | 5,159 |
| Erbil | Makhmour | 3,312 | 1,229 | | 4,541 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Rutba | 4,492 | | | 4,492 |
| Ninewa | Aqra | - | 143 | 3,813 | 3,956 |
| Baghdad | Al-Kadhmiyah | 1,906 | 106 | 1,540 | 3,552 |

2020 CPSC TARGET PER ACTIVITY

| Activity | Unit Cost | Target |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Case Management | 500 | 27,000 |
| Referrals of cases (emergency cash and referral support to services) | 50 | 12,000 |
| Legal assistance (Detention representation) | 500 | 3,000 |
| Legal assistance - documentation | 125 | 15,000 |
| Structured PSS / Parenting program | 45 | 190,000 |
| Awareness raising | 7 | 300,000 |
| Community-based group activities | 125 | 25,075 |
| Training and capacity-building activities | 250 | 12,200 |
| Coaching of government and NGO staff | 5000 | 260 |
| Total Child Protection | | |

2019 HRP PARTNERS PRESENCE

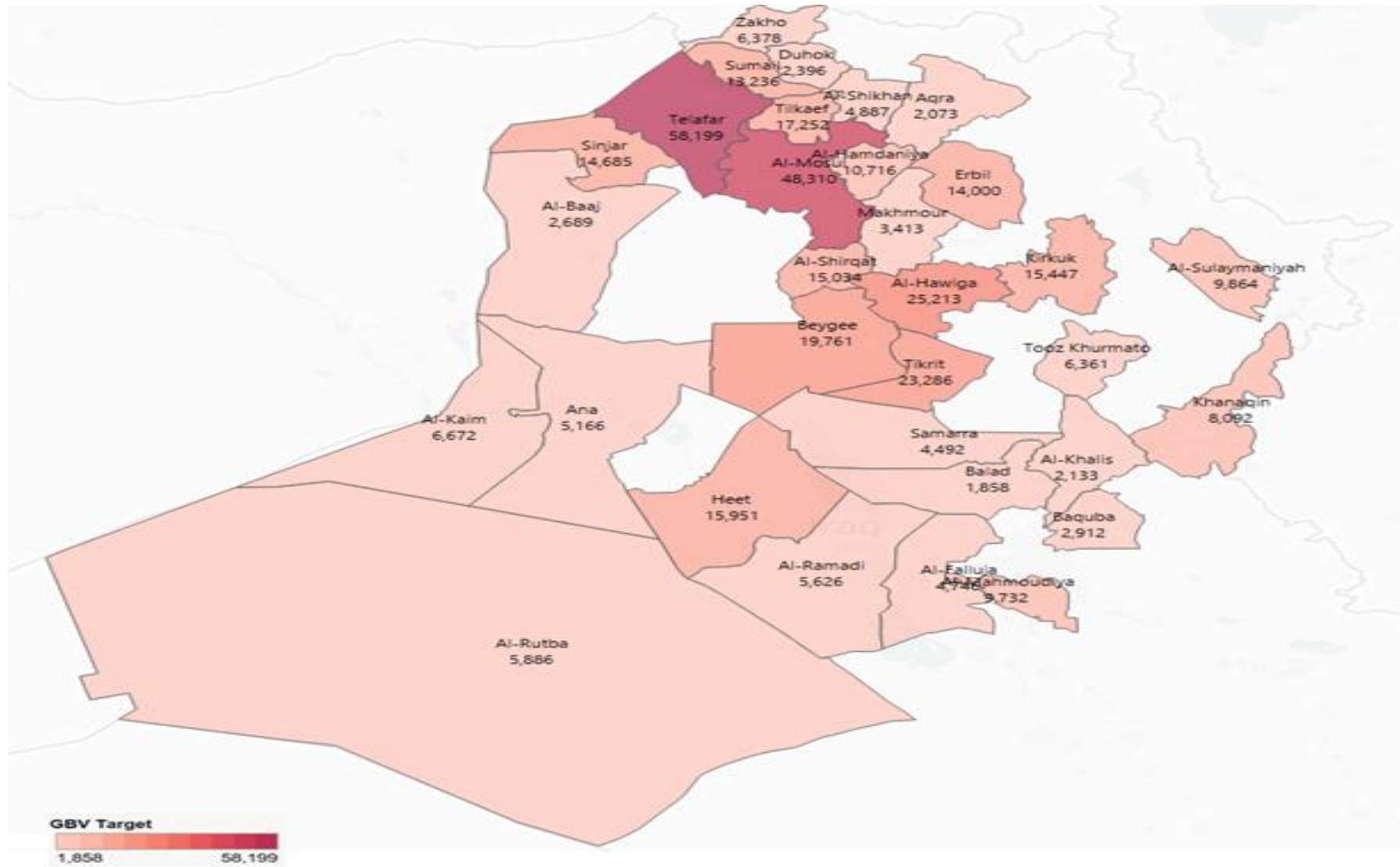
| Gov | District | Partner.Name | Gov | District | Partner.Name | Gov | District | Partner.Name |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja | HAI | Dahuk | Al-Amedi | DoLSA Dahuk | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | GW |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja | SSORD | Dahuk | Al-Amedi | IOM | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | Intersos |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja | TDH-Italy | Dahuk | Al-Amedi | VOP | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | IOM |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ka'im | TDH-Italy | Dahuk | Dahuk | DoLSA Dahuk | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | IRC |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ka'im | TDH-Lausanne | Dahuk | Dahuk | VOP | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | PAO |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi | BROB | Dahuk | Sumel | BRHA | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | SCI |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi | JGO | Dahuk | Sumel | DoLSA Dahuk | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | TDH-Italy |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi | SSORD | Dahuk | Sumel | HAI | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | TGH |
| Al-Anbar | Ana | HA | Dahuk | Sumel | IOM | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | VOZ |
| Al-Anbar | Ana | TDH-Lausanne | Dahuk | Sumel | SOSD | Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | VOZ |
