



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
IRAQ
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Ms. Lise Grande

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

Note: No AAR has been conducted to-date. In the first six months of 2015 over 400 staff were deployed on short term basis to Iraq. The high turnover of staff, including for key positions such as cluster coordinators, heads of agencies and humanitarian leadership has not enabled a meaningful after action review. Furthermore, the first months of the year saw a deepening of the crisis with half million newly displaced people with continuously shifting priorities.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

Note: Discussed at the 23 September HCT meeting.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

Note: As part of the review process, the report was widely shared among the CERF recipients and their national implementing partners.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: <i>USD 801,716,073 (for WASH, Shelter and Food) (Source: Strategic Response Plan Iraq 2014)</i>		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	3,930,931
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	N.A.
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	392,275,041
	TOTAL	396,205,972

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 24-Jun-14			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-097	WASH	698,079
UNHCR	14-RR-HCR-029	Shelter/NFI	1,249,990
IOM	14-RR-IOM-032	Shelter/NFI	749,999
WFP	14-RR-WFP-042	Food Security	1,232,863
TOTAL			3,930,931

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN Agencies / IOM implémentation	3,233,013
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	697,918
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	3,930,931

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Since the outbreak of the Anbar crisis in January 2014, Iraq's security situation is witnessing a significant deterioration. On 10 June 2014 ISIL captured the city of Mosul, capital of Ninewa governorate, and home to over two million people. In August 2014, the Sinjar Mountains were taken by ISIL and violent conflict intensified in Kirkuk.

Displacement continued as ISIL seized critical sites in Mosul including the Governorate headquarters, two airports, army bases and weapons depots. Ongoing conflict forced hundreds of thousands of women, children and men out of their homes. According to Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and IOM, an estimated five hundred thousand people were displaced.

As of 16 April 2014, the MoDM registered 71,184 displaced families (approximately 420,000 Individuals). In addition to damages to infrastructures for basic services, Anbar governorate has experienced a surge of massive internal population displacement, particularly in Ramadi, Fallujah and surrounding villages. The majority (50,900 families) were displaced within Anbar itself. However, 20,200 families have travelled as far as the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I).

Following violence in Mosul, the United Nations estimated that half a million people fled Mosul and tens of thousands have fled the governorates of Diyala and Salah ad-Din, many with few or no resources of their own and unable to sustain themselves in displacement for very long. Families fled the area due to violence and shortage of services and facilities, especially food, drinking water and fuel. Most families fled towards neighbouring governorates in KRG, but some of them were stranded due to border restrictions. Many found temporary shelter in Ninewa governorate. In addition to those displaced, there were many households who were trapped within the city and in urgent need of assistance. The ongoing conflict and the extremely volatile environment continued to limit humanitarian access to thousands of displaced people in areas controlled by armed groups.

At the time of preparing and submitted the CERF proposal, approximately 25,000 people were reported to be displaced within Mosul itself. 200,000 people had fled to Dohuk governorate, and 100,000 people had crossed into the Erbil governorate of the Kurdish Regional Government. In addition, 20,000 people fled from Al-Maqdadiyah & Al-Sadiyah to Khanqeen in Diala and 1, 500 people to Kalar in Sulimaniyah. This added on to the approximately half a million people already displaced from the ongoing conflict in Anbar.

The influx of IDPs led to crowded conditions amongst the host community and increased pressure on already limited services, such as municipal water supply systems, which have often been disrupted due to continued military operations. The main challenge identified in collective shelters and areas where IDPs were located was uncertain quality water available for human consumption. Humanitarian actors also identified the urgent need to increase the number of toilets, improve wastewater network pipelines, more frequent evacuation of septic tanks to prevent blockages, as well as flooding within and around the collective centres and highly populated urban areas. Garbage collection in most of the collective centres was reported to be highly problematic due to absence of necessary equipment such as garbage containers, bags and trucks. Hygiene practices were reported to be very poor in most of the collective centres as evident by widespread prevalence of lice infestation. Furthermore, many IDPs were found to be staying in the open, where they urgently needed water, food, shelter, latrines, as well as protection from gender-based violence.

On 10 June 2014 the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held an emergency meeting, where discussion centred on the deteriorating humanitarian situation, humanitarian response, and limitations due to an acute shortage of critical supplies. During the meeting the HCT agreed that a concept note would be submitted to the CERF Secretariat in order to seek urgent financial support needed by the Shelter/NFI, Protection, Food Security, Health and WASH Clusters.

Meanwhile, humanitarian agencies responded to the rapidly evolving crisis in Mosul. Food, water, tents and other essential supplies were distributed among families in need, additional staff was mobilized and additional emergency funds were released. Responding to the events in Mosul in June 2014, IOM and UNHCR distributed 1,853 kits of Non Food Items (NFIs) to Iraqi IDP families in the districts of Al-Hamdaniya, Al-Shikhan, Tilkaif in the governorate of Ninewa, Erbil district in the governorate of Erbil, and the Kalar district in the governorate of Sulaymaniah.

At the time of writing the CERF proposal, violence continued, the number of IDPs rose steadily and humanitarian partners ran short of critical supplies needed to support affected populations displaced into Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk surrounding governorates. The CERF funds allowed UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM and WFP to continue providing core humanitarian assistance and emergency relief items to IDPs fleeing from Ninewa governorate. CERF funds enabled UNICEF supported WASH related activities, UNHCR provided cash assistance and CRI, IOM provided NFI kits, and WFP delivered food assistance to IDPs.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

WASH:

The overall goal of WASH intervention under this CERF supported project was to provide life-sustaining and lifesaving support to 30,000 (16,500 female and 13,500 male) IDPs in Khanqeen /Diala, Ninawa, Kirkuk and KRG through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene supplies, as well as raising awareness needed for the prevention and mitigation of WASH related diseases. The most vulnerable IDPs settings in collective centres, schools, unfinished and / or official buildings and those in open areas were the priority target population for UNICEF interventions.

Requested CERF funds were used to replenish and distribute additional WASH supplies (hygiene kits, water storage containers, waste management supplies and materials), to establish sanitation facilities in Ninawa, Anbar, Kirkuk, Salahaddin, Karbala and Najaf governorates, and to provide access to sanitation and wash facilities.

