

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE HUMANITARIAN/RESIDENT COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

Country	Iraq
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Reporting Period	1 January- 31 December 2008

I. Executive Summary

Despite a decline in average rates of violence throughout 2008, humanitarian vulnerability in Iraq remained extensive and acute. At least 60 percent of Iraqis lacked access to one or more essential social service after five years of violence compounding decades of economic neglect. Approximately four million people, or 15 percent of the population, were estimated to be food insecure. Human rights violations were also frequently reported in the absence of rule of law in many communities. Of Iraq's estimated 29 million population, 1.6 million had been displaced since the Samarra shrine bombing in 2006 and 2 million were reported to have fled to neighbouring countries. While displacement rates generally fell during 2008, military action against militias during the first quarter of the year caused spikes in displacement.

To address the varied humanitarian needs, the United Nations (UN) launched the first Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Iraq in February 2008, initially requesting \$ 265,081,286 for activities across eight sectors. Limited access precluded a complete assessment of the needs. The 2008 Appeal was thus designed modestly in order to develop a clear focus upon which the common humanitarian action plan could build on and be further developed.

Donor response to the CAP was insufficient to cover a few priority areas emerging over the year. Firstly, a wave of new and secondary displacement sparked by two military operations in Basra and Sadr City raised concerns over conditions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host communities. Many faced poor living conditions, significant protection challenges such as forced evictions, and lack of adequate access to life essentials. Two thirds of IDPs' continued to face difficulties accessing Public Distribution System (PDS) rations. Returns also faced increased risk of secondary displacement, with some unable to resume occupation of their own houses.

Conditions for refugees inside Iraq were another challenge. Turkish and Iranian military activities against PKK on their common border with Iraq displaced more families and jeopardised the physical security of 15,000 Turkish Kurd refugees living in Erbil/Ninewa and Dahuk. The well-being of Palestinian refugees in Al Waleed camp on the common border with Syria also deteriorated. The refugees' flight from Iraq in search of safety across international borders with Jordan and Syria continued to be frustrated by denial and or selective and limited admission. The aging of existing shelters and infrastructures and increasing numbers of new arrivals and overcrowding (population of 2,000) in the Al Waleed camp on the Iraqi/Syrian border led to a dramatic and rapid deterioration of standards in early 2008, necessitating its relocation to a safer location.

Finally, environmental hazards exacerbated problems facing IDPs and refugees already struggling to access PDS rations and adequate water supplies. Iraq's northern Governorates of

Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulemaniya experienced severe drought during the year threatening the livelihoods of IDPs and host communities. This prompted Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) authorities to request international assistance to stave off a larger crisis. IDP families with limited access to social services were rendered particularly vulnerable to the effects of drought, with children and women most at risk of food insecurity, illness and, malnutrition.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grants to Iraq in 2008, totalling \$ 11,636,654 were required to address urgent needs of Iraqi IDPs and host communities, drought affected populations, and other vulnerable groups. The grants filled critical humanitarian gaps in early 2008 as funding against the CAP (later revised to \$ 274,253,721) slowly picked up and later when critical needs remained under-funded. Significantly, CERF grants allowed agencies the funding, flexibility and innovative response approaches required to reach populations in need amidst severely limited access (imposed by unfavourable security conditions), by, among others, expanding the pool of grant recipients and partners through support to the Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF).

Some 705,519 Iraqis, many of them IDPs and host communities, received much needed shelter, food, non-food items, health, and water assistance funded by the CERF. The replenishment of the ERF allowed for deepening of partnerships between UN and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and enabled better targeting of assistance at the local level.

The CERF provided resources for time-critical life-saving needs response, played an important role in deepening partnerships, and filled critical sectoral gaps in the 2008 CAP. Response to humanitarian needs in Iraq will continue to require flexible programming and approaches.