| Al-Anbar | Heet | SSORD | Dahuk | Sumel | UNHCR | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | ACF |
| Al-Basrah | Abu Al-Khaseeb | TGH | Dahuk | Sumel | VOP | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | COOPI |
| Al-Basrah | Al-Basrah | LCN | Dahuk | Sumel | WC-UK | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | GW |
| Al-Muthanna | Al-Samawa | LCN | Dahuk | Zakho | BRHA | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | HAI |
| Al-Najaf | Al-Najaf | LCN | Dahuk | Zakho | DoLSA Dahuk | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | Intersos |
| Al-Najaf | Al-Najaf | TGH | Dahuk | Zakho | SOSD | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | IOM |
| Al-Qadissiya | Afaq | AWO | Dahuk | Zakho | SOSD | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | IRC |
| Al-Qadissiya | Al-Diwaniya | AWO | Dahuk | Zakho | WC-UK | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | JGO |
| Al-Qadissiya | Al-Diwaniya | LCN | Diyala | Al-Khalis | LCN | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | Mission East |
| Al-Qadissiya | Al-Diwaniya | LCN | Diyala | Al-Khalis | TGH | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | PAO |
| Al-Qadissiya | Al-Hamza | AWO | Diyala | Al-Muqda | SCI | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | SCI |
| Al-Qadissiya | Al-Shamiya | AWO | Diyala | Ba'quba | BROB | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | SOSD |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniya | DoLSA Sulaymaniyah | Diyala | Ba'quba | LCN | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | TDH-Italy |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniya | HAI | Diyala | Ba'quba | TGH | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | TGH |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniya | KSC | Diyala | Khanaqin | DoLSA Garmyan | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | VOP |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniya | STEP | Diyala | Khanaqin | SCI | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | WC-UK |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Chamchamal | DoLSA Sulaymaniyah | Diyala | Khanaqin | TGH | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | WRO |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Darbandihkan | DoLSA Sulaymaniyah | Diyala | Kifri | DoLSA Garmyan | Ninewa | Al-Mosul | ZOA |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Dokan | DoLSA Sulaymaniyah | Erbil | Erbil | DCA | Ninewa | Sheikhan | DoLSA Dahuk |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Kalar | DoLSA Garmyan | Erbil | Erbil | GDoLSA | Ninewa | Sheikhan | IOM |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Rania | DoLSA Sulaymaniyah | Erbil | Erbil | IOM | Ninewa | Sheikhan | VOP |
