

# URBAN RAPID ASSESSMENTS

MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

April 2015

KIRKUK CITY / IRAQ

RAPID URBAN ASSESSMENT  
SHELTER/WASH

March 2015

TRIPOLI CITY /  
LEBANON

CARE in Lebanon, CARE Iraqi Kurdistan  
With CARE International UK Emergency Shelter Team

# LOCATION

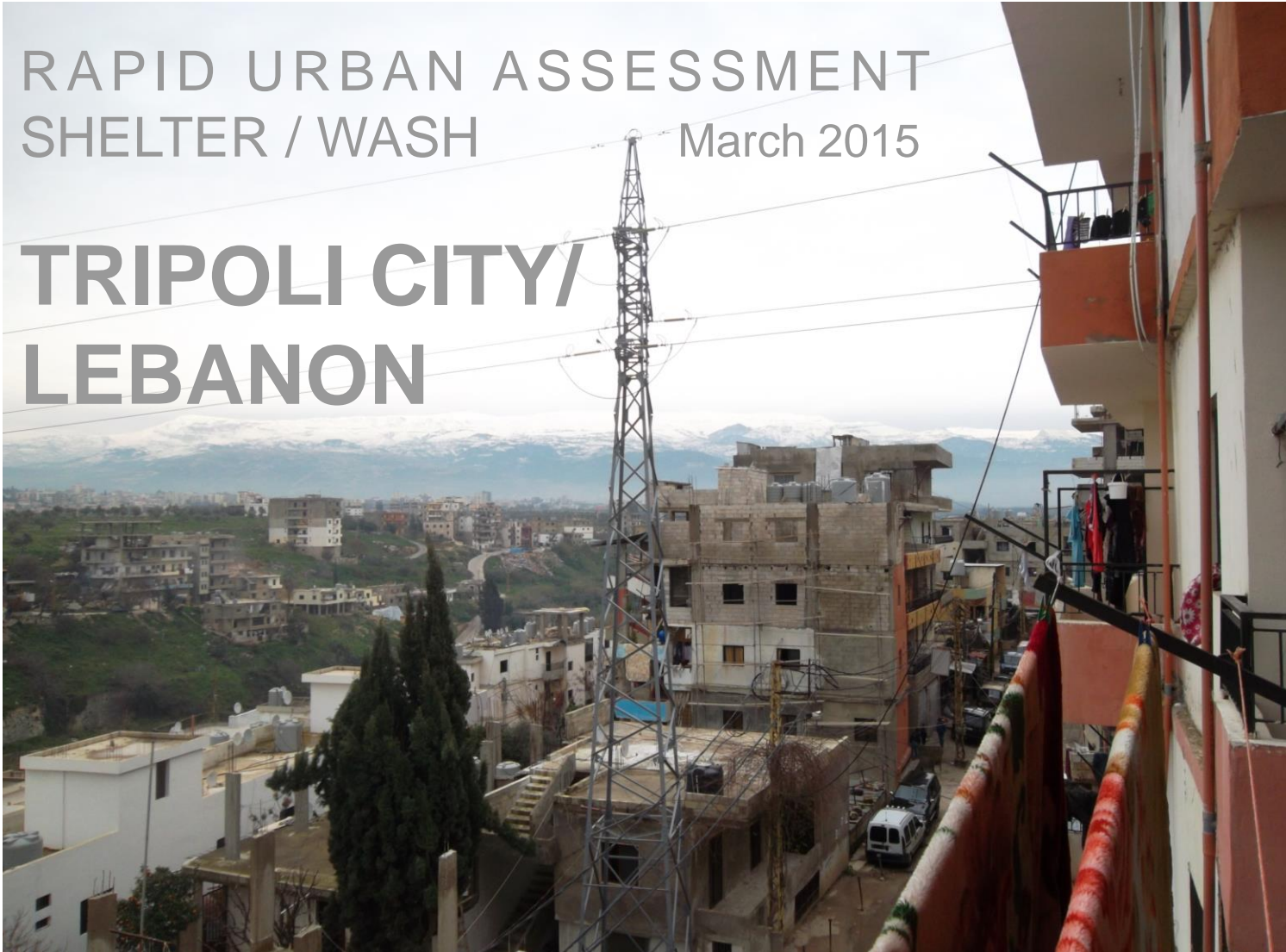




# RAPID URBAN ASSESSMENT SHELTER / WASH

March 2015

## TRIPOLI CITY/ LEBANON



# TRIPOLI : OBJECTIVES



- Situation analysis of shelter needs and gaps in coverage of needs for **refugees and host communities** in Tripoli city
- Understanding of shelter types and shelter needs in **different neighbourhoods** of Tripoli
- Identifying appropriate shelter and WASH interventions to meet **urgent needs** and contribute to **stabilisation** of the situation in urban Tripoli.



