

National Shelter & NFI Cluster Coordination and Mosul

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. IHPF Updates
3. Presentation from Mine Action Sub Cluster
4. RNA Updates
5. Mosul Coordination
6. Call Centre
7. IM Updates
8. AOB

Wednesday, 26th April 2017



1. Cluster Team Structure



Richard Evans - UNHCR

National Cluster Coordinator

+964 (0) 771 994 5694

coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Michel Tia - IOM

Information Management Officer - National

+964 (0) 750 021 1720

im2.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Cornelius Weira - IOM

Sub National Co-Chair - Centre and South

Mobile +964 (0) 751 234 2548

coord4.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Ali Rasul – UNHCR

Senior Cluster Associate

+964 (0) 750 445 4684

snrnatassot.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Michael Gloeckle - NRC

National Co-Chair - Technical Coordinator

+964 (0) 750 878 7793

coord2.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Shada Qahoush- Catholic Relief Services

Ninewa & Mosul Focal Point

+964 (0) 751 755 8451

coordroving.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Abdoulaye Dieye -NORCAP

Assistant National IM

im2.iraq@sheltercluster.org

Laurence West - UNHCR

Sub National Coordinator – KRI

Mobile + 964 771 911 0574

coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org

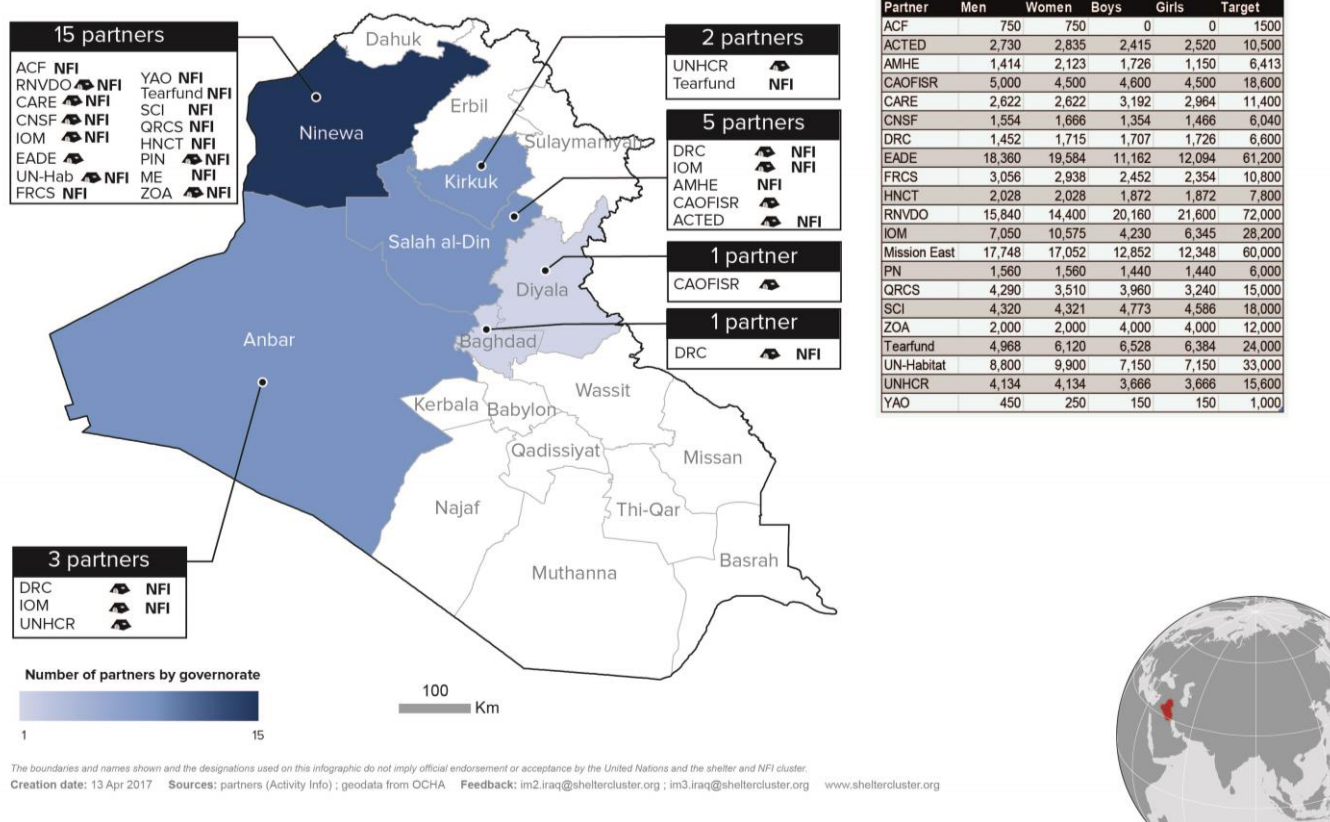


2. IHPF Updates

- All Clusters met and agreed on envelopes – 5 million for Shelter (to be confirmed by the Advisory Board)
- SRT met last week to review the proposals and selected the proposals to put forward
- Defense has been postponed till 3rd of May
- After the defense and agreement from the HC and the Advisory Board, the Cluster will revert back to partners with the outcome and provide comments on the proposals



