Overview

For the purpose of exploring what would be the best shelter interventions, we conducted this questionnaire on some neighborhoods of Fallujah city in Anbar governorate.

Fallujah (33.3560, 43.7852) is one of the largest cities in Anbar governorate located roughly 70 kilometers west of Baghdad on the Euphrates. It was captured by ISIS in the beginning of 2014 and suffered a major population loss and most of its people were displaced to other cities. After huge military operations, the city was retaken by Iraqi forces and majority of the population started to return to the city in Nov 2016, but they found a lot of damages in their houses and the infrastructures in the city.

Many NGOs have been working in houses and infrastructures rehabilitation during the last year, but they could not cover all the city because of the size of damage in city which requires - according to the LC representative - a high coordination between all NGOs.
Questionnaire

Population Sampling: We committed to the methodology that mentioned in the questionnaire:

Methodology: population sampling

Who:

- Ideally between 8 to 12 interviews for each area
- At least 4 members of community randomly selected with diverse backgrounds such as gender, age, education level, profession.
- 2 key community members such as local council representative, Mukhtar, etc.
- 2 community members from construction sector (construction material, constructions workers, etc.)
- No need to collect personal information such as name, address and phone number.
- Person interviewed need to be living in the area of assessment.
- Person interviewed need to agree to the interview.
- Inform the person that the questionnaire is not about their individual needs but the needs of community at large.

The areas that included in the assessment were

- Shuhada neighborhood (About 42000 population)
- Nazal neighborhood (About 65000 population)

These areas were highly affected and not totally covered by NGOs while many of the houses in these areas are suitable for shelter interventions and their population are very vulnerable.
Also, it is worth mentioning that the interviewees were with diverse backgrounds and the selection was as below:

- For each area, we have been careful to interview at least one female and two people with higher education.
- For each area, we interviewed Almukhtar and representatives from the local council.
- Also, the interview included at least two people working in the construction sector.
- The age of the interviewees was between 19 to 55 years old. And they have been living in the assessed area between 15 to 65 years.

The table below contains the exact numbers of the interviewee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Interviewees</th>
<th>Interviewed number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Al Mukhtar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LC representative</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Representatives from construction sector</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ordinary people</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status of population**

We noticed that the majority of population were displaced during the last crisis, but after the stability of the security situation, the majority of population (about 90%) have returned - according to Almukhtars - to their houses but others (about 10%) could not return either because of the tribal conflict or because of the bad economic situation in the city.

In general, the current status of population in the assessed is as below:

- IDPs (0%)
- Returnees (100%)

We met a widow woman living in an unstable house in Nazal neighborhood and working as a baker, she looked sick, very vulnerable and had no reliable income to afford the expenses of raising 4 daughters. we noticed that there are many vulnerable families such as (widows, elderlies at risk, disabled persons, and
people with chronic disease) and the bad economic situation in these areas makes it hard for some of head of families to meet their dependent's needs

**Shelter needs**

Majority of population have returned and found their houses damaged, but during the last year, so many people have managed to do initial repair to their houses because - according to some interviewees –many people were waiting for help and support from NGOs and government, but to no avail and therefore had to repair some damage such as closing the openings and repair some windows and doors because they could not stand with the cold winter and also to maintain privacy in some cases.

Mostly, the level of damage in the assessed areas is minor and lays in the category (1&2) where many of houses lack window glasses, doors, water tanks, sanitary system, construction tools, concrete works, plastering and roof isolation. And because of the bad economic situation many of the owners are unable to do the full repair on their own and they are keep expecting the support from either NGOs or government.
Below we can summarize the Shelter needs of the partially damaged houses:

a. Damages in exterior, interior wall, beams and ceilings (Small).
b. Damages in water and sanitation system. (Medium).
c. Water tanks, Water pumps, Heaters requirement. (High)
d. Damages in wiring system and electrical fittings as well (Medium).
e. Damages in exterior doors. (Medium).
f. Damages in interior doors, windows and window glass. (High).
g. Roofs isolations needs. (High).
h. Gypsum and cement plastering damages. (Medium).
i. Wall and ground tiles damages. (Medium).
Regarding the totally destroyed houses, we noticed that about more that 10% of the houses are either totally burnt or destroyed and need for total rehabilitation and their owners, as the other areas, is divided into two types:

1. Some of them are still living as IDPs in the camps or rented houses in other cities like (Erbil, Sulaymaniya, Baghdad, etc..) because they couldn't afford the rebuilding costs.

2. Others returned to the area but living in rented houses or unfinished houses.
The majority of these families are highly vulnerable specially the first type who are still living as IDPs. These kinds of families can be supported by NGOs where in this case we will be supporting IDPs and boosting the labor market which will be helpful for the returnees in the areas as well.

**Effective solutions in the area**

As it is mentioned above, Many of NGOs were working on housing in Fallujah city, but these two neighborhoods (Nazal and Shuhada) were not covered enough by the NGOs despite of the fact that both these neighborhoods are considered the largest in term of the size of area and the population density as well as the majority of the people who are living there are so vulnerable.

According to LC representatives, UNDP is the most active NGO in the city and it covered almost 40 % of Shuhada neighborhood, but they did not target Nazal neighborhood yet. Also there are other NGOs have been working in the city like IOM, NRC and DRC.

DRC Cash team have been distributing cash in the area for some families, but - according to some interviewees- many of people are looking for durable solutions like shelter upgrading or cash to repair.
Besides that, DRC distributed emergency kits (customized kits) in Alshuhada neighborhood 7 months ago and it was very successful – according to Almukhtar – and many people are looking for such kind of intervention.

Generally, some of the interviewees said that the ideal response is distributing EKs or cash according to the size of damage in each house, while others said the ideal response would be doing rehabs for the damaged houses under the direct supervision of NGOs or government and this would indirectly support the labor market and construction shops effectively by involving them with the rehabilitation works in the area.

**Construction sector in the area**

As it is mentioned above, the economic conditions in the assessed area is very bad due to lack of liquidity and thus lack of employment opportunities. The construction sector need to be the mostly supported among the other sectors as the majority of people are working in construction sectors either workers or in construction shops.

1. **Workers**

The assessed community is very rich in skilled workers who are working in construction and industrial sector like Painter, Blacksmith, plumber, Electrician, etc..) and are very qualified but the current economic situation forced most of them either to be jobless or to go to remote areas looking for jobs, and of course the same applies to unskilled workers.

The average daily rate for workers according to the interviewees as below:

- Skilled workers (55000 IQD)
- Unskilled workers (25000 IQD)

2. **Construction shops**
According to the interviewees, there are many construction/tools shops in the area and they are offering all materials and tools that required for construction like (cement, gypsum, sand, gravel, concrete blocks, bricks, pipes, etc.) but the poor economic situation has also cast a shadow over the activity of the construction shops and as result of that many of the shop owners are planning to close their shops because of the lack of financial feasibility.

**Ownership**

- The average percentage of people own their homes is (70%)
- The average of population paying rent is (25%)
- The average monthly income of HHs residing in rented houses: 550000 IQD
- The average monthly rental per house: 300000 IQD (Most of the rented houses are not adequate)
- The average percentage of people living in their original home and have ownership documents: about 95%