

Strategy Status	Version	Status	Effective date	Next revision due
	3	DRAFT	01/07/2015	31/12/2015

Shelter & NFI Cluster Contacts

Response Name	L3 Emergency Response to Internal Displacement in Iraq		
Cluster Lead Agency	UNHCR: National Cluster Lead		
Agencies Co-Chairing	National & Subnational KR-I: NRC Sub National Centre and South: IOM		
Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)	11 Members: ACTED, NRC, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, USAID-OFDA, IOM, IFRC Seats for 2 local NGOs & 2 government representatives, one each to represent Central South and KR-I		
National Cluster Coordinator	National Cluster Coordinator Mohamed Mukalled (UNHCR) coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org +964 770 670 1196	National Cluster Co-chair Michael Waugh a.i. (NRC) michael.waugh@ncr.no + 964 771 788 1526	
Information Management	National Information Manager Michel Tia (IOM) im2.iraq@sheltercluster.org +964 750 021 1720		
Government counterparts	Countrywide: MoDM (Ministry of Displacement and Migration), JCMC (Joint Coordination and Management Centre), Joint Coordination Centre (JCC) Centre and South: JCMC KR-I: JCC		
Sub-National Cluster Coordinators	KR-I Sub-National Cluster Coordinator Andrei Kazakov kazakov@unhcr.org +964 771 994 5593	KR-I Sub-National Cluster Co-chair Michael Waugh a.i. (NRC) michael.waugh@ncr.no +964 771 788 1526	
	Centre & South Sub-National Cluster Coordinator Ravi Solanki (UNHCR) solanki@unhcr.org +964 780 919 3943	Centre and South Sub-National Co-chair Bo Hurkmans (IOM) coord4.iraq@sheltercluster.org +964 751 234 2548	
Cluster Members	Total 82 Members: 23 Members working in Centre and South: ACTED, Al-Khair, Anwar al-Ataa, DDM, DMC, DRC, IOM, IRC, IRCS, IRD, ISHO, Kanz, KURDS, Mamoura Humanitarian Establishment (MHE), Muslim Aid, NRC, Qandil, REACH, SCI, Sorouh, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF 72 Members working in KR-I: ACF, ACTED, ADRA, AFAD, Al-Khanjar Institute, Al-Mesalla, ASB, ASUDA, BCF, CAPNI, CARE, Caritas, Chistian Aid UK, CRS, DDM, DKH, DMC, DORCAS, DRC, Entrust, ERC, FRC, GEC, GIZ, GRC, Green Helmets, Harikar, HI, ICRC, IFRC, IKL, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRCS, IVY, JEN, JRS, KSC, KURDS, LDS, LWF, MEDAIR, Mennonite Central Committee, Mercy Corps, Mission East, MOMD, NRC, Oxfam, PAO, PIN, PU-AMI, PWJ, Qandil, REACH, Relief International, Rwanga Foundation, Samaritan’s Purse, SCI, Shelter for Life, STEP, TDH, TEARFUND, THW, Triangle, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI,YAO, ZOA		
Technical Working Groups (TWiGs)	Technical Working Groups (TWiGs): time bound working groups with the objective of harmonizing countrywide standards on specific issues (shelter, NFI kits, HLP etc.). Recent TWiGs: Summerisation, Cash-Based Programming Proposed TWiGs: Winterization. Prioritisation Tool		



Shelter & NFI Cluster Strategy

Situation

Background:

As of January 2014, 2.9 million people have fled their homes in three mass waves of displacement, and multiple smaller ones. During the first major displacement wave of January 2014, 350,000 people fled their homes mainly in Falluja and Ramadi. Few months later, another 500,000 fled ISIL impacted areas including from Mosul, the second largest city of Iraq. Few weeks later another 800,000 civilians fled areas under attack by ISIL mainly from Sinjar and neighbouring areas. In addition, tens of thousands Syrians have fled fighting in their country towards northern Iraq.

On August 20th 2014 an L3-emergency was declared in Iraq in response to the ongoing displacements from Anbar, Mosul and other regions. The Shelter/NFI Cluster was activated, among others, after ISIL and associated groups assumed control over large parts of northern Iraq.

Displacement continued in 2015, where in April 130,000 civilians fled Ramadi when ISIL attempted to overrun the city. In May tens of thousands more were displaced when the city fell within hours. Displaced families have found safety within the villages, towns, and cities of the country generously met by communities and support by the central government and the Kurdish Regional Government.