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year	REQUIRED: RECEIVED:		\$ 274,253,721 \$ 207,945,178 (as of 27 March 2009)	
Total amount requested from CERF	FUNDS (IN TOTAL REQUESTED):		\$ 11,636,654	
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	RAPID RESPONSE: UNDERFUNDED:		\$ 6,636,654 \$ 5,000,000	
	GRAND TOTAL:		\$ 11,636,654	
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	UN AGENCIES/IOM: NGOS: GOVERNMENT: OTHER:		\$ 7,102,683 \$ 4,479,548 N/A N/A	
	TOTAL(Must equal the total CERF funding allocated):		\$ 11,636,654	
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding (disaggregated by sex/age if possible)	TOTAL	under 5 years of age	Female (If available)	Male (If available)
	705,519	N/A	N/A	N/A
Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding	All 18 Governorates (Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Missan, Muthana, Najaf, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Tameem, Thi-Qar and Wassit).			

II. Background

Almost one quarter of the Iraqi population (23 percent) is in poverty¹ and many more lack access to basic social services, healthcare, and infrastructure. For example, 76 percent of individuals rely on the electricity grid but this grid only provides 7.9 hours of electricity per day. Approximately one fifth of districts in Iraq (24 of 114) have poor access to and utilisation of healthcare services.² While food insecurity currently only affects 3 percent of the population, a further 22 percent are at risk if they do not receive their PDS ration.³ IDP families are often worst-off in this regard, with only 29 percent able to access the PDS ration on a regular basis.⁴

Years of underinvestment in basic social services, neglect, and deprivation have eroded coping capacities and left Iraqis vulnerable to chronic and immediate dangers, including environmental hazards. For instance, Iraqis were ill equipped to deal with one of the most serious droughts seen in the last decade. Low rainfall in the 2007/08 winter resulted in severe shortages of water across northern Iraq threatening lives and livelihoods. Similarly, a second successive cholera outbreak in 2008 caused by unsafe water⁵ resulted in more than 889 confirmed cases, 11 of which were fatal. The outbreak spread to 38 districts in 12 of the country's 18 governorates, with Qadissiya and Babil governorates the worst affected. CERF filled the gaps in the response, including food, non-food items and water. CERF funding was crucial in containing potential population migration in search of water and the spread of the cholera outbreak.

In addition, in areas such as Baghdad, Ninewa, Diyala, and Salah al-Din violence and conflict continued to define the situation in 2008. While violence has abated in the last two years, a large segment of the population – up to 2.8 million people⁶ – remain internally displaced. The improvement in the security situation during 2008 (the number of daily security incidents dropped from 87 in January to 27 in December⁷) led to a spike in the number of IDPs and refugees returning to their places of origin. However, this number is unlikely to increase further unless significant improvements are made to basic infrastructure. Furthermore, in spite of improvements in the security situation, continuing violence has left 2,000 displaced Palestinians refugees stranded in camps on the border between Iraq and Syria. Deterioration in the state of shelters and infrastructure, combined with increasing numbers of new arrivals and overcrowding, led to a dramatic and rapid deterioration of living conditions in the Al-Waleed camp. CERF funding was required to relocate the camp to a safer location and assist camp residents.

Recent analysis suggests that vulnerability is not necessarily related to IDP status.⁸ For example, in an assessment conducted by UNICEF in 2008 in the worst-off sub-districts in Iraq, it was found that there was little difference between the needs of IDPs and non-IDPs according to key health, water and sanitation, education, and protection indicators. This would suggest that analysis is necessary to identify the characteristics of those in need of emergency assistance. Furthermore, evidence suggests that women's vulnerability in general is particularly high regardless of IDP status. A recent survey suggests that 57 percent stayed at home and have been kept out of school due to the perceived threat of violence.⁹

Prioritization of projects and sectors for CERF funding took into account the life-saving and basic needs of vulnerable populations, including IDPs, refugees, and host communities.