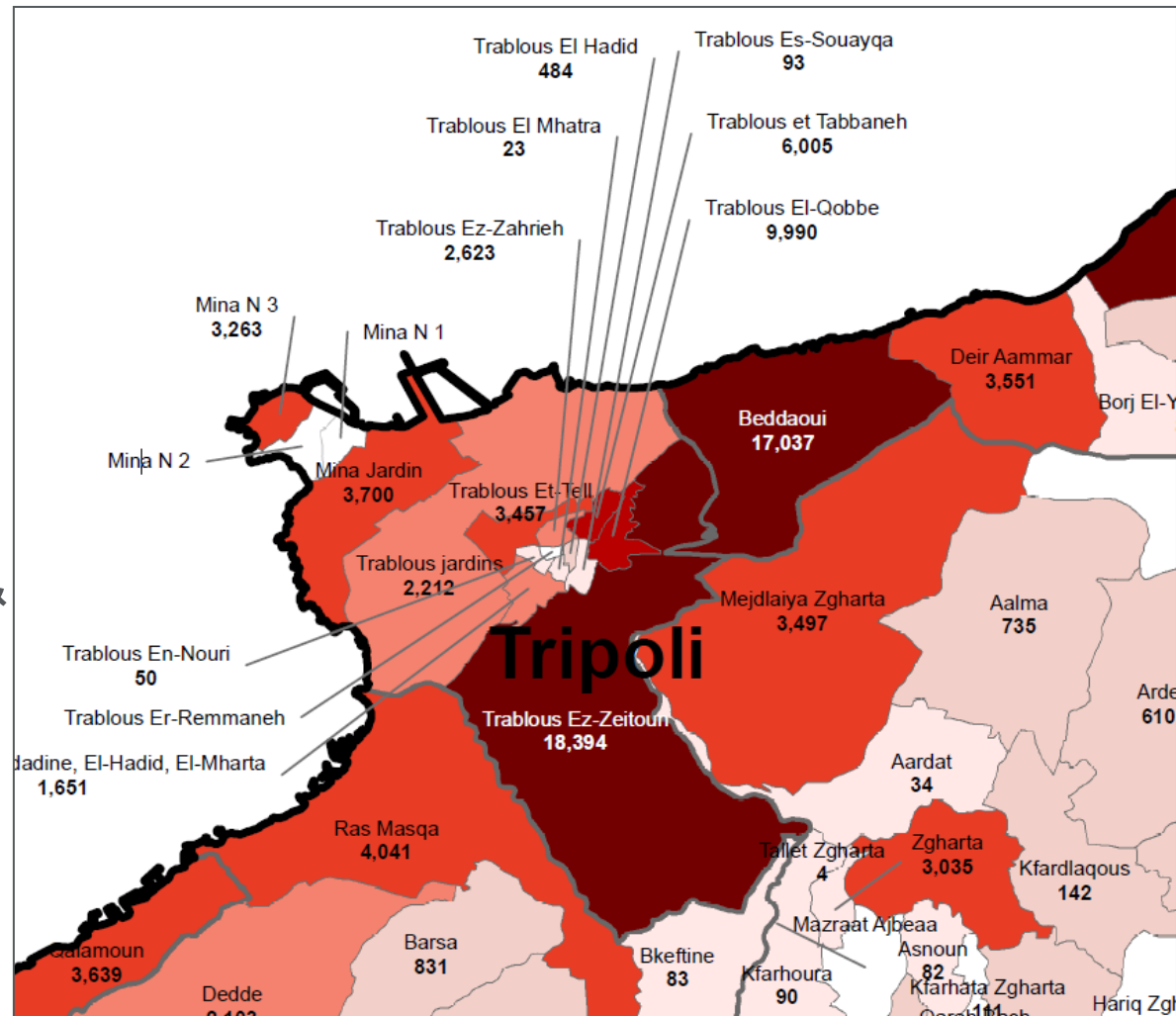
# WHY TRIPOLI?