Where the total number of IDPs today has reached 3.1 million, more displacements are still anticipated in the near future. All Governorates in Iraq are struggling to meet the immediate needs of the IDPs and their own affected communities. Communities have done their best to protect and provide for the dispersed IDPs in almost 3,000 locations, where over 90% of them live in non-camp settings. Including the IDPs themselves, the number of Iraqis affected by the on-going crisis has reached 8.2 million. This includes projections and contingency planning figures until end of 2015. The five most affected Governorates are: Ninewa with 1.8 million IDPs (equivalent to 18% of the entire affected population), Anbar with 1.62 million IDPs (16%), Kirkuk with 1.47 million IDPs (15%), Dahuk with 1.07 million IDPs (11%), and Salah al-Din with 823,000 IDPs (or 8% of the affected population).

Displacement context and humanitarian needs:

Despite varying lengths of displacement, shelter and NFIs are a primary concern, being ranked highly and consistently by IDPs when stating their priority needs. Many IDPs have suffered through multiple displacements since leaving their areas of origin and as they moved to areas further away from their homes and existing family links, they have sought out accommodation in various types of shelter arrangements. Despite the on-going efforts of cluster partners and government actors, a large number of the displaced are still living in the open, in unfinished buildings, substandard shelters, schools and religious buildings. Depleted savings and lack of access to financial resources and/or saturation of available housing capacity have further enhanced the need to identify and pursue all viable alternative shelter options for a large number of vulnerable families among the recently displaced persons.

As per the **Humanitarian Needs Overview** of the Shelter/NFI Cluster (May 2015), some **1.18 million people remain in need of shelter support**, as to date 368,000 people have been provided assistance out of the 1.55 million people identified as in need of shelter support from the total IDP population (2.8 million in May 2015).

Of the original 1.55 million it is estimated that:

- **753,000 are living in critical shelter arrangements**, such as informal settlements, unfinished/abandoned buildings, public/school buildings and religious buildings.
- **371,000 living with host families** are likely to need shelter support in the near future as their resources and those of their host families are overstretched.
- **423,000 people, living in rented accommodation** are exhausting their resources, forcing them into critical shelter conditions.

In addition:

- Some 657,000 people remain in urgent need of non-food items, as 938,000 of the 1.6 million identified as in need have been assisted to date. *(100% of those in need of shelter plus 20% of those in camps)*
- Remaining shelter and NFI needs are predominantly in non-camp settings in the centre and south Iraq, where over 70 per cent of IDPs are located due to pre-existing social support networks, ethno-sectarian factors, and cheaper rents.
- A lack of safe shelter spaces is increasing the risk of sexual harassment, abuse and violence particularly for women and girls.
- IDPs living in unfinished and skeleton buildings face increased risk of injury or death due to open, elevated floors and construction debris. This is of particular concern for children, the elderly and those with special needs.
- Host community acceptance of IDPs is impacted by conflict and ethno-sectarian divisions, and resources (lack of affordable and adequate housing), thus limiting access to shelter and the ability to implement sustainable shelter interventions. Many households are facing high risks of eviction in the communities where they have taken up residence.

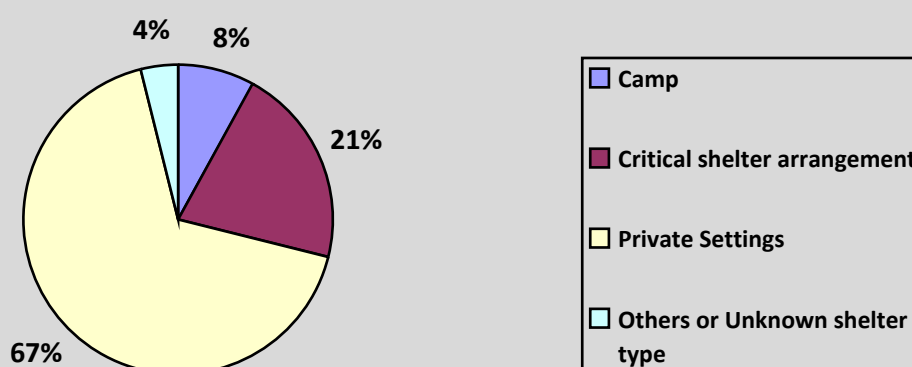
Shelter and NFI needs

	IDPs in Camps	IDPs Outside of Camps	Returnees	Total IDPs
Current Number in Overall Need	48,678	1,546,733	100,638	1,696,049
Projected Until End 2015	307,782	2,455,626	130,914	2,894,322
Cluster Target by HRP*	61,556 (19%)	1,014,862 (41)	54,984 (42%)	1,131,402 (39%)

* Some of the remaining needs are to be addressed with partner resources outside of the HRP.

