

Cluster Operational Guidelines and Standards for the Rapid Response to Iraqis Affected by Camp Closures and Consolidation

November 2020

The following is a package of technical guidance, per cluster, for the response to people affected by camp closures and consolidation in 2020, resulting in forced returns and secondary displacement to out-of-camp locations. Several principles underpin the response across all clusters; these include the “do no harm” principle and the principle of humanity and impartiality. This translates to a commitment to not stigmatize the affected population by targeting them alone for assistance, and to avoid creating or increasing tensions and conflict within communities, particularly where other IDPs and/or returnees exist in the same area and are also in acute need.

Accordingly, when operational organizations consider assisting those that have been directly affected by camp closures, it is imperative that they also assist others in the area that are in acute need, including other returnees and out-of-camp IDPs. The needs of the longer-in-place returnees or IDPs should be assessed and included when their level of need is similarly acute, they are not being addressed by any organizations regular programming, and/or when not including them in the assistance would have a detrimental impact of the new arrivals. In addition, the needs of host/local communities should be addressed as possible and appropriate, according to need. These needs are not covered under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq nor are they formally coordinated by the humanitarian coordination system, however, organizations are encouraged to address needs as they are able and their individual funding allows, for the purpose of not stigmatizing the newly arrived population by seeming to “favor” them over other people with needs. Where the need of the local community is for reconstruction or stabilization interventions, these should be referred to the Durable Solutions Taskforce and local authorities.

All assistance is to be based on need alone. The sudden closure of camps and subsequent forced returns and secondary displacements represent life-changing circumstances for many of the affected persons, disrupting coping mechanisms and reducing access to assistance and resources. However, people that have been moved out of camps in late 2020 should not be assisted according to this status alone, as some will have greater coping capacities and access to resources than others; their vulnerabilities and needs must be assessed and documented first, and the most vulnerable prioritized. The same principle applies for longer-in-place IDPs or returnees that may need assistance.

The duration of the rapid assistance activities outlined below is specified where appropriate, and pertains to each family/cohort of movement, not to the validity of the guidance itself. The validity of this guidance overall extends until the conclusion of the camp closures. This guidance document presents an extraction from the overall HRP of the most relevant specific activities required for a rapid response and packaged as a standalone document for the sake of clarity.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

The CCCM Cluster response to the camp closure and consolidation is focused on information management activities that support tracking the destinations and outcomes of people affected as they leave the camps and arrive to destination areas, as well as through advocacy and planning efforts prior to families leaving camps where those are possible and appropriate in coordination with other actors. In addition, existing mobile and static CCCM teams working in informal sites will assess, monitor, and refer needs of any new arrival families, as needed, either in specific sites already targeted or within their geographic area if needed and feasible.

1. Cluster Rapid Response Activities

New returnees in severe need

Information management activities (camp partners): Implemented by CCCM partners and the CCCM Cluster to track numbers of departing families and provide data on intended destination (Exit Surveys on departure) and provide information on basic needs in destination locations to inform planning & response (Follow-Up Survey).

Secondarily displaced in non-camp settings in severe need

Information management activities (camp partners): same as for new returnees, details above. Informal sites (by static or mobile CCCM teams, within existing sites or areas of responsibility): monitoring of new arrival families, advocacy with local humanitarian partners and sectoral focal points to respond to immediate needs, referrals for assistance.

2. Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

Information management

Aim: to provide timely information to humanitarian actors on destination location and on situation of departed families and their basic needs to inform operational planning and response under Phase 2 (immediate response) and Phase 3 (incorporation into regular programming)

- Exit Survey
 - Cluster partners in formal camps and informal sites to continue to conduct the standard Exit Survey for all departing families.
 - Exit Surveys are submitted to a central server held by the CCCM Cluster. Data is shared by the Cluster with submitting partner, IOM-DTM for triangulation in its Emergency Tracking tool, and other humanitarian partners on request
 - Provides data on family size, intended destination (to village/neighbourhood level) and whether this is their area of origin, reason for departure, contact details for follow-up
- Follow-Up Survey
 - Contact details of consenting families from the Exit Surveys are shared with the Iraq Information Centre, for Follow-Up calls to be made around 2 weeks after a family has departed a camp
 - Data is collected on each family's: location, whether this is their area of origin, and on their situation (incl. shelter type, access to food, water, ability to meet basic needs)
 - Analysed data is shared with humanitarian partners to inform operational response
 - Individual details of consenting families can be shared, as referrals

Informal sitesFor sites covered by CCCM partners:

Any new arrival families to informal sites should be monitored by the CCCM partner, and advocacy/referrals made to other humanitarian actors for assistance as needed – using the ICCG governorate-level capacity/referrals mapping. This should be followed by appropriate integration into regular CCCM programming in the site.

