**Sub-National Shelter/NFI Cluster KR-I Contacts**

**Cluster Lead Agency**
UNHCR

**Co-chair**
Norwegian Refugee Council

**Advisory Group (AG) – Agencies**
The Advisory Group (AG-KRI) supports the Sub-National Shelter/NFI Cluster KR-I in developing and on a regular basis reviewing the Sub-National Operational Strategy, and in ensuring that the strategy is responsive to the changing humanitarian situation in KR-I, is aligned with the Cluster objectives, and is operational in scope. The AG represents key partners from the KR-I level of INGOs, NGOs, UN, International Organisations, regional authorities, and donors.

8 Members:
- IOM, Government Counterpart (TBC), NRC, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, Donor (TBC), Qandil, GenCap Adviser
- Further meetings of the AG-KRI will be called specifically to address contingency planning, scenario-development and risk mapping, and targeted capacity development needs.

**Sub-national Cluster Coordinators**
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**Government counterparts**
Ministry of Planning (KR-I)

**Cluster Partner Members**
25 Members from KR-I:
- ACF, ACTED, CRS, DRC, German Red Cross, Handicap International, Harikar, INTERSOS, Medair, Mission East, NRC, PIW, Qandil, Relief International, Samaritan’s Purse, Save the Children, Tearfund, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNDP, World Vision, ZOA.

**Background:**
The entire Kurdistan Region of Iraq (including the districts of Akre, Al Shikhan, in Ninewa governorate; and Kifri and Khanaqin, in Diyala governorate where aid is provided from KR-I) hosts 47% of the total displaced populations, or an estimated 946,266 individuals*. Broken down per governorate, Dahuk hosts the largest number of IDPs (429,948), followed by Erbil (195,624) and Sulaymaniyah (128,118). Alongside the influxes of IDPs since January 2014 are Syrian refugees (approximately 200,000 as of November 2014**), and significant numbers of the host communities who have been affected by the crisis, and who also meet humanitarian vulnerability criteria.

** Source: UNHCR/Registration Unit (update 30 November 2014).

**Displacement context:**
IDPs have had to resort to various types of shelter options, as they have moved to areas further away from their homes and existing family links. 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. The oncoming winter, the lack of adequate shelter for large numbers of IDPs, lack of certainty about the availability and capacity of planned camps, and the lack of clarity concerning even short-term security of tenure for those outside camps, all have an impact upon what is still a displaced population with a lot of mobility or re-displacement.

Shelter and NFI’s are a primary concern, especially during the winter period. Among IDPs staying outside of camps, 77% listed winter clothing as a priority need, 43% listed household items as a priority need and 29% of IDPs listed shelter winterization as a priority need*

*Source: DRAFT findings from the REACH Multi Cluster Needs Assessment for Internally Displaced Persons (conducted between 14-20 October 2014).

A further concern is the need to ensure that IDPs who have to undertake multiple displacements are adequately monitored, and vulnerabilities are identified, and that they are then supported to the
degree possible in all of the shelter locations through which they move, and during the moving process itself. These movements from one shelter location to another may include:

- movement from schools into camps planned by governorate authorities
- movement between different non-camp shelter options, forced by exhaustion of funds or other personal resources of the IDPs
- movement out of ‘skeleton’ buildings or other inadequate shelter, due to lack of protection from winter weather
- forced eviction

Population profile:
While there is no accurate age and gender breakdown of IDPs, a demographic sampling in KR-I estimated that 57% of the surveyed population is under the age of 18 years and 40% is between 18-60 years. A sweep of collective sites in KR-I shows that 49% of the population is under 18 years. According to REACH assessments, 5% of displaced population consists of female-headed households, primarily from Baghdad and 30% of households with females of child-bearing age were either pregnant or lactating.

These demographics show the need to target assistance that meets the distinct needs across the spectrum of affected people.