Accommodation arrangements

According to DTM figures from 21 May 2015, a minor portion of around 8% of the total IDP population (of 2.8 million in May 2015) has found shelter in official camps. Of those living outside camps, 67% are living in private settings (rented houses; hotels/motels; or with host families). The majority of the remaining groups, comprising 21%, are living in critical shelter arrangements (such as informal settlements; religious buildings; schools; or unfinished and abandoned buildings). Finally, 4% of the people are living in other or unknown shelter types.



Cluster Objectives

Cluster Objectives:

In line with the HRP Strategic Objectives, the Cluster Objectives are:

- I. Provide life-saving prioritized assistance to the newly displaced and to the most vulnerable of the affected population within an accountable, conflict-sensitive manner in support to the government efforts.
- II. Monitor and respond with targeted packages to address the priority immediate needs of the most vulnerable displaced population including those returning to their places of origin.

While an appropriate prioritization tool will be further articulated in conjunction with WASH, CCCM and Protection Clusters, the two above cluster objectives will be met with minimum packages in three lines of response.

The Minimum Package:

The Iraq Shelter and NFI strategy is based around one common minimum standard package, thus ensuring those we assist can live in safety and dignity with access to communal services and ongoing support.

The Shelter and NFI minimum package ensures:

- Sufficient covered living space ensuring privacy, safety and health, providing thermal comfort, fresh air and protection from the climate, and enabling essential household and livelihood activities.
- Critical individual and general household and shelter support items to ensure their health, dignity, safety and well-being.
- Increased resort to cash based interventions as circumstances allow.
- Adequate access to WASH facilities for men and women is available in coordination with the WASH cluster.

The Sequenced Response:

Although prioritized, the cluster response is considered crucial at every response line, in order to prevent deterioration and unnecessary fall back of IDPs into the most vulnerable categories. In the first-line response the cluster partners will be addressing the emergency shelter needs of the newly displaced. The second-line response will focus on upgrading shelter for existing IDPs in critical need. Activities within the third-line response will maintain shelters for the most vulnerable IDPs and support rapid return.

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE: Emergency shelter & non-food items

Addressing the emergency shelter needs of 70% the newly displaced within the following categories:

- a. In outdoor and other informal settings
- b. In abandoned, unfinished or public buildings
- c. In formal managed camps and settlements

An additional 5% of new arrivals going directly to Rental/Host accommodation will be supported (As this category is generally deemed not in need of immediate assistance).

SECOND-LINE RESPONSE: Upgrading critical shelter

Assisting IDPs living in critical shelter situations to achieve safe secure shelter

- a. From outdoor and other informal settings to improved abandoned, public or unfinished buildings
- b. From all forms of insecure shelter to rental or hosted

50 per cent of the current caseload in existing critical shelter arrangements will be targeted for upgrades. 25 per cent of new arrivals will be supported on the presumption that many will self-upgrade. A higher percentage will be upgraded into improved buildings than into rental or host due to supply limitations in the latter

THIRD-LINE RESPONSE: Address the critical needs to maintain shelter of most vulnerable and support rapid return

People to be assisted under this line of response are:

- a. in outdoor and other informal settings (replacement of NFIs for 40 per cent of IDPs in outdoor and informal settings due to faster degradation)
- b. in abandoned, unfinished or public buildings (20 per cent maintenance needs based on global average maintenance rates)
- c. in formal managed camps and settlements (20 per cent maintenance need for camps based on global maintenance rates in camps)
- d. in host family and rental situations (rental and host support to 20 per cent of those facing reduced income, i.e. the 40 per cent of those in private settings)
- e. returnees (75 per cent of returnees will receive shelter and NFI support)