**43,760 HH (T5)**  
(registered by March 2015)

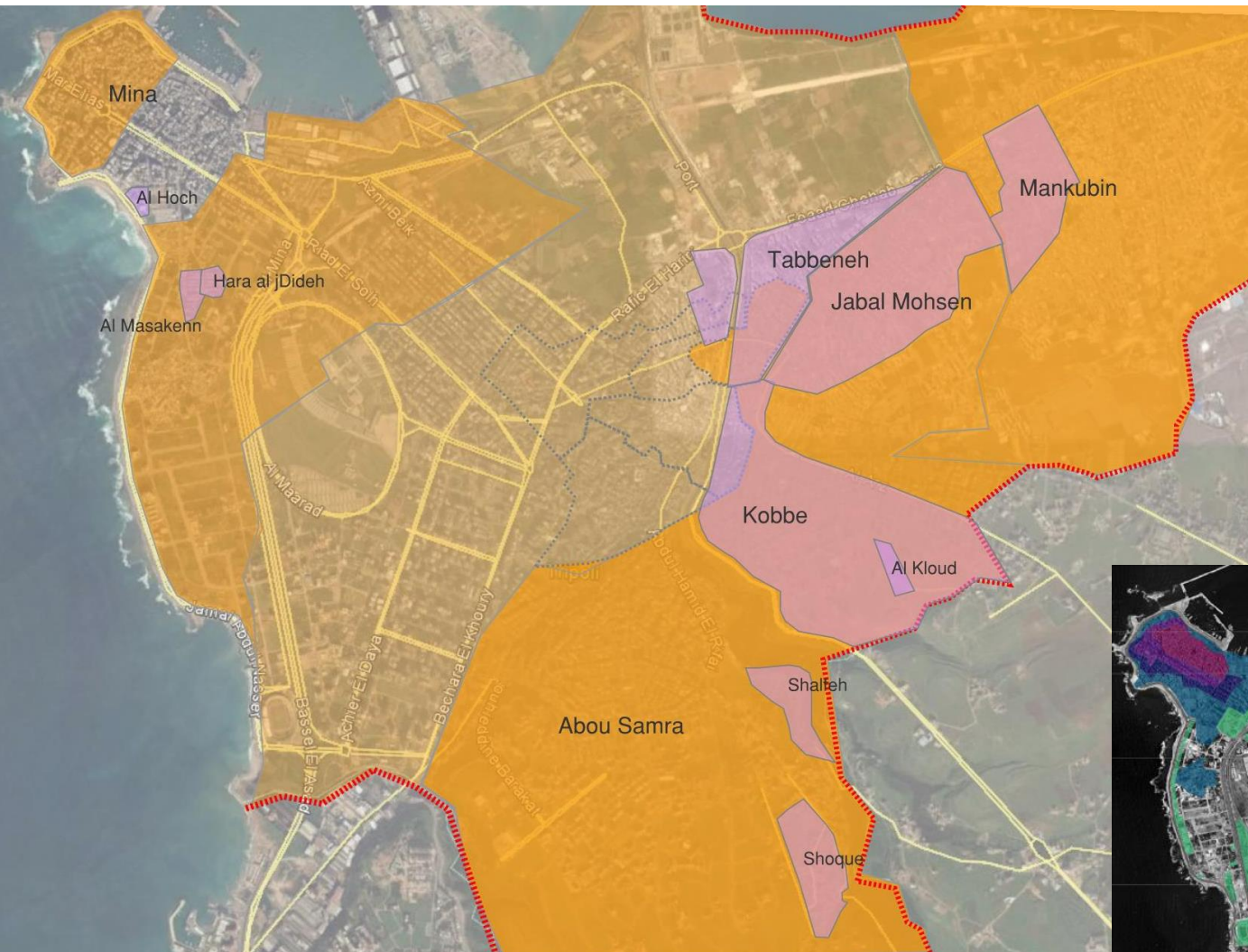
**14,000 refugee HH, or**  
70,000 displaced people  
within **Tripoli city**


Activities focused in Akkar &  
existing modalities of  
support = urban refugees  
overlooked.






# TRIPOLI



 Cadastres with refugee populations: darker orange = higher concentration.