| Babil | Al-Musayab | LCN | Erbil | Erbil | KSC | Ninewa | Sinjar | Humanity |
| Babil | Al-Musayab | TGH | Erbil | Erbil | PAO | Ninewa | Sinjar | IRC |
| Baghdad | Al-Kadhmiyah | TGH | Erbil | Erbil | TDH-Italy | Ninewa | Sinjar | Mission East |
| Baghdad | Al-Karkh | HAI | Erbil | Makhmou | TDH-Italy | Ninewa | Sinjar | SCI |
| Baghdad | Al-Karkh | LCN | Kerbala | Kerbala | LCN | Ninewa | Tal Afar | GW |
| Baghdad | Al-Karkh | TGH | Kerbala | Kerbala | TGH | Ninewa | Tal Afar | Intersos |
| Baghdad | Al-Resafa | HAI | Missan | Al-Amara | LCN | Ninewa | Tal Afar | TDH-Lausanne |
| Baghdad | Al-Resafa | IOM | Ninewa | Akre | DoLSA Dahuk | Salah Al-D Al-Shirqat | | DRC |
| Baghdad | Al-Resafa | JGO | Thi Qar | Nassriya | LCN | Salah Al-D Al-Shirqat | | Intersos |
| Baghdad | Al-Resafa | LCN | Wassit | Al-Kut | LCN | Salah Al-D Al-Shirqat | | SCI |
| Baghdad | Al-Resafa | TGH | Wassit | Al-Suwain | TGH | Salah Al-D Al-Shirqat | | TDH-Lausanne |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga | FUAD | | | | Salah Al-D Baiji | | BROB |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga | SCI | | | | Salah Al-D Baiji | | DRC |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga | TDH-Lausanne | | | | Salah Al-D Baiji | | Intersos |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | FUAD | | | | Salah Al-D Baiji | | SCI |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | JGO | | | | Salah Al-D Baiji | | TDH-Lausanne |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | KSC | | | | Salah Al-D Balad | | Intersos |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | SCI | | | | Salah Al-D Balad | | TGH |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | TDH-Lausanne | | | | Salah Al-D Samarra | | HAI |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Samarra | | Intersos |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Tikrit | | BROB |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Tikrit | | DRC |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Tikrit | | HAI |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Tikrit | | Intersos |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Tikrit | | JGO |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Tikrit | | SCI |
| | | | | | | Salah Al-D Tuz | | TDH-Lausanne |