FIRST-LINE RESPONSE: Addressing the emergency shelter needs of the newly displaced (target 70%)				SUPPORTS HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE(S): 1, 2 & 3
FIRST LINE ACTIVITIES	TYPE OF CASELOAD	GOVERNORATES	INDICATOR	HRP TARGET
1.1 Addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the newly displaced in the outdoors and other informal setting	Newly displaced in the outdoor and other informal settings	Governorates of response will depend on future displacement.	# Families newly displaced in the outdoors or other informal settlements whose NFI and Shelter needs have been addressed.	60,186 families (56% of families forecast to be newly displaced)
1.2 Addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the newly displaced in abandoned, unfinished or public buildings	Newly displaced in abandoned, unfinished or public buildings	Governorates of response will depend on future displacement.	# Families newly displaced in abandoned, unfinished or public buildings whose NFI and Shelter needs have been addressed.	33,305 families (31% of families forecast to be newly displaced)



1.3 Addressing the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the newly displaced in formal managed camps and settlements	Newly displaced in in formal managed camps and settlements	Governorates of response will depend on future displacement.	# Families newly displaced in formal managed camps and settlements whose NFI and Shelter needs have been addressed.	14,064 families (13% of families forecast to be newly displaced)
<div> <div>SECOND-LINE RESPONSE:</div> <div>Upgrading shelter for existing IDPs in critical need</div> <div>SUPPORTS HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE(S): 1, 2 & 5</div> </div>				
SECOND LINE ACTIVITIES	TYPE OF CASELOAD	GOVERNORATES	OUTCOME INDICATOR	TARGET
2.1 Upgrading IDPs in critical shelter situations to improved abandoned, public or unfinished buildings	IDPs outside of camps	Coverage KR-I: 30% C&S: 70%	# of IDP families upgraded to safe, secure and habitable abandoned, public or unfinished buildings	15,809 families (65% of families forecast to be assisted)
2.2 Upgrading IDPs in critical shelter situations to rental or hosted settings	IDPs outside of camps	Coverage KR-I: 30% C&S: 70%	# of IDP families upgraded to safe, secure and habitable rental and hosted settings	8,500 families (35% of families forecast to be assisted)
<div> <div>THIRD-LINE RESPONSE:</div> <div>Maintaining shelter for the most vulnerable and supporting rapid return</div> <div>SUPPORTS HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE(S): 2 & 4</div> </div>				
THIRD LINE ACTIVITIES	TYPE OF CASELOAD	GOVERNORATES	INDICATOR	HRP TARGET
3.1 Maintaining basic shelter for IDP families in rental or hosted settings	IDPs outside of camps	Coverage KR-I: 40% C&S: 60%	# Families displaced and now living in rentals or hosted settings whose NFI and Shelter upgrades needs have been addressed.	13,691 families (29% of families forecast to be assisted)
3.2 Maintaining basic shelter for IDP families in Camps	IDPs in camps	Coverage KR-I: 40% C&S: 60%	# Families displaced and now living camps whose NFI and Shelter repairs or replacements needs have been addressed.	5,025 families (11% of families forecast to be assisted)
3.3 Maintaining basic shelter for IDP families in abandoned, public or unfinished buildings	IDPs outside of camps	Coverage KR-I: 40% C&S: 60%	# Families displaced and now living in abandoned, public, or unfinished buildings whose NFI and shelter upgrades needs have been addressed.	12,703 families (27% of families forecast to be assisted)
3.4 Maintaining basic shelter for IDP families in informal setting	IDPs outside of camps	Coverage KR-I: 40% C&S: 60%	# Families displaced and now living in informal settlements whose NFI and Shelter upgrades needs have been addressed.	16,181 families (34% of families forecast to be assisted)
3.5 Supporting return		Governorates of response will depend on future newly liberated areas Coverage KR-I: 21% C&S: 79%	# Displaced families returning to their areas of origin whose NFI and Shelter needs have been addressed.	9,103 families (100% of families forecast to be assisted)