For sites not covered by CCCM partners:

Where possible, CCCM partners should monitor the situation in other nearby informal sites in an area if new arrivals are reported and facilitate referrals (at site level, if not individual level) to other sectoral actors for assessment and response.

CASH WORKING GROUP

MPCA will be provided as a one-off assistance, covering a maximum of three months' expenses, to people affected by 2020 camp closures that have been assessed as being in acute need (not based on status). It will be one-off to minimize transfer fees incurred in multiple transfers/distributions, as well as to enable households to frontload the purchase of basic needs.

To avoid stigmatization, response to people affected by the 2020 camp closures, whether as returnees or as newly secondarily displaced people, must also include other returnees or IDPs in the same geographic area who also have acute needs and who are not currently being assisted under normal programming. The response will be coherent with the COVID-19 strategy. Partners should do a reassessment after three months and if the newly HHs are found still vulnerable HHs can be assisted under the normal MPCA interventions.

1. Cluster Rapid Response Activities

New returnees in severe need

The CWG proposes using MPCA to support new returnees (i.e. person formerly living in displacement that have arrived to their district of origin). MPCA should be distributed to cover basic needs such as; food, rent, hygiene items, communications and transport related expenses covering a minimum of two months and maximum of three months needs. Operational organizations should consult the Cash Working Group to determine the level of MPCA per location, as this will be determined by factors including market functionality, DTM, partners presence, CCCM and returnees working group. The Cash Working Group will guide partners in using SEVAT to assess and target vulnerable households eligible to receive MPCA.

Secondarily displaced in non-camp settings in severe need

The CWG proposes to assist newly arrived IDPs outside the camps through MPCA. The CWG plans to extend cash assistance to vulnerable IDP households who are affected by the camp closure. The CWG proposes the distribution of cash in form of MPCA as a one-off assistance to IDPs outside camps. MPCA should be distributed to cover basic needs such as; food, rent, hygiene items, communications and transport related expenses covering a minimum of two months and maximum of three months needs. MPCA will be provided in HRP target locations where markets are functioning and where MPCA partners are currently implementing MPCAs. Partners will be using SEVAT tool to assess and target vulnerable households eligible to receive MPCA. The support shall be for those secondarily displaced outside camps.

2. Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

Following COVID-19 and its restrictions on livelihoods employment opportunities; the CWG revised the MPCA transfer value to US\$800 per HH to be provided as a one-off assistance to cover basic needs for a minimum of two months and maximum of three months.

The transfer value is being updated using the SEVAT tool and through consultation with partners and is expected to be finalized in early December. This guidance will be updated at that time.

Education Cluster

To avoid stigmatization, response is targeted to people affected by the 2020 camp closures, whether as returnees or as newly secondarily displaced people, as well as other returnees and/or IDPs in the same geographic area who also have acute needs and who are not currently being assisted under normal programming.

SECTION 1: Cluster Rapid Response Activities

Assistance provided by the Education Cluster will be the same for both population groups:

- Rapid Need Assessment Areas of high returns or secondary displacement
- Back to Learning – outreach – identification – enrollment of children in formal (if previous school certificate available) or Non-formal education
- Light Rehabilitation of schools/ Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces in areas of secondary displacement and/or coordination with closest school to use school premises for extra classes (establishment of TLS is the last resort where no other option is available – also to be first considered capitalising on existing resources like community centers)
- Evaluation of learning level of enrolled children
- Provision of remedial / catch up classes for children (remedial classes are alternated with PSS or recreational activities to enhance participation and children’s resilience) TRANSITION toward re-enrollment
- Provision of education kits (stationary)
- Provision of Self Learning materials
- Advocacy for formal re-enrollment of children with MoE and DoEs

The locations where activities will be provided will be determined by the rates of returns against the availability of pre-existing educational services/actors. Areas’ selection (1st step) will be based on DTM data and cross checked with the Protection working group in the different governorates in order to determine priority locations. An Actor mapping will provide an overview of existing services.