| Column1 | Column2 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja |
| Al-Anbar | Heet |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Kaim |
| Al-Anbar | Ana |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Rutba |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniyah |
| Baghdad | Al-Mahmoudiya |
| Baghdad | Al-Kadhmiyah |
| Diyala | Khanaqin |
| Diyala | Baquba |
| Duhok | Sumail |
| Duhok | Zakho |
| Erbil | Erbil |
| Erbil | Makhmour |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga |
| Ninewa | Al-Mosul |
| Ninewa | Telafar |
| Ninewa | Tilkaef |
| Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya |
| Ninewa | Sinjar |
| Ninewa | Al-Shikhan |
| Ninewa | Aqra |
| Salah Al-Din | Tikrit |
| Salah Al-Din | Beygee |
| Salah Al-Din | Al-Shirqat |
| Salah Al-Din | Samarra |
| Salah Al-Din | Balad |
| Salah Al-Din | Tooz Khurmato |

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Al-Anbar | Al-Rutba |
| Baghdad | Al-Mahmoudiya |
| Ninewa | Tilkaef |

2020 priority district where NO CP presence

GBV Sub-Cluster - 30 PRIORITIZED DISTRICTS



| Governorate | District | GBV Total Target | Target by Population Group | | | Target by Activity | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | IDPs in-camp | IDPs out-of-camps | Returnees | Case Management | Psychosocial Support Intervention | Awareness Raising | Community-Based Group Activities | Dignity Kits |
| Ninewa | Telafar | 58,199 | - | 1,915 | 56,285 | 2,910 | 11,640 | 58,199 | 11,640 | 2,910 |
| Ninewa | Al-Mosul | 48,310 | 16,313 | 4,870 | 27,127 | 2,415 | 9,662 | 48,310 | 9,662 | 2,415 |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga | 25,213 | - | - | 25,213 | 1,261 | 5,043 | 25,213 | 5,043 | 1,261 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tikrit | 23,286 | 254 | 4,692 | 18,339 | 1,164 | 4,657 | 23,286 | 4,657 | 1,164 |
| Salah Al-Din | Beygee | 19,761 | - | 416 | 19,345 | 988 | 3,952 | 19,761 | 3,952 | 988 |
| Ninewa | Tilkaef | 17,252 | - | 2,942 | 14,310 | 863 | 3,450 | 17,252 | 3,450 | 863 |
| Al-Anbar | Heet | 15,951 | - | 178 | 15,773 | 798 | 3,190 | 15,951 | 3,190 | 798 |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | 15,447 | 1,053 | 8,924 | 5,470 | 772 | 3,089 | 15,447 | 3,089 | 772 |
| Salah Al-Din | Al-Shirqat | 15,034 | 355 | 439 | 14,240 | 752 | 3,007 | 15,034 | 3,007 | 752 |
| Ninewa | Sinjar | 14,685 | - | 5,679 | 9,006 | 734 | 2,937 | 14,685 | 2,937 | 734 |
| Erbil | Erbil | 14,000 | 432 | 13,568 | - | 700 | 2,800 | 14,000 | 2,800 | 700 |
| Duhok | Sumail | 13,236 | 4,845 | 8,391 | - | 662 | 2,647 | 13,236 | 2,647 | 662 |
| Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | 10,716 | 4,631 | 3,449 | 2,636 | 536 | 2,143 | 10,716 | 2,143 | 536 |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniyah | 9,864 | 656 | 9,208 | - | 493 | 1,973 | 9,864 | 1,973 | 493 |
| Baghdad | Al-Mahmoudiya | 9,732 | - | 982 | 8,750 | 487 | 1,946 | 9,732 | 1,946 | 487 |
| Diyala | Khanaqin | 8,092 | 440 | 1,548 | 6,105 | 405 | 1,618 | 8,092 | 1,618 | 405 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Kaim | 6,672 | - | 129 | 6,543 | 334 | 1,334 | 6,672 | 1,334 | 334 |
| Duhok | Zakho | 6,378 | 2,653 | 3,726 | - | 319 | 1,276 | 6,378 | 1,276 | 319 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tooz Khurmato | 6,361 | - | 3,023 | 3,338 | 318 | 1,272 | 6,361 | 1,272 | 318 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Rutba | 5,886 | - | - | 5,886 | 294 | 1,177 | 5,886 | 1,177 | 294 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi | 5,626 | - | 146 | 5,480 | 281 | 1,125 | 5,626 | 1,125 | 281 |
| Al-Anbar | Ana | 5,166 | - | - | 5,166 | 258 | 1,033 | 5,166 | 1,033 | 258 |
| Ninewa | Al-Shikhan | 4,887 | 2,099 | 2,485 | 304 | 244 | 977 | 4,887 | 977 | 244 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja | 4,746 | 855 | 649 | 3,242 | 237 | 949 | 4,746 | 949 | 237 |
| Salah Al-Din | Samarra | 4,492 | - | 4,492 | - | 225 | 898 | 4,492 | 898 | 225 |
| Erbil | Makhmour | 3,413 | 513 | - | 2,901 | 171 | 683 | 3,413 | 683 | 171 |
| Diyala | Baquba | 2,912 | - | 2,912 | - | 146 | 582 | 2,912 | 582 | 146 |
| Ninewa | Al-Baaj | 2,689 | - | 491 | 2,198 | 134 | 538 | 2,689 | 538 | 134 |
| Duhok | Duhok | 2,396 | - | 2,396 | - | 120 | 479 | 2,396 | 479 | 120 |
| Diyala | Al-Khalis | 2,133 | - | 167 | 1,966 | 107 | 427 | 2,133 | 427 | 107 |
| Ninewa | Aqra | 2,073 | 77 | 1,995 | - | 104 | 415 | 2,073 | 415 | 104 |
| Salah Al-Din | Balad | 1,858 | - | 582 | 1,276 | 93 | 372 | 1,858 | 372 | 93 |