2. IHPF Updates – Mapping of Proposals Submitted



RURAL CLEARANCE



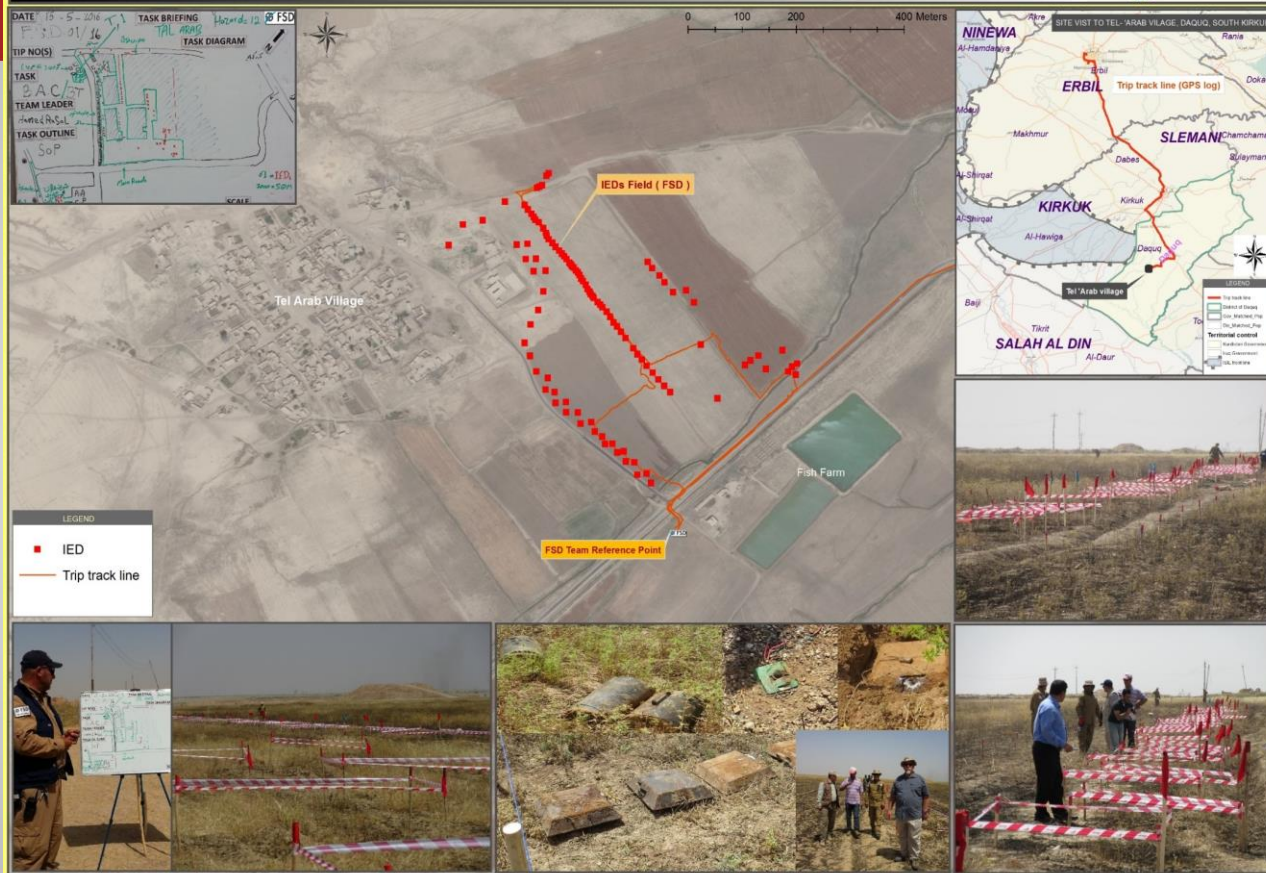


IEDs as Improvised Mines

- Laid in the style of a traditional 'mine field' and normally a very high density.
- Laid in belts.
- Block access to wheat farming land.
- Restrict freedom of movement to and from pasture land.
- Some are designed to stop civilian population movement rather than for strictly military purposes.



IEDS CLEARANCE ACTIVITY BY FSD IN TEL- 'ARAB VILLAGE, DAQUQ, SOUTH OF KIRKUK



Crop and Pasture Land in the Immediate Vicinity of Return Communities

- Tel Arab – Daquq District, Kirkuk
- Wheat field.
- FSD HA 12.
- 02 May to 18 June 2016 (6 weeks).
- 143747 square meters.
- 173 IEDs.



Urban + Rural provides the full package.....

Clearing a Returnee's home without clearance to allow access to his or her livelihood or general freedom of movement does not provide the most complete response.