 Neighbourhoods where the survey was implemented



# URBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS



Neighbourhoods already poor and dense urban areas have experienced a population increase of up to **80 %**.

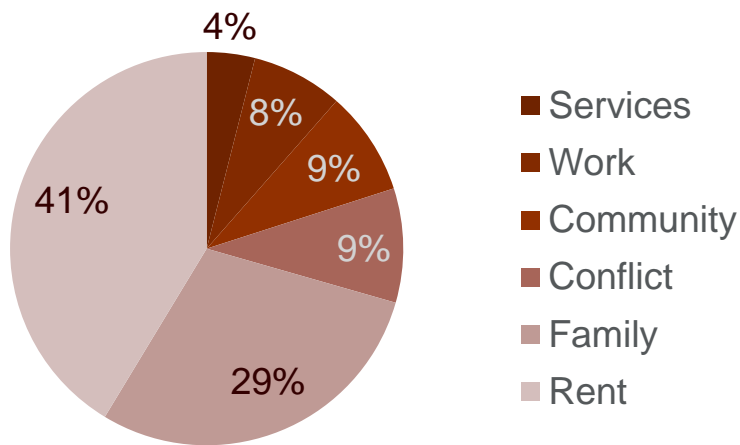
Prior to the crisis up to **69%** of the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Tripoli survived on less than \$4 a day.

In Mina **25%** of those families interviewed were living below the Sphere standards for covered living space.

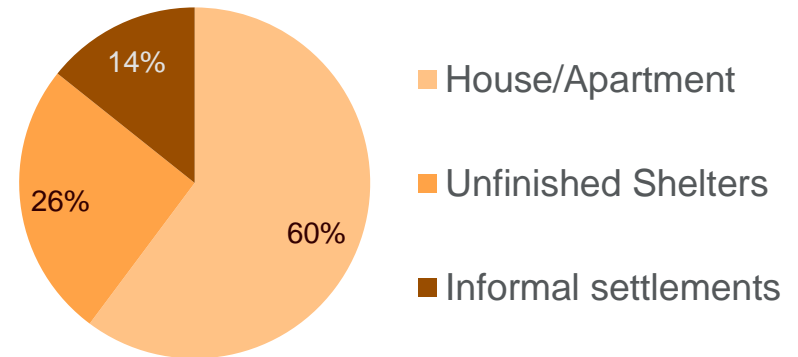


# TRIPOLI SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

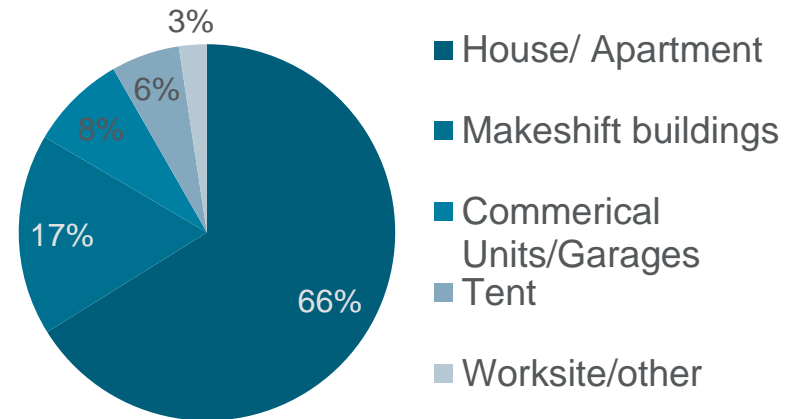
Average Rent : \$177/month



Factors influencing choice of neighbourhood



Vulnerability assessment findings (national)  
(2014 WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF)



Shelter types visited in CARE Tripoli assessment



# Main findings/dynamics of interest

- Continual Displacement
- Cash/livelihoods
- Gender/Protection/Privacy
- Communal Areas
- Unregulated informal market
- HLP



# IMPACT: SOCIAL COHESION



‘While it is acknowledged that the population influx is straining municipal budgets for solid waste removal, water, etc., it must also be acknowledged that **Syrian Refugees inject vast sums of money into the Lebanese economy every month.** For example, one figure based on the UNHCR Shelter Survey conducted in March data puts the monthly amount paid in rent by Syrian refugees at USD \$36,000,000 per month’.