Gender was mainstreamed into all WASH activities to generate equitable access, and equally addressed the different needs of men and women in terms of access to and the use of WASH facilities and services.

In February 2014 UNICEF initiated partnerships with three NGOs in Anbar, namely AFKAR, ISHO and IRW. These partnerships were designed to conduct needs assessments for affected populations inside Anbar and in host governorates, and to facilitate the distribution of UNICEF supplies for affected populations. AFKAR worked in the Western Anbar districts (Al Qaim, Anah, Rawa, Heet), ISHO in Haditha, Rutba and parts of Ramadi (also Samara in Salah al Din in other UNICEF-supported actions), and IRAW in Falluja, Amriatte Al Falluja and Tikreet (and Bieje in Salah al Din). Data gathered by these partners guided UNICEF's response in Anbar.

The continuing influx of IDPs resulted in crowded living conditions and increased pressure on already limited services. The Anbar Crisis Water and Sanitation report (UNICEF internal needs assessment, April 2014) indicated that IDPs frequently faced multiple vulnerabilities regarding water and sanitation resulting from acute shortage of chlorine for water treatment in Ramadi and a lack of water quality monitoring across the whole region. Municipal water supply systems were often disrupted due to continuing military operations in the region. Furthermore, due to poor hygiene practices the prevalence of lice and diarrhoea increased. Poor sanitation practices combined with water scarcity and absent waste collection services posed significant public and environmental health risks to vulnerable populations.

Floods and the uncontrolled opening of Fallujah Dam led to acute shortage of water, decimated crops and livestock, damaging 200sq. km of cropland, 10,406 houses, and forced the closure of 49 schools and two primary healthcare centres (PHCs), resulting in displacement of further 12,000 additional families.

Shelter/NFI:

As the inter-agency Shelter/NFI Cluster co-coordinator, UNHCR took part in the national Shelter/NFI winter preparedness strategy in order to complement the work of local authorities and other humanitarian actors trying to meet the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs throughout Iraq. UNHCR provided assistance to IDPs living outdoors, in sub-standard structures, in colder climatic conditions, as well as individuals with other vulnerabilities.

In order to determine the needs, vulnerabilities, registration status, demographic information, and accommodation circumstances, UNHCR protection-monitoring teams assessed a total of 816,989 individuals throughout Iraq.

27,758 families received cash distributions and as of 31 December 2014 UNHCR provided 11,266 IDP families (67,596 individuals) with cash assistance across Iraq: 5,727 families in KR-I and 5,539 families in the central and southern governorates of Iraq. The 1,250 families with CERF funding was included in the total distributions.

In coordination with, and on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), IOM collected initial displacement data in Mosul using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool and used this data to target the most vulnerable IDP families. Following the events in Mosul and its surrounding areas, as of 19 June 2014 IOM verified the locations of 23,522 displaced families (estimated 141,123 individuals). DTM data indicated that the governorates of Ninewa (27,083 families), Dohuk (5,625 families), Erbil (1,925 families), and Sulaymaniah (1,628 families) had the highest concentration of IDPs resulting from violence in Mosul and its surrounding areas. In addition, DTM data indicated the following priority needs of IDP families:

- Non-Food Items: 95% of identified IDP families;
- Food: 71% of identified IDP families and
- Shelter: 41% of identified IDP families.

Informed by the DTM results, IOM targeted areas in the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI – Erbil, Sulaymanyah and Dahouk governorate) and the Ninewa governorate for NFI distributions. IOM also used the DTM tool to identify priority NFI items and urgently required household supplies, as shown in the table ‘Composition of NFI Kit’ below:

Table: Composition of NFI Kit

Item	Quantity
Mattresses	5
Blanket	5
Pillow	5
Cool box	1
Fan/ Kerosene Heaters	1
Plastic Cabinet with 4 drawers	1
Plastic mat/ carpet	1
Rechargeable Light	1
Soap	10
Cleaning Powder	1
Gas fuel stove	1
Sanitary Kit	1

Food:

WFP and its partners used CERF funds for the provision of life-saving food assistance for newly displaced populations.

WFP’s role in the rapid response was to provide life-saving food assistance to those displaced by the fighting in Mosul. As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP ensured coordination of the responses amongst humanitarian actors engaged in providing food assistance and thereby prevented duplication of efforts and gaps.

In its beneficiary estimate, WFP took into account the amount of food that could be procured with the available funds of USD1,232,863 from the CERF at a time when the WFP Emergency Operation was only funded at 27 percent

III. CERF PROCESS

In collaboration with partners, UNICEF lead and managed WASH interventions for IDPs, refugees, returnees and/or host communities through the provision of water and sanitation supplies and services in accordance with the Core Commitment for Children in Humanitarian Action, as well as the SPHERE minimum standards for WASH interventions.

UNICEF identified priority locations for the implementation of CERF funded actions based on field reports provided by facilitators and implementing partners. CERF funds were utilized mainly to support:

- IDPs from Ninawa/ Sinjar displaced to Dohuk;
- DPs from Ninawa/ Talafer displaced to southern governorates;
- IDPs from Diala /Jalwla & Al-Sadiayh displaced to Kirkuk and;
- IDPS in Anbar (Al-Khalidyah, Al-Habbnaiyah, Ammirate Al-Fallujah and AL-Nekheeb).

Gender aspects were mainstreamed into all WASH activities to ensure equitable access, and careful attention was given to identifying the different needs of men, women, girls and boys in order to ensure that WASH services were based on their particular needs. As such, gender aspects were taken into account during planning and distribution of supplies (components of hygiene kits, size and types of water containers, etc.) and services, including separated latrines and showers.

UNHCR applied vulnerability criteria to cash assistance provided to IDPs and prioritized female headed households; women at risk of gender based violence; families with disability experience; families with medical conditions; the elderly, single parents, families with children less than two years of age, unaccompanied and separated children, and families living in public buildings or incomplete structures.

