Each year, Sida conducts a humanitarian allocation exercise in which a large part of its humanitarian budget is allocated to emergencies worldwide. The allocation and subsequent disbursement of funds takes place in the beginning of the year to ensure predictability for humanitarian organizations and to allow for best possible operational planning. In an effort to truly adhere to the humanitarian principles, Sida’s humanitarian assistance is grounded in the four humanitarian principles, and in particular impartiality, with its compelling urge to ensure that humanitarian action is carried out based on "needs alone", giving priority to the “most urgent cases of distress”. Therefore, Sida’s allocation methodology is grounded in several objective indicators such as; the scale of humanitarian needs (number of people in need), the severity of humanitarian needs (including food insecurity/IPC levels), the number of people targeted for the humanitarian response, the financial coverage of the respective humanitarian appeal, national capacities to respond and underlying risks, as well as distinct indicators related to forgotten crises. Sida also strongly supports the humanitarian coordination structures. Besides this initial allocation, another part of the humanitarian budget is set aside as an emergency reserve for sudden onset emergencies and deteriorating humanitarian situations. This reserve allows Sida to quickly allocate funding to any humanitarian situation throughout the year, including additional funding to Iraq.

For 2019, the Iraq crisis is allocated an initial 100 MSEK. Close monitoring and analysis of the situation in Iraq will continue throughout the year and will inform possible decisions on additional funding.

1. CRISIS OVERVIEW

1.1. Conflict

Instability, conflicts and war have ravaged Iraq for decades. The latest war, between Iraqi security forces with its allies and the non-state armed actor IS/Daesh (2014-2017), triggered one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world. The unprecedented scale of conflict forced a total of 5.8 million people into displacement. During the final military campaign to retake Mosul, (October 2016 - July 2017), more than one million were displaced and the city subjected to extensive destruction.

During the conflict, there were constant extremely serious beaches of International Humanitarian Law and the security forces were unable to protect civilians. In territories controlled by Daesh people were exposed to terror and potential war crimes including systematic use of human shields, direct targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure. Women and girls were targeted with sexual violence including rape, sexual slavery, and honour killings. The needs for psychosocial support and trauma care are huge, including for children and families of detainees and missing persons. OHCHR has records of at least 200 mass graves with thousands of victims and verification and investigations of the atrocious crimes and beaches of IHL is only initiated.

By the end of 2017 virtually the whole territory controlled by Daesh was retaken, but despite this the security situation remains volatile in large parts of the country. There are still armed clashes between Iraqi security forces and remnants of armed extremists and Daesh has sleeping cells remaining in the country. Asymmetric terror attacks with suicide bombers and vehicle borne bombs are common in Baghdad and other parts of Iraq as extremists launch attacks against military and civilian targets and Iraqi military still perform small scale military operations.

Today around four million IDPs have returned, in many cases to areas with extensive damage to infrastructure and livelihoods, lack of basic services – water, electricity, schools and health clinics - and contamination by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Nearly half of all returns took place in 2017 and return rates now seem to have levelled out and is significantly less than projected. About 1.8 million Iraqis remain in protracted displacement in need of protection and humanitarian assistance. More than half of these have been displaced for more than three years with increasing vulnerability.

The protracted humanitarian crisis is exacerbated by the lingering effects of past conflicts and by long-standing ethnic and sectarian tensions in Iraq and the region. Furthermore, the humanitarian crisis runs alongside a political crisis with weak government and institutions and widespread corruption.
Conflicts between the central government and the Regional Government of Kurdistan regarding disputed areas continue. Militias and warlords have increased their political power and new stakeholders who took part in the fight against Daesh are seeking political reward.

In Iraq’s southern governorates tensions are arising due to scarcity of clean, safe water caused by a combination of aging infrastructure, climactic factors, high salinity and contamination, which has led to a threatening health crisis. In the north recent heavy rains and flooding has caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including IDP camps, thereby triggering new displacements. Iraq ranks among the countries most vulnerable to climate change and has a population growth rate of 3% which will increase demand for water and need for water management.

Humanitarian needs will remain high in Iraq in 2019 and beyond as multiple, unpredicted and volatile dynamics are expected to continue. At the same time, there is a clear ambition, from the UN and other humanitarian actors, to increasingly focus on the most vulnerable people in need, while care and maintenance assistance will gradually be phased out. UNHCR and other UN agencies will continue key partnerships with government authorities and explore viable options to transition out of humanitarian interventions and pursue the systematic inclusion of people of concern into national development plans and the programmes of development-oriented UN agencies.