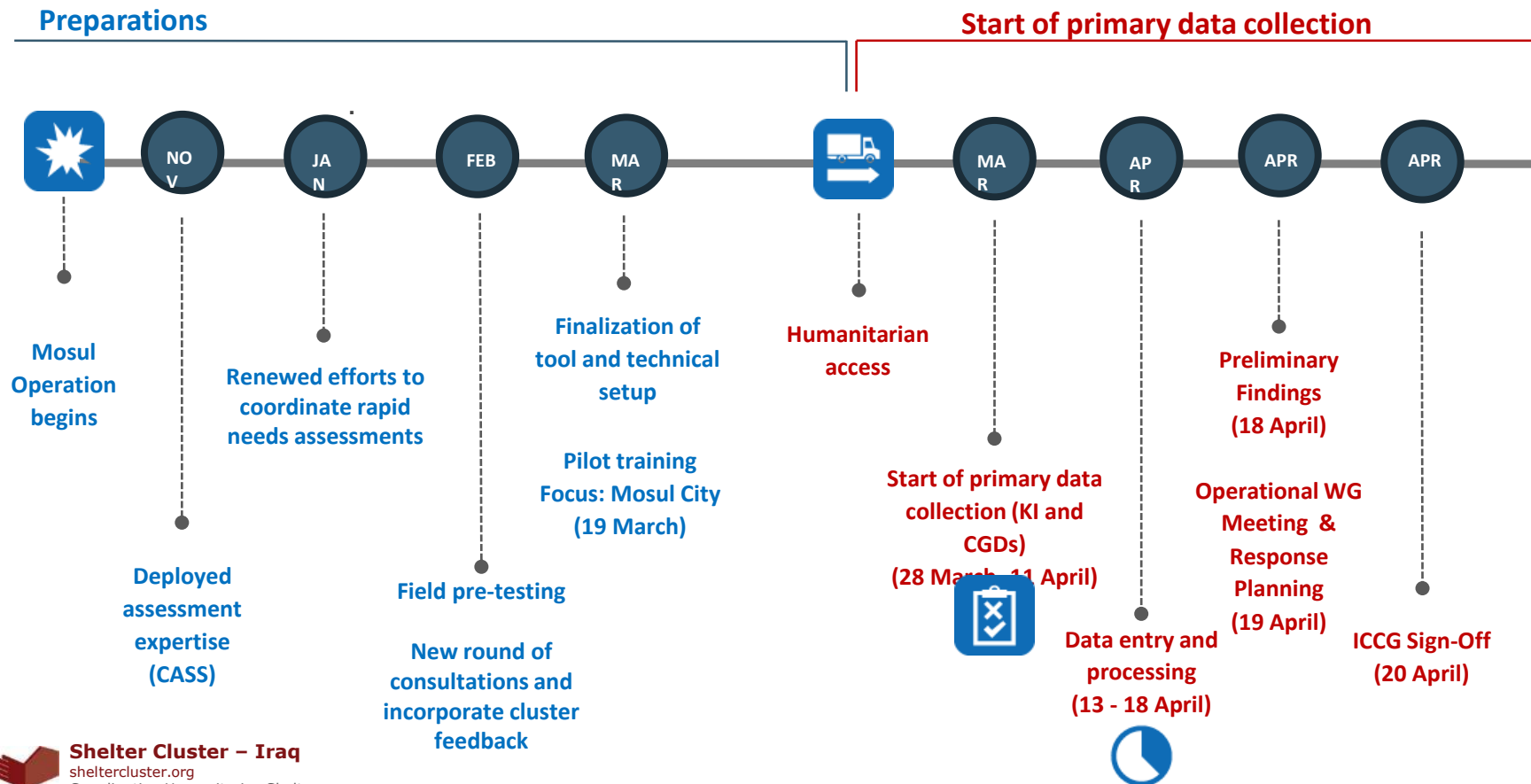
4. RNA Updates

Assessment Working Group Mosul Rapid Needs Assessment - Shelter Findings –

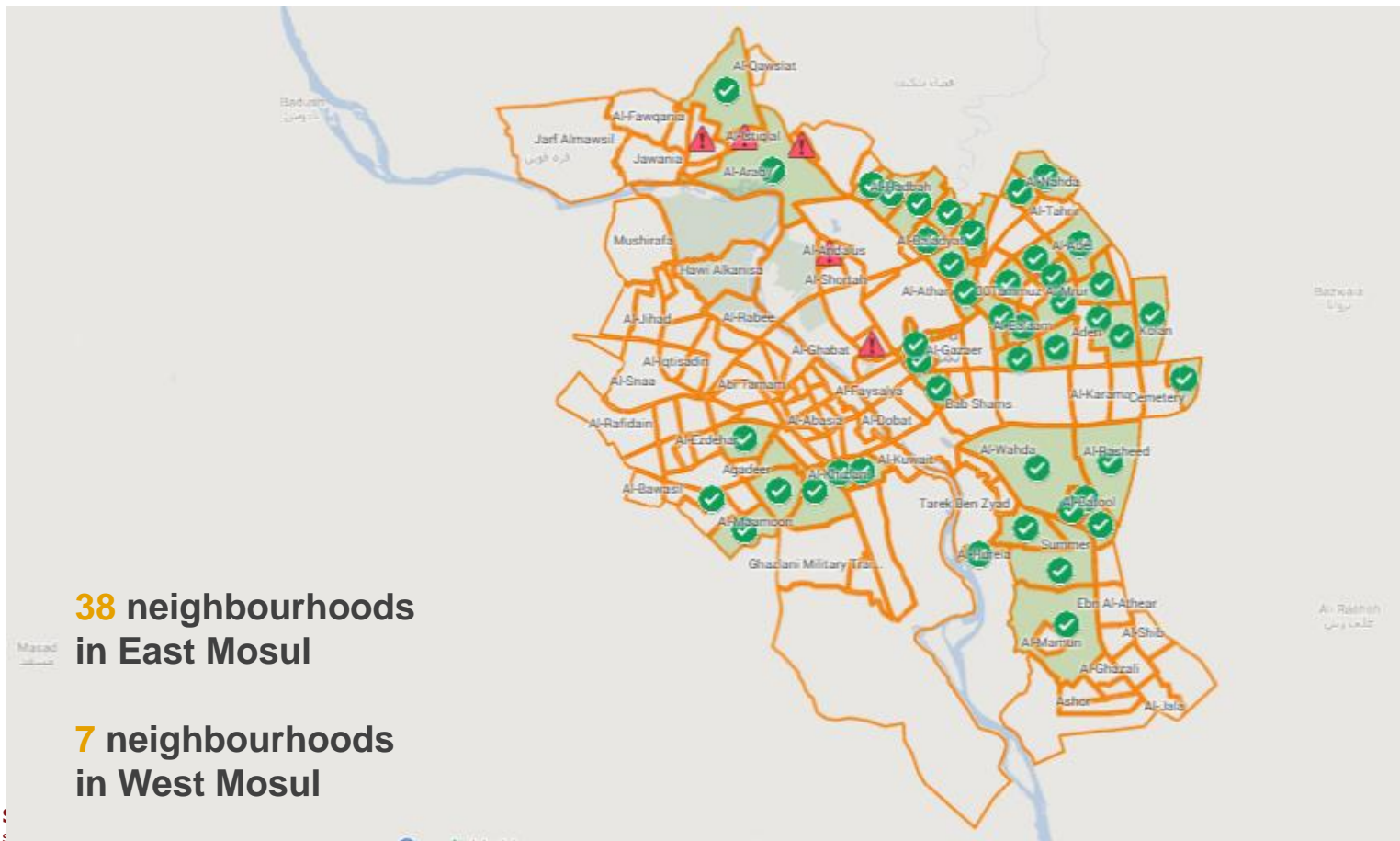
Shelter Cluster Meeting
26 April 2017



Process: Where are we?



Coverage



Methodology

- **Unit of measurement:** Communities
- **Source of info:** Interviews with KIs and CGDs.
- **Selection methods:** Location-based assessment with KIs who know the needs of the population in their sub-district (or in a sector).
- **Geographic coverage:** Accessible neighborhoods prioritized based on reports of high populations of IDPs and high population density (based on pre-crisis census data). This results in 38 neighbourhoods assessed in East Mosul and 7 in West Mosul.