**Shelter and NFI needs and Response in KR-I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs: Shelter</th>
<th>Target: 280,804 IDPs (46,717 families) in KR-I will be accommodated in camps while 52,087 IDPs (8,681 families) will receive shelter support for their substandard shelters outside of camps. 87,609 IDPs (14,601 families) are still in need of shelter solutions, for which there currently is no funding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needs: NFI</td>
<td>Target: 480,090 IDPs (or 80,015 families) will be provided with winterization kits, including items such as stoves and fuel for heating (the amount of fuel per family depends on the availability of government subsidies). 116,910 IDPs (or 19,485 families) still require winterization kits to get warm through the winter, for which there currently is no funding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All IDPs in KR-I, except those living in rented accommodation or staying with host families. IDPs in camps, public buildings, religious buildings, abandoned and unfinished buildings are included, the number is based on DTM figures as of 25 November 2014.**

**Same caseload as above, but including 50% of IDPs living in rented accommodation.**

Accommodation arrangements:
According to DTM figures from 25 November 2014, around 7% of the total IDP population of 946,266 has found shelter in camps. The CCCM Cluster, through its 3W reporting of 6 December 2014, reported that 11 camps are currently open in the KR-I, while a further 10 camps, with a combined capacity of 52,052 IDPs are under construction. Nevertheless, even with all these camps opened, the majority of IDPs will continue to live in non-camp settings:

- 38% are living in rented accommodation or hotels
- 19% are with host families
- 20% are in abandoned or unfinished houses
- 3% are in religious buildings
- 8% are in schools (although this percentage will rapidly decrease through relocation)
- 2% are in informal collective settlements
- 3% are undetermined.

Privacy and personal security are key concerns especially for women and girls in communal shelters. Authorities at both the KR-I and the three governorate levels have prioritized moving IDPs from schools, in Dahuk the process of moving IDPs from schools into camps has been completed.

**Scenarios**

With the prolonged but unpredictable nature of the crisis, the following are likely scenarios which would have an impact upon the operational planning of projects for Cluster partners, between 1st December 2014 and 15th March 2015:

- Further influxes of IDPs, either in small but constant amounts, or as larger sudden waves in response to increased fighting in Mosul or other areas
- Significant numbers of forced re-displacement of IDPs within KR-I during the winter, due to inadequate shelter in coldest areas, exhaustion of personal resources and lack of livelihood opportunities, forced eviction, or for other reasons
- Returns of IDPs to areas of origin
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Shelter Cluster - Iraq
www.sheltercluster.org

Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster Strategy

Contingency Planning

To be periodically updated, the sub national cluster will initiate a mapping/stock taking of available warehouses, stocks, pipelines, technical teams that can be made available to respond to an additional influx. Based upon the Objectives, Targets and Scenarios outlined in this document, the Cluster will undertake contingency planning, and based upon that planning produce guidance to its partners on risks, mitigation measures, estimates of scale of target populations and timelines/trip wire dates. Should there be further large-scale displacements affecting KR-I, regional stockpiles of emergency Shelter and NFI items should be made available. If any such displacement occurs in winter, efforts will be needed to ensure that support is not removed from those most-vulnerable, and living in worst shelter conditions from previous displacements. Given the longer time needed to establish planned camps, any large-scale and rapid influx of displaced populations will probably need to be accommodated in various forms of pre-identified collective centres in the short-term, whilst recognising that such options are not long-term sustainable solutions, and with a clear road map to other options.

Objectives

The following specific Operational Objectives are based upon the overall objectives of the Iraq National Shelter/NFI Cluster, in turn derived from the SRP. The indicators and numeric targets for these objectives are listed in the table at the bottom of this document.

Operational Objective 1: quantitative coordination – Maximise timely winterisation Shelter and NFI support for most vulnerable IDPs living in inadequate shelter.

Operational Objective 2: qualitative coordination – All Shelter and NFI interventions contribute to safe, winterised and dignified shelter.

Operational Objective 3: cross-cutting coordination – All Shelter and NFI interventions are undertaken as part of a holistic, multi-sectoral approach.

Operational Objective 4: transitional coordination – Create the seeds of sustainable recovery through the foundation of emergency Shelter and NFI support.

Operational Objective 5: partnership coordination – Support the government and civil society of KR-I to lead in their humanitarian responsibilities for Shelter, including through the coordination mechanisms.

The Cluster coordinates Shelter and NFI support to IDPs in the safe, sustainable shelter location of their choice, whether that is in camps or outside of camps, and the cluster seeks to ensure that all shelter sites are able to meet minimum humanitarian shelter standards, and in the most efficient manner possible.

The cluster will prioritise first targeting IDPs that currently live in substandard shelters:

- Those moving from schools and public buildings
- Abandoned and unfinished buildings,

as well as those shelters which that need significant support or upgrades in order to make them adequate for the winter:

- Camps
- Informal group sites outdoors
- Housing or self-built shelters which that are otherwise inadequate to survive the winter.