1.2 Geographical areas and affected population

Ninewa, and its capital Mosul, was most heavily affected by the conflict and is at the centre of the humanitarian response. Most of Ninewa and parts of Anbar was under Daesh control for up to four years and thereafter suffered extensive destruction in the battles to retake control of the territory. Also, the central governorates of Salah-al Din and Kirkuk in central Iraq have been heavily affected. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) was relatively stable but greatly affected as the region hosts a large number of IDPs and also most of the Syrian refugees. An evident shift of geographical focus from Kurdistan to west-central Iraq is noted but still relatively more organizations than justified by needs seems to be present in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The coming HRP will prioritize 35 out of Iraq’s more than 100 districts.

In the forthcoming 2019 HRP 1.8 million people among the most severely affected returnees and IDPs population will be targeted to receive aid, these include:

- 500,000 returnees facing the most severe conditions,
- 500,000 IDPs in camp settings,
- 550,000 IDPs in out-of-camp sites and
- 200,000 IDPs living with host communities.

1.3 Critical assumptions, risks and threats

The different categories of IDPs and returnees depicted above, all face multiple risks and threats. Conditions in the retaken areas vary, but hundreds of thousands of returnees are faced with extensive damage to homes, public infrastructure and livelihoods, lack of basic services such as water, electricity, schools and hospitals. The contamination by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) continue to impede security and stability efforts as well as development initiatives until areas and buildings are cleared and rendered safe.

A significant majority of IDPs reside outside of camps, mostly within the Kurdistan Region and Ninewa, often in informal settlements or in unfinished or abandoned buildings in overstrained host communities. The substandard living conditions with insufficient sanitation and psychosocial trauma associated with protracted displacement increase the risks of deteriorated health conditions and intensify the psychosocial needs. Humanitarian actors so far have reached the large majority of IDPs in camps with assistance but much less those who are outside of camp settings.

As camps have been consolidated and closed protection partners report that families have been pushed or forced to return prematurely and that people unable to achieve sustainable return find no other solution than secondary or tertiary displacement, in or out of camps, and with each displacement become more vulnerable.
The reasons for continued displacement hindering return to areas of origin invariably include destroyed, occupied or disputed housing, the presence of explosive hazards, the absence of livelihoods and essential services, and lack of social cohesion and security. It is becoming increasingly clear that a significant majority of current IDPs may not return to their area of origin and that the number of those who wish to pursue solutions other than return to their area of origin may have been underestimated.

Religious and ethnic tensions as well as denied return, retaliation or fear of persecution due to perceived support or affiliation to extremist groups also obstacle return. There are increased concerns about protection of IDPs as some extended families, allegedly associated with Daesh, suffer protracted displacement in dedicated and increasingly militarized IDP camps under strict security conditions with their civil documentation confiscated or destroyed and their freedom of movement restricted. Families are often separated as men and boys are subjected to multiple security screenings, illegal and arbitrary detention or killed. The situation for the female headed households, intimidated by armed security actors, significantly increase the GBV risk for women and girls and hinders access to medical or psychosocial care. The stigmatized groups, indiscriminately perceived as Daesh supporters, are prevented, or not able, to return to their areas of origin or relocate elsewhere in the country, remaining totally dependent on humanitarian assistance and facing severe protection risks and abuse.

Iraqi families who fled the war to Syria or Turkey are now increasingly returning to the country, reasons reported include lack of employment opportunities, electricity, water and medical services and restriction of movements in Syria. UNHCR provide support to vulnerable returnees.

Protection problems will continue to impact millions of people. Tens of thousands need civil documentation that were never issued in the years of occupation by extremist armed groups or were damaged or lost during the conflict. Having some form of civil documentation is key for freedom of movement and to access government services and social security assistance for displaced and returnee populations. Missing documents and conflicts around housing, land and property rights are additional challenges for return. Sectarian and social tensions are high in the aftermath of the war.

Children in Iraq, as in most humanitarian crisis, are particularly vulnerable. More than 700,000 displaced children have missed at least a whole year of schooling and 7000 new or rehabilitated school-buildings are needed over the next five years to meet the needs. Moreover, there is a great lack of teachers. UNICEF estimate that more than 1 million children require psychosocial support to cope with the invisible wounds of war and attending school regularly could be an essential part of healing. Only 4 out of 10 of children are fully vaccinated, with the poorest children missing out the most. Half of all Iraqi households are at risk of drinking contaminated water and less than 40 per cent of the population has access to drinking water at home, placing children at grave risk of waterborne diseases.

