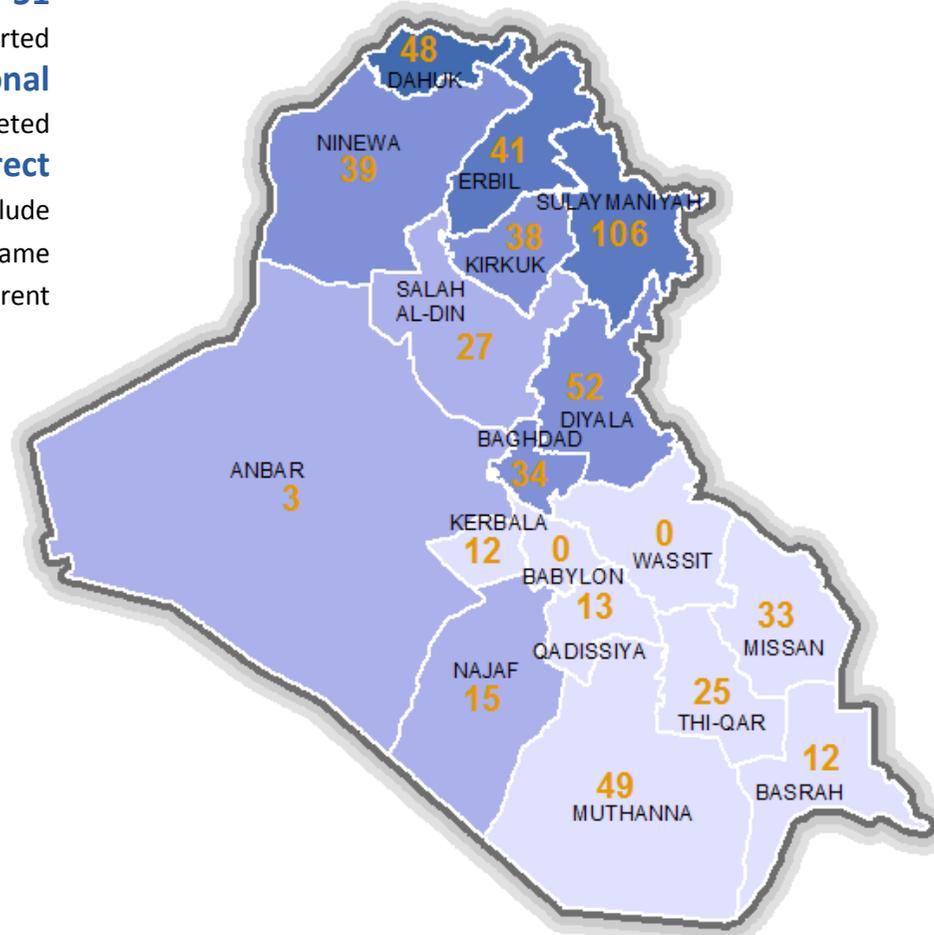


NCCI/SNAP Funding Tracking Analysis - IDP response June to September 2014

7 October 2014

11 organisations provided information on **70 projects** between June and September 2014, amounting to **USD 51 million**. The participating agencies reported on funding from **23 institutional donors**. All together, the projects targeted around **1.7 million direct beneficiaries**, though this will include significant double counting, as the same beneficiaries may receive aid from different organizations, related to different needs.

Funding coverage per governorate



Legend: Total funding reported (USD)

- 0.0 - 800,000
- 800,001 - 1,500,000
- 1,500,001 - 6,000,000
- 6,000,001 - 12,000,000
- 12,000,001 - 25,000,000

(\$) Funding per IDP (USD)

Absolute funding levels are highest in Dahuk, which has been most heavily affected by the latest waves of IDPs. At USD 23 million, it has received more than twice as much as the next highest recipient governorate, (Sulaymaniyah, USD 10 million) and more than three times as much as the third (Erbil, USD 7 million).

When comparing the total amount of funding per governorate to the total number of IDPs identified, **available funding per IDP is much higher in Sulaymaniyah** than other governorates, at USD 106 per IDP—more than twice as much as any other governorate. **Anbar has lowest amount of funding per IDP, at USD 3**, despite being one of the most affected governorates.

The low coverage in Anbar is in large part due to access constraints, but is also likely because Anbar is currently a protracted crisis. The latest waves of IDPs have arrived primarily in the northern region, so the funding requests are following that trend. In either case, the research suggests a serious gap in coverage of Anbar.