Shelter solutions provided will be culturally appropriate and ensure that vulnerable people have adequate space for physical protection and personal security, as well the privacy and dignity of the affected population, especially the specific needs of women, girls, elderly, people with disability, are met. The cluster will maintain monitoring of the situation of the one third fifth of IDPs currently living with host families, whose conditions might change should the crisis get further prolonged as the bearing capacity of the host families wane. Monitoring will be also maintained to the 38% of the IDPs that currently rent, and whose resources might eventually dwindle and force them to move into cheaper, lower standard, or overcrowded shelters.

For those shelter sites which are unsafe, or where it is impossible to achieve minimum standards, the Cluster recommends that its partners seek to support the relocation of the occupant IDP households to shelters that are able to meet minimum standards, including standards of dignity, safety and climate...
### Cluster Priority Activities

In all cases, the Shelter/NFI Cluster and its partners will seek to work with those undertaking support to IDPs in other key sectors, and in particular the WASH, Health and Protection Clusters, to ensure that a holistic approach is undertaken, and that all minimum standards of humanitarian support are met.

The priority operational activities of the KR-I Shelter/NFI Cluster, with critical operational dates, are:

- **Guidance on emergency shelter support provided by Cluster partners, in order to provide life-saving assistance to most vulnerable IDPs during the winter:**
  
  - The Cluster will provide resources to its partners, will support the governorate-level coordination meetings, and will collaborate with other clusters, to provide 4W (Who, What, When, Where) mapping.  
  
  (4W reporting collated on a weekly basis, 1 December 2014—31 March 2015)
  
  - The Cluster recognises that the completeness and quality of its information is dependent upon the reporting of its partners, and strongly requests the support of all partners in this regard. The Shelter/NFI Cluster’s IM unit also collaborates with the IM units of other clusters, and with the support from OCHA’s own IM resources.  
  
  (IM unit administering Activity Info on an on-going basis, 1 December 2014—31 March 2015)
  
  - Technical assistance through participation in national TWGs, KR-I TWGs where necessary, and website compilations of other documents and tools from regional and global sources. These will be made available through the Iraq national Cluster website, distributions at meetings, and other appropriate channels. The KR-I Cluster will support the development of technical guidance at the local governorate coordination level where appropriate, and will inform TWGs held at the national level, as well as sharing efforts with similarly-themed TWGs activated by the South and Central Iraq Shelter/NFI Cluster.  
  
  (Shelter-HLP TWG: 16 Nov—31 Dec 2014; Shelter Abandoned and Unfinished Building TWG: 15—31 December 2014; Cash and Shelter TWG 15—31 December 2014)
  
  - A matrix of shelter options, with clear analysis of the appropriate uses of each option, the time and costing needed, and any risks involved, as guidance particularly for implementation for incoming or newly established partners.  
  
  (Shelter Options Matrix available on Shelter Cluster website 8 Dec 2014, review January 2015)

- Gap-analysis, and advocacy for prioritisation of most vulnerable households in case of unmet needs, as well as guidance on the possible adaptation of Shelter materials or kit items where necessary, in order to maximise coverage.  
  
  (Gap analysis presented on a weekly basis, 1 December 2014—31 March 2015; review of kit items and distribution following drafting of contingency plan, 15 December 2014)

- Contingency planning, scenario development, and reprioritisation of resources in case of incomplete coverage with available resources, including the production of a separate Contingency Planning document, outlined in this document. This will be done in part as a preparation to then feed into wider, OCHA-led scenario-development and inter-Cluster collaboration on contingency planning.  
  
  (Draft contingency plan shared with Cluster 15 December 2014)

- Developing strategies (with the AG) and modalities and technical guidance (with TWGs activated at the national level, or the KR-I where necessary) for connecting life-saving winterisation activities with transitional and more sustainable shelter support for displacement-affected populations in 2015.  
  