The above activities are proposed to ensure children continue learning, restore routine and normalcy after the COVID-19 and camp closure related disruption of the past 9 months, and to mitigate against protection risks and negative coping mechanisms. Rapid response will last for about 6-7 months (indicatively December 2020 – June 2021) when it will transition into regular activities supporting formal summer schools services and enhancement of children re-enrolment for the new academic year and continuous attendance to classes aimed at achieving learning objectives and improving their knowledge

SECTION 2: Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

The Education cluster will prioritise the 5 locations most in need in the highest returns governorates (Ninewa, Salahaldin, Erbil, Anbar, Kirkuk). Through sub-clusters, the capacity of current partners implementing in the governorates will be assessed in order to identify main gaps. Partners will jointly determine the number of children that will be supported in each area. Rapid Needs Assessment will be conducted jointly, and vulnerability criteria will consider gender and disability to ensure responsiveness to the needs of girls and boys among affected populations. A 3W exercise will be conducted to establish Who is doing What, Where and enable better coordination.

Camp-based partners have and continue to engage with donors for authorisation to realign their budgets with the needs encountered in areas of return or secondary displacement.

As per standard practice in non-camp areas, Cluster partners will take into account the need to promote community cohesion in their delivery of education interventions, and will engage whole communities in Back to Learning campaigns, support the integration of returnee children in local schools who could benefit from teacher training, and provide light rehabilitations, and safe reopening of school preparations (ensuring schools are clean, disinfected and safe for children to learn in them).

Emergency Livelihoods Cluster

To avoid stigmatization, response is targeted to people affected by the 2020 camp closures, whether as returnees or as newly secondarily displaced people, as well as other returnees and/or IDPs in the same geographic area who also have acute needs and who are not currently being assisted under normal programming. Host/local communities are also targeted to maximize contributions towards community cohesion.

Cluster partners will provide emergency livelihood support through immediate cash injection, business training, small business grants or job placement, depending on the findings of multi-agency vulnerability and capability assessment, to improve the standard of living of newly arrived returnees or secondarily displaced people, as well as other returnees and/or IDPs in the same geographic area to mitigate the negative impact of forcible returns.

1. Cluster Rapid Response Activities

Quick impact projects are to be implemented, using both in-kind and cash-based asset replacement grants. Activities are to be targeted, instead of blanket provision, to ensure that most assistance reaches the most vulnerable. The following are to be given priority in targeting, in equal measure: newly displaced people or newly returned people, based on assessed need; longer-term displaced or returned people, based on need; vulnerable people within local communities (based on need).

However, considerations for a “do no harm” approach must be given to ensure no stigmatization of certain groups and to maximize contributions toward community cohesion where possible. Where support from other sectors is required to address social tension between host communities, returnees and IDPs, cluster partners must make referrals to other clusters and government sectors for service, through existing sub-national and national coordination groups.

The following groups should be prioritized for assistance, though not at the exclusion of others:

- HHs at risk of using dangerous survival tactics (child labor, trading sex for work/cash, etc), to be targeted for micro-grants for livelihoods asset replacement. If the informed consent of the HH is obtained, the HH should be referred to a protection partner using established referral pathways and processes, to ensure that the identified risks are addressed through an integrated case management approach. Female survivors of GBV to be prioritized as assets replacement beneficiaries, either coordinated within the same partner activities or by referral from GBV sub-cluster members.
- Multi agency assessment on Livelihood Vulnerability and capability will be conducted to re-establish their livelihoods which can support to make synergies with non-HRP and development actors to ensure that recipients of humanitarian support from the Cluster can sustain their livelihoods beyond the immediate response.

New returnees in severe need

Recommended activities include: those that are not labor intensive, those that are women-friendly, and those that can be oriented towards mitigating COVID-19 related secondary effects. Examples would be: home-based CFW targeting women, both those that have newly returned and those that have returned previously.

Secondarily displaced persons in non-camp settings

Cluster partners will provide immediate livelihood support through the provision of asset replacement and small business grants to highly vulnerable HHs.

2. Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

Operational organizations are to use the following standard amounts per activity:

- Cash for Work for IDPs (out-of-camp) settings and returnees – \$400 @per beneficiaries
- Cash for Work - Covid – 19 for IDPs (out-of-camp) settings and returnees - \$400 @per beneficiaries
- Asset replacement/ small business grant for IDPs out of camp and returnees - \$1200 @per beneficiaries
- Business training and financial literacy or/and coaching and mentoring - \$150 @per beneficiaries
- Job placement for IDPs (out of camp) settings and returnees - \$1200 @per beneficiaries
- Multi-agency vulnerability and capability assessment will be conducted to re-establish the livelihoods of affected population.

In terms of the standards and technical specifications, there is no difference for returnees and secondarily displaced and to assure harmonization, the cluster partners will coordinate planned response activities with local authorities and community leaders and counterparts. Also the response will ensure synergies with MPCA actors, taking referrals to support individuals who have received MPCA grants, as part of sequenced graduation to receive EL support. The response will establish links with other clusters, namely the Protection Cluster for referrals of cases and with the Food Security Cluster to avoid crossovers.

Food Security Cluster

SECTION 1: Cluster Rapid Response Activities

1) *New returnees in severe need*

WFP as FSC members will support returnee families through Cash Based Transfers¹ in order to cover their food needs of the month before departure takes place. This will be done in coordination with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and other UN² agencies already providing return grants and other packages to returnees. WFP will provide Immediate Response Ration (IRR) packages to IDPs departing camps on their own (even if as a pre-emptive movement to avoid forced movement). IDPs being transported (involuntarily) by MoMD to home districts will be supported in transit as an emergency intervention only, where needs become urgent (i.e. if stopped at a checkpoint for extended period of time). *(This intervention will be specifically authorized, each time, by the Humanitarian Coordinator.)* There are currently 1000 contingency stocks available in cluster partner warehouses.

2) *Secondarily displaced in non-camp settings in severe need*

FSC will conduct assessments in coordination with the GoI and other UN agencies to determine the needs of the secondarily displaced population and the provision of Immediate Response Ration (IRR) packages on a needs-based approach and the prioritization of these populations/locations for the MoMD monthly distribution cycles.

SECTION 2: Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

FSC will provide Immediate Response Rations (IRR) (6.4kg per unit that lasts for three days) with other actors to returnees and secondarily displaced households resulted from camp closures. Households with five members will receive one IRR kit that will last for three days, while households that are more than five members will receive two IRR kits. With further assessments, FSC will explore the option of integrating those households into the early recovery and livelihood programmes, and longer-term solutions, as well as coordination with the GoI to ensure the inclusion of those households in the government's social safety programs such as MoMD distributions and PDS.

¹ CBT assistance is 11,000 IQD if complementing MoMD distributions and 17,000 IQD if MoMD doesn't have a distribution cycle.

² In areas where IOM is operational, IOM is distributing US\$ 320 to households, and UNHCR is providing US\$ 200 for winterization. WFP will be providing the IRRs based on the above

Health Cluster

To avoid stigmatization, response is targeted to people affected by the 2020 camp closures, whether as returnees or as newly secondarily displaced people, as well as other returnees and/or IDPs in the same geographic area who also have acute needs and who are not currently being assisted under normal programming.

1. Cluster Rapid Response Activities

New returnees in severe need

In the initial phase of the return (2-4 weeks), after a rapid assessment has been conducted, essential Primary Healthcare (PHC) services will be provided through mobile medical clinics/outreach services, in line with the [guidelines](#) developed by the Cluster, which will be deployed to areas of return. These will include: outpatient consultations, reproductive health services, communicable disease surveillance and rapid response through EWARN system, psychosocial services and vaccination/nutrition services for those who were not covered while in camps. However, these services cannot be ensured without a prior notification of camp closures. The Health Cluster recommends a minimum of one-month prior notice to ensure that partners are ready to respond adequately.

These services will cover the needs of the new returnees, as well as the vulnerable population groups already residing in such locations, such as people residing in informal settlements in the locations and existing returnees not already integrated into the communities. Meanwhile, public health facilities will be identified in coordination with the respective DoH to provide [services](#) to the newly arrived returnees, since they will no longer hold IDP status (ID cards) and will hence not be eligible for free services according to the MoH [policy](#). Partners will support these health facilities by providing medical supplies, additional human resources and operations support for a longer period (up to 6 months), integrating the rapid response into regular humanitarian activities to ensure free service-availability while integration of the population is ongoing. An overall phase-out of humanitarian services will continue in parallel.