As always in countries with humanitarian needs coupled with institutional weakness and general challenges in societal pillars, such as law, order, stability and justice, corruption is widespread, and the humanitarian sector is not spared. According to Transparency International’s latest Corruption Perception Index from 2018 Iraq is among the most corrupt countries in the world, ranking 169 out of 180 with destructive effects on development and political stability.

1.4 Strategic objectives and priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan

The 2019 HRP for Iraq is not yet launched. The advances shared indicate 6.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, and of these 1.8 million targeted to receive aid. These figures are lower than in 2018 (8.7 million people in need and 3.4 million targeted.)

The strategic objectives of the 2019 HRP are yet to be confirmed but will evolve around three areas:
- effectively target post-conflict transition towards durable solutions,
- strengthening the centrality of protection across the humanitarian response,
- preparedness for further conflict-induced displacement, natural hazards and disease outbreaks.

Specialized protection services remain the overarching humanitarian priority for 2019. Health, WASH, Shelter/NFI are the other clusters presenting the greatest needs and in addition need for cash assistance is highlighted.
The financial requirements to implement the HRP is expected to be 570 MUSD. This is slightly more than in 2018, as specific challenges and related costs of protracted displacement and scaling up programming for preparedness activities is foreseen.

The 2018 HRP is very well funded, 97%. The same level of funding is essential for 2019 as the HRP target only 26% of people in need, with assumption is that the Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government uphold their humanitarian obligations and, supported by national organizations and religious endowments, and provide the bulk of humanitarian assistance to Iraqis in need.

2. IN COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

2.1 National and local capacities and constraints

Government
The ultimate responsibility of responding to the crisis in the country lies with the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government. The Governments have shown both willingness and ability to respond to displacement by setting up IDP camps, provision of food rations and cash assistance. However, despite this, the extent of humanitarian needs as well as the budgetary and political crises in Iraq severely challenged the response capacity. The humanitarian crisis also coincided with persistently low oil prices, whereby the state lost much of its revenues and in addition the military expenses to fight Daesh limited the capacities of the authorities to respond to the humanitarian displacement crisis. Sustainable, long-term stability that could bring the ethnic and religious groups together is a necessary condition to overcome the crisis and find solutions to some of Iraq’s persistent problems.

The global INFORM index place Iraq as number eleven out of 191 countries with a score of 6.8 indicating a very high risk for humanitarian crises that overwhelm national response capacity.

Civil society
National NGOs have played an important role in reaching people in need in areas where access was more restrained for international organisations during the armed conflict. There is a growing consciousness on the need for a more localized humanitarian response as the emergency turns more into a phase of stabilization and recovery.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) is operating with a nationwide network of branch offices with both staff and volunteers. The IRCS is supported by International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent (IFRC) and collaborate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Already in 2003 The NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI) was founded as a member-led organisation with the mission to coordinate principled, collective NGO action in order to foster development, address humanitarian needs, and promote respect for rights in Iraq. Originally membership was limited to international NGOs, but in in 2005, in an effort to empower Iraq's civil society, NCCI opened up membership to national NGOs, thereby enhancing their links with the international aid community. NCCI now has 169 NGO members.

Community and household level
The resilience and coping capacities of IDPs and host communities are increasingly exhausted after years of massive displacement. Many IDPs suffering secondary displacement have depleted their savings, sold off their assets and taken on debts. The increasing vulnerability enhance risks of negative coping mechanisms such as early and forced marriage for girls and child labour. Resources in host communities dwindle and, in some locations, brings tensions between host communities and displaced families.

2.2 International operational capacities and constraints

Leadership and coordination:
The magnitude and complexity of the crisis and the number of humanitarian actors involved in the response has placed huge demands on good leadership and strong coordination to ensure an effective response. Between 2014 and 2017 the massive humanitarian needs triggered a scaled-up of the response to Level 3. All clusters are still active with focal points from the UN and civil society in leading roles. The Humanitarian Country Team, HCT, has a strong leadership in OCHA and the Humanitarian Coordinator, and member organizations participate in HCT-meetings at highest level. As
explained above, Iraqi authorities and international development and stabilization actors have initiated recovery and resilience programs expected to influence the humanitarian situation positively. The Iraq Humanitarian Fund, IHF, is one of the largest globally and is an important tool for locally led response. As Sida has no staff posted in Iraq, the possibilities for participation in the Advisory Board to the IHF and other coordination mechanisms are very limited.