IOM used DTM data to target IDP families in during the provision of NFI kits. The activities were planned and implemented in close coordination with the UNCT and UNHCR in order to determine the composition of kits, the distribution schedule, as well as logistics required for distribution.

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP also ensured coordination of the responses of humanitarian actors engaged in providing food assistance and thereby avoided duplication of efforts and gaps.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 500,000				
Estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	WASH (UNICEF)	18,950	15,500	34,450
	Shelter/NFI(IOM+UNHCR)	16,888	16,722	33,610
	Food Security (WFP)	41,713	43,233	84,946

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

WASH:

WASH beneficiary estimations are calculated based on three sources of data. The first is local council and MoDM registration records from each district in the targeted governorates in which CERF-funded activities and distributions took place. This data set allowed for an estimation of potential beneficiaries in the target locations, and disaggregation of beneficiaries by gender. The second source of data originated from UNICEF needs assessment (UNICEF Water and Sanitation Situation Reports -internal document: April 2014) and was for the prioritization of needs in specific locations. The third source was monitoring data gathered by UNICEF facilitators and its implementing partner (hygiene mobilizers) who submitted daily and weekly situation reports, as well as reports on NFO kits and emergency supply distributions during the implementation of CERF funded activities. WASH beneficiary estimations were drawn from a combination of two main data sources. The first source was secondary data compiled from registration records generated by the local authorities and MoDM where CERF funded activities took place; the second source was primary data generated by UNICEF, its facilitators and implementing partners. The combination of data enabled beneficiary mapping and gender disaggregation.

Estimating beneficiaries by gender and age group enabled UNICEF to define supply and logistics requirements. Based on UNICEF WASH response estimates, on average, one IDP family (six displaced individuals) benefited from one family hygiene kit. One pre-fabricated latrine and shower served 4-8 families (range of 20-40 individuals); one water tanks of 5,000 litres capacity covered the water supply needs of approximately 100 IDPs, thereby each IDP received a minimum of 20-25 litre of water per person/day in accordance with respective standards and guidelines.

Tracking of beneficiaries in conflict environments can be highly challenging. As such, information collected by UNICEF facilitators and its implementing partners was used as primary data in order to determine the number of IDPs served by WASH emergency responses in camps and non-camp locations. Every possible effort was made to prevent double-counting and UNICEF WASH officers cross-referenced information for example with local council registration data.

UNICEF's beneficiary estimates are based on supplies delivery receipts and receive lists of reached IDPs, list of completed works supported by daily reports of UNICEF field staff, community feedback and staff monitoring sites visits.

UNHCR's beneficiary estimates are based on list of transfers approved and actualized for cash assistance and that of UNHCR's and partner's beneficiary list for NFI distribution.

On the other hand, IOM reported beneficiary reached was derived from IOM's standard distribution forms that IOM staff members complete at each distribution. The forms capture specific distribution data including the location of the distribution, type of NFI kits

distributed, number of kits distributed, total cost, and the total number of beneficiaries reached. Beneficiary's gender and age (under 18 and older than 18 years of age) is also collected in the form- allowing for gender and age disaggregated data.

IOM distributed NFI kits to 2,103 IDP families (10,060 individuals). As per project proposal, IOM targeted 11,352 individuals, estimating that the standard composition of an Iraqi family includes 6 family members. However, the average composition of families reached by this intervention was 4.8 members. Even though an additional 211 families have been reached, the total number of individuals was therefore lower than planned.

Food:

WFP beneficiary estimates takes into account the amount of food that can be procured with the available funds of USD1,232,863 from the CERF. The metric tonnage is then calculated for family food parcels that are based on a family of five. WFP uses Ministry of Displacement and Migration and local authorities' registration lists to estimate beneficiary figures for distributions per location. WFP monthly distribution reports from cooperating partners are used to verify the number of beneficiaries reached.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	72,576	77,551
Male	67,596	75,455
Total individuals (Female and male)	140,172	153,006
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	20,467	23,821*

* IOM data not available for under 5. For IOM caseload have been assisted 4,796 beneficiaries under the age of 18 , of which 2,361 female and 2,435 male

CERF RESULTS

WASH:

UNICEF, in coordination with partners, leads and manages WASH interventions to the affected population in camp and non-camp locations. Main activities consist in; (i) the provision, through its IP, of safe water for drinking and washing purposes, including distribution of sets of bottled water to IDPs on the move; (ii) the setup of proper sanitation facilities, including provision and installation of emergency latrines, bathing facilities, solid waste management and provision of core hygiene items on regular periods of time along with hygiene promotion campaigns.

During the CERF grant period, UNICEF WASH program has supported, through its implementing partners, IDPs who fled from conflict areas, mainly from Tallafar, Telkaif, in Ninawa, Touz in Kirkuk, Neinewa, Samarra'a-Salah Al Deen, Kirkuk and Anbar, and settled in formal and informal settlements such as unfinished buildings, parks, schools, camps and non-camps. UNICEF WASH estimates that, each emergency kit supplied benefitted 6 displaced individuals (UNICEF assumes an average of 6 people per family). The table below summarizes the number of beneficiaries and activities in targeted locations.

Response		Location				
Indicator	Activities	Southern Governorate	Dohuk	Kirkuk	Anbar	Total as of 31.12.2014
IDPs provided with safe drinking water and sanitation facilities	Procurement and distribution of 30,000 (sets of 6 litres) of bottled water, 45 water tanks of 5000 litres, installed a total of 90 water tanks of 5000 litres, 9000 jerry cans of 10 litres, water trucking UNICEF supplied 250,000 litres of water daily maintain the 20 litres per person per day standard, Supply and install 240 prefab latrines,	14,250		4,500	12,200	30,950
IDPs provide with access to hygienic items and promotion messages	Supply and distribution of 40,000 toilet, Supply and install 225 prefab showers, jars, Dispatched 2,700 hygiene kits in South and Dohuk governorates, training of 60 Hygiene mobilizers,	13,250	3,500			16,750
IDPs with improved garbage collection facilities and disposal services	Supply and distribution of 98 garbage bins, collecting on average 2 tons of garbage every day. With a working estimate that 2,000 people produce 1 tons of garbage per day			3,500	4,000	7,500
IDPs benefited from overall services		14,250	3,500	4,500	12,200	34,450

The coverage and outreach summarized in the above table (Results Table IV) is based on the achievements of the following operational results registered during the emergency response.