¹ World Bank/COSIT Iraq Household Socio-economic Survey (2007)

² Ministry of Health surveillance Jan-June 2008, supported by WHO

³ WFP (2008). Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in Iraq

⁴ IOM Iraq Displacement and Return: 2008 Mid-Year Review

⁵ Iraq Ministry of Health and the WHO Representative's Office Iraq, Daily Situation Report on Diarrhea and Cholera in Iraq Sitrep no. 120 up to 21 November 2008; Weekly Situation Report on Diarrhoea and Cholera in Iraq Sitrep no. 83 for international week 10 ending 8 March 2009

⁶ IOM, Iraq Displacement and Return: 2008 Mid-Year Review

⁷ UNAMI SSI

⁸ UNICEF, IMPACT Iraq Community Vulnerability Report

⁹ Women for Women International, cited in the UN 2009 Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the Region

Assessment information used for targeting came from sources including ICRC, WFP, IOM, and UNICEF. Projects targeted:

- Victims of ongoing military operations (Mosul, Sadr City, and Basra)
- Food insecurity caused by lack of access to the PDS, particularly among IDPs
- Food, water, and non-food needs to address drought-related issues
- Underfunded parts of the CAP

III. Implementation and results

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

Coordination was undertaken through an expanded framework adopted in December 2007. The new expanded structure reflects joint priorities and alignment with the International Compact with Iraq. The new structure has improved coherence of the UN and partners' activities and strengthened unified leadership and equitable partnerships. The Sector Outcome Teams (SOTs) consist of Education, Water and Sanitation, Health and Nutrition, Housing and Shelter, Food Security, Agriculture and Food Assistance, Protection, Governance, economic reform and diversification. Agencies implementing CERF projects lead some of the SOTs and are members of the six humanitarian-oriented ones. Iraqi authorities, NGOs, and donors are integral partners in the overall coordination framework. The coordination structure improved joint strategic and operational planning, avoided duplication of efforts, and fostered agreement on humanitarian priorities.

In addition to the overarching coordination arrangements described above, interventions were coordinated through the Humanitarian Working Group (HWG), a senior programme level humanitarian emergency response structure.

Projects funded through CERF grants went through the coordination framework from agreement on priority areas of interventions to implementation. CERF grant requests were vetted by SOTs to ensure proposed projects met funding criteria and were discussed and endorsed by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) before the endorsement of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). For projects supported through the Emergency Response Fund (ERF), SOTs' review was considered by the Fund's Technical Review Committee (TRC) before being approved by the HC.

WFP coordinated with partners in the Food Sector Outcome Team (SOT), which it chairs. Through regular meetings, agencies shared information and avoided duplication. For example, WFP targeted only IDPs who have been displaced *between* governorates while the ICRC addressed the food needs of IDPs displaced *within* the same governorates. Close exchange of information by IOM with ICRC and UNICEF in drought-affected areas of the KRG avoided duplication in drought response activities.

WFP's emergency operation was implemented in Iraq's 18 governorates of Iraq through five NGO cooperating partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Displaced and Migrants (MoDM) and Directorates for Displaced and Migrants (DDM) (ACTED in Muthanna and Erbil; Iraqi Red Crescent Society in Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Salah Al Din, Thi-Qar, Anbar; Islamic Relief in Dohuk, Mercy Corps in Basrah, Kirkuk, Missan, Qadissiya, Sulaymaniyah, Wassit; and Mercy Hands in Najaf). In each governorate, a coordination cell comprising WFP's cooperating partner, WFP field staff, MoDM/DDM, and the local authorities was established. WFP and the five cooperating partners also met on a monthly basis to discuss implementation and share best practices and lessons learned.

WFP originally planned to procure the full food basket (wheat flour, vegetable oil, and pulses) with the CERF funds. However, WFP was able to fund the wheat flour from a separate source and deployed CERF funds for the procurement of only vegetable oil and pulses (as these

commodities are more expensive per ton than wheat flour, thus the total tonnage of food procured and delivered was lower than originally planned).