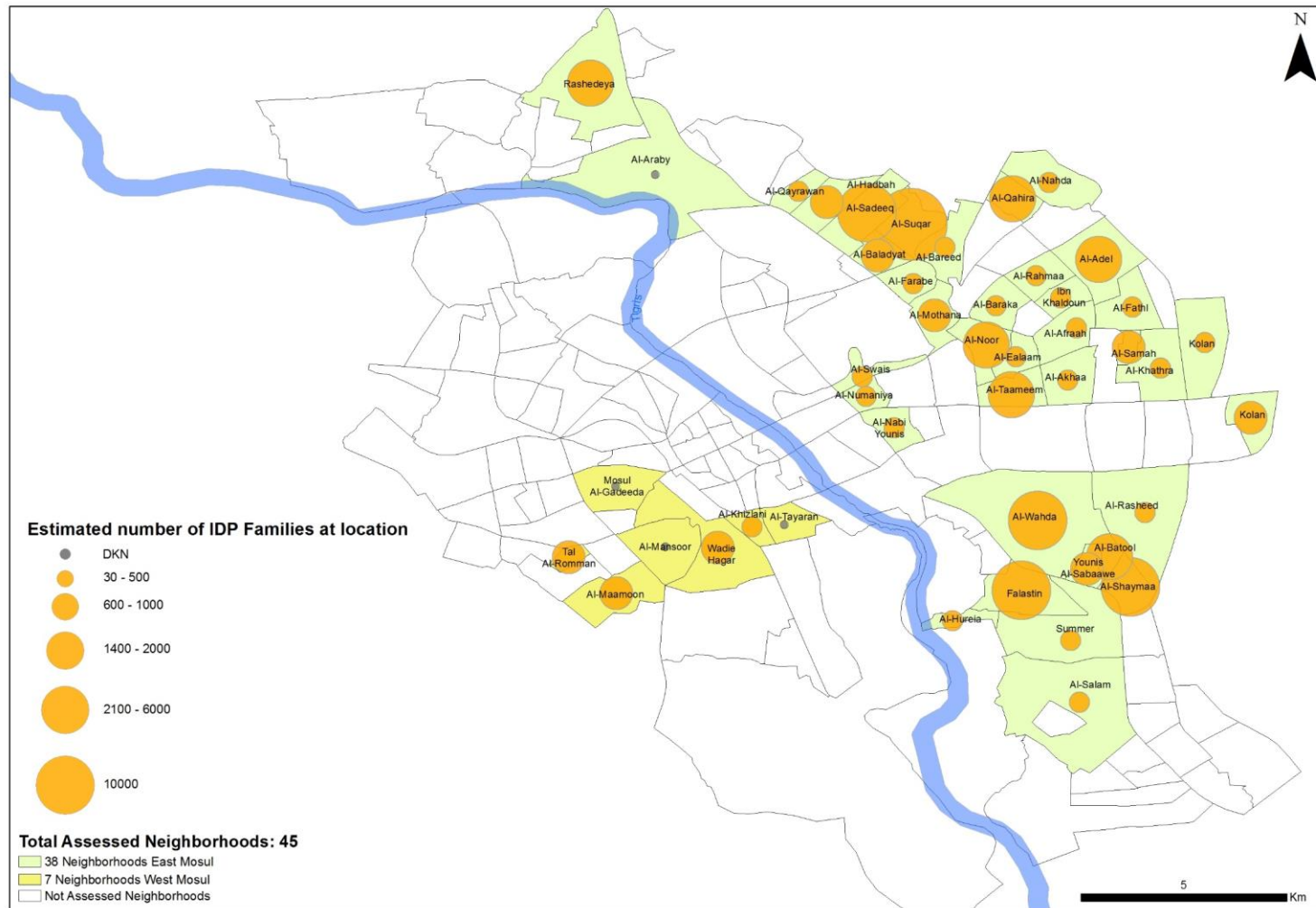


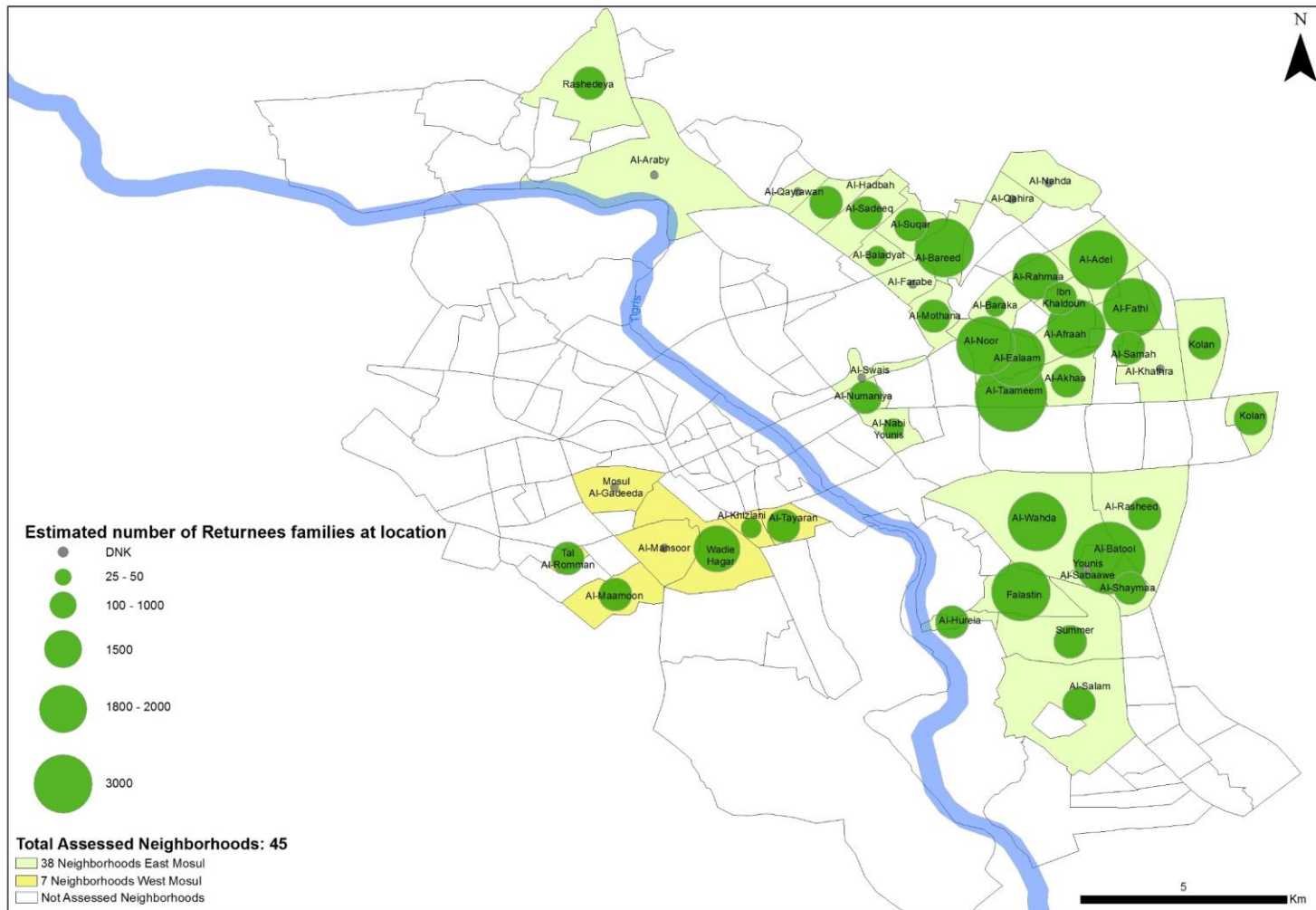
Methodology – Data Limitations

- **Not a household level survey** or infrastructure/service assessment although it aims to provide baselines to inform where immediate response, further data collection and analysis is required.
- Findings were collected at the **neighborhood level** and are indicative only as they are based on key informant interviews and **do not accurately represent the situation concerning the total population**. Further assessments are required for valid and reliable data to be used for statistical analysis.
- **Geographic coverage:** Accessible neighborhoods prioritized based on best available data at the time - reports of high populations of IDPs and high population density (based on pre-crisis census data).



Shelter Findings





Key Findings – Targeting and vulnerabilities

- **IDPs were reported to be the most vulnerable to various sector-specific challenges.**
- Host families were reported to be more vulnerable than returnees in every sector except ES/NFI.



Key findings – Push and pull factors for return

Top three main **reasons** for to returning:

- expensive cost of living in the area of displacement,
- an improved sense of security in the area of origin and
- the improved physical access to land and property in the area of origin.

The main **challenges** reportedly faced by families returning to Mosul are:

- the loss of livelihoods,
- the destruction of property and
- having no access to restitution and compensation mechanisms.