WASH response targeted approximately 25,000 IDPs living in eight non-camp locations in the South Governorate of Najaf (Kerbala main road, Najaf-Shomaly road, Diwaniyah and Shanafiya); and Anbar (Al-Khalidyah, Al-Habbnaiyah, Ammirate Al-Fallujah and AL-Nekheeb); and a further 9,450 IDPs living in four IDP camps (Al Rahma and Chebayesh in Southern zone; laylan in Kirkuk; and Bajed Kandal in Dohuk). Note that after Mosul crisis IDPs displaced from Mosul / Tallafer to these locations in southern governorates.

Detailed coverage for the aforementioned activities in (Result table IV) was as follows:

- Water trucking with rate of 250,000 liters daily carried out for 12,200 IDPs in Anbar (AL-Khaldiayh, AL-Habbnaiyh, Ammirite Al-Fallujah and Al-Nekheeb); 4,000 IDPs benefited from garbage collection and disposal in Al-Habbaniyah and Al-Khalidyah.
- In Dohuk/Bajed Knadl camp, prefab bathing units installed benefiting 3,500 IDPs; in Kirkuk, water tanks installed in Laylan camp covering the needs of 50 per cent of camp population (4,500) IDPs; 3,500 IDPs benefited from garbage collection facilities and disposal services.
- With the help of CERF funding, reached 16,750 IDPs by UNICEF and its partners with hygiene promotion campaigns in Najaf, Kerbala, Wassit, Babil, Dewaniyah and Dohuk. Making information accessible to displaced people is a key part of UNICEF's WASH strategy. Hygiene promotion campaigns focus on basic health and hygiene messages, such as the importance of hand-washing, and on practical ways to maintain the health of individuals and families in difficult environments. These campaigns

have also been used to ascertain other aspects of WASH interventions, such as water tank provision are understood and valued by those who benefit from them.

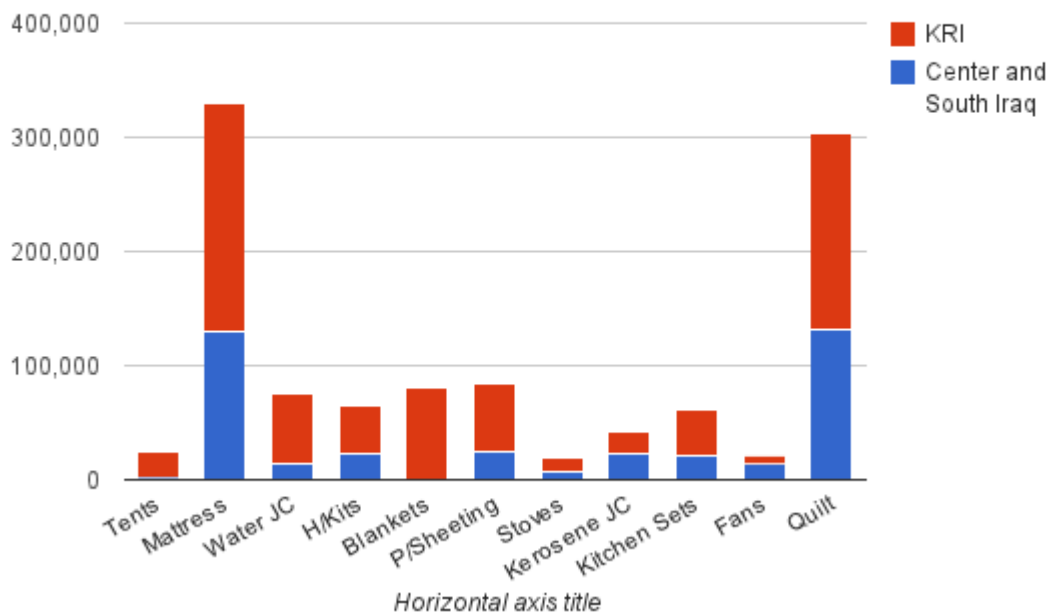
- Dispatched 2,700 hygiene kits in South, and Dohuk governorates. CERF fund was utilized to transport and distribute the Hygiene items and delivering Hygiene promotion messages, while the procurement was done by other grants.
- Procured and installed 90 water storage tanks (45 tanks procured under CERF fund while the installation works for all the 90 tanks was funded by CERF).
- Procured 240 prefab latrines and 225 prefab showers and installed in Southern governorates and Dohuk, based on needs assessment analysis of IDPs communities. The rationale behind the installation of mobile latrines is three-fold: first, mobile units can be dismantled and re-used in short period of time being a more flexible solution particular in emergency response. Second, this type of facility does not require construction, long-term infrastructural interventions. Third, they require minimum maintenance works.
- Installed 7 water storage tanks among 7 tented schools in Najaf, benefitting 1,750 IDPs students who secured safe water supply access.
- Trained 60 teachers and health staff in hygiene practices promotion; including participants from local and international NGOs in Erbil, Sulaimaniya, Kirkuk and Khanaqin. Further operational results include organization of hygiene awareness sessions in camp and non-camp locations in coordination with volunteers from the IDP communities. At completion of the CERF-funded project, 600 IDPs (different age groups) participated in hygiene promotion and awareness sessions.