The CERF funds were used at the beginning of the operation when beneficiary lists were still being compiled by the government partner- MoDM. As the operation unfolded and people were informed of the assistance, the number of registered beneficiaries increased. Thus, rather than reaching 750,000 beneficiaries with a one-month food ration as planned, the CERF funds reached 445,718 beneficiaries in most locations with a 2-month food ration, and in others with a one-month ration.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) convened regular coordination meetings between national staff based in KRG and representatives of UNICEF and ICRC. Coordination meetings were also held between IOM staff in KRG and Department of Water and Sewage to review available data on aquifer water levels and rainfall statistics. Part of the outcomes of these meetings necessitated programming adjustments, including a reallocation of the water-trucking budget to drilling of deep wells. This followed a change in policy by the Department of Water and Sewage allowing the drilling of new wells, a more sustainable response than water trucking. These coordination arrangements ensured optimal and flexible use of CERF grants ensuring the needs of affected populations were met.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s implementing and operational partners have long-standing relationships with beneficiary communities and operate in locations where established trust, community protection, and the delivery of assistance alongside other interventions greatly reduced security risks. Monitoring activities were conducted in close collaboration with partners and relevant authorities, who provide support, coordination, and information sharing on security conditions. UNHCR Iraq also partnered with the Swedish Rescue Agency (SRA), ICRC, and others to implement the construction of the new Al Waleed camp site for Palestinian refugees.

2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries

WFP's overall emergency operation targeted up to 750,000 Iraqi IDPs without access to PDS rations providing them with a monthly food ration of fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, and pulses. The CERF funds allowed WFP to reach over 445,000 people at the start of this project. WFP already had wheat flour in stock from the previous operation and needed vegetable oil and pulses to complete the food basket. Oil and pulses are essential in providing protein and fat that cannot be supplied in the wheat flour alone. The project was a stopgap one to ensure IDPs without access to PDS rations continued to have access to food as they sought to regain access to the PDS. The project, implemented in coordination with line ministries and partners working with IDPs ensured other needs of beneficiaries, including protection, could be followed up.

UNHCR procured and transported 7,000 shelter kits through Jordan to Baghdad and Anbar governorates and 5,000 shelter kits were distributed by UNHCR's implementing partners to 5,000 families (30,000 persons) while 1,000 shelter kits were given to local authorities in Ramadi (Anbar governorate) for further distribution to vulnerable returnees.

The procurement and distribution of 1,051 shelter kits to 1,397 families (8,382 persons) improved beneficiaries' housing conditions and personal privacy and safety. Due to the large number of those in need of assistance, the composition of the shelter kit was modified to enable procurement and distribution to more beneficiaries than the originally planned 800 families. CERF contribution complemented UNHCR's plan to maintain warehousing facilities in southern Iraq throughout the year to ensure timely response to IDPs Non-food Items (NFI) needs (blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets). Some 15,422 families (99,009 persons) benefited from essential assorted NFIs as a result. These distributions included an emergency response to newly displaced 2,545 families in Basra, Najaf, and Missan.

UNHCR improved the living conditions and enhanced the protection of 2,000 Palestinian refugees by relocating them to a new site in the Al-Waleed camp. The project was financed in part by and implemented in partnership with the Swedish Rescue Agency including the assessments and design of the camp layout, ground levelling and construction work, extension of the water network, latrine construction, fencing, and other activities. In addition, the refugees were provided with an average of 2,300 kcal worth of food per day.

The IOM water-trucking project for drought-affected population in the KRG is ongoing. Two Iraqi NGOs were selected as implementing partners: KURDS (Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society) and REACH (Rehabilitation, Education, and Community's Health). Cost differentials in distribution areas necessitated adjustments in the project's design. In Dohuk and Erbil, ongoing water trucking is expensive because they are rural areas far from the water collection points whereas in Suleimanya, water trucking is in an urban setting, with beneficiaries comparatively closer to water collection points. To reach as many people as possible with available funding, the number of beneficiaries and quantity of water were adjusted from 100,000 people and 5,000,000 litres of potable water daily (50 litres per person per day) to 95,000 and 4,017,000 litres (41.5 litres per person per day).

Eleven CERF funded Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF) projects reached 77,600 IDPs and 13,000 host families with food, non-food items, medical assistance, shelter, water and sanitation. These projects were implemented in Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Basra, Diyala, Erbil, Najaf, Sulaymaniyah, Thi-Qar, and Wassit in partnership with 11 Iraqi NGOs.