Target by population group at district level was calculated based on 2020 HNO acute PIN. Target by activity was calculated by applying the percentages shown in the table below on the total target at district level.

| Activity | Case Management | Psychosocial Support Intervention | Awareness Raising | Community-based Group Activities | Dignity Kits |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Percentage of Target by Activity | 5% | 20% | 100% | 20% | 5% |

GBV 2019 Partners Presence

| Governorate | District | Partners | # of Partners |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|---------------|
| Ninewa | Telafar | Cordaid, Intersos | 2 |
| Ninewa | Al-Mosul | HA, IHAO, IMC, NCA, UNWOMEN, WRO, Amalna | 7 |
| Kirkuk | Al-Hawiga | IAA | 1 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tikrit | Al-Masala, HA, Tajdeed | 3 |
| Salah Al-Din | Beygee | Intersos | 1 |
| Ninewa | Tilkaef | IMC | 1 |
| Al-Anbar | Heet | | |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | Al-Masala, IAA, IRW | 3 |
| Salah Al-Din | Al-Shirgat | Intersos, UIMS | 2 |
| Ninewa | Sinjar | Cordaid, DAI, Mission East | 3 |
| Erbil | Erbil | Al-Masala | 1 |
| Duhok | Sumail | DCVAW, DoLSA Dahuk | 2 |
| Ninewa | Al-Hamdaniya | Al-Masala, WRO | 2 |
| Al-Sulaymaniyah | Al-Sulaymaniyah | DCVAW, DoLSA Sulaymaniyah | 2 |
| Baghdad | Al-Mahmoudiya | | |
| Diyala | Khanaqin | LCN | 1 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Kaim | | |
| Duhok | Zakho | BRHA, DoLSA Dahuk, Emma, Harikar, WRO | 5 |
| Salah Al-Din | Tooz Khurmato | | |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Rutba | | |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Ramadi | Tajdeed | |
| Al-Anbar | Ana | | |
| Ninewa | Al-Shikhan | DoLSA Dahuk, Harikar | 2 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Falluja | UIMS | 1 |
| Salah Al-Din | Samarra | Intersos | 1 |
| Erbil | Makhmour | Al-Masala, DCVAW | 2 |
| Diyala | Baquba | LCN, Tajdeed, IHAO | 2 |
| Ninewa | Al-Baaj | Intersos | 1 |
| Duhok | Duhok | DoLSA Dahuk, Emma | 2 |
| Diyala | Al-Khalis | | |
| Ninewa | Aqra | ASFL, DoLSA Dahuk | 2 |
| Salah Al-Din | Balad | Intersos | 1 |
| Al-Anbar | Haditha | BROB | 1 |
| Al-Basrah | Al-Basrah | Al-Masala, Al-Taqwa, LCN | 3 |
| Al-Basrah | Al-Zubair | Al-Taqwa | 1 |
| Al-Muthanna | Al-Samawa | LCN | 1 |
| Al-Najaf | Al-Najaf | BROB | 1 |
| Al-Qadissiya | Al-Diwaniya | LCN | 1 |
| Babil | Al-Mussyab | LCN | 1 |
| Baghdad | Al-Karkh | LCN, Tajdeed, UNHCR | 3 |
| Baghdad | Al-Risafa | Al-Masala | 1 |
| Duhok | Al-Amara | DoLSA Dahuk, Emma | 2 |
| Erbil | Koysinjaq | WRO | 1 |

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----|---|
| Maysan | Al-Amadiya | LCN | 1 |
| Thi Qar | Al-Nasiriya | LCN | 1 |
| Wassit | Al-Kut | LCN | 1 |

■ No presence of GBV partners. ■ Not prioritized districts for HRP 2020.