Cluster Activities and Priorities	<p>Cluster Activities:</p> <p><i>Coordination and information sharing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree and share planning figures • Agree and share prioritization criteria • Hold periodic and, when needed, ad-hoc shelter/NFI coordination meetings • Establish effective coordination structures at National, Regional (KR-I and Centre/South) and, as necessary, at governorate level <p><i>Development of operational plans</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement immediate emergency response plans • Develop cluster technical approaches for out of camps response • Develop and implement seasonal response plans (winterization and summerisation). • Develop and implement timely procurement plans and supply lines • Develop and test contingency plans • Develop and implement monitoring & evaluation plans <p><i>Capacity building and resource mapping</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map existing and potential capacity • Identify new partners and resources • Increase distribution and implementation capacity • Invest in capacity building activities <p><i>Monitoring and responding to displacement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously track and map displacement through ActivityInfo • Ensure access to updated local information • Monitor movements • Assess returning communities <p>Cluster Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessments, identification of priorities, gaps, and challenges • Information management, monitoring and reporting • Interaction and strengthening of partnerships with government, UN agencies, donors, and other relevant stakeholders • Development of strategies, response plans, and provision of periodic and ad-hoc reporting about the cluster plans and achievements • Development of guidelines and SOPs • Development of improved shelter solutions outside camps including provision of emergency shelters and related infrastructure • Capacity building through training and partnerships • Work with other clusters and non-cluster actors to develop guidance on cross-cutting issues which affect the shelter response
Assessments	<p>Cluster assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTM assessments: on-going in all Governorates (carried out by IOM, reporting on a bi-monthly basis) • REACH assessments: multi-cluster needs assessments and thematic assessments <p>INGO and partner assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-Habitat's report on Housing Land & Property issues among IDPs settled in Basrah, Dahuk, Erbil and Baghdad
Modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizing cash-based programming: in line with the HRP, a shift from in-kind distributions to targeted cash transfer interventions is being implemented. A TWiG comprising the SAG members produced the guidance document "2015-04-28 Guidelines on Cash based programming" for use by cluster partners. • All non-camp modalities shall be agreed with the local authorities and shall have a holistic approach, supporting the coping mechanisms of the hosting communities. Market assessments at governorate level should mitigate negative effects on the local economy. • To the extent possible, modalities will seek to provide the basis for transition to longer-term sustainable shelter solutions.
Cross Cutting Issues	<p>The Shelter Cluster will operate in close coordination with other clusters and partners in order to actively address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP protection concerns related to shelter and NFIs. • The main problems identified by the GBV Sub-Cluster safety audit – including adequate lighting, privacy, locks, overcrowding, and unsegregated communal accommodation. • Environmental impact of extensive camp-development.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential negative impact of IDP populations living in high-density mixed settlements.• Housing, land and property issues.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The most-at-risk groups include ethnic minorities with little or no established links with the host communities, female-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, people living in abandoned buildings or in the open and those living in overcrowded conditions. Due to overcrowding and psychosocial trauma associated with poor living conditions, the risks of GBV, social tension and violence remain high.• The extreme temperature fluctuations in Iraq (in south Iraq temperatures can surpass 50 degrees Celsius while harsh winter conditions exist in the north and in the desert regions of western Anbar) combined with inadequate or substandard shelter will lead to significant health risks if not addressed in a timely manner. Securing national, regional and international supply lines for the significant shelter and NFI components of this strategy will be a key activity.
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain an update the cluster needs, gaps, priorities and challenges and nurture collaboration and advocacy with the main stakeholders including the government authorities and donors.• Work with cluster members towards the more sustainable and cost effective NFI and shelter alternatives that best serve the maximum number of IDPs in full consideration of the host communities concerns.
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The cluster is continually collecting shelter and NFI information and updates from the sub national clusters, and from cluster members and will continue efforts to various information products. The information products and weekly updates are meant to support advocacy efforts, and the operationalization of strategies at the subnational and governorate levels.

Response Plan for the six months up to end of 2015 (based on HRP figures)