3. Partnerships

The security indicators in Iraq improved considerably in 2008. However, actual conditions remained precarious and violence continued to hinder humanitarian access. NGOs remained the default UN agencies' and IOM implementing partners. CERF strengthened this partnership in two ways in 2008. Firstly, little-developed collaboration with Iraqi NGOs was strengthened by support to these, among other NGOs, through the ERF. CERF funding constituted part of the \$ 6,685,612 ERF support to 445,280 Iraqis (66,477 families) in need throughout the country in 2008. IOM established partnerships with two Iraqi NGOs to implement water-trucking activities.

Secondly, CERF grants strengthened collaboration between agencies and authorities at both the national and local levels. Nationally, CERF grant recipients strengthened working relationships with line ministries, local governments (at the governorate level), and with ministerial departments. IOM closely coordinated with the Department of Water and Sewage (KRG-level) and Department of Water in individual governorates (Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimanya). Cooperation with the government led to the government agreeing to pay fuel costs of water pumping to shorten the distance from which water was sourced thereby expediting the delivery of water to beneficiaries. In another instance, Department of Water and Sewage staff was trained in completing waybills that track the amount of water collected and distributed, for a minimum incentive while working a few hours overtime every day.

4. Gender-mainstreaming

Over the course of 2008, the Iraq UNCT strengthened its capacity in gender programming to ensure interventions in Iraq are sensitive to and designed to address gender imbalances. All SOTs were trained in project review through gender lenses and CERF and ERF projects scrutinized to ensure gender considerations were taken into account. Over half of the vulnerable people reached with WFP food were female. UNHCR ensured that gender sensitivity and equity was always taken in consideration in all CERF project activities. Beneficiary selection was done with gender equity and vulnerability ranked as the most important criteria. Food distribution in Al-Waleed camp was conducted according to a plan drawn up by a distribution committee comprising UNHCR and Implementing Partners' staff as well as a male and female refugee representative.

ERF projects are evaluated on, among other considerations, their careful consideration of gender in programming. The projects funded by the CERF in 2008 therefore took into account this standard practice.

A complete gender-breakdown of IOM water trucking beneficiaries (ongoing activity) will be included in the 2009 CERF report.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

Severe access constraints have reduced the ability of partners to collect data against which indicators can be measured. A variety of monitoring and evaluation (M and E) modalities have thus been put in place over several years. These depend on local conditions and the maturity of partnerships between UN agencies and NGOs and based on individual agency requirements, needs, and capacities. Many indicators are therefore collected by proxy. Improving security conditions in 2008 began to open up the country and to allow for the collection of data. Efforts are ongoing to develop and implement an overarching, cross-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework. 2008-CERF projects were monitored and evaluated variously by agencies and their implementing partners.

WFP has put in place a comprehensive M and E system, using a four-pronged approach (i.e. Superintendent reports from delivery points, Cooperating Partner reports, WFP field staff, and M and E specialists in post-distribution monitoring). With this approach, data from all four sources are used as a crosscheck and at the same time, to ensure that food is reaching the targeted beneficiaries for its intended impact.

IOM designed a triple tier monitoring system to monitor and evaluate CERF activities:

1. Each NGO partner hired a team of monitors (according to the size of the operation) to monitor the amount of water distributed. Monitors filled out the waybills for every trip of every truck and collected beneficiary signatures weekly;
2. IOM staff paid regular monitoring visits to project sites;
3. IOM retained the services of a longstanding, external M and E partner company, the *Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme* (RIRP) to liaise with NGO and IOM staff from the beginning of the project implementation to coordinate monitoring visits and debrief meetings; ensure NGO targeted pre-selected locations; and ensure the project was implemented according to the implementation plan. In addition, RIRP collected all required documentation as per Grant Agreement with IOM, including adherence to IOM procurement guidelines ensuring quality of selected items and value for money. RIRP submitted bi-Weekly monitoring reports to an IOM program officer based on a pre-agreed to template.