Source: ActivityInfo, November 2019

ANNEX II – NPC Key Activity and Cost

| Number | Activity | Unit (description) | Unit Cost (\$) | TOTAL COST |
|---|--|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| General Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property | | | | |
| 1 | Case management - GP | Person | 520 | 4,160,000 |
| 2 | Mine Action Victim Assistant | Person | 294 | 147,000 |
| 3 | Referrals of cases (emergency cash and referral support to services) | Persons | 100 | 1,750,000 |
| 4 | Cash for protection | Household | 835 | 10,437,500 |
| 5 | Legal assistance – Detention representation | Person | 600 | 1,200,000 |
| 6 | Legal assistance - documentation | Person | 200 | 24,000,000 |
| 7 | Legal assistance – HLP | Person | 200 | 1,000,000 |
| 8 | Psychosocial support | Person | 170 | 5,100,000 |
| 9 | Awareness raising – GP | Person | 7 | 1,120,000 |
| 10 | Awareness raising - HLP | Person | 12 | 180,000 |
| 11 | Mine risk education | Person | 8.15 | 688,900 |
| 12 | Community-based group activities | Person/Center | 3,000 | 9,300,000 |
| 13 | Training and capacity-building activities - GP | Person | 250 | 500,000 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------|---------|------------|
| 14 | Training and capacity-building activities – HLP | Person | 250 | 75,000 |
| 15 | Training and capacity-building activities – MA | Person | 30 | 1,658,130 |
| 16 | Protection monitoring | Person | 12 | 4,560,000 |
| 17 | Community level assessments - GP | Assessment | 2,000 | 460,000 |
| 18 | Community level assessments - HLP | Assessment | 10,000 | 50,000 |
| 19 | Advocacy – GP | Intervention | | 300,000 |
| 20 | Advocacy – HLP | Intervention | | 100,000 |
| 21 | Quick impact projects – QIPs | Projects | 50,000 | 1,350,000 |
| 22 | Clearance and survey | Sqm | 1.5 | 14,611,500 |
| Gender Based Violence | | | | |
| 23 | Case Management | Person | 550 USD | 11,090,597 |
| 24 | Psychosocial Support Intervention | Person | 45 | 3,629,650 |
| 25 | Awareness raising | Person | 7 | 2,823,061 |
| 26 | Community-based group activities | Person | 125 | 10,082,361 |
| 27 | Training and capacity-building activities | Person | 250 | 875,000 |
| 28 | Mentoring and coaching | Person | 714 | 500,000 |
| 29 | Dignity kits | Person | 20 | 403,294 |
| 30 | GBV Assessments | Assessment | 5,500 | 110,000 |
| Child Protection | | | | |
| 31 | Case Management | Person | 500 | 14,175,000 |
| 32 | Identification and Referrals of cases | Person | 50 | 630,000 |
| 33 | Legal assistance (Detention representation) | Person | 500 | 1,500,000 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--------|-------|------------|
| 34 | Legal assistance - documentation | Person | 125 | 1,968,750 |
| 35 | Structured PSS / Parenting program | Person | 45 | 10,489,500 |
| 36 | Awareness raising | Person | 7 | 2,205,000 |
| 37 | Community-based group activities | Person | 125 | 3,291,094 |
| 38 | Training and capacity-building activities | Person | 250 | 3,202,500 |
| 39 | Coaching of government and NGO staff | Person | 5,000 | 1,417,500 |

