

Dahuk Shelter & NFI Cluster Coordination Meeting

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. REACH Presentation on MCNA 4 & 5
3. GRC video on Domiz
4. Previous meeting action points
5. Mosul response camp populations
6. Winterisation
7. Rehabilitation
8. Arab returns in Zummar and Rabea
9. Summary of outstanding needs
10. Key updates by partners
11. Updates from national level
12. AOB KRI

Tuesday, 10th Oct 2017

Overview of Presentation

- 1. OBJECTIVES & OVERVIEW**
- 2. PROCESS OVERVIEW**
- 3. METHODOLOGY**
- 4. PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION**
 - PARTNER COLLABORATION**
- 5. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**
- 6. NEXT STEPS**

Introduction: Objectives

Assessment objectives:

- Comprehensive analysis of multi-cluster needs within and across all conflict-affected population groups in Iraq, specifically:
 - *IDPs in camps*
 - *IDPs out of camps*
 - *Returnees*
 - *Non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas**
 - *Vulnerable host communities*
- Inform the 2018 HNO and HRP for Iraq
- Comparison of needs across administrative levels (e.g. district and governorate) as well as between population groups

*To be referred to as **non-displaced** for the remainder of this presentation

Introduction: Process

Alignment with HNO and HRP processes

- Cluster-driven indicator review
- Population of interest aligned with OCHA humanitarian profile
- Assessment cycle aligned with HNO timeline
- Bilateral cluster consultations, presentations, and ad hoc data requests to inform PiN and needs severity analysis

Today's presentation

- Aim is to build on the sector-specific findings presented last month with inter-sectoral analysis and cross-sectoral thematic areas:
 - i) Movement intentions
 - ii) Protection
 - iii) Access to assistance and
 - iv) Priority needs

Methodology

- **Primary data (collected in August 2017):**
 - Household level data collection in directly accessible (household survey) – **host** and **returnee** populations.
 - Community level data collection in areas with restricted access (KI interview) – **returnee** and **non-displaced**.
- Total number of surveys: 13,266 household level survey and 220 Key Informant (KI) interviews were conducted nationwide.

Table 1: Population group overview

	Secondary Data (May 2017)			MCNA V Data Collection (August 2017)		
POPULATION GROUP	1. IDP families in camps	2. IDP families outside camps	2.a IDP families in informal sites	3. Host community families	4. Returnee families	5. Non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas
Data set	REACH Camp profile VIII	REACH MCNA IV	REACH Informal Site Assessment / RASP	REACH: MCNA V Primary data collection	REACH: MCNA V Primary data collection	PARTNERS: MCNA V Primary data collection
Data representative at	Camp/District level	District level (of accessible districts)	Site level	National level (High IDP density locations)	District level	District level
	Direct / Indirect	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct & Indirect	Indirect

Limitations

Household findings:

- Consists of both **indicative** and **statistically representative** findings.
- **Indicative:** Sub-set findings with a low sample cannot represent the population accurately.
- **Statistically representative:** Findings represent the population group accurately.

Host community findings:

- Sampling conducted at national level only (governorate and district level disaggregation not possible).

Community level findings: (returnee and non-displaced)

Findings are indicative (not statistically representative of the population).

Partner Collaboration

Data collection conducted by:

- Canadian Aid Organization for International Society Rehab (CAOFISR)
- Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid
- Representative of Ninewa Voluntary for IDP (RNVDO)
- World Food Programme (WFP) – Iraq
- REACH

Secondary data review by:

- ACAPS (forthcoming)



Mercy Hands
For Humanitarian Aid

Preliminary findings: Community level coverage

What areas are covered by the community level assessments?

- Districts where direct household data collection could not be conducted, KI interviews were conducted by REACH and partners (partner collaboration).