NFI:

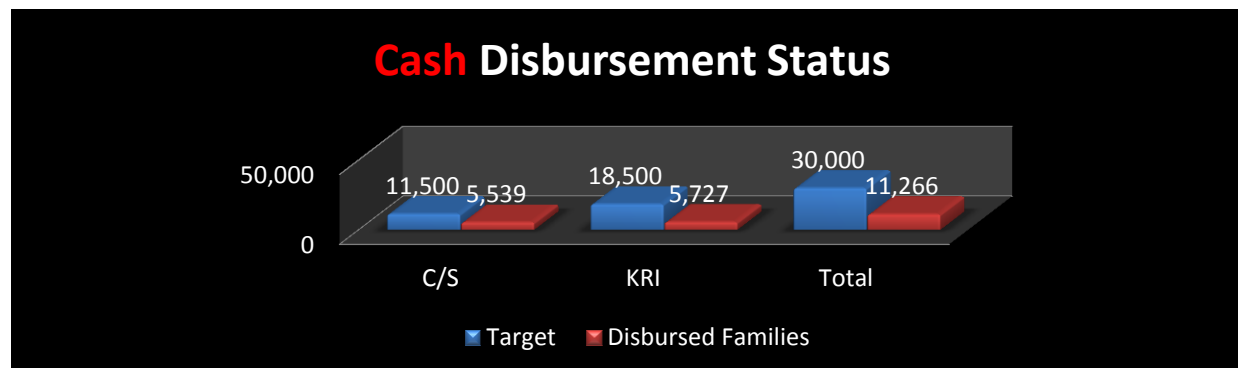
Since 31 December 2014, UNHCR has distributed 62,452 NFI kits across Iraq, of these 36,964 kits have been distributed in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and 25,488 NFI kits in the Centre and South, of which CERF’s contribution covered distribution of 2,675 NFI kits worth USD 642,000 (cost per kit was USD 240). Kit contains 6 mattresses, 6 quilts, 1 kitchen set, 1 kerosene jerry can, 1 water jerry can, 1 plastic sheet, and 1 hygiene kit.

Note also that while CERF contribution was allocated for NFI and cash assistance, UNHCR’s initial plan to distribute 7,500 tents was later increased due to the on-going conflict which forced thousands of additional families out of their homes across the country and UNHCR released 24,577 tents in total by the end of 2014. (Please note the chart below - UNHCR’s CRI distribution per region).

UNHCR CRI released for the IDP response



As of 30 December 2014, UNHCR identified and approved 27,758 families for cash assistance across Iraq. Of the total approved families 11,266 households received cash as of 30 December 2014. The disbursement process continued into 2015 and was completed by 31 March 2015. As of 31 March 2015, UNHCR identified and approved 31,967 families for the assistance across Iraq in total with 27,839 transfers made by the end of March 2015 to identified families. CERF funding was used to provide cash assistance to 1,250 families.



On the other hand, through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool, IOM identified the priority needs of IDP families displaced from Mosul and the surrounding districts, among which NFIs were highlighted as being of paramount priority. Thus, utilizing CERF funding, IOM addressed the immediate NFI needs, as identified via DTM, of Iraqi IDPs across the Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymanyah and Ninewa governorate.

During the project period, IOM reached 2,103 IDP families (10,060 individuals) through the provision of 2,103 NFI emergency kits, thus exceeding the targeted outcome of reaching 1,892 families. Each kit was composed of mattresses, blankets, pillows, cool boxes, a fan, a plastic cabinet with drawers, a carpet, a rechargeable light, soap, cleaning powder, a gas cooker, and a sanitary kit. The delivery was rapid and efficient due to a fully integrated supply-chain management system managed by the IOM Erbil Hub Office, which is responsible for managing the IOM central Iraq warehouse in Erbil as well as securing and maintaining long-term agreements with a regular network of local suppliers. Such capacity allows IOM to respond immediately to emerging needs on the group.

Under this CERF supported project, IOM was able to reach 2,103 families (10,060 individuals) in Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymanyah and Ninewa governorate, as detailed in the table below. Overall, female and male beneficiaries were nearly evenly represented, with males at 51% and females at 49% of IOM's total beneficiaries.

Table #: IOM NFI distribution broken-down by gender and location

Governorate	Families	Individuals	Female	Male
Ninewa	1,170	5,874	2,899	2,975
Dohuk	100	521	231	290
Erbil	590	2,385	1,132	1,253
Sulaymaniyah	243	1,280	626	654
Total	2,103	10,060	4,888	5,172

Follow up visits and monitoring surveys are integral elements of IOM's project implementation methodology, and are carried out regularly when possible, depending on security and accessibility of beneficiaries. While IOM's Post Distribution Follow-Up methodology, survey forms and work plans were finalized and already in place, preliminary assessments revealed that the vast majority of the caseload suffered a secondary displacement due to insecurity and was no longer accessible. Beneficiary inaccessibility due to further displacement from the initial distribution sites rendered the planned post distribution follow-up visits impossible.

Food:

Using its contingency food stocks in Erbil, WFP started the distribution of family food parcels to the displaced population through an Immediate Response Emergency Operation on 15 June 2014. The monthly ration for distribution to households with five family members included 25 kg of wheat flour, 15 kg of rice and a 25 kg box of mixed commodities of pasta, bulgur, lentils, canned beans, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. This household ration provided each family member with about 1,700 kcal per person per day or about 80 percent of their daily kcal requirements (based on a 2,100 kcal diet). It was assumed that the households would be purchasing the remaining needs, through their own sources or through relatives with whom they are staying.

WFP partnered with Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO) and Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to distribute family food parcels under this CERF grant.

WFP prioritized CERF funds for life-saving food assistance to the newly displaced people. The original CERF proposal targeted 75,270 individuals with the procurement of 980 metric tonnes (MT) of food. However, WFP procured more family food parcels than planned (1,106 MT) reaching 84,946 individuals. WFP was able to buy food commodities at a lower price than what was originally estimated in the proposal for 980 MT.

Using CERF's contribution, WFP was able to rapidly procure food commodities that provided two month of food assistance with family food parcels for 84,946 individuals exceeding the planned number of 75,270. Distributions took place in Erbil, Sulayamanyiah and Dohuk where the majority of IDPs were located.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

(IOM) CERF funds were crucial in addressing the needs of the Iraqi IDP families and ensured a fast delivery of the NFI kits.

(UNHCR) The CERF funding allowed UNHCR to initiate procurement and distribution of NFIs as well as provide immediate cash assistance to vulnerable families living in urban areas.

(UNICEF) CERF funds enabled UNICEF to install sanitation facilities urgently needed among target communities, and to distribute lifesaving supplies.