ANNEX III – Strategic and Specific Objectives HRP 2020 (Operational Objectives)

| <p align="center">STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1</p> <p align="center"><i>Safeguarding physical and mental well-being of 1.65 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by providing services.</i></p> | <p align="center">STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2</p> <p align="center"><i>Address critical problems related to living standards of up to 1.54 million conflict-affected people with acute needs by expanding access to services.</i></p> | <p align="center">STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</p> <p align="center"><i>Respond to key protection needs of affected communities in support of the transition to durable solutions in accordance with all applicable legal and policy frameworks</i></p> |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Provide safe and secure living environments and access to livelihoods for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees</p> | <p>Ensure quality and up to standards WASH, health and education services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees</p> | <p>Protect the rights of, and promote solutions for, people with perceived affiliation to extremist groups</p> |
| <p>Assist 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies</p> | <p>Maintain and expand basic infrastructure for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to ensure safe and dignified living conditions</p> | <p>Strengthen accountability to affected populations through streamlined and revitalized coordination, and collective ownership across all sectors</p> |
| <p>Ensure equal and inclusive access to services for 250,000 in-camp IDPs, 351,026 out-of-camp IDPs and 926,170 returnees, irrespective of age, gender and disability status</p> | <p>Enable 250,000 in-camp IDPs and 343,467 out-of-camp IDPs and 979,218 returnees to achieve self-reliance and minimize negative coping mechanisms</p> | <p>Support the integration of Centrality of Protection in the post-conflict transition towards durable solutions</p> |

ANNEX IV - Activity-Based Costing Coordination Approach in Iraq 2020 (Guidance note for the ICCG) 12 December 2019

Following the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decision (14 April 2019) to move to activity-based costing (ABC) for the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), **implementation of the coordinated humanitarian response in Iraq will no longer be based on projects submitted through the HPC Tools Projects Module (former OPS).** Development and funding of projects will be between partners and current or potential donors, while clusters, the ICCG and the HCT will be concentrating on providing coordination, technical and strategic guidance and support (including through reporting, monitoring and assessing) to the overall activities in order to meet the strategic priorities outlined in the HRP.

In this approach, clusters identify humanitarian activities required to improve humanitarian outcomes and estimate a budget for their implementation. The cluster budgets derived from humanitarian needs form the total HRP budget request. **There will be no central project repository used to vet or “register” projects in an exclusive finite list for the HRP.** While this entails an increased burden on cluster leads and on OCHA to proactively seek information from partners on funding and activities with a view to match reported financial contributions to cluster funding requests, it is expected to lead to a more strategic focus and a more diverse set of actors participating in implementation.

The ABC approach gives greater shared responsibility to all involved: cluster members, cluster coordinators, co-coordinators and Information Management Officers (IMOs), the HCT, OCHA and donors to work together towards meeting the strategic and specific objectives to reach the most vulnerable targeted beneficiaries in the most severely affected locations. It also mobilizes the same stakeholders to pro-actively consult, coordinate and inform each other resulting in enhanced efficiency and timeliness for the response and associated components such as AAP, common services and rapid response (through enhanced partner identification thematically and geographically).

This note outlines some of the main tenets of the ABC approach, providing suggested guidance to clusters, the ICCG, the HCT and donors.

Which organizations can be part of the HRP?

As the HRP activities are reflective of joint cluster agreements and commitment – and represent a collective cluster strategy for response, all cluster members are in principle eligible to participate in the HRP. Therefore, all cluster members will be listed in the HRP document. However, the list is not inclusive and new members can be included in the clusters – or leave the cluster system throughout the year.

The requirement to review membership and eligibility to contribute to the cluster (and thereby the HRP) will result in increased coordination among partners and eventually to a more effective response. According to [IASC guidance](#), cluster members should adhere to the minimum commitments that set out what all local, national or international organizations undertake to contribute. They include:

- ✓ A common commitment to humanitarian principles and the Principles of Partnership
- ✓ Commitment to mainstream protection in programme delivery
- ✓ Readiness to participate in actions that specifically improve accountability to affected populations
- ✓ Understand the duties and responsibilities associated with membership of a cluster and commit to consistently engage in the cluster’s collective work as well as cluster’s plan and activities

- ✓ Commitment to ensure optimal use of resources, and sharing information on organizational resources
- ✓ Commitment to mainstream key programmatic cross-cutting issues such as Gender and Age, AAP, Disability
- ✓ Willingness to take on leadership responsibilities as needed and as capacity and mandates allow
- ✓ Contribute to developing and disseminating advocacy and messaging for relevant audiences
- ✓ Ensure that the cluster provide interpretation so that all cluster partners are able to participate