Secondarily displaced in non-camp settings in severe need

Similar to new returnees, these individuals will be provided essential PHC services by partners through mobile clinics/outreach services in the short-term, while looking into providing support to public health facilities in the vicinity of such locations to takeover these services for the medium-term duration. Again, a handover of services will be coordinated with the local DoH.

2. Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

Services will only include life-saving interventions, i.e., essential PHC services through setting up temporary caravans which can be removed to other locations when the need ceases to exist. Partners operating in the nearest locations to areas of new return or informal sites will be deployed to support services to minimize avoidable morbidity/mortality during this phase.

Based on the assessed characteristics of the moving population, the duration of humanitarian service-provision will be identified. Longer term services may be considered should the integration into the public health system be blocked due to perceived affiliation, fear of stigma, or others, in combination with advocacy with the DoH to support service-provision. Locations with larger numbers of people, particularly those comprising vulnerable groups including women, children and those with disabilities, will be prioritized for immediate support.

Protection Cluster

To avoid stigmatization, response is targeted to people affected by the 2020 camp closures, whether as returnees or as newly secondarily displaced people, as well as other returnees and/or IDPs in the same geographic area who also have acute needs and who are not currently being assisted under normal programming.

1. Cluster Rapid Response Overview

All priority activities listed below are applicable in both areas of return and secondary displacement.

- Protection monitoring: Key to identify protection risks and incidents to be addressed through follow-up service provision, to provide evidence to adapt programming and to support advocacy. Area-based targeting, inclusive of host communities, but with focus on recent returnees and IDPs.
- Case management: Essential service to address the specific issues of persons identified as high-priority cases due to severe vulnerabilities and/or high-level of risks. Targeting on an individual and case-by-case basis, with focus on continuity of service for high-risk cases previously assisted in camps.
- Psychosocial Support: Immediate support to address issues of trauma, stress and anxiety compounded by sudden camp closure and involuntary returns and secondary displacement. Targeting on an individual and case-by-case basis.
- Cash for protection: Short-term support to address immediate protection issues and risks, including the inability to rent shelter for physical safety and the use of emergency negative coping mechanisms. Targeting on an individual and case-by-case basis, with a focus on HHs with specific vulnerabilities and risks, e.g. FHH, etc.
- Community-based protection: Essential to mitigate risks related to physical safety and social integration, including blocked returns. Area-based targeting, inclusive of host communities, but with focus on recent returnees and IDPs with specific vulnerabilities and profile, e.g. with perceived affiliation.
- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education: Essential to minimize the risk of death and injury caused by explosive ordinances. Area-based targeting, inclusive of host communities, but with focus on recent returnees and IDPs.
- Dignity Kits distribution: Essential to support the physical and psychological well-being of women and girls in the context of acute crisis and displacement, including in terms of personal hygiene.
- GBV information dissemination: Share guidance with humanitarian actors on how to support GBV survivors when there are no GBV actors in an area and share information with GBV survivors on specialized services where available.

2. Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

- Protection monitoring: Protection partners to use the NPC *Protection Monitoring system – Community level monitoring* and conduct KILs within the first month after camp departure with affected communities. Specific incidents should be reported through the NPC Protection Monitoring System, using the *Civilian character of camp Tool* and the *Rights Violations for People with Perceived Affiliation Tool*. Protection monitoring and assessment at the HH-level to be conducted only if protection partners have sufficient capacities to respond to immediate protection needs and if other actors have sufficient capacities to respond to immediate needs related to their sectors.
- Case management: Ensure follow-up of high-priority cases between camps and areas of return or secondary displacement, including through bilateral referral or file transfer within or between case

management agencies in the concerned locations. If in-person follow-up and comprehensive case management services is not feasible, regular follow-up by phone is recommended to ensure a minimum level of support and continuity in service provision. GBV cases to be transferred through existing GBV SC referral mechanisms.