Key findings – Emergency Shelter and NFI

- KI in the majority of assessed neighbourhoods (84%) reported that **many people in the community lack basic shelter materials** (e.g. tarps, timber) or household items (e.g. blanket, mattresses).
- Of those neighbourhoods who reported a lack of shelter materials and household items, main issues reported were lack of access to household items due to limited economic resources (55% of neighbourhoods) and due to physical/logistical constraints (26%)



Key findings – Emergency Shelter and NFI

	1 st Issue	2 nd Issue	3 rd Issue
Not enough access to HH items due to economic resources	21	8	3
Not enough access to HH items due to physical constraints	10	13	6
Not enough access to HH items due to security constraints	1	0	2
Not enough HH items available	1	1	0
Not enough access to shelter materials due to economic constraints	1	10	4
Not enough access to shelter materials due to physical constraints	4	5	15
Other	0	1	0
No other issue reported	0	0	7
Not enough shelter materials available	0	0	1

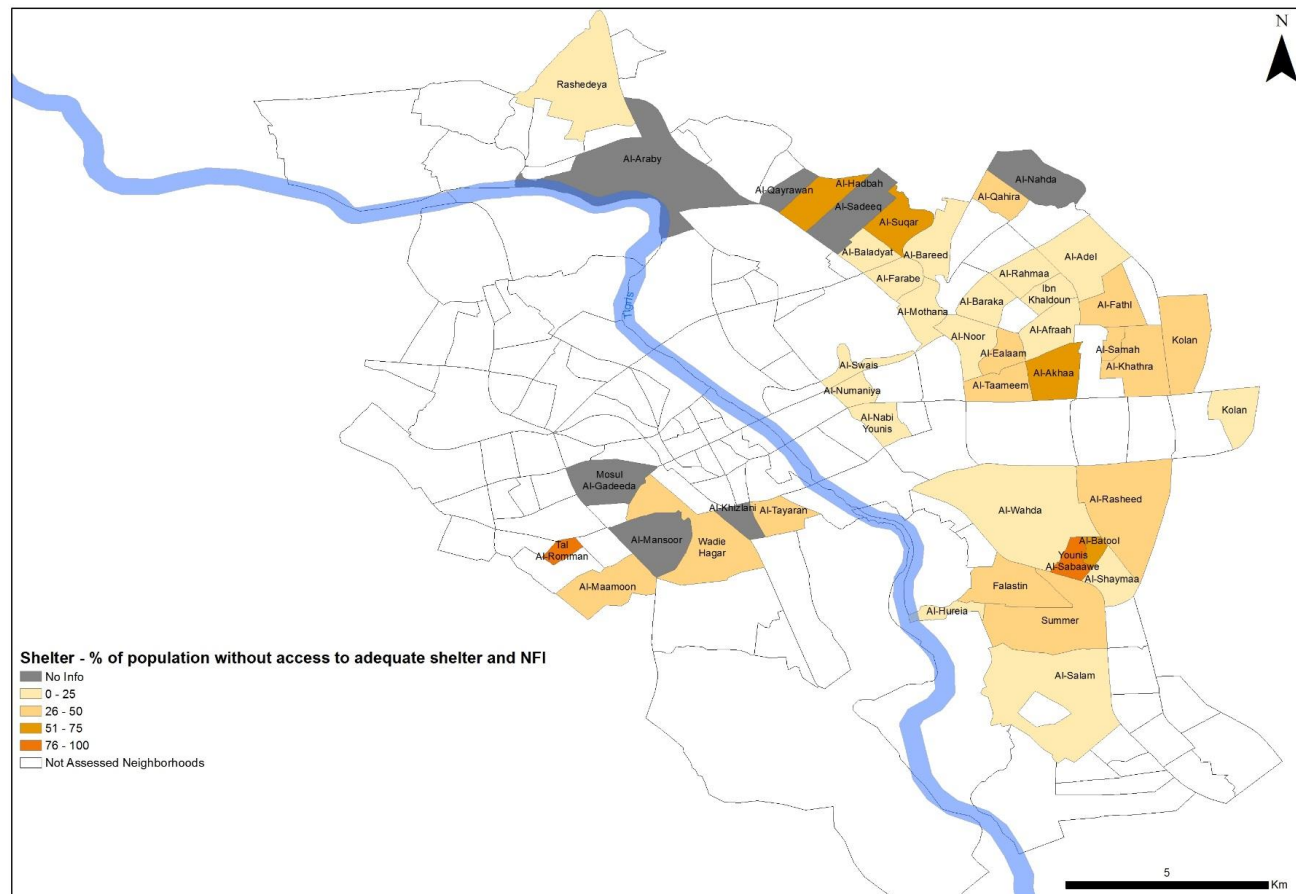


Key findings – Emergency Shelter and NFI

- KIs and CGDs in **13 out of 45 neighbourhoods** said that **between 25 and 50% of the population do not have access to weatherproof, safe and secure shelter as well as essential NFIs.**
- This is particularly **concerning for IDPs** as in 43 out of 45 of neighbourhoods assessed it was reported that IDPs are the most vulnerable to emergency shelter and non-food item (ESNFI) issues.



Key findings – Emergency Shelter and NFI



Percentage of reported population per neighbourhood without adequate access to adequate shelter and NFIs.

Key findings – Emergency Shelter and NFI

Vulnerabilities: In almost all neighbourhoods (95%) assessed, KIs noted that IDPs are the most vulnerable to inadequate shelter access, compared to returnees (selected in 61% neighbourhoods), remainees hosting (in 53% neighbourhoods) or non-hosting (42%)

Red Flag(s):

Tal Al-Romman in West Mosul and Younis Al-Sabaawe in East Mosul are areas of particular concern as in these neighbourhoods it was reported that the proportion of population lacking adequate shelter is 75-100%.



Key findings – Assistance Received

Key informants in a large majority (80%) of neighbourhoods assessed reported that they had not received any assistance in their area in the last seven days.

Of the 20 per cent of the neighbourhoods that had received assistance, the following goods were most often reported by KIs:

- Food (received in in 78% of neighbourhoods)
- Water (56%)
- **NFIs (22%)**
- Multi-sectoral emergency response packages/RRM (22%).