To help guide the response planning and inform donors, the HRP document will also include the latest map of operational presence, showing partners recent track record in presence and implementation. That does not mean that the 2020 presence and activities will not change from 2019, but it gives a snapshot of current presence and capacities for use by partners, clusters and donors as they plan new interventions departing from the beginning of the response year. Overall, it will be the activities themselves, and their prioritization and coherence within the HRP planning and budgeting, rather than organizational concerns about projects and funding requirements, which will be considered.

How are HRP activities and funding tracked?

Given the move to activity-based costing, OCHA will not be managing a project repository (OPS/Projects Module). Clusters are encouraged to ensure that cluster coordination takes place at the more strategic activity-based level, as per the HCT decision to move to ABC.

Partners and donors submit reports on funding provided to partners on FTS clearly indicating if funding was provided towards the HRP or not. OCHA and clusters will work closely together to review the submissions regularly to ensure that they are clearly identified as within or outside the HRP and are marked under the correct cluster. This will require a more pro-active effort by all to review and decide on the right “tagging” of projects in FTS.

During cluster SAG meetings, partner submissions should be reviewed for alignment to cluster strategies and HRP priorities. Activities must fit within the HRP frame (agreed cluster activities in line with agreed unit costs, targets by priority geographical areas and by population groups) and should endeavour to meet other criteria laid out in the HRP, including cross-cutting issues such as AAP, GAM, the HCT Protection Strategy, inclusive programming to meet needs of people living with disability etc.

Reporting protocols in ActivityInfo will not change, and clusters will have to remind partners to correctly tag activities as HRP or non-HRP. As per usual practice, cluster verification will be required through ActivityInfo and ahead of the production of monthly dashboards.

How to ensure that HRP and cluster priorities and targets are met?

During cluster meetings, the cluster should closely review the response towards targets set out in the HRP. Using the reports on ActivityInfo, monthly response dashboards, AAP feedback and surveillance and the regular funding dashboards produced by OCHA, the clusters should be reviewing whether the response is on track, identify gaps and work together to ensure that the gaps are covered. Through a consultative process, clusters should maintain flexibility towards redirecting response to underserved populations or locations and provide the necessary data and advocacy through their agencies or the ICCG/HCT to donors to provide new funding for them.

OCHA will be supporting the monitoring of implementation through the production of monthly humanitarian dashboards, which will be shared and discussed with the ICCG and HCT to ensure that the response is in line with the HRP, and to identify challenges, risks and gaps. The outcome of the monitoring will be regularly discussed with country-level principals and with donors, as well as form the basis for advocacy efforts with global donors and other stakeholders.

Given the strong evidence base of the 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview and the clear targets and priorities outlined in the HRP, a major responsibility will fall on donors to ensure that they are funding projects that are aligned with the HRP and live up to humanitarian standards and best practices.

With quality assurance tools such as the gender marker not being a pre-requisite when designing the response activity, there is a risk for a weaker quality control in the project planning phase. Mitigation measures include strong cluster-level coordination to ensure implementing organizations align with cluster strategy and regular reminders that organizations remain accountable first and foremost to the people they serve, in addition to the entities funding them (with specific requirements/compliance).

Clusters are not responsible for investigating fraud or misbehaviour of partners – or for evaluating the quality of their projects – only whether their current and future project plans are aligned with the coordinated response plan. Partners remain the sole owners of the responsibility and accountability to deliver a timely, quality response to meet the needs of affected people.

Other resources:

[HRP Costing Methodologies Options – Global “tip sheet”](#)

[IASC Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at Country Level](#)

Materials shared: <https://ochairaq.egnyte.com/fl/OLlooP4trA>

Ad Hoc ICCG HRP Costing Methodologies (PPT) - 24 July 2019

Ad Hoc ICCG Minutes (draft) – 24 July 2019

Webinar on Costing for Syria – 9 May 2019

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