Table 3: Newly accessible & conflict areas (x 6 districts districts)

Governorate	District
Anbar	Haditha
Kirkuk	Hawiga
Ninewa	Baaj, Mosul and Telafar
Salah –al’Din	Shirqat

Table 4: Returnees (hard to reach) (x 17 districts)

Governorate	District
Anbar	Fallujah, Haditha and Heet
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib
Kirkuk	Kirkuk
Ninewa	Hamdaniya, Mosul, Sinjar, Telafar and Tilkaif
Salah-al’Din	Baiji, Balad, Daur, Samarra, Shirqat, Tikrit and Tooz

Key findings:
Shelter & NFI

Settlement type (*Direct Access / Household level*)

- **Residential housing was the most frequently reported settlement type in which households reside across all applicable population groups.**
 - 95% of host community households reported residing in residential housing, followed by 72% of returnee households, and 69% of out of camp IDP households.
- Collective center is the second most frequently reported settlement type, with returnees reporting highest occupancy (28%), followed by out-of-camp IDPs (20%) and 5% for host community.
- 11% of out of camp IDPs are reportedly living in informal sites.

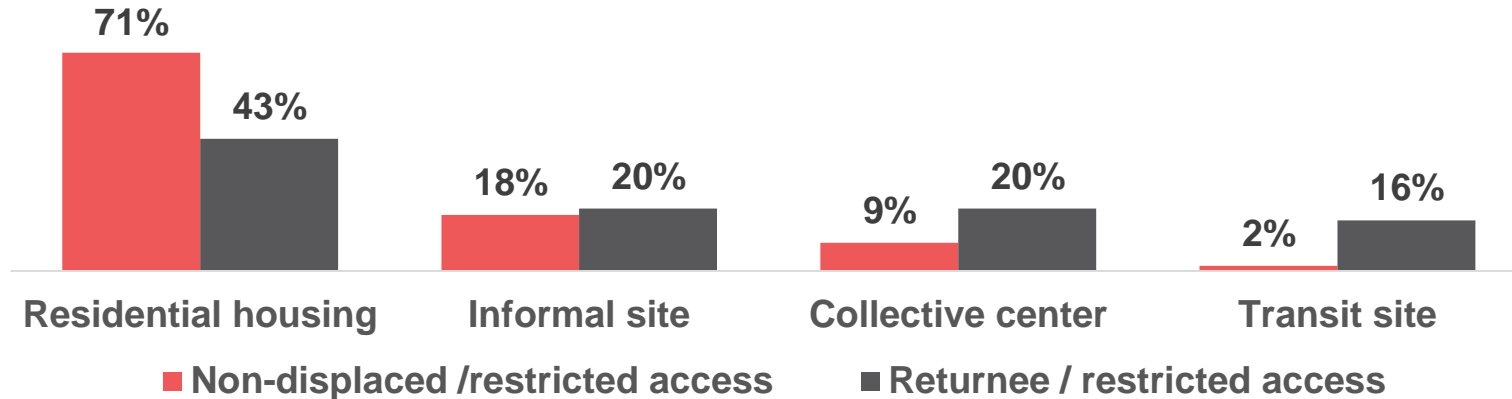
Table 5: Settlement type, by population group

Population group	Collective centre	Informal site	Residential housing	Transit site
Host community / direct access	5%	0%	95%	0%
IDPs (out of camp) / direct access	20%	11%	69%	0%
Returnee / direct access	28%	0%	72%	0%

Settlement type (*Restricted Access / Community level*)

- **At the community level, residential housing is the most frequently reported settlement type.** However there is significant difference where non-displaced reported residential housing more frequently (71%) than the returnee population (43%).
- Findings for informal site were similar between returnee and non-displaced (20% and 18% respectively), but the proportion of returnees residing in **collective centres** was reported higher by returnees (20%) in contrast to **transit site** (17%).

Figure 1: Settlement type by population group



Shelter type (*Direct Access / Household level*)

- **Across population groups house (residential housing) was the most frequently reported shelter type.** Returnee and host community population groups reported this at 97% and 99% respectively.
- IDPs out of camps reported low occupancy in the house category (73%), but occupied other shelter types such as religious building (10%), apartment (7%), and unfinished building (6%).
- Across the applicable population groups, 19% of IDPs out of camps reside in **critical shelters*** (19%) in contrast to 1% of returnee and 0% for host community.