Key findings – Comparative Needs Overview (handout)

East Mosul Neighbourhoods	Food Security		WASH		Health and Nutrition		Education		Shelter	Livelihoods	Protection *	
	% of population without access to sufficient food in the last 7 days	Average number of meals eaten per day in location	% of population without access to sufficient and safe water for drinking	% of population with access to functional sanitation facilities	% of population with physical illness, injury or disability	% of population without access to adequate healthcare	% of children who are currently attending school	Of those not in school, average length of time they have not attended	% of population without access to adequate shelter and NFIs	% of households which have earned income in the past 30 days	% of people needing emergency assistance to move or relocate	% of population not feeling safe or protected where they live now.
Al-Akhaa	0-25	2	51-75	0-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	2 to 4 weeks	51-75	0-25	NR	NR
Al-Batool	26-50	2	51-75	26-50	0-25	51-75	51-75	DNK	51-75	0-25	NR	NR
Al-Hadbah	0-25	2	0-25	0-25	0-25	51-75	26-50	More than 2 months	51-75	0-25	26-50	
Al-Suqar	51-75	2	76-100	51-75	26-50	51-75	76-100	2 to 4 weeks	51-75	26-50	NR	NR
Younis Al-Sabaawe	26-50	3 or more	26-50	0-25	DNK	0-25	76-100	DNK	76-100	0-25	NR	NR
Tal Al-Romman	26-50	2	76-100	0-25	51-75	76-100	0-25	More than 2 months	76-100	0-25	76-100	51-75



Shelter Cluster – Iraq

sheltercluster.org

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Questions?



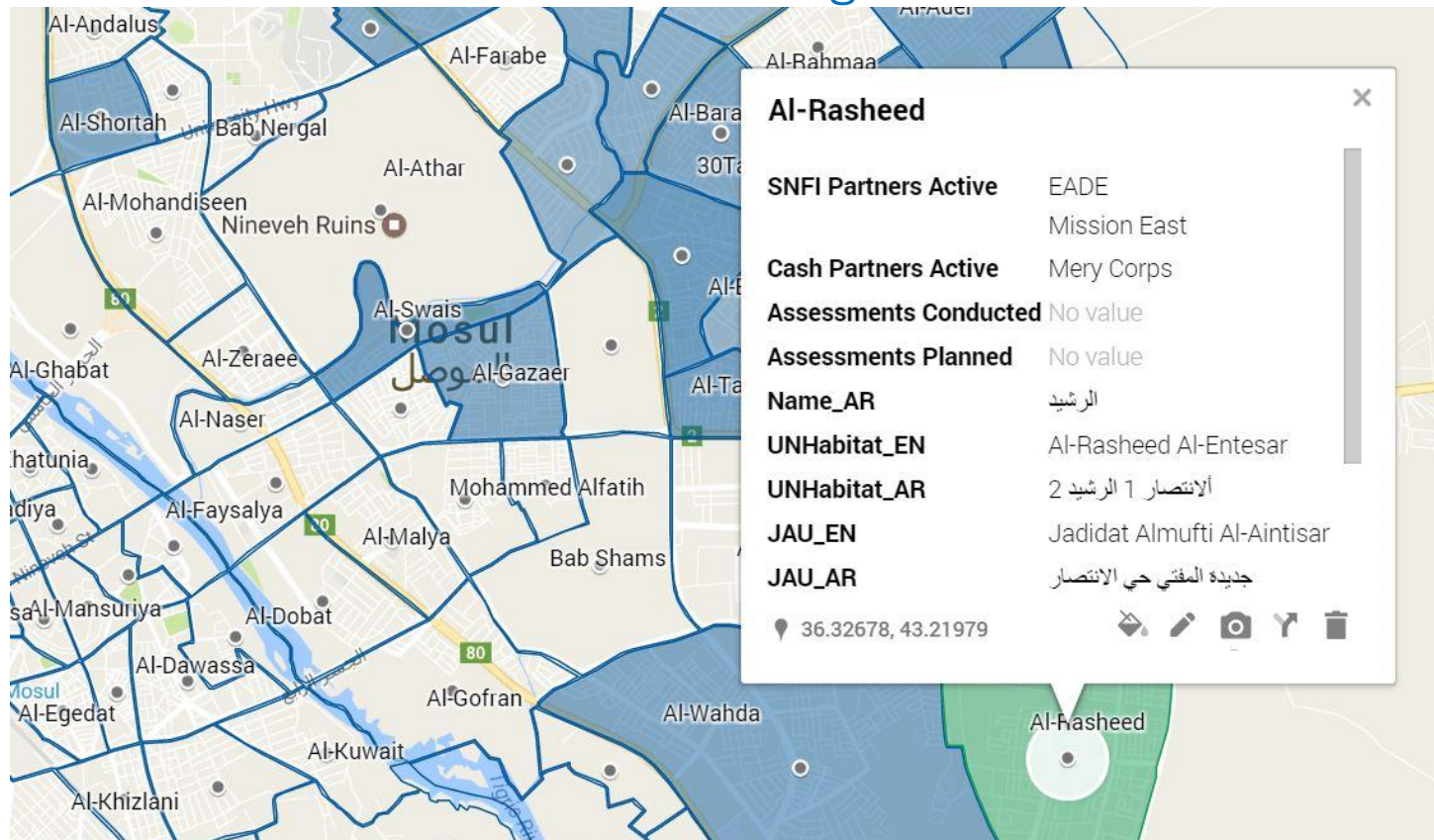
5. East Mosul Coordination Meeting

Coordination meeting covered the following:

- Mechanisms for coordination / information sharing
- Assessments
- Neighbourhood targeting
- Capacity to respond
- Security



5. East Mosul Coordination Meeting



6. Iraq IDP Information Centre (IIC) – Referral Process

- The main objective of IDP information centre in Iraq is to act as a bridge and connect humanitarian actors and displaced communities.
- IIC, currently has 14 staff able to take calls in all of the languages and dialects used in Iraq. Callers are given the option of talking to a male or female staff member. Staff have been trained in active listening techniques to ensure that the information gathered from callers is correct, and callers are given the time and space to explain their concerns. While staff are not trained counsellors, they are able to identify issues which may need further support and refer callers for further assistance.