UNHCR/MoSA

Lebanon National Shelter Strategy 2015





# Key Recommendations for Tripoli

- **BEYOND CASH PROGRAMMING** Going beyond individual assistance to Syrian families, to include activities that have a wider impact to the community, vulnerable and marginalised groups – social cohesion. Supporting marginalized populations by supporting under resourced local municipalities
- **MULTI-SECTORAL** multi-sector approaches because services, utilities, housing, WaSH and livelihoods are all inextricably linked
- **COMMUNITY LEVEL** in areas of high social tension that activities and interventions are implemented at community level to improve social cohesion and build the level of resilience throughout the community.
- **TIERED APPROACHES** The type of shelter and WaSH interventions can be tiered to respond to needs despite varying degrees of security of tenure, suitability of location and levels of agreement with landlords and local authorities.
- **GENDER & PROTECTION** Appropriate assistance to the most vulnerable members of society who face gender specific challenges and protection issues must be prioritised.

# MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

April 2015

## KIRKUK CITY / IRAQ





# KIRKUK: OBJECTIVES



SHELTER/NFIS

WASH

HEALTH

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

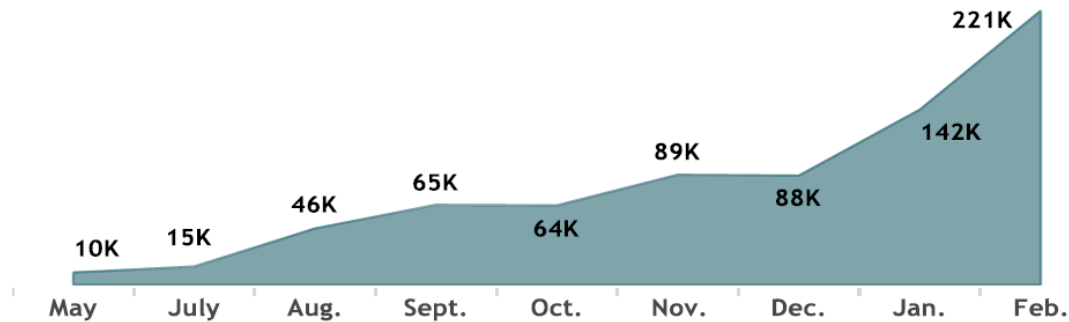
- (1) Priority interventions and sectors per affected **group/gender**
- (2) An understanding of underlying factors, to better inform and **guide the humanitarian response**.
- (3) Analyse the severity of needs by **providing indicators** on
  - quantity and **type of aid received**
  - **proportion of people in need** and/or life-threatening situation
  - **sector specific issues**
- (4) An analysis of needs through **gender-specific interviews**.
- (5) Focus on **shelter and WaSH using NFI, food and health as proxies**

# WHY KIRKUK?



There are currently more than 221,000 IDPs in Kirkuk city and the immediate surrounding areas. Increased by 120,000 since December 2014.

The displaced population has grown as follows in Kirkuk City:<sup>12</sup>



## POPULATION OVERVIEW (interviewed)

**36% of IDPs were not registered**

**68% said host community is willing to assist for a limited time.**

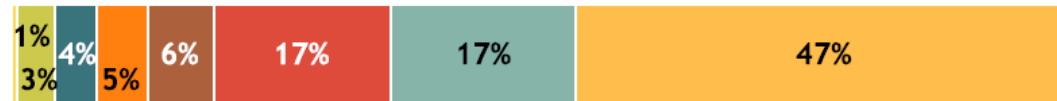
**27% reported a population increase over the past 30 days**



# SHELTER CONTEXT – KIRKUK CITY



## Respondent's Accommodation Types (%)



- Unfinished building / house / apartment
- Rented house / apartment
- Public building (school, community centre, mosque etc.)
- Informal settlement (makeshift shelters made out of tarpaulin or wood)
- House or apartment with 4 families or less residing there
- Rented house / House or apartment with more than 4 families residing there
- Vacated or abandoned finished apartment / house
- House or apartment with more than 4 families residing there