This monitoring of the program allowed IOM staff to collect comprehensive up to date information on the progress of the activities. On several occasions, project activities were modified based on feedback from the external monitors to fit best practice or best solution on the ground.

UNHCR assessment, monitoring, and evaluation were conducted by national and international staff (depending on access), beneficiaries, and through partners. In addition, frequent coordination meetings provided a useful coordination and monitoring forum. Partners provided regular (weekly and monthly) progress reports relating outputs to set targets with management feedback on corrective measures as required. In accordance with UNHCR financial and other procedures, periodic audits and verification of partners expenditures against project activities were carried out prior to replenishment of funding for ongoing activities.

IV. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Multi-Sector Shelter (NFIs) Food Security Health Water and sanitation	08-UDP-011 Support to the Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund for Iraq (ERF)	\$ 1,560,531	77,914	<p>The Charitable Society for Caring and Rehabilitation of Iraqi Children: 86,130/ Kurdistan Village Reconstruction Association: 97,570</p> <p>Al Yousser Organization for Assistance and Rehabilitation of Women: 103,433</p> <p>Love and Peace Society 162,600</p> <p>Voice of Independent women Organization: 88,588</p> <p>Helan Organization: 282,444</p> <p>Muslim Aid 49,056</p> <p>Knowledge for Iraqi Women Society: 118,639</p> <p>Heartland Alliance: 73,546</p> <p>Iraqi Democratic Women Group 66,330</p> <p>Iraqi Relief Organization 33,905</p>	<p>4 million Iraqis food insecure</p> <p>2.4 million IDPs lack access to basic NFIs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security of 16,200 IDPs and host community, including 1,800 widows ensured through distribution of standard ERF food basket (8 items, with daily intake of 2100 calories for families (6 members) for one month) ▪ NFIs (blankets, mattresses, clothes, hygienic kit, and heaters) needs of vulnerable populations met ▪ Health and basic food and NFI needs of 314 at four homes for the elderly met through provision of NFIs (over the shelf medicine, clothes), and food items ▪ Training workshop conducted for care givers and members of the MOLSA on care of the elderly ▪ 12,000 individuals are covered with winterization items such as 100 litres of kerosene and blankets ▪ Provide food to 12,600 food insecure population ▪ Support health centres and mobile clinics for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16,200 IDP and host families provided with food baskets ▪ 313 elderly persons provided with food and NFI items ▪ 12,000 individuals assisted to cope with harsh elements during the winter ▪ Health centres and mobile clinics catering to the health needs of women and children provided with health supplies ▪ Reliable access to water ensured for 18,000 IDPs and members of host communities

						<p>three months providing health coverage to families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extending 1500m of pipeline water network 	
Food	08-WFP-007 Food Assistance to IDPs in Iraq	\$ 5,076,123	445,718 IDPs in Iraq	<p>Acted, Iraqi Red Crescent Society, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, Mercy Hands 282,000 (47,000 for each implementing partner)</p> <p>WFP 4,794,123</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect livelihoods, and restore assets and improve food security situation of the IDPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 445,718 vulnerable IDPs across Iraq received WFP food assistance in the first half of 2008 ▪ 1177 metric ton of fortified vegetable oil and 1174 metric ton of pulses distributed to the target beneficiaries
Water and Sanitation	08-IOM-020 Immediate Humanitarian Relief to IDPs and Host Communities	\$ 2,300,000		<p>Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS – Iraqi NGO),</p> <p>REACH (Iraqi NGO) and RIRP (external M and E company) Amount obligated: 580,409.82. Amount disbursed: 509,572.72¹⁰</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100,000 individuals for water trucking (incl. 40,000 children/ 50,000 women and girls) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IOM is trucking water and drilling deep wells as in KRG. Favourable pricing of water trucking in one of the locations is allowing the undertaking of both activities with more sustainable results expected at the end of the project.
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	08-HCR-030 Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Conflict-Affected Civilians in Iraq and the Relocation of Palestinian Refugees in	\$ 2,188,151	<p>8,382</p> <p>49,505</p> <p>30,000</p>	<p>Danish Refugee Council 565,330</p> <p>Intersos 759,870</p> <p>UNHCR 862,951</p>	<p>1.2 million IDPs; over 50 percent of IDPs in 15 governorates renting housing at increased prices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision (procurement and distribution) of 800 shelter kits to most vulnerable IDPs and Returnees in Diyala governorates ▪ Capacity for storage of NFIs packages for 3 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved housing conditions and personal privacy and safety for 8,382 persons through provision of 1,051 shelter kits (roofs, windows) Due to the large number of persons in need of such assistance, the composition of the shelter kit was modified to enable procurement and distribution of more than