  (Draft post-winterisation transitional strategy shared with Cluster 21 January 2015)

- Developing a phased exit strategy and supporting the Government as the first responder  
  
  (Draft exit strategy developed with government counterparts by 31 January 2015; L3 Emergency end-date May 2015)

In order that this document remains operationally focussed and clear in overall direction, many of the products of the activities listed directly above (4W mapping, technical-guidance leaflets, advocacy
Technical Working Groups (TWGs):  

TWGs are temporary working groups, tasked with the objective of harmonising KR-I wide standards and providing technical guidance on specific technical issues. In order to ensure harmonisation of the technical aspects of the response, it is anticipated that for the most part TWGs will be activated at the national level. However, there may also be instances where TWGs are also activated at the KR-I level, based upon assessment of needs, and an agreement with the national Cluster that the technical issue is specific to KR-I. Each different TWG will concern only one specific technical issue. The membership of each TWG is voluntary, comprised of a small group of Cluster partners with technical expertise relevant to the specific issue. TWGs may be activated upon request from Cluster partners, or following gaps identified by the Cluster co-leads. The Cluster co-leads have the responsibility for activating, managing and closing each TWG. Where needed and appropriate, TWGs may also be activated at one of the governorate-level coordination meetings, rather than at the KR-I level.

Current TWGs include:

- Abandoned and unfinished buildings (building upon work already on-going with the Dahuk-level Abandoned and Unfinished Building Technical Group, and connecting with similar TWGs at the national and the South and Central Iraq levels)
- Shelter-HLP (with the Protection Working Group)
- Cash-related modalities for Shelter implementation (to be undertaken with the Cash coordination group)

Transition and Handover  
The Cluster will work with its partners to ensure that to the extent possible Shelter-winterisation activities undertaken will also form the foundation of more sustainable shelter, whilst recognising that life-saving interventions take priority. The Cluster will create a roadmap to handover of responsibilities to other relevant stakeholders, primarily the municipal, governorate and regional authorities, based upon an assessment of objectives, targets and scenarios contained in this document and associated support documents.

Assessments  

**Cluster assessments:**
- DTM assessments: on-going in all Governorates (carried out by IOM, on bi-monthly basis).
- REACH assessments: Shelter NFI and Winterization (report available), Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (undertaken from 14-30 October 2014) and Shelter and NFI census in Sulaymaniyah and Diyala camps (planned).

**INGO and partner assessments:**
- Premiere Urgence, 2014 – Multi Sectorial Rapid Needs Assessment “Focus on IDP from Northern Iraq”.
- DRC/ACTED/NRC, September 2014 – Winterization needs assessment.
- Handicap International: Assisting Iraq’s IDPs basic need in Sulaymaniah.

Modalities  

- The cluster will use different implementation modalities from in-kind assistance (i.e. shelter sealing-off kits) to cash (i.e. fuel vouchers). Such modalities permit flexibility to address urgent and specific needs that are difficult to cover through larger scale collective interventions.  
- 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.  
- The modalities are outlined in greater detail in the Cluster document SoPs, Shelter Options, giving the full range of options, the timelines and costs involved, and an assessment of which
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross Cutting Issues</th>
<th>The Cluster will operate in close coordination with other clusters and partners in order to actively address:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- IDP protection concerns related to Shelter and NFIs.</td>
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<td>- The main problems identified by the GBV Sub-Cluster safety audit – including adequate lighting, privacy, locks, overcrowding, and unsegregated communal accommodation.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The modalities of all types of shelter and NFI support take into account specific needs based on gender, age and disabilities. All items will be appropriate for the needs of women, men, girls, and boys, ensuring that the specific and increased needs of the most vulnerable (elderly, children, persons with disabilities) are met. Specific trainings will be supported by the Cluster.</td>
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<td>- Environmental impact of extensive camp-development and shelter support outside camps.</td>
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<td>- Potential negative impact of IDP populations living in high density mixed settlements, and any social-cohesion issues arising as a result.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Housing, Land and Property issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability</td>
<td>The most-at-risk groups include ethnic minorities with little or no established links with the host communities, female-headed households, elderly persons at risk, 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 SGBV, social tension and violence remain high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>The Cluster will advocate for adequate resources for implementing partners, the adherence to humanitarian principles of all stakeholders, and the prioritization of those with the highest degree of shelter vulnerability, in the case of incomplete coverage with available resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advocate approaches by Cluster partners that respond to the differing needs of women and men, and girls and boys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>The Cluster is continually collecting shelter and NFI information from the governorate-level coordination meetings, and from cluster members and will continue efforts to offer various information products.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Cluster will seek to strengthen its data collection and analysis to ensure inclusion of sex and age disaggregated information is collected and Information products reflect the distinct needs and capacities of women, girls, boys and men and hence strengthen improved targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>A ToR for the Cluster, and for the various groups belonging to the Cluster (SAG, TWGs, etc.) will be developed by the Cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ToR will define the roles and responsibilities of the KR-I Shelter/NFI Cluster in relation to the national Shelter/NFI Cluster, and also in relation to the Shelter/NFI coordination at the levels of the three governorates, in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operational Objective 1: **quantitative coordination** – Maximise timely winterisation Shelter and NFI support for most vulnerable IDPs living in inadequate shelter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Outputs</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision of winterisation NFI kits to most vulnerable IDP households</td>
<td># of HH receiving winterisation NFI kits</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of tent insulation materials to IDPs in camps</td>
<td># of HH receiving tent insulation</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of repairs to inadequate shelter or housing in non-camp situations</td>
<td># of HH in repaired houses or shelters</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operational Objective 2: **qualitative coordination** – All Shelter and NFI interventions contribute to safe, winterised and dignified shelter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Outputs</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision of winterisation NFI kits to most vulnerable IDP households</td>
<td>% of beneficiary HH receiving NFI kits which include sufficient items to provide protection against the cold</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of tent insulation materials to IDPs in camps</td>
<td>% of beneficiary HH receiving tent insulation items which include sufficient items to provide protection against the cold</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of repairs to inadequate shelter or housing in non-camp situations</td>
<td>% of beneficiary HH receiving household or shelter repairs which include sufficient items to provide protection against the cold</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operational Objective 3: **cross-cutting coordination** – All Shelter and NFI interventions are undertaken as part of a holistic, multi-sectoral approach.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Outputs</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Inclusion of principles and concerns of other key sectors/Clusters in Shelter/NFI Cluster guidance and actions.