- Psychosocial Support: Individual counselling to be integrated into a broader case management process. Group-based PSS activities to be conducted with/through community groups to support the PSS capacities of local communities, especially where direct implementation or regular presence of PSS providers is not possible.
- Cash for protection: Refer to the NPC Guidelines on cash for protection. A careful analysis of the potential risks associated with providing cash for protection (misuse, robbery, retaliation etc.) should be conducted for each individual case to avoid creating harm for the concerned individuals. Given the highly vulnerable and sensitive situation of recent returnees and secondarily displaced persons, the usual standards of adopting a discreet, low-visibility and case-by-case approach are of particular importance. Amount to be decided by partners on a case-by-case basis. Ensure close coordination with SNFI partners on the need to provide cash for rent since cash for protection is not a substitute for at-scale cash for rent as per existing guidance from the SNFI cluster. Also ensure close coordination with HLP actors to address issues related with security of tenure and risks of evictions.
- Community-based protection: While community-based protection usually requires time and investment, existing community-based groups and CSOs may be mobilized to facilitate dialogue between community leaders, tribal leaders, returnees, IDPs and host communities to mitigate risks and support safe returns and reintegration.
- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education: Sessions to be conducted remotely targeting at-risk populations both in return or secondary displacement areas affected by EO, until in-person sessions are authorized by the authorities.
- Dignity Kits distribution: As per existing GBV SC standards on kits composition.
- GBV information dissemination: Use the GBV Pocket guide for non-GBV actors and set-up facilitation desks for women and girls to receive information on services available.

Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster

To avoid stigmatization, response is targeted to people affected by the 2020 camp closures, whether as returnees or as newly secondarily displaced people, as well as other returnees and/or IDPs in the same geographic area who also have acute needs and who are not currently being assisted under normal programming.

1. Cluster Rapid Response Overview

New returnees in severe need and secondarily displaced in non-camp settings in severe need:

Shelter partners will conduct a concerted rapid need assessment based on DTM and CCCM Cluster camp closure update as well as based on the follow-up survey from IIC, to determine urgent needs of concerned population groups including ***New returnees***, ***Secondarily displaced*** and ***extremely vulnerable individuals*** in the areas. To the extent possible, SEVAT will be used to identify highly vulnerable families. Those found in critical shelter, unable to afford a rent, in overcrowded situations, in precarious hosting arrangements will be prioritised for shelter and NFI assistance. In view of the pandemic and the winter season, priority shall be given to those most at health risks: large families, elderly, children, persons with disabilities, female-headed households. Extremely vulnerable households offering hosting arrangements in areas witnessing new arrivals will also be considered, as this can contribute to better acceptance and enhanced social cohesion.

New returnees in severe need:

- Provide NFI through Cash/Vouchers or In-kind
- Provide SOKs to upgrade critical shelter (unfinished, abandoned and non-residential buildings, makeshift shelter, etc.) with basic construction materials
- Further assessment / analysis aiming to include the most vulnerable into ongoing or planned shelter programme, including referral to stabilization programs for war-damaged shelter repairs.

Secondarily displaced in non-camp settings in severe need:

- Provide NFI through Cash/Vouchers or In-kind.
- Provide SOKs to upgrade critical shelter (unfinished, abandoned and non-residential buildings, makeshift shelter, etc.) with basic construction materials
- Provide rental subsidies, including for a short period of time (less than 6 months).

Below is a tentative target based on current partners' capacity to respond (expanded if more needs are identified and more resources be made available).

Caseload	# HHs	# Individuals
<i>New returnees</i>	850	5,100
<i>Secondarily displaced in non-camp settings</i>	835	5,010
<i>Families offering hosting arrangements (estimated at 5% of above categories)</i>	85	510
TOTAL		10,620

2. Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

The Shelter Cluster will direct partners to locations that have witnessed the largest arrival of newly displaced/returnees. The cluster will be closely working with other clusters to facilitate referral and scale up response activities.

The use of cash-based interventions is foreseen for Shelter Cluster activities that can also be self-implemented by beneficiaries (e.g. purchase of NFI, SOKs and rental support).

All activities and related unit costs are meant to cover one family with an average of 6 persons. Hence, the cost per person shall be calculated by dividing the unit cost by 6.