Table 6: Shelter type by population group

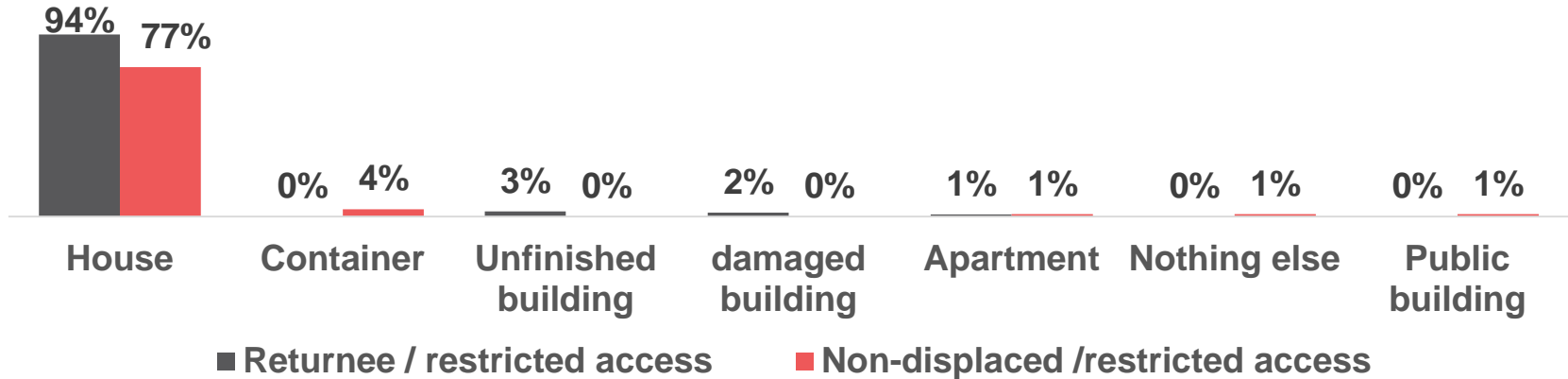
	House	Religious building	Apartment	Unfinished building	Abandoned building	Container	Damaged building	Public building	School	Tent	Other
Host community / direct access	97%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
IDPs (out of camp) / direct access	73%	10%	7%	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Returnee / direct access	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*critical shelter is defined as **public spaces such as religious centres and schools as well as unfinished and/or abandoned buildings.**

Shelter type (*Restricted Access / Community level*)

- The vast majority of returnee KIs reported residing in houses (94%), in contrast to non-displaced KIs who reported this at 77%.
- Returnees reported higher for residing in **critical shelters** (5%) when compared to non-displaced communities (1%).

Figure 2: : Shelter type by population group



Settlement type (*Dahuk & Ninewa governorates*)

- IDPs out of camps living in Dohuk were twice more frequently living in unfinished buildings (13%) compared to the national average (6%)
- At governorate level, IDPs out of camps reported comparatively higher for apartments as a shelter type (19%) in comparison with the national average (7%)
- IDPs out of camps in Ninewa slightly more often reported living in abandoned buildings (4%) and damaged buildings (3%) compared to the national average (1% for each)

Table 7 : Shelter type by population groups in Dohuk and Ninewa governorates

	IDPs out of camps									Host community		
	Abandoned building	Apartment	Container	Damaged building	House	Public building	Open air	Tent	Unfinished building	Apartment	House	
Dahuk	3%	19%	1%	1%	58%	0%	0%	5%	13%	Dahuk	8%	92%
Ninewa	4%	3%	1%	3%	82%	1%	1%	1%	6%	Ninewa	0%	100%
National IDPs out of camps	1%	7%	1%	1%	73%	1%	0%	1%	6%	National HC	3%	97%

Type of shelter occupancy (*Direct Access / Household level*)

- **Returnee households most frequently reported owning their property (88%), followed by host community households (75%).**
- Less than 10% of returnees are **renting** compared with 21% for host community and 72% for IDPs out of camps.
- IDPs out of camps were not residing in shelters belonging to them and were either **renting (72%) or squatting (26%)**.