**Principles and concerns of other key sectors/Clusters in Shelter/NFI Cluster guidance (Y/N)**
- Dahuk (Y/N)
- Erbil (Y/N)
- Sulaymaniyah (Y/N)

### Inclusion of cross-cutting issues (gender, disabilities, environment, etc.) in Shelter/NFI Cluster guidance and actions.

**Cross-cutting issues (gender, disabilities, environment, etc.) in Shelter/NFI Cluster guidance and actions (Y/N)**
- Dahuk (Y/N)
- Erbil (Y/N)
- Sulaymaniyah (Y/N)

### Provision of information about work by partners in other humanitarian sectors is made available to the beneficiaries of the Shelter/NFI Cluster, by Shelter/NFI Cluster partners.

**# of HH with access to information about other sectors' work**
- X,XXX HH Dahuk
- X,XXX HH Erbil
- X,XXX HH Sulaymaniyah

### Operational Objective 4: **transitional coordination** – Create the seeds of sustainable recovery through the foundation of emergency Shelter and NFI support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Outputs</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Target December 2014</th>
<th>Target January 2015</th>
<th>Target February 2015</th>
<th>Target March 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision of Shelter items that can be used for transitional or durable shelter.</td>
<td># of HH receiving shelter items which can be used for transitional or durable shelter.</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Erbil</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Sulaymaniyah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of Shelter training that can be used for transitional or durable shelter.</td>
<td># of HH receiving training which can be used for transitional or durable shelter.</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Erbil</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of information concerning resources for housing, land and property rights.</td>
<td># of HH having access to information concerning resources for housing, land and property rights.</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Erbil</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Sulaymaniyah</td>
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</table>

### Operational Objective 5: **partnership coordination** – Support the government and civil society of KRI to lead in their humanitarian responsibilities for Shelter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Outputs</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Target December 2014</th>
<th>Target January 2015</th>
<th>Target February 2015</th>
<th>Target March 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Representatives from local government or local civil society participate in the Cluster SAG.</td>
<td># of local representatives present in the SAG.</td>
<td>X,XXX Dahuk</td>
<td>X,XXX Erbil</td>
<td>X,XXX Sulaymaniyah</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representatives from local government or local civil society lead TWGs or other thematic groups within the Cluster.</td>
<td># of local representatives leading a TWG or thematic group.</td>
<td>X,XXX Dahuk</td>
<td>X,XXX Erbil</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local coordination mechanisms are handed over to appropriate government or civil society partners, in an agreed upon process.</td>
<td># of coordination mechanisms handed over.</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Dahuk</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Erbil</td>
<td>X,XXX HH Sulaymaniyah</td>
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</tbody>
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