(WFP) The CERF contribution allowed WFP to procure, dispatch, and distribute food rations rapidly following the fall of Mosul, ensuring that the food security needs of displaced Iraqi families were met in June and July.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

(IOM) CERF funds helped provide immediate assistance to IDPs by allowing IOM to assess and address beneficiaries' time critical needs through needs assessments and the provision of NFIs.

(UNHCR) Most IDPs left their homes and arrived to camps and urban areas without anything aside from the clothes they were wearing. UNHCR was able to rapidly provide blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, water jerry cans, plastic sheeting and tents at the camp. In urban areas, IDPs with vulnerabilities also received cash assistance for shelter or other immediate family needs.

(UNICEF) The distribution of WASH supplies provided access to essential lifesaving items for the most in need conflict-affected individuals.

(WFP) CERF funds allowed WFP to respond to the immediate needs of conflict-affected people, without a break in its pipeline of assistance.

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

(IOM) Funds received were followed by other contributions from other sources which maintained continuity to the provision of emergency assistance.

(UNHCR) When CERF funding contributed to UNHCR's rapid response, donors reached out to UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies to support the IDPs.

(UNICEF) The CERF contribution enabled UNICEF WASH to launch immediate response to the displacement following the Mosul crisis. While securing the immediate response, UNICEF WASH was able to outreach additional donors to raise resources to scale-up the WASH response and for the WASH interventions in other locations not supported through the CERF funding.

(WFP) The CERF funding allowed WFP to continue its work and rapidly respond as the WFP Emergency Operation was severely underfunded at the time of the Mosul crisis, whilst other funds came into support its Emergency Operation later.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

(IOM) Coordination among IOM and different UN Agencies was ensured through constant communication and active attendance in meetings held during the preparatory, planning, implementing and reporting phases of this project. This allowed the humanitarian community to agree on the share of targets, geographical coverage, as well as avoid duplication and strengthen synergies towards a holistic and coordinated action.

(UNHCR) CERF funding is unique in the way that agencies work together to prevent overlap and contribute together towards a coordinated goal of humanitarian assistance.

(UNICEF) Rapid disbursement of funds through CERF allowed UNICEF to organize and prioritize the WASH response in coordination with other WASH cluster partners.

(WFP) Through participation in inter-agency meetings, as instigated by CERF funding, the humanitarian community was able to coordinate assistance, and ensure that coverage avoided duplications and targeted assistance gaps.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

(IOM) The CERF funding mechanism ensured effective coordination of the humanitarian response and enhancement of service delivery to the affected populations in a timely manner.

(UNICEF) CERF funding ensured timely distribution of lifesaving supplies which provided IDPs with essential basic items.

(WFP) The CERF funding mechanism ensures effective coordination of the humanitarian response and enhancement of service delivery to the affected populations in a timely manner.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
(UNICEF) There is still urgent need to provide funding to humanitarian emergency response in Iraq	CERF to consider providing additional funding given the continued presence of displaced Iraqis across the country, whose needs will develop, increase or continues over the coming year.	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
.(UNICEF) Overcoming challenges of limited access to areas where IDPs reside – particularly in the Red Zone of Falluja and Ramadi – takes considerable time and effort. Reaching the most vulnerable in these locatoins requires strong coordination with the military, and requires coordination within the humanitarian community to ensure that minimum stock requirements are prepositioned for easy access, and that replenishment mechanisms are agreed)	Partners to agree on minimum stock requirements to be prepositioned for emergency response and agree on replenishment mechanisms, however, civil military coordination need to be activated and discussion to be made with Logistic focal point for ensuring mobile mini warehouses in Anbar safe areas for contingency prepositioning of stock	WASH Cluster
Need to support host communities.	Agencies should consider providing assistance to host communities in order to reduce the pressure on the water and sanitation systems among non-camp locations.	WASH Cluster
(UNICEF) Limited capacity of both central and local governorate to respond to the ongoing crisis / dispalcement. As a result, the displacement crisis response continues requiring funding from UN and other partners engaged in humanitarian emergency response in Iraq.	CERF to consider providing additional funding and extended time-frame of implementation in order to enable the WASH program to undertake more sustainable solutions.	WASH Cluster
(IOM) Beneficiaries breakdown per age should include the age category 0-5 years old./NFI distribution forms should include also the age range 0-5 years old in the age disaggregation of beneficiaries	Amend the NFI distribution form to include the age onrange 0-5 years old.	IOM

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	12.06.14 – 11.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-097	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency WASH response for affected population in Ninawa, Diala, Kirkuk, Dohuk and Erbil governorates, Iraq		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 4,878,014	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,400,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: 91,451 US\$
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 698,079	▪ Government Partners: 0.00US\$
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	16,500	18,950	
b. Male	13,500	15,500	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	30,000	34,450	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	5,400	6,200	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal Provision of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene support to affected population			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PROVISION OF EMERGENCY WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE LIFESAVING SUPPORT TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately provide water, sanitation and hygiene for 30,000 IDPs (distribution of water and hygiene kits) • Purchase and distribution of water purification tablets not available inside Iraq to mitigate risks of water borne diseases outbreaks at both municipal and household level; 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The affected population (16,500 females & 13,500 males) have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities • The affected population (8,250females, 6,750 males are provided with hygienic items such as soap, and is educated on this topic through hygiene promotion messages • The affected population (8,250females, 6,750 males have access to safe solid waste collection and disposal services 			
CERF Project Results Framework			
Outcome statement	Supply of potable Water according to Iraqi Drinking Water Quality Standard, Sanitation and Hygiene services for displaced and conflict-affected children and mothers IDPs		

Output 1	5,000 (30,000 people) IDPs families have access to WASH emergency response	
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target for Indicator
Indicator 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected population has access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities 	100% (8,250females, 6,750 males 8,250 girls and 6,750 boys
Indicator 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected population is provided with hygienic items such as soap, and is educated on this topic through hygiene promotion messages 	50% (8,250females, 6,750 males
Indicator 1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected population has access to safe solid waste collection and disposal services 	50% (8,250females, 6,750 males
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of potable drinking water according to Iraqi drinking water quality standard 	RIRP, DoM in Kirkuk, Najaf Gov.
Activity 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of hygiene kits 	RIRP, WEO, NRC, DMC , Najaf Gov.
Activity 1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of water (Water trucking) 	RIRP
Activity 1.4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of sanitary facilities (latrines) 	UNICEF supply section
Activity 1.5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Procurement of mobile shower unit 	UNICEF Supply section

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Across camp and non-camp locations, and in alignment with the original plan, the following outcomes were registered at the completion of the CERF-funded interventions: Coverage by governorate level is provided under CERF Results Section IV above.