No.	Activity	Min Unit Cost	Max Unit Cost	Most commonly found Unit Cost	Total Cost	Remarks
1	Non-Food Item (NFI) Kit Distribution	\$250	\$517	\$310	\$403	The unit cost includes the cost of the NFI + winter kit . Lower value for families with less than 6 members and/or for less items in need is fully acceptable
2	Sealing-Off Kit (SOK) Distribution	\$210	\$500	\$500	\$650	Depending on items and labour availability, implementation modality (cash versus in-kind), tenure security, the kit can be an emergency one with fewer items in it.
3	Critical Shelter Upgrades (optional)	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$1,200	\$1,560	This cost is variable, with a Cluster-set average of \$1,200. However, the exact cost is dependent on the status of the structure to be upgraded/repaired, the size of the HH, proximity to specialized markets, availability of skilled labour and what is necessary to reach minimum standards. As the implementation timeframe may not be suitable for a rapid response, this activity may be optional, and considered especially for specific cases only (e.g. extremely vulnerable families).

4	Cash for Rent	\$300	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,560	This cost is based on a Cluster-set average of \$200 per month for 6 months, also in line with the most recent assessment of the SMEB run by the Cash WG. Rental cost covers as well utility costs (water, electricity). However, this should be understood to be an average and subject to lower values especially in non-urban areas. For a rapid response, shorter rental periods can also be considered (e.g. 2 months)
	Indirect and Support Cost	25%	35%	30%	30%	

The Shelter Cluster has requested partners to continue their ongoing interventions while trying to expand or reprogram those if extremely vulnerable families are identified, also including winter support to any new caseload. Very few partners may currently have the capacity to respond due to limited resources.

Significant challenges hindering a fast response remain, mainly: the very dispersed nature of the current movements; people settling in a temporary location but moving to other places to seek better shelter opportunities (e.g. hosting arrangements with relatives or cheaper rent); unclarity on contributions from the local government that has indicated greater support to returnees provided from their side; and, lack of adequate humanitarian funding capacity.

WASH Cluster

To avoid stigmatization, response is targeted to people affected by the 2020 camp closures, whether as returnees or as newly secondarily displaced people, as well as other returnees and/or IDPs in the same geographic area who also have acute needs and who are not currently being assisted under normal programming.

1. Cluster Rapid Response Overview

New returnees in severe need and secondarily displaced in non-camp settings in severe need:

The WASH Cluster will provide the following rapid response to both newly returned and secondarily displaced populations. Rapid assessment of WASH situation in new areas of settlements. As per SPHERE and WASH Cluster standards, the rapid response duration will last between 0 and 3 months from the onset of the situation (displacement, transition to new settlement). The main WASH activities proposed as critical lifesaving to mitigate any disease outbreak include:

- Rapid delivery of bottled water, emergency water trucking or through network.
- In areas of return/settlement, quick fix rehabilitation of water systems, repair or provision of pumps, generators and water treatment system.
- Water quality assurance including treatment, distribution of chlorine, water filters or alternative household water treatment systems (HWTS) and monitoring at source and household level. All HWTS distribution will be associated systematically with training on how to use them.
- Installation of emergency latrines and bathing facilities and arrangements for their management in consultation with the affected people.
- Installation of solid waste collection points, distribution of garbage collection material and agreements with local authorities for solid waste management and removal.
- Basic hygiene awareness sessions supported by generic IEC materials, supported by locally recruited people and distribution of essential hygiene items and including post-distribution monitoring
- Work in collaboration with the Iraq Information Center and other established mechanisms to monitor and respond to basic complaints from affected population.

2. Cluster Rapid Response Technical Specifications

The WASH Cluster will provide sequenced WASH interventions to newly returned and secondarily displaced populations while ensuring WASH Cluster standards and indicators are met in order to maintain health and dignity, and to mitigate increased public health risks. To promote social cohesion and mitigate tensions that may arise, WASH cluster response shall also target host communities.

Upon arrival at destination, WASH partners shall provide to each household water filter- of 10 liters capacity (and/or water treatment tablets), assorted hygiene items/kit, as per WASH Cluster standards and in coordination with the Shelter/NFI Cluster, 2 buckets, and 2 jerrycans. The WASH Cluster will focus on rapid rehabilitation of water infrastructure, sanitation facilities to restore basic level of services including solid and wastewater management, vector control and drainage supported by community centered approaches to improving personal, domestic and environmental hygiene and operations and maintenance

Additionally, WASH Cluster will advocate for strengthening public and private WASH service delivery in areas of return/host communities and to scale up emergency WASH intervention as quickly as possible. Building and

strengthening the capacities of national NGOs and local authorities to continue the WASH service delivery, expanding interventions to hard-to-reach or high risky areas and contributing to building the resilience of the affected population, is an essential part of these interventions.