There are also a large number of organizations operating outside the cluster system. Major efforts to coordinate with these groups to ensure greater impact and coherence are being made under the leadership of the Iraqi and Kurdish authorities for crisis coordination and civil defence.

In parallel, UNHCR coordinates the Syrian refugee response in Iraq as part of the regional L3 Syrian crisis including the neighbouring countries.

### 2.3 International and regional assistance

At this moment, the top humanitarian donors to Iraq include, according to OCHA: the United States, Germany, the European Commission, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada followed by Sweden ranking eight. Among donors from the region are Qatar and Kuwait. As mentioned, there is in also assistance provided by NGOs, private donors and religious organisations that is not registered as part of the HRP. OCHA report 224 MUSD outside the HRP in 2018. Several humanitarian donors, including Sweden, also provide substantial funding to stabilization and recovery in Iraq e.g. through UNDP’s Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS).

The latest OCHAs mapping of Who does What, Where (3W) from December 31, 2017 lists a total of 179 humanitarian partners responding to the Iraq crisis and 158 partners reporting on HRP projects apart from the private actors and religious organisations performing charity. The NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI) report more than 170 NGOs involved in emergency relief and/or development.

During the peak of the humanitarian crisis all Sida’s partners showed capacity to efficiently respond in a coordinated way and absorb additional funds to scale up programmes or implement rapid response projects. The challenge for partners is now rather to plan for a strategic down-scaling and hand over to national central and local actors and development actors while keeping preparedness in case of a deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

Over 269,000 Iraqi refugees are registered with UNHCR in neighbouring countries, and around 250 000 Syrian refugees have sought protection in Iraq, the majority are women and children living out of camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The needs of the Syrian refugees in Iraq are addressed in the Syria 3RP.

### 2.4 Access situation

Even though humanitarian access is no longer hindered by direct warfare and airstrikes security challenges related to mines, UXO and booby traps in buildings and installations and permanent risk of terror attacks continue to constrain access particularly in conflict affected urban areas. The mitigation of security risk generates high costs. Tensions continue between Baghdad and Erbil over disputed territory and Kurdish independence, and this is having a negative impact on humanitarian access. Humanitarian actors still need to negotiate with Iraqi and Kurdish police and military as well as other armed actors controlling checkpoints and access. ACAPS classify Iraq as accessible with moderate access constraints.

The 3W-maps give information on “operational presence” at governorate level. There is a strong number of partners present in Ninewa and Anbar. However, these are the geographically largest governorates and presence in Eastern Anbar does not imply access to the populations in need in areas more difficult to reach in Western Anbar - 400 km across the desert.

As to the possibilities of people in need to access humanitarian aid, partners providing psychosocial support to survivors of GBV stress the need to assure these services are easily accessible for women and girls, and yet provided with discretion to avoid risk for stigmatization.
3. SIDA’S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

3.1 The role of Sida

Earlier assistance and results
Sida’s initial allocation for humanitarian support to Iraq 2018 was 119 MSEK focusing on i) protection and advocacy to promote of respect of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and international protections standards as well as legal assistance and support to survivors of physical and sexual violence; ii) assistance to IDPs in and out of camps and host communities, particularly shelter, NFI and cash assistance and iii) support to vulnerable people returning to or remaining in hard-hit areas through restoration of basic services and livelihoods and cash assistance.

By the end of November, the disbursed amount had reached 145,7 MSEK. During the year additional support was granted to ICRC and Islamic Relief to scale up the response. In general projects and programmes were implemented according to plans. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) was granted support for the establishment of a Humanitarian Hub outside Mosul, however this was never carried out as the situation quickly changed and the need for the hub did not persist.

3.2 Response Priorities 2019

Humanitarian Focus
Sida’s humanitarian assistance will focus geographically mainly on Ninewa and Anbar as areas with most extensive and severe humanitarian needs.

In the current phase of post conflict various partners emphasis infrastructure recovery, mainly WASH, and livelihoods and include cash for work in the design of WASH projects. Integration of protection and thorough analysis of vulnerabilities and gender dynamics should be will more emphasized in the post-conflict scenario.