- 30,950 (55% females) IDPs were provided with safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;
- 16,750 IDPs (55% females) received hygienic and life-saving items, as well as hygiene promotion activities complementing the hygiene items distribution;
- 7,500 IDPs (55% females) benefitted from the installation of garbage collection facilities and disposal services.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The number of IDPs increased significantly during the implementation period. Adjustments were made to the project during implementation, with the goal of reaching as many vulnerable IDPs as possible, and UNICEF reached more beneficiaries than the original plan.

The number of IDPs move from 30,000 (planned) to 34,500 (actual number of reached beneficiaries) as a result of the influx of IDPs which resulted to be higher than estimated at the beginning of the Mosul and Anbar crisis. In order to maintain continuity of the WASH response, UNICEF, guided by its' WASH strategy, plans its intervention in two caseload category (actual and contingency); and phased approach to response (emergency and improvement phase), based on which UNICEF WASH organized the planning and distribution of hygiene items, as well as the installation of sanitation facilities.

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code? YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): Fill in 2a as the project was designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation.

Gender was mainstreamed starting from planning and designing and/or procuring of WASH facilities and supplies in coordination and participating of the targeted population to generate equitable access, and careful attention was given to men and women, girls and boys ensuring that WASH services are based on their particular needs taken into account equity, equality, dignity and privacy.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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Evaluation was planned but not carried out. Most of the targeted locations have fallen under ISIL control after the end of the project or where too close to the frontline to be accessible.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
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NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS				
CERF project information				
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	01.07.14 – 31.12.14	
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-HCR-029	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter/NFI -Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:	Assistance to IDPs in Iraq			
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 187,775,619	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 180,437,722		▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 500,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,249,990		▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0
Results				
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).				
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>	
a. Female	12,000	12,000	CERF funding was used to provide 1,250 families with cash assistance and 2,675 families with NFI kits, benefitting a total of 23,550 individuals.	
b. Male	11,550	12,000		
c. Total individuals (female + male):	23,550	23,550		
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	5,652	5,652		
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal				
The CERF project will cover part of two strategic objectives:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life-saving humanitarian assistance (emergency shelter, NFI, water and hygiene kits, health, nutritional needs, and food) is provided to displaced persons, host communities and populations in conflict affected areas and; Displaced persons and conflict-affected populations, especially the most vulnerable, have access to appropriate services and support 				
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal				
CERF Project Results Framework				
Outcome statement	The needs of IDPs in basic and domestic items are met			

Output 1	2,675 families are provided with NFI kits.	
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target for Indicator
Indicator 1.1	Number of households receive Non-Food Item kits.	2,675
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	NFI kits procured, delivered and distributed to 2,675 households	UNHCR
Output 2	1250 most vulnerable IDP families have access to appropriate services and support.	
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target for Indicator
Indicator 2.1	Number of most vulnerable families receive cash assistance.	1,250
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	The most vulnerable IDP families to be identified and receive cash assistance from UNHCR through its Partner of QANDIL.	QANDIL NGO
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds		
UNHCR distributed 62,452 kits across the country (cost per kit USD 240) and disbursed cash assistance to 11,266 households, as of 31 December 2014. Of this total, UNHCR distributed 2,675 NFI kits and disbursed cash assistance to 1,250 households as a result of CERF's contribution.		
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:		
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): Fill in		
If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation		
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?		EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation is pending.		EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	5. CERF grant period:	09.06.14 – 08.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-IOM-032	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter/NFI		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency response addressing the critical Non-Food Item (NFI) and shelter needs of IDPs fleeing violence originating in the city of Mosul, Ninewa, Iraq		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 91,849,915	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 54,114,390	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 749,999	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	5,676	4,888	Under this project IOM distributed NFI kits to 2,103 IDP families (10,060 individuals), against the 1,892 families initially targeted. The target of 11,352 individuals included in the project proposal was estimated based on a 6-member standard composition of an Iraqi family. However, the average composition of the families reached was actually approximately 4.8 members. Therefore, while the number of families reached through NFIs distributions exceeds the planned target (1,892) by 211 families, the total number of individuals reached (10,060) is lower than planned (11,352).
b. Male	5,676	5,172	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	11,352	10,060	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	1,135	4,796 under 18. Under 5 breakdown not Available ²	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To contribute to the improvement in living conditions of the populations affected from violence that originated in the governorate of Ninewa through the provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance in the form of NFI kits to 1,892 IDP families.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 1,892 IDP families provided with emergency NFI kits 			

^{2 2} While IOM collected data on the number of beneficiaries under 18 years old assisted (4,796 beneficiaries under the age o 18 , of which 2,361 female and 2,435 male), specific data regarding the number of beneficairees under age 5 was not collected. As indicated in the Lessons Learned section, IOM will make adjustments to its forms in order to collect under age 5 data in the future