Sources:
NCCI members (Funding data),
HNO 25 September 2014 (IDP data)

Basic facts and figures

Over 60% of total funding tracked is provided by five donors. The top donor is UNHCR, providing USD 7.8 million (15% of total tracked funding), followed by UNICEF (USD 6.5 million, 12.5%), OFDA (12%), DFID (11%) and ECHO (9%). Five UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and UNDP) provided 34% of the funding, USD18 million.

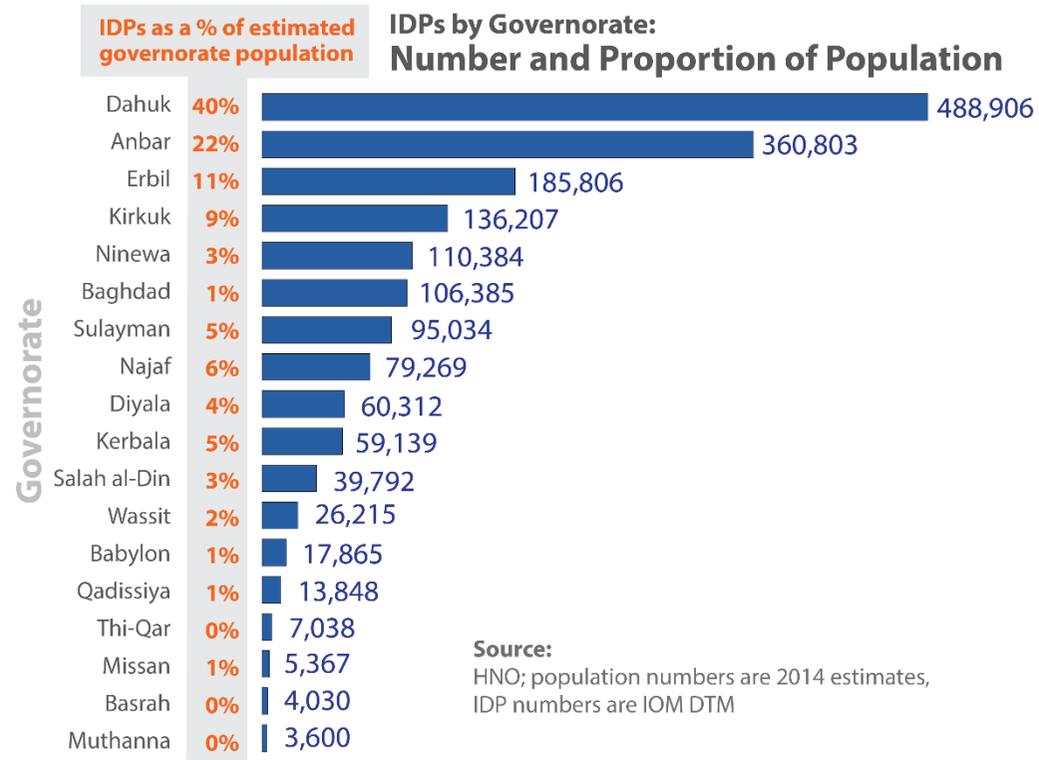
Eight organisations differentiated between the amount of funding requested and amount received. For these 45 projects, the amount of funding requested differed from the amount received by an average of USD 100,000 (from USD 785,723 requested to USD 688,000 received). This appears in line with expected norms.

On average, the funding allocated under the 70 projects comes to USD 180 per beneficiary, with five projects amounting to over USD 300 per beneficiary. The median, or mid-range cost per beneficiary was USD 55. On average, a project is planned to last for five months (164 days).

Geographic coverage

Absolute funding levels were highest in Dahuk (USD 23 million), followed by Sulaymaniyah (USD 10 million) and Erbil (USD 7.6 million). Ninewa, Diyala, Kirkuk and Baghdad all received between USD 1.5 million and USD 6 million. In Ninewa, it is likely that a large part of this funding is channelled to a small accessible area in the northern part of the governorate, leaving large gaps in the remaining areas. Diyala and Kirkuk, which also contain both accessible and inaccessible areas, likely have similar problems, though to a lesser degree.