Table 8: Type of shelter occupancy by population group

	Hosted	Own	Renting	Squatted	Other
Host community / direct access	0%	75%	21%	3%	1%
IDPs (out of camps) / direct access	1%	1%	72%	26%	0%
Returnee / direct access	1%	88%	9%	2%	0%

Type of shelter occupancy Dohuk/Ninewa (*Direct Access / HH*)

- IDPs living out of camps in Ninewa more frequently reported to be squatting their accommodation in comparison with national level averages (43% compared to 26%).
- In Dohuk, host community households were more often reporting to be renting (13%) in comparison with households living in Ninewa (0%), however both remain under the national average

Table 9: Type of shelter occupancy by population group, Dohuk and Ninewa governorates

	IDPs out of camps				Host community			
	Rented	Squatted	Hosted	Owned	Own purchased	Rented	Squatted	Other
Dahuk	65%	33%	1%	2%	82%	13%	2%	3%
Ninewa	55%	43%	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
National	72%	26%	1%	1%	74%	21%	3%	1%

Priority needs (*Direct Access / Household level*)

- Households were asked to prioritise 3 needs from a list of options. Food was the highest reported need for IDPs in camps (71%), IDPs out of camps (62%) and returnees (60%). Host community households reported medical care as the top priority need (55%).
- IDPs out of camps reported shelter needs at a higher proportion (23%) when compared to other population groups. Population group reporting the lowest proportion of shelter support is returnee (5%).

Table 10: Reported priority needs by population group (3 options)

	Document ation	Education	Employment	Food	Medical care	Psychosocia l support	Shelter support	Water	Registration	Sanitation	Vocational training
Host community	0%	9%	41%	50%	55%	21%	6%	17%	2%	8%	10%
IDPs (in camps)	3%	10%	54%	71%	24%	3%	14%	7%	2%	4%	1%
IDPs (out of camps)	1%	20%	48%	62%	37%	6%	23%	8%	3%	5%	3%
Returnee	1%	21%	34%	60%	56%	15%	5%	25%	9%	5%	4%

Rented accommodation (*Direct Access / Household level*)*

- For those households reporting being behind on rent (7% for returnees and 4% for host community), host communities reported higher in the one month category (**67%**) compared to returnee (**17%**). **50%** of returnees reported being behind with rent for 2 months.
- Both population groups have the same proportion of HHs who are behind rent for over 3 months.
- **22%** of returnees had contracts for less than 3 months compared to **2%** for host community.
- **63%** of the host community population reported having rental contracts that were more than 6 months compared to returnees, who reported this at **52%**.

Table 11 : Number of months in arrears by population group

Host community / direct access	1 month	67%
	2 months	0%
	3 to 8 months	33%
Returnee / direct access	1 month	17%
	2 months	50%
	3 to 8 months	33%

Table 12: Length of rental agreement by population group

Host community / direct access	3 months	2%
	4-6 months	10%
	Over 6 months	63%
Returnee / direct access	Contract no length	25%
	3 months	22%
	4-6 months	7%
	Over 6 months	52%
	Contract no length	19%

*New sub-set indicator introduced during MCNA V (does not include IDPs out of camps)

Shelter assistance received (*Direct Access / Household level*)

- Across population groups between **80-97% of households** reported not receiving any form of shelter assistance in the six months preceding data collection. Results indicate that 20% of IDPs out of camps and 14% of returnees had received shelter assistance.
- Most frequently reported assistance included rental support by IDPs out of camps and tarpaulin by returnees (both 9%).

Table 13: Breakdown of population groups reporting shelter assistance received

	Rental support	Tent	Tarpaulin	Sun shading net	Timber	Door	Window	Electric connection	Wash	Nothing	Other
Host community /direct access	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	0%
IDPs (out of camps) / direct access	9%	1%	7%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	80%	1%
Returnee /direct access	0%	2%	9%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	86%	1%

Shelter assistance received Dahuk/Ninewa (*Direct Access*)

- A majority of IDPs out of camps reported not having received any shelter assistance in the three months prior to the assessment (87% Dahuk and 79% Ninewa).

Table 14: Breakdown of households reporting shelter assistance received, for IDPs out of camps Dahuk and Ninewa governorate

	IDPs out of camps				
	Nothing	Rental support	Tarpaulin	Sun shading net	Timber
Dahuk	87%	5%	4%	0%	3%
Ninewa	79%	12%	10%	1%	2%

Shelter assistance received (*Restricted Access / Community*)

- Across both population groups, 71% of communities reported not receiving any type of shelter assistance in the six months preceding data collection.
- Compared to non-displaced population, returnees reported receiving low-cost shelter assistance such as electrical connection (5%), doors (4%) and windows (1%) whereas non-displaced reported 0% across these categories.