Field follow-up
As far as possible projects and programs will be followed up through field visits with partners to Ninewa and Anbar. Erbil and Baghdad will serve as bases for follow-up visits and partners willingness and level of security arrangements will determine possibility of visiting project sites.

Thematically follow-up in 2019 will focus on;
- Integration of protection and gender in WASH and livelihoods projects.
- Protection and assistance to people in protracted displacement, IDPs out of camps and vulnerable returnees.
- IHF support to local actors and risks related to weak institutional capacities and corruption risks.
- How partners work to strengthen resilience and local capacities and to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus.

3.3 Partners

OCHA is key in the coordination and information management regarding the large-scale and complex humanitarian response in Iraq and continued support is proposed to ensure effectiveness.

Iraq Humanitarian Fund, IHF is a country based pooled fund that enables Sida to reach humanitarian actors not receiving direct support from Sida and IHF is an important tool for support to national NGOs that often have broad and deep outreach and contribute to a localized response.

ICRC is proposed to receive the largest contribution from Sida in 2019 as the organisation is highly important for protection and to promote compliance with IHL and urging relevant authorities to investigate alleged IHL violations. ICRC in Iraq has an important role in monitoring of treatment and living conditions of detainees, work to ascertain the fate of missing persons, including handover of human remains, and family-link services to families separated by conflict. Main priorities in 2019 include to reinforce the multidisciplinary response to civilians’ protection concerns; undertake longer-term projects to strengthen the resilience of conflict-affected people, while scaling down its emergency
activities. Structural and emergency support for health facilities to handle influxes of wounded people will be maintained.

UNHCR is gradually shifting its focus from emergency response to longer-term planning for displaced Iraqis, actively seeking ways to support them through national systems whether they are returning home or remaining in camps and host communities. Cash assistance is a crucial part of programs while vulnerable families transit out of dependence on humanitarian assistance and secure access to national welfare systems. UNHCR also work with government authorities to take a progressive approach to find real and meaningful solutions to displacement and to ensure Syrian refugees achieve self-sufficiency and access their legal, social and economic rights.

UNICEF has a multi-sector approach with emphasis on Child protection, Education and WASH. UNICEF will also provide cash assistance to 15,000 children from the most vulnerable households benefiting from child-focused direct cash support.

Six concept notes from seven strategic NGO-partners from civil society have been submitted for annual support in 2019 and five are proposed to be approved:

Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC, is the largest International NGO in Iraq with around 500 national and 60 expat staff. From 2017 Sida provides programme-based support to NRC for multi-sector assistance to IDP, returnees, refugees and host communities in both camp and non-camp settings. Sectors covered include shelter with rehabilitation of war damaged houses, NFI, WASH e.g. rehabilitation of infrastructure in schools and emergency WASH in camps, ICLA (Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance) Education in Emergency, Livelihoods and Food Security including Cash for Work, Asset Replacement and Business Grants. NRC is gradually shifting focus from short-term assistance to return and recovery programming.

Islamic Relief has been working in Iraq since 1997 and has almost exclusively national staff. The project presented to Sida for 2019 addresses HNO identified most essential needs focusing on WASH and livelihoods in Ninewa. Islamic Relief Iraq will provide WASH and livelihood assistance to 4 000 households (24 000 persons) in three districts - Mosul, Talafar and Hatra - in the Ninewa Governorate, in which more than 2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. 600 men and women will be provided with income generating opportunities within the agriculture, livestock and small business sectors. Through a Cash for Work-component, 800 persons will also be provided with a temporary income by working with removal of debris and cleaning of public spaces. IR Iraq will rehabilitate non-functioning water sources to improve access to water for a total 15 700 persons. Distribution of hygiene kits and information will improve health and sanitation among 2 200 men, women and children in need.

Save the Children It is proposed that Sida supports SCS’s response in 2019, targeting approximately 3520 children and 1680 adults living in the same three neighborhoods of Mosul city as in the current project supported by Sida. The overall objectives of the project are to strengthen the resilience and wellbeing of boys and girls in Iraq affected by violence in conflict and to ensure that formal and informal child protection systems protect them from abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect. Activities include psychosocial support, case management services, and support to Child Protection Committees.

Swedish Red Cross, SRK, has for several years been involved in a partnership with the Iraqi Red Crescent for the organisational development of the national movement. Since 2015 the Swedish Red Cross has also supported the Iraqi Red Crescent's capacity to implement humanitarian WASH-projects. The proposal for 2019 builds on this and propose 12-15 interventions in Ninewa and central-south Iraq that combine quality short-term interventions and the induction of durable WASH-solutions.