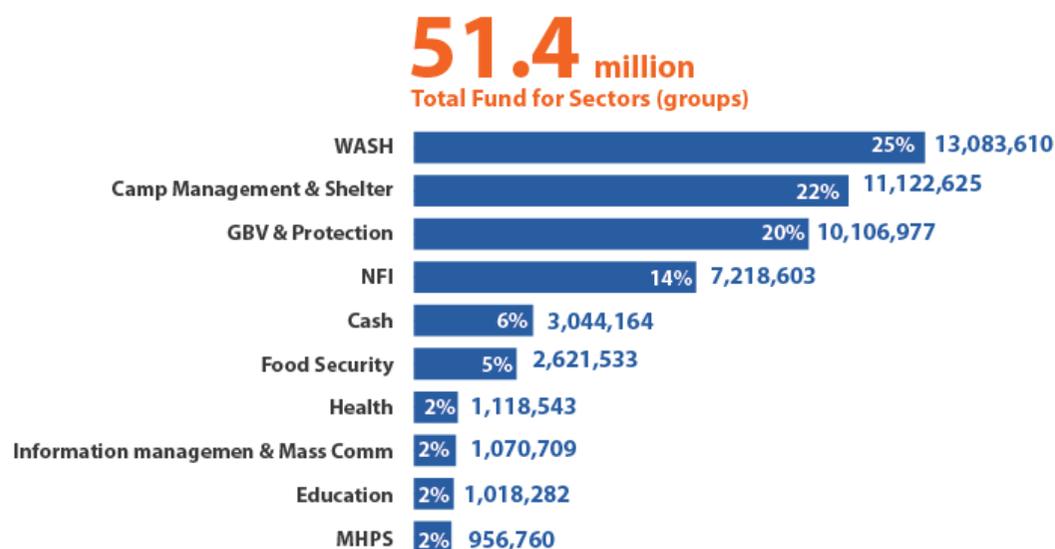
Funding per IDP is much higher in Sulaymaniyah than other governorates, at USD 106 per IDP. Next, Diyala and Dahuk received between USD 48-52 per IDP. (Muthanna also appears to have received funding in this range, however this is likely inflated, due to the very small IDP population, and the fact that all funding reported in that area is shared with other governorates, and it is not clear how much Muthanna actually receives—see limitations). In Erbil, Ninewa, Kirkuk and Baghdad, funding levels are USD 34-41 per IDP.



The ratio of IDPs to the pre-crisis population of an area can provide a useful estimate of the severity of the crisis. While this type of analysis is highly limited at the governorate level, it can still suggest which governorates contain the most affected areas. It would be reasonable to expect the highest proportion of funding to go to the areas with the greatest IDP concentrations: Dahuk, Anbar, and Erbil. However this is not entirely the case, with Anbar governorate receiving comparatively low levels of funding.

Sectoral coverage

Overall, most funding tracked was dedicated to WASH programming (25% of total funding) followed by camp management and shelter (22%). However, sectoral coverage is not evenly spread across the country. No education, health or protection-related projects were reported from Anbar, which hosts an estimated 361,000 IDPs and a large proportion of the overall vulnerable population. Shelter and WASH have the widest geographical coverage, with projects reported in all but four governorates. Education is one of the least represented, with projects implemented in five governorates. While cash and food security projects may contain a livelihoods component, no livelihood specific projects have been reported.



Research background and limitations

Mid-September 2014, NCCI and SNAP requested NCCI members to provide aggregated data on the level of funding received by institutional donors between June and September 2014. The objective of this exercise was to map the coverage per sector and geographic area, in order to provide an initial picture of gaps in the funding currently available.

Eleven NGOS responded to this request. While this report aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current funding situation, there are several limitations to its use:

- The data does not include the value of contributions received in-kind, which could represent a significant amount of additional funding.
- The data covers only 11 NGOs from among NCCI's international members, who voluntarily responded to a survey. In comparison, the latest OCHA [3W](#) outlines 92 partners in Iraq.
- The Financial Tracking Service currently lists over USD470 million in pledges, contributions and commitments for 2014 (not including a one-time USD 500 million pledge from Saudi Arabia); in late August that number was roughly USD170 million. With USD300 million in funding only made available after August, it is like that research on a longer timeline (instead of the current June-September timespan) would produce more representative results of the response to the crisis.
- The data provided was not consistent for mapping on a district, subdistrict or location level and is therefore aggregated on a governorate level. Lack of district coverage particularly impacts Ninewa governorate, where some districts claimed by KR-I are under control of Peshmerga and accessible, while others remain under the control of armed groups; similar problems, to a lesser extent, exist in Diyala and Kirkuk.
- Where funding under a single project was earmarked for multiple governorates and sectors, the distribution of that funding was assumed, for mapping purposes, to be equal across the governorates and/or sectors. This may not be the case, and may for instance over-represent the level of funding received by governorates with smaller IDP caseloads.

Possible next steps

If this type of analysis is deemed useful by NCCI members, the project can be updated regularly or on an ad-hoc basis, and extended to capture:

- Funding flows on a district level
- Funding received by other actors, including UN organisations
- The value of commodities received