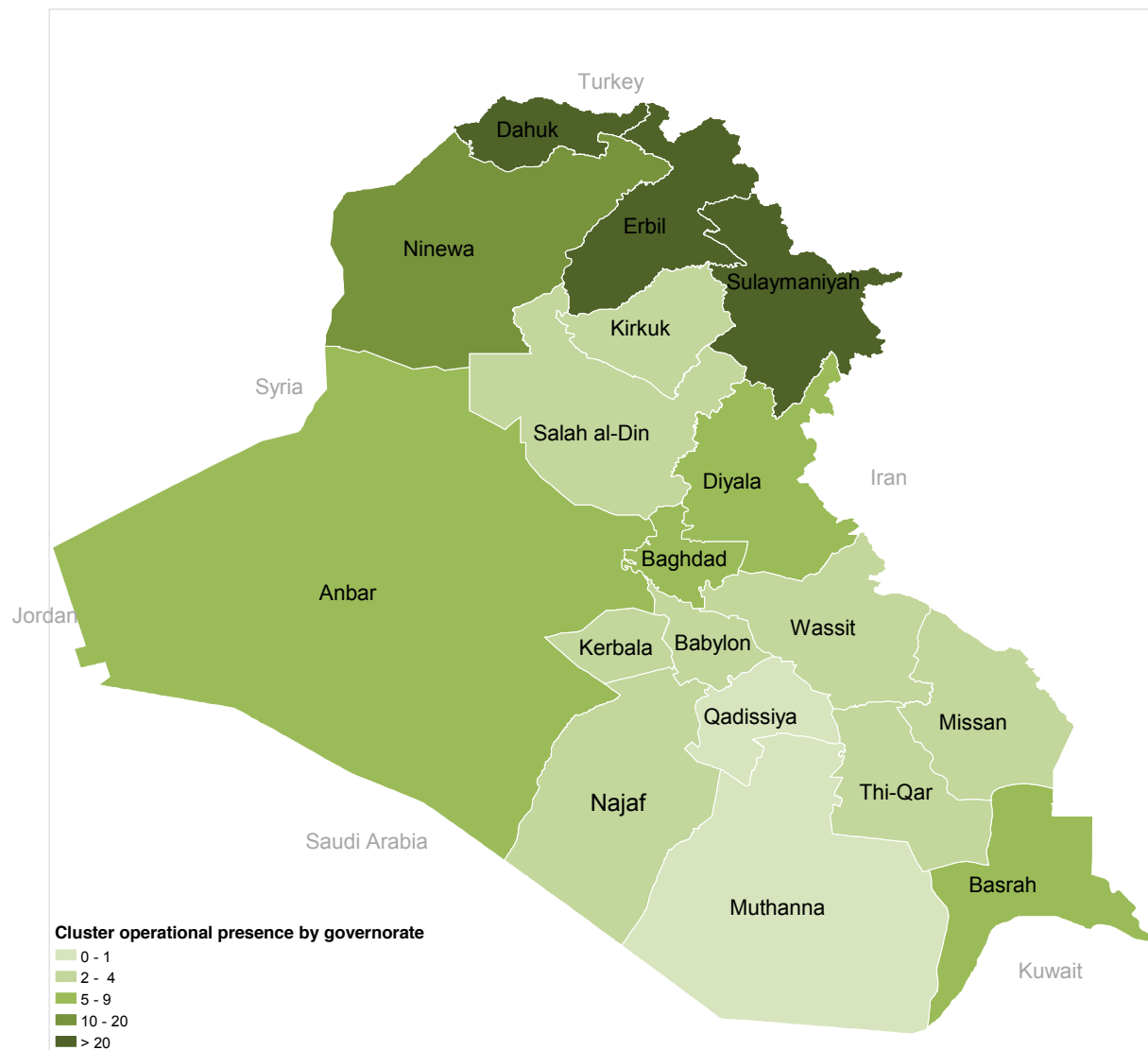
First line response: Emergency shelter & non-food items		Budget: \$ 58 M		
Partner	Project title	# of HH	Kurdistan Region - Iraq	Centre & South Iraq
ACF	Winter 2015/2016 emergency needs response for in and out of camps IDPs in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorate	1,333	50%	50%
ACTED	Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFI Support to Vulnerable IDP Households	2,800	50%	50%
CARITAS	Basic life assistances (NFI and sealing off kits) to newly displaced families residing in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Suleymaniah that are living in outside of camp settings/critical shelter	800	40%	60%
DRC	Providing emergency lifesaving assistance to vulnerable IDPs and host communities outside of camps through integrated WASH and Shelter/NFI support in Iraq	3,360	0%	100%
IOM	Provision of life-saving emergency, NFI and shelter support for vulnerable IDPs and host communities across Iraq	45,689	40%	60%
JEN	NFI distribution in Sinjar Area	416	0%	100%
ME	Meeting basic household needs for vulnerable IDP families in Northern Iraq	700	0%	100%
MEDAIR	Emergency Cash Assistance to Conflict-Affected Vulnerable Households in Kirkuk	2,727	0%	100%
MEDAIR	Emergency Cash Assistance to Conflict-Affected Vulnerable Households in Tilkaif District, Iraq	2,727	0%	100%
NRC	Providing Emergency NFI and Shelter Support Materials Assistance to the Newly Displaced	6,113	20%	80%
OXFAM GB	Emergency NFI/Shelter Support to New Population Movements in Diyala	740	0%	100%
PIN	Targeted flexible Shelter/NFI support to vulnerable populations in northern Iraq	750	10%	90%
PWJ	Winterization Assistance for Non camp, Newly Displaced IDPs and Returnees in Dahuk, Erbil and Ninewa Governorates	1,000	60%	40%
RI	Shelter and NFI Assistance in Anbar and Salahaldin	4,400	0%	100%
UNHCR	Emergency Shelter and NFIs	34,000	40%	60%
Total # of HH per response line and geographical breakdown		107,555	34% in KR-I	66% in C&S