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The living conditions of approximately 11,352 individuals are enhanced through IOM's DTM profiling of priority needs and provision of immediate emergency NFI assistance. 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<p>Under this project, IOM distributions of NFI kits provided life-saving assistance to 2,103 families (10,060 individuals). Distributions were concentrated in Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Ninewa governorate. Specifically, 1,170 families (5,874 individuals – 2,899 female and 2,975 male) received NFI assistance in Ninewa governorate, 100 families (521 individuals – 231 female and 290 male) in Dahouk governorate, 590 families (2,385 individuals- 1,132 female and 1,253 male) in Erbil governorate, and 243 families (1,280 individuals- 626 female and 654 male) in Sulaymaniyah governorate. Overall, female and male beneficiaries were nearly evenly represented, with males at 51% and females at 49%.</p>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>Under this project IOM distributed NFI kits to 2,103 IDP families (10,060 individuals), against the 1,892 families initially targeted. The total target of 11,352 individuals included in the project proposal was estimated based on a 6-member standard composition of an Iraqi family. However, the average composition of the families reached was actually 4.8 members. Therefore, while the number of families reached through NFIs distributions exceeds the planned target (1,892) by 211 families, the total number of individuals reached (10,060) is lower than planned (11,352).</p>	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2a If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	09.06.14 – 08.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WFP-042	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ \$419,511,769	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 202,548,125	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$106,467
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,232,863	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 00.00
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned	Reached	In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:
a. Female	38,400	41,713	More beneficiaries were reached than planned because WFP distributed more metric tonnes than in the original proposal (980 mt). Distributions took place in Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulayahmanyiah that was hosting the majority of IDPs. WFP procured more family food parcels (1,106 mt) reaching 84,946 individuals. WFP was able to buy food commodities at a lower price than what was originally estimated in the proposal.
b. Male	36,870	43,233	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	75,270	84,946	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	8,280	11,969	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The overall objective of this intervention is to save lives while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men, girls and boys.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilized food consumption over assistance period for targeted households (15,054 households or about 75,270 individuals) • Household food consumption score raised to adequate food consumption for targeted households (80 percent) • Coping Strategy Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coping strategy Index of 80 percent of 15,054 households (75,270 individuals) is reduced or stabilized. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			

<p>Due to the deterioration of the security situation during the time of the CERF grant implementation in June and July, WFP was unable to conduct its usual Post-Distribution Monitoring, which requires extensive household visits. WFP was therefore unable to ascertain the change in food consumption scores or Coping Strategy Index of assisted households.</p> <p>However as part of its overall post distribution monitoring practice, WFP has since contracted a third-party monitoring company that has been undertaking Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) with results expected in late January 2015. Based on the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise carried out in December 2014, the majority of households were found to have acceptable food consumption score (FCS) The base value in August was 0.7% for percentages of households with poor FCS, whilst in December it was 0.3% showing a decrease in poor FCS. Segregating the available data based on the sex of the head of the household showed no major difference between households headed by women or men. Compared to the pre-assistance baseline data that were collected between August 2014 and December 2014 and PDM in December 2014, there were improvements in the number of households which had poor or borderline food consumption. The data showed a considerable reduction in households with poor and borderline food consumption, exceeding the corporate target of reducing proportion of households with poor food consumption by 80 percent from 4% to 0.7% percentage of households monitored. It should be noted that the pre-assistance baseline data collection was only carried out in the south of the country from August to December 2014, while the PDM data covered all assistance areas where beneficiaries received WFP assistance at least once.</p> <p>Direct comparison between the baseline results and PDM collected in the southern governorates showed the positive impact of WFP assistance on food security. Analysis of data for both male and female-headed households showed that frequency of using consumption based coping strategies were reduced, indicating that WFP's assistance had strengthened food consumption; dietary diversity slightly increased and this is attributable to WFP's food assistance; and the percentage of households with poor food consumption dropped .</p> <p>PDM data covering all assistance areas (not just the south) showed that households who benefitted from food assistance applied fewer negative coping strategies compared to beneficiaries interviewed before receiving assistance, indicating that they were less likely to employ negative coping strategies due to the WFP assistance provided. Prior to receiving assistance, 95 percent of households reduced the number of meals they consumed per day, while only 36 percent reported applying this strategy after receiving assistance. Households relied less on the support of relatives or friends and were less likely to limit their portion sizes at meals. Households headed by women reported a slightly higher frequency of applying these negative coping strategies than households headed by men.</p>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>More beneficiaries were reached than originally planned as the number of people displaced increased subsequent to the submission of the proposal. A higher number of metric tonnes was distributed than originally planned in the CERF proposal which led to an over achievement in beneficiaries reached. This is due to a lower rate in which WFP was able to purchase food than estimated in the proposal which led to more metric tonnes being distributed and an increase in beneficiaries reached.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation. At the time of the project, there was no comprehensive and informed analysis on gender-related food security issues possible or available, such as decision-making at the household level, and the changing roles of men and women in relation to food and nutrition or domestic violence in Iraq. Nevertheless, WFP sensitized its cooperating partners to ensure gender equality as a key principle during distributions, through monitoring of distributions, consultations with beneficiaries and trainings. WFP ensured that food distribution points were in safe locations, and prioritised the delivery of ration cards to women. When the security situation allowed, WFP staff monitored distributions. Focus group discussions were held with WFP beneficiaries to receive feedback on perspectives and experiences, and what assistance was preferred. Following consultations with affected communities, mostly female headed households, regarding their food preferences and acceptability, food rations were adjusted. The Food Security Cluster (FSC) designed and distributed safe distribution guidelines³ amongst partners, along with guidance on protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP).</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>

³ Food Security Cluster Safe Distribution of Food Assistance Checklist

A WFP Evaluation is planned for this Emergency Operation in 2015, with dates to be confirmed.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
14-RR-WFP-042	Food Assistance	WFP	ACTED	Yes	INGO	\$41,283	10-Jul-14	1-Jul-14	WFP pays its partners after receipt of the Final Report and Invoice.
14-RR-WFP-042	Food Assistance	WFP	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO)	Yes	NNGO	\$65,184	10-Jul-14	1-Jul-14	
14-RR-HCR-029	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	QANDIL	Yes	NNGO	\$500,000	19-Aug-14	1-Jul-14	
14-RR-CEF-097	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	RIRP	Yes	INGO	\$90,171	25-Oct-14	14-Aug-14	
14-RR-CEF-097	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	WEO	Yes	NNGO	\$1,280	11-Dec-14	15-Oct-14	

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AOG	Armed Opposition Groups
AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CRI	Core Relief Item
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FSC	Food Security Clustr
Gol	Government of Iraq
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDPs	Inernaly Displaced Persons
IOM	Intenational Organization for Migration
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
LTA	Long-Term Agreements
MODM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Govermental Organization
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
UNCT	United Nations County Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygine
WFP	World Food Programme