¹⁰ The project is ongoing. Amounts disbursed to partners will be included in the CERF 2009 report.

	<p>Al Waleed Camp</p>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement and distribution of 7,000 NFI packages to vulnerable IDPs in Southern Iraq ▪ Transport of 7,500 Shelter kits for distribution to 45,000 persons 	<p>planned so as to have an impact on a larger group than the initial target of 800 families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerable populations assisted through uninterrupted supply of NFIs through the maintenance of warehousing facilities in southern Iraq throughout the year. ▪ 15,422 families (99,009 persons) IDPs families in southern Iraq including newly displaced 2,545 families in Basra, Najaf and Missan ▪ 5,000 families (30,000 persons) provided with 7,000 shelter kits in Baghdad and Anbar governorates. 5,000 shelter kits were distributed by UNHCR's Implementing Partners. 1,000 shelter kits were given to local authorities in Ramadi (Anbar governorate) for further distribution to vulnerable returnees.
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Refugees	<p>08-HCR-030 Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Conflict-Affected Civilians in Iraq and the Relocation of Palestinian Refugees in Al Waleed Camp</p>	<p>\$ 511,850</p>	<p>2,000 Palestinian refugees</p>	<p>Islamic Relief 200,000</p> <p>Italian Consortium for Solidarity 311,850</p>	<p>2000 refugees in Al-Waleed camp are completely dependent on external assistance for their daily needs such as food and water, as well as other services such as health, education, sanitation, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relocation of 2000 refugees to a new site for Al-Waleed camp to ensure protection and provision of basic services ▪ Provide Palestinian refugees at Al-Waleed camp with 25 percent of their annual food needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living conditions and protection of 2,000 Palestinian refugees improved and enhanced through their relocation to a new site in Al Waleed in partnership with the Swedish Rescue Agency and services provided include extension of a water network, construction of latrines, and fencing. ▪ Food needs of 2,000 Palestinian refugees in Al-Waleed Camp met through provision of food (average of 2,300 kcal per day). Palestinian refugees in Al-Waleed camp are totally dependent on external assistance for all their basic necessities (food, water, health, education).
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V. CERF IN ACTION



FOOD

Amira* lost her father to a car bomb attack in Tikrit. Fearing further violence, her family of nine fled to Thiqar, in southern Iraq. Without their principal breadwinner, meeting day-to-day expenses is very difficult for this family, and they are quickly using up all of their savings. Food supplied by WFP has provided some relief for Amira and her family, as they organise the paperwork in order to transfer their PDS ration card to their new place of residence.

©WFP Iraq

WATER

Jalal Raza Aziz is a family headed household of 45 years old. He is a gardener working in Azady kindergarten. He is living in the vulnerable quarter of Qularasy in Suleimanyah governorate with his family of four members (Kelan 10 years, Qardon 9 years, Hanar 6 years, and his wife Shelan Mohammed Qader”35 years).

This family is one of the thousands who are suffering in all of life’s aspects. Jala’s wife “had to walk for 100 meters to collect water from their neighbours every day, Jalal mentioned that he had to sell a portion of the food ration in order to buy clean drinking water for his family. *“Last week for the first time in two years, I had the chance to get clean drinking water, which felt, for me, a lifetime. I was so relaxed, as if I had nothing to complain or worry about”.* Jalal said after water has been delivered to his house.