Second line response: Upgrading critical shelter		Budget: \$ 19 M		
Partner	Project title	# of HH	Kurdistan Region - Iraq	Centre & South Iraq
CRS	Emergency Shelter and NFIs for Conflict Affected Iraqis	5,417	30%	70%
IOM	Upgrading of critical shelters through technical, cash and material support for vulnerable IDPs and host communities across Iraq	8,703	20%	80%
NRC	Upgrading Critical Shelter for IDPs in Iraq	2,568	40%	60%
UNHABITAT	Collective Centers for IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate	722	0%	100%
UNHCR	Upgrading critical shelter	6,900	40%	60%
Total # of HH per response line and geographical breakdown		24,309	29% in KR-I	71% in C&S

Third line response: Maintaining basic shelter		Budget: \$ 12 M		
Partner	Project title	# of HH	Kurdistan Region - Iraq	Centre & South Iraq
CARITAS	Basic life assistances (NFI and sealing off kits) to newly displaced families residing in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Suleymaniah that are living in outside of camp settings/critical shelter	550	40%	60%
NRC	Maintaining Basic Shelter and Supporting Return for IDPs	7,050	40%	60%
UNHCR	Maintaining basic shelter: Ensuring the shelter situation of the most vulnerable IDPs does not degrade	40,000	40%	60%
Total # of HH per response line and geographical breakdown		47,600	40% in KR-I	60% in C&S

Third line response: Supporting return		Budget: \$ 5.5 M		
Partner	Project title	# of HH	Kurdistan Region - Iraq	Centre & South Iraq
IOM	Supporting rapid returns and climatization of vulnerable IDPs and host communities across Iraq	5,019	20%	80%
JEN	NFI distribution in Sinjar Area	416	0%	90%
NRC	Maintaining Basic Shelter and Supporting Return for IDPs	2,000	40%	60%
OXFAM GB	Emergency NFI/Shelter Support to New Population Movements in Diyala	210	0%	100%
PIN	Targeted flexible Shelter/NFI support to vulnerable populations in northern Iraq	750	10%	90%
PWJ	Winterization Assistance for Non camp, Newly Displaced IDPs and Returnees in Dahuk, Erbil and Ninewa Governorates	333	60%	40%
UNOPS	Improving Living Conditions for Returnees to Newly Liberated Areas through Quick Rehabilitation of Shelters in Diyala and Salah al-Din Governorates	375	0%	100%
Total # of HH per response line and geographical breakdown		9,103	23% in KR-I	77% in C&S

Iraq: Shelter & NFI Cluster operational presence as of April 30th, 2015



Governorates	Number of Cluster partners
Muthanna	1
Qadissiya	1
Salah al-Din	2
Babylon	2
Kirkuk	2
Thi-Qar	3
Wassit	3
Missan	4
Kerbala	4
Najaf	4
Anbar	5
Basrah	5
Baghdad	6
Diyala	8
Ninewa	11
Sulaymaniyah	24
Erbil	28
Dahuk	50

Total Shelter & NFI cluster partners : 82

(5 UN agencies + IOM, 48 Int'l NGOs, 21 Nat'l NGOs and 7 Government structures)

- 71 are operating in KRI
- 23 are operating in Centre & South

Areas	Governorates
South	Basrah, Missan, Muthanna, Qadissiya and Thi-Qar
Centre	Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit
KR - I	Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah

Source of the data : Cluster 4 W matrix; OCHA (EMF file). For any queries please contact : im.iraq@sheltercluster.org & im2.iraq@sheltercluster.org