6. Iraq IDP Information Centre (IIC) – Referral Process

- IIC visibilities are very much accessible in all camps, publications through the Media always been conducted, and random SMS messages periodically sent to IDPs; to acknowledge IIC existence and to make it easier for the Displaced communities to reach IIC easily.
- Information on humanitarian programmes is passed to callers or flagged for specific NGOs or UN agencies to respond to if the queries require further investigation. At the same time, regular reports are provided to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and clusters (i.e. Shelter Cluster) on any trends in the issues raised by callers and their feedback on aid programmes.



6. Iraq IDP Information Centre (IIC) – Referral Process

When Issues referred to SNFI Cluster from IIC,

- The SNFI Cluster, will identify the issue, and;
- Determines the adequate actions should be taken, and;
- Acts accordingly to find solutions for the issues related to SNFI cluster, and;
- Liaises directly with the related SNFI actors, to finalize the issue, and;
- Provides the needed feedback on the issue to IIC, and;
- IIC, will update the callers on the feedbacks granted from SNFI cluster.

6. Iraq IDP Information Centre (IIC) – Referral Process

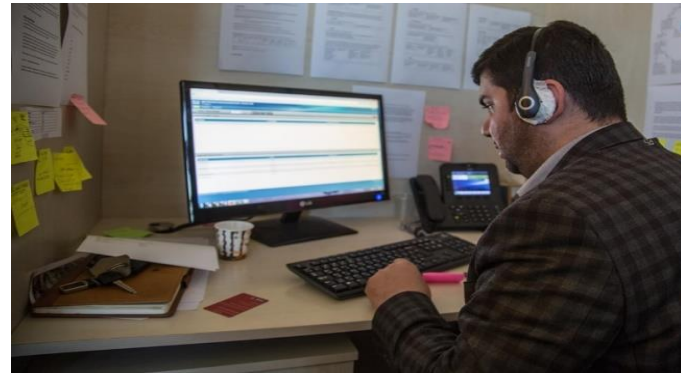
IIC, in March 2017, received 44% of their calls from Ninewa, while 18% of these calls were about SNFI issues.



6. Iraq IDP Information Centre (IIC) – Referral Process

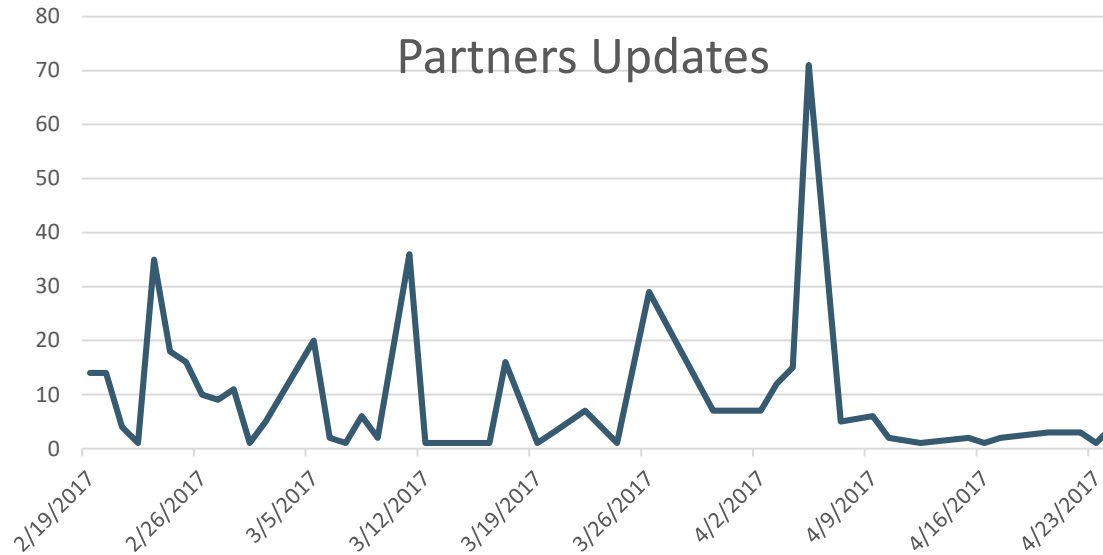
- Finally, as a confidential line that gives people living in hard-to-reach areas a voice and safe space to talk, the Iraq IIC has documented access and other critical protection issues, triggering assessment missions, interventions, and coordinated responses.

<https://youtu.be/DIMepbuTwLs>



7. IM Updates

➤ Activity Info Reporting:



- Preparedness Updates: google spreadsheets
- Infographics and mapping online: <http://arcg.is/1DWqP0>

8. AOB

- Summer
- Lis Koek – Protection Cluster
- koek@unhcr.org
- 0770 457 0319

*Next meeting will be Wednesday 10th May, 11:00am **at NCCI***