Church of Sweden has proposed a WASH-project to be implemented by Norwegian Church Aid in nine villages and towns in Telkaif District in Ninewa. The project will rehabilitate and improve permanent water distribution systems. Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water and hygiene promotion will prevent spread of waterborne diseases. At risk groups like returnees will be especially targeted. The area is chosen as it is already experiencing tension over water resources exacerbating the precarious cohabitation of multi-ethnic and multi-religious groups already undermined by Daesh recent brutal occupation.
### SIDA’s HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida support</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work</th>
<th>Proposed amount SEK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>Non-earmarked Multi-sector; Protection, Assistance, Prevention, Health, Water and Habitat</td>
<td>20 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Non-earmarked Multi-sector; Shelter, CCCM, NFI, Protection, Multi-purpose cash</td>
<td>12 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Non-earmarked Multi-sector; Child Protection, Education, Health, WASH</td>
<td>11 400 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA - Iraq Humanitarian Fund</td>
<td>Iraq Humanitarian Fund. Multi-sector including cash transfers</td>
<td>14 000 000</td>
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<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRC, Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>Non-earmarked support to Country Programme: Multi-sector; IDPs, returnees and host communities; Shelter/NFI, WASH, ICLA, Education, Food security/Livelihoods</td>
<td>13 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islamic Relief</td>
<td>Livelihoods, WASH including Cash for Work in Mosul, Ninewa.</td>
<td>9 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swedish Red Cross</td>
<td>WASH, Strengthening of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society</td>
<td>7 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>Child Protection, psychosocial support, case management, community-based risk reduction in Mosul, Ninewa</td>
<td>6 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden --&gt; Norwegian Church Aid</td>
<td>WASH – water supply networks in Telkaif, Ninewa</td>
<td>4 600 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total: 100 000 000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.4 Strategic funding in protracted crises

**Oxfam** continue the previously agreed organizational development of selected local NGOs, for them to become more sustainable, access funds on their own, and ultimately, for the humanitarian response in Iraq to be more locally led. Oxfam will also continue to provide small short-term grants to the local NGOs for organizational development and/or response capacity, as well as seed money for piloting new initiatives and tools.

### SIDA’S MULTIYEAR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO (CRISIS)

(Insert total sum allocated to country. If another sum is proposed, please indicate that sum with a second/separate table)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida support</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work</th>
<th>Category: a) Protracted crisis b) Exit/phase-out</th>
<th>Proposed amount 2019</th>
<th>Proposed amount 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam</td>
<td>Building local humanitarian leadership (Agreed in 2018)</td>
<td>A – Protracted crisis</td>
<td>4 000 000</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5 **Synergies with long-term development assistance**

In July 2017, the Swedish government decided to resume development cooperation with Iraq and set a new strategy for 2017-2021 comprising one billion SEK for activities implemented by Sida. The new strategy states that Sweden’s development cooperation with Iraq is motivated by the fact that the country is in conflict. A Sida task force, with active participation from the humanitarian unit, conducted joint analysis and planning for the new strategy. Among the objectives to be attained are; *Improved resilience in particularly vulnerable areas, focusing on better, gender-equal and equitable access to basic social services* and *Enhanced capacity to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence*. These objectives are closely linked to the goals of the humanitarian assistance to Iraq.

The Swedish strategy is now under implementation and several contributions that will complement and build on the humanitarian assistance have been agreed or are under preparation. Support to UNDP’s Fund for Stabilization, mine clearance through UNMAS, GBV prevention and response through IRC and support to UNFPA for provision of emergency reproductive health services and support to survivors of gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence are examples of such contributions. ICRC and the Swedish Red Cross have also expressed interest in exploring possibilities for Sida-support that complement and build on the humanitarian assistance aiming to enhance peoples’ and communities’ recovery and resilience and support durable solutions.

The UN has initiated a Recovery and Resilience Programme (RRP) to support the Iraqi Government with necessaries beyond rehabilitation of infrastructure such as Disaster Risk Reduction, attention to sexual violence survivors, transitional justice, reconciliation and de-radicalisation but also including governance, decentralisation, returns, economic diversification and anti-corruption. Finally, the World Bank is initiating support to reform the social protection system and promote economic recovery.