Water truck in Erbil is being filled with water before delivering the water to a community in the outskirts of Erbil © IOM Iraq

SHELTER

On 18 November 2008, the relocation of some 1,400 Palestinian refugees from Al-Waleed’s old campsite to a new one was finalized. Located only a few kilometres inside Iraq close to the Syrian border, approximately 1,400 refugees were taking refuge in Al-Waleed Camp since 2006. They were subjected to difficult living conditions in a severe physical environment, where there was a significant risk of outbreak of fire in the tents prompted by sweeping sand storms, infestation by snakes and rats, very few facilities, and extreme temperatures (+50 C to sub zero). Rain and snowstorms in the open and unprotected desert camp caused flooding and destruction of tents periodically. Many of these encamped Palestinian refugees could not return to Baghdad for security reasons and continue to live in this camp hoping that one day, they will be admitted to either Syria, Jordan, or will be resettled to a third country.

*not her real name

In order to improve the living conditions of the refugees in Al-Waleed in accordance with international standards, a new campsite with proper sanitary and hygiene facilities has been prepared in an area adjacent to the existing camp. UNHCR, through its implementing partners, made the site planning which included building toilettes/showers, increasing the capacity of water tinkering, and setting up the camps in a way that allows some privacy and family boundaries.

With financial and technical assistance from International Swedish and Swiss Non Government Organisations as well as funds from the CERF, the project materialized in 2008 and the refugees relocated to the new site. The CERF contribution was an integral part in funding activities such as the layout of the new campsite, land levelling, installation of new tents with improved individual shelters, generators and electricity supply for security lighting, garbage collection system, relocation of “wheel-office containers”, and food assistance.



Palestinian refugee Children settling in their new tent © UNHCR

The refugees were so happy setting up their new tents and thanked UNHCR and counterparts for their efforts and consideration. “I feel as if I have a home now. I always found it difficult to use the toilettes with no sewage. Now there is a separate female toilette with proper sanitation,” said Neamate, a middle-aged refugee woman in the camp. “This camp provides a feel of security as it has a fence all around which prevents burglars and trans-passers from entering”, said Mohamed, the refugee representative.

The health centre and school remains in the old site as they are concrete buildings yet UNHCR has cleaned the underground tunnel for children to walk safely without having to cross the highway road and will be providing the camp with an ambulance for medical emergencies. In general, UNHCR, through its field staff, implementing partners and ICRC, is providing basic needs such as provision of food, water, establishment of sanitary facilities and education facilities, providing financial support to most vulnerable Palestinian refugees, rehabilitation or construction of other basic infrastructures, and staffing of a primary health clinic. Funds from the CERF also allowed the provision of food rations for the encamped refugees in the new site. UNHCR is constantly appealing for resettlement countries to accept the resettlement of the vulnerable cases among the encamped refugees as well as those residing in Baghdad.



Health Centre in Baghdad, ERF project ©OCHA Iraq

Iman*, a widow aged 39 with five children, lost her husband in 2006 and was obliged to leave al-Hurriya to Abu Ghraib in Baghdad. The six of them were hosted by her family in a very crowded house with her mother and sister, and two married brothers of five children and one widowed sister with one child.



The critical economic situation of the whole family made her unable to cover even the basic needs of her children. Food and

*not her real name

medicines were among the priority needs, since the Public Distribution System (PDS) card was not transferred yet and therefore her family was not entitled to governmental support.

After the opening of the health centre in Abu Ghraib, the displaced family started relying on thorough medical check ups and medicines could be received free of charge.

Food items provided by the health centre had also an immediate impact on her children, who suffered from malnutrition. Iman stated: "For the first time since three years I am carrying a bag containing food to my family, with cheese, milk, beans, and baby food. I hope this centre will continue to provide assistance".

Annex: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
DDM	Directorate for Displaced and Migrants
ERF	Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund
FIs	Food Items
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRCS	Iraqi Red Crescent Society
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KURDS	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society
M and E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoDM	Ministry of Displaced and Migrants
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDS	Public Distribution System
REACH	Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health
RIRP	Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program
SOT	Sector Outcome Team
SRA	Swedish Rescue Agency
TRC	Technical Review Committee
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WFP	World Food Programme