Table 15: Shelter assistance received, by population group

	Nothing	Tent	Nothing else reported	Door	Electric connection	Tarpaulin	Timber	Rental support	Sun shading net	Other	Window
Returnees	70%	7%	7%	4%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-displaced	71%	15%	10%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Shelter issues (*Direct Access / Household level*)

- **Broken windows, leaking roof and damp were the most reported shelter issues across population groups.** Returnees reported highest for these issues: broken windows (70%), leaking roof (70%) and damp (63%).
- IDPs out of camps reported a wider range of issues in comparison to host communities (12 out of the 13 categories compared with 6 out of 13 categories for host community). **This indicates that IDPs out of camps are living in more vulnerable shelters** when compared to the other population groups; overcrowding (31%), lack of heating (26%) and without electrical connection (20%).

Table 16 Reported shelter issues by population group

	Host community / direct access	IDPs (out of camps) / direct access	Returnee/ direct access
Broken windows	40%	37%	70%
Leaking roof	50%	48%	70%
Damp	20%	53%	63%
Lack of heating	0%	26%	0%
Unhygienic	0%	14%	0%
Lack of lighting	0%	6%	0%
Lack of privacy	20%	28%	18%
Not secure	0%	9%	13%
No electrical connection	0%	20%	3%
Vectors	30%	37%	18%
Cracked	10%	0%	20%
Too small	0%	31%	5%
Other	0%	2%	3%

Priority needs as reported at community level

- **Communities were asked to prioritise 3 needs from a list of options.**
 - For returnees, employment was the highest reported need (68%) followed by medical care (66%) and food (61%).
 - For non-displaced, food was the highest reported need (60%), followed by medical care (54%) and employment (52%).
- Similar to household level, at the community level **shelter support** was not prioritized as highly as the other basic needs.

Table 17 Reported priority needs by population group (3 options)

	Documentat ion	Education	Employment	Food	Medical care	Psychosoci al support	Shelter support	Water	Registration	Sanitation	Vocational training
Returnee / direct access	2%	40%	68%	61%	66%	10%	2%	27%	4%	1%	2%
Non- displaced / direct access	13%	18%	52%	60%	54%	5%	4%	35%	8%	5%	0%

MCNA V: Next Steps

1. Feedback on preliminary findings

- To feed into Joint Assessment Workshop (**20 September 2017**) including areas of interest and level of detail.
- Informing of Humanitarian Needs Overview (People in Need figures).
- Access to final, cleaned dataset.









2. Finalisation and sign off

- Finalisation of report and other outputs (cluster-level hand outs and maps) (October 2017)
- Presentation of lessons learned (ICCG meeting) (TBC).







GRC experiences in Domiz

Update on Previous Action Points

Actions

- REACH to present MCNA 4 and 5 next meeting 
- SNFI Cluster to present gaps and needs in Zummar and Rabia area. 
- SNFI Cluster to follow up with rehab partners in Bashiga. 
- BRHA to provide initial ideas on what to do with used tents in warehouses. 
- BRHA to contact partners in regards to BRIMS and its use during winter. 
- Climatisation guidelines to be updated by partners 
- SNFI Cluster to share TWIG minimum standards and guidelines documents once signed by the SAG. 
- Laurence to share the Rapid Needs Assessment Training invitation which will be held by REACH 

Actions

- Actors to share planned assessments with SNFI Cluster in advance of conduction to avoid overlap. 
- NRC to conclude their thinking about assessments and share it with SNFI Cluster. 
- Medair to share Sinjar assessment report with the SNFI Cluster. 
- ACF to share assessment reports for the 4 locations with SNFI Cluster 
- Medair to share the assessment reports with the Cluster 
- BRHA to discuss as required with the SNFI cluster why tents are the preferred method in Sinjar. 