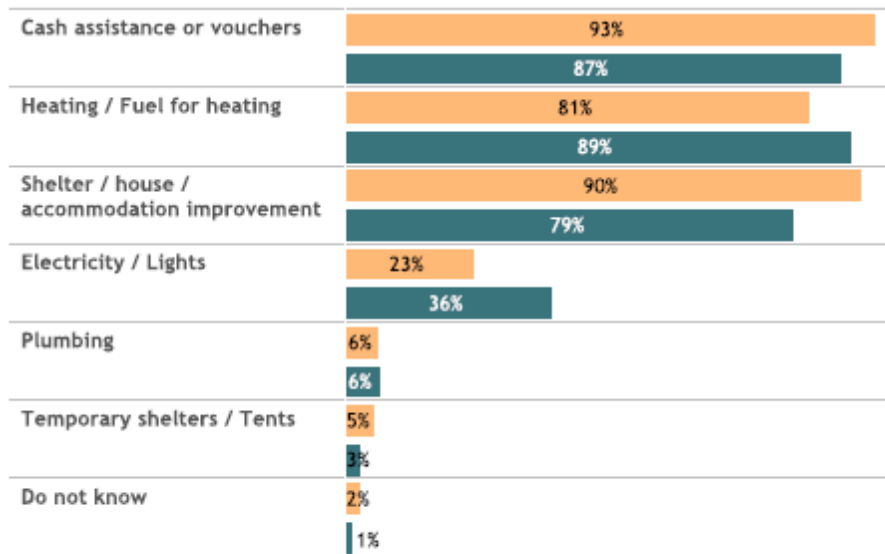
# OVERVIEW



- THREE main priorities as prioritised by IDPs: **shelter, livelihoods and food security.**
- **IDPs in unfinished buildings** reported the most severe cases of lack of services
- The most vulnerable groups : those living in **dire dwelling conditions**, and particularly pregnant and/or lactating, single/widowed women and persons with disability.
- 68% of IDPs said the host community was willing to assist them with their needs **for a limited time.**
- The **encroaching summer** should also be taken into account with regards to the poor conditions of sewage and garbage disposal

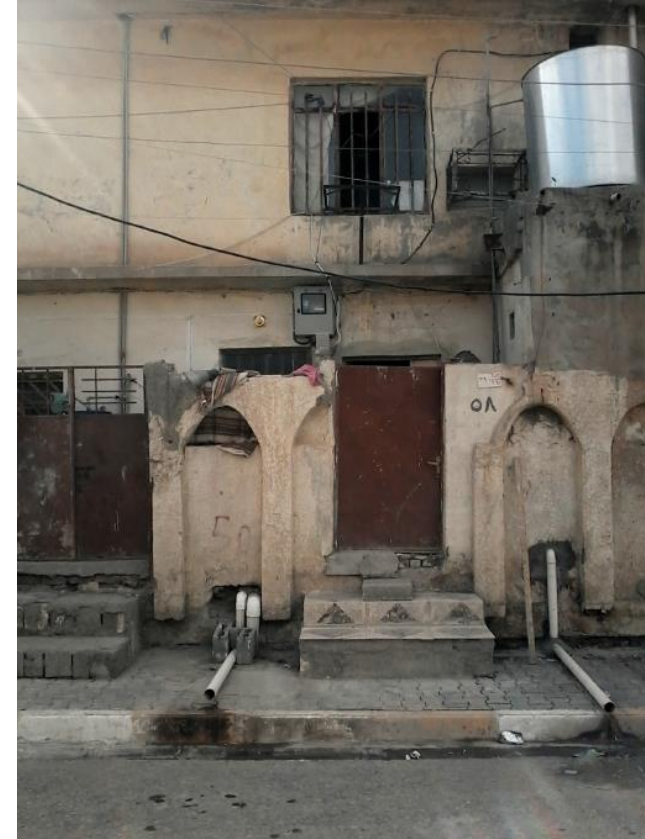
# KEY SHELTER FINDINGS

- 99% of respondents reported that shelter support had been **insufficient**
- IDPs perceive there to be enough adequate shelter but they **cannot afford it**.
- Unfinished buildings are **substandard** (60%).



■ Female Respondents  
■ Male Respondents

Shelter Priorities (Gender breakdown %)





## REPORT RELEASE DATES

**Kirkuk Multi-Sector Needs Assessment** – Final report (2015)

Humanitarian response website: [Kirkuk/Iraq Report](#)

**Kirkuk Initial Assessment** – (2014)

Relief Web: CARE Iraq Assessment: [Shelter/NFI Strategy Report and Response Options](#)

**Tripoli, Lebanon** – coming soon (May 2015)

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