Mosul Response Camp Populations

5th Oct

Emergency Camps/Sites	Lead Agency	Occupied	Plots Available	Additional Planned
Hamam al-Aliel 1	MoMD	3,864	136	-
Hamam al-Aliel 2	UNHCR	4,369	303	-
Hasansham U3	UNHCR	1,593	297	-
Khazer M1	MoMD	5,001	1,829	-
Hasansham M2	MoMD	5,188	432	-
Chamakor	UNHCR	1,158	825	-
Hasansham U2	UNHCR	1,059	456	-
Qayyarah Jad'ah 1-6	MoMD	14,486	844	1,000
Qayyarah Airstrip	IOM/DRC	9,837	163	-
As Salamyiah 1-2	ACTED/UNHCR	6,544	FULL	5,306
Salamyiah Nimrud	N.Gov	1,657	1,918	-
Nargizlia 1	MoMD	569	836	981"
Nargizlia 2	MoMD	138	2,346	1,616*

The camps are emptying with 3,489 more plots available

10th Sept

Camps/Sites	Lead Agency	Occupied	Plots Available	Additional Planned
el 1	MoMD	3,985	15	-
el 2	UNHCR	4,155	517	-
	IOM	7,179	321	-
	UNHCR	1,888	2	-
	MOMD	6,225	605	-
	MOMD	5,515	105	-
	UNHCR	1,483	500	-
	UNHCR	1439	76	-
h 1-6	MOMD	15,213	2	1,000
Qayyarah Airstrip	IOM	9944	56	-
As Salamyiah 1-3	ACTED/UNHCR	6,503	41	7,748
Salamyiah Nimrud	N.Gov	1,780	1,795	-
Nargizlia 1	MOMD	1,015	480	981"
Nargizlia 2	MOMD	571	1,893	1,616*



Winterisation

Planning structure

- Developed at Camp and Governorate level with detail at district level.
- PiN
 - Camps – have received winter NFI & have not
 - OoC – newly displaced, vulnerable, critical shelter, under prioritized etc & not in this group
- Forecast camp population movements in all camps
- Camps – SNFI needs of existing population + new arrivals – projects = gap
- OoC – MCNA 4+5 data – projects = gap
- 4W
- District and assessment data

Winterisation

Projects

- ACTED - flexible
- IRC/GRC – MPCA around Dahuk
- PWJ – kerosene around Dahuk and Bashiqa towns
- Medair – in kind Sinjar
- UNHCR – predominately camps, various modalities
- ICRC

Any other organization with projects?

Winterisation

Camp gaps

- Sheikhan – all tents and bases need to be replaced but also WASH facilities. Solution agreed with BRHA and UNHCR to try to move IDPs to other camps.
- AFAD camps – still following up with Turkish Consulate, secondary options to

Out of camps emergency shelter for winter

- UNHCR through Qandil, or other partners who can support with distribution costs, is looking at the provision of emergency shelter support for houses which are unable to access rehabilitation before winter.
- We have some information on the rehab database but where do partners think they should look?
 - Critical shelter
 - Returns in damaged buildings
 - Etc

What else do partners need for winterisation?

Rehabilitation

Changes since the last meeting

- The following partners have funded projects:
 - UNHabitat
 - ACTED
 - NRC
 - CRS
 - UNDP FFIS
 - UNDP ICRRP
 - Samaritan's Purse
 - Zaka Khan Foundation
 - Arch Diocese of Erbil
 - Knights of Columbus

With operations being undertaken in:

- Bashiqah
- Qaraqosh
- Bartella
- Telescof
- Baqofah
- Karmles
- Khorsebad
- Omar Qapchi

Bashiqah - 50 destroyed, 218 burnt, 302 damaged = 570 need with 339 allocated and 200 potential extra

Bartella – 1,600 - 1,813 damaged with 1,204 allocated and 200 potential extra

Qaraqosh – 4,000++ houses damaged and 64 allocated and 200 potential extra

- UNHab – Bashiqah (100 + 100 LC), Telescof (100), Batnaya (100), Bartella (100)
- UNDP – Bartella (570)
- NRC – Bashiqah surrounding villages TBC (225)
- CRS – Bashiqah and surrounding villages, Bartella and Qaraqosh (200+)



Arab Returns

Response to date

- Thanks to NRC, DRC, ACTED, & UNHCR/Qandil
- Currently well under control but still seeking partners to support as returns progress

We basically at the end of our ability to respond to SNFI activities.

Village	GPS	Current/ Pre #HH	Need or next steps	Partner	Response
Qahera	36.90048 42.20054	10/100	NFI SOK/ESK (village total - 40 destroyed, 13 partial, 8 rehab)	NRC/Qandil UNHCR/Qandil	BNFI 23+1 – 24/08/17 ESK 24 – 21/09/17
Saudia	36.86945 42.22698	179/300	NFI SOK/ESK (village total - 10 destroyed, 5 partial, 150 rehab)	NRC/Qandil UNHCR/Qandil	BNFI 141+24 - 24/08/17 ESK 160 - 21/09/17
Kharab Tibin	36.747216 42.469764	26/220	NFI SOK/ESK (village total - 3 destroyed and 200 rehab)	NRC ACTED	BNFI 23 - 24/08/17 SOK 22 – 20/09/17 BESK 4 - 20/09/17
Ain Zala	36.71707 42.55725	54/120	NFI SOK/ESK (village total - 2 destroyed, 2 partial, 50 rehab)	NRC UNHCR/Qandil	BNFI 8 - 24/08/17 ESK 8 - 21/09/17
Khirbet Al-A'ashiq	36.75488 42.45644	284/???	NFI SOK/ESK	NRC ACTED/PiN	BNFI 218 - 24/08/17 SOK 159 – 20/09/17 BESK 132 - 20/09/17
Esfiya (Sufiya)	N 36°51'48" E 42°17'19"	50/200	NFI ESK/SOK	UNHCR DRC	BNFI – date TBC ESK – date TBC
Barzan	N 36°46'18.25" E 42°32'46.05"	0/300	No returns, staying in Shahir	N/a	N/a
Shahir	Next to Barzan	68 HH	NFI ESK/SOK	UNHCR DRC	ESK – date TBC
Ain Mana	N 36°35'33.03" E 42°42'16.72"	3/150	NFI ESK/SOK	UNHCR DRC	BNFI – date TBC ESK – date TBC
Asqof	36.388328 43.450457	57/???	Small shelter need – assessment required	NRC	BNFI 48 - 24/08/17
Rekabah	36.568052 43.234751	22/60	NFI ESK/SOK	UNHCR DRC	ESK – date TBC
Sheiki Himsi	36.79238 42.57682	32/???	NFI ESK/SOK	ACTED ACTED	MNFI 36 - 21/09/17 SOK 21 – 21/09/17



Newly Retaken Areas & Out of Camp Response in Pesh Areas

Recently conducted assessments

- A few organisations are looking at Sinjar
 - Marem from ICRC, DORCAS and Mission East
- Other assessments:
 - PWJ – TBC
 - NRC – Sinjar & other locations?
- Are organisations planning other assessments?

Key Updates by Partners

General notifications:

- Programmatic updates all are required to be informed of?
- Change in staffing?
- Change in area of operation?

Projects:

- Have you signed new funding recently?
- Is a closing project creating a gap?

Security and access:

- Problems inside Pesh lines?

Updates from national cluster and any other business in KRI?

What multi lateral issues have we not covered?

- Updates from the national level
 - No updates
- RNA training
 - Was it useful?
 - Are there partners who also want to be trained?
- Next meeting minutes
 - Has any organization not done it?
 - Start the rotation again?
- AOB

Thanks for attending!

1. Cluster Team Structure



Laurent de Valensart - UNHCR
National Cluster Coordinator
+964 (0) 771 994 5694
coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Andrea Quaden - NRC
National Co-Coordinator
+964 (0) 7517 407 635
coord2.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Michel Tia - IOM
National IOM
+964 (0) 750 021 1720
im2.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Laurence West - UNHCR
Sub National Coordinator – KRI
+ 964 771 911 0574
coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Abdoulaye Dieye - NORCAP
Assistant National IMO
+964 (0) 771 488 2672
im2.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Tonja Klansek - ACTED
Roving Coordinator - Mosul
+964 (0) 773 725 80 92
coordroving.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Vacant
Cluster Associate
+964 (0) 7
.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Cornelius Weira - IOM
Sub National Coordinator - Centre and South
+964 (0) 751 234 2548
coord4.iraq@sheltercluster.org