



# Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) IX

Education Cluster Meeting

30 November 2021



# Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) in Iraq

## MCNA Objective

To serve as a comprehensive **evidence base for humanitarian actors on the type, severity, variance and development of sectoral and multi-sectoral household needs.**

To inform strategic planning within the Humanitarian Planning Cycle by serving as the **main data source for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)** and inter-sectoral PiN and severity calculations.

## MCNA Framework

Conducted in close coordination with the Assessment Working Group (AWG), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

In 2021, the MCNA was conducted for the ninth time in Iraq. Globally, REACH conducted Multi-Sector Needs Assessments in 17 humanitarian crises in 2021, allowing a global community of practice and informing more effective humanitarian action.



# OVERVIEW

1. Methodology & Coverage
2. Intentions & Protection Findings
3. Education Findings
4. Conclusion & Questions



1

# METHODOLOGY & COVERAGE



# DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

**In-person surveys with randomly selected households** about their (cross-) sectoral needs, vulnerabilities and intentions

- MCNA IX data is **statistically representative at district and camp level**

Two-staged stratified cluster sampling approach

- ➔ 90% level of confidence (10% margin of error) for IDP out of camp and returnee households
- ➔ 95% level of confidence (5% margin of error) for IDP in camp households

- Few exceptions resulting in **indicative data** for 4 camps and one district

AAF, Qurato, Dawoudia, and Berseve 2 camps > sampled remotely through non-probability quota sampling

Al Risafa district > surveyed in-person, but non-random household selection

For further details, please review the [Terms of Reference](#)

# SCOPE & COVERAGE

- Data collected between June and August 2021

- **11,645 household surveys**

**2,373** IDP in camp households

**5,657** IDP out of camp households

**3,615** returnee households

- **64 districts** in 17 governorates

Districts with at least 200 IDP or returnee households, according to [IOM-DTM Master List](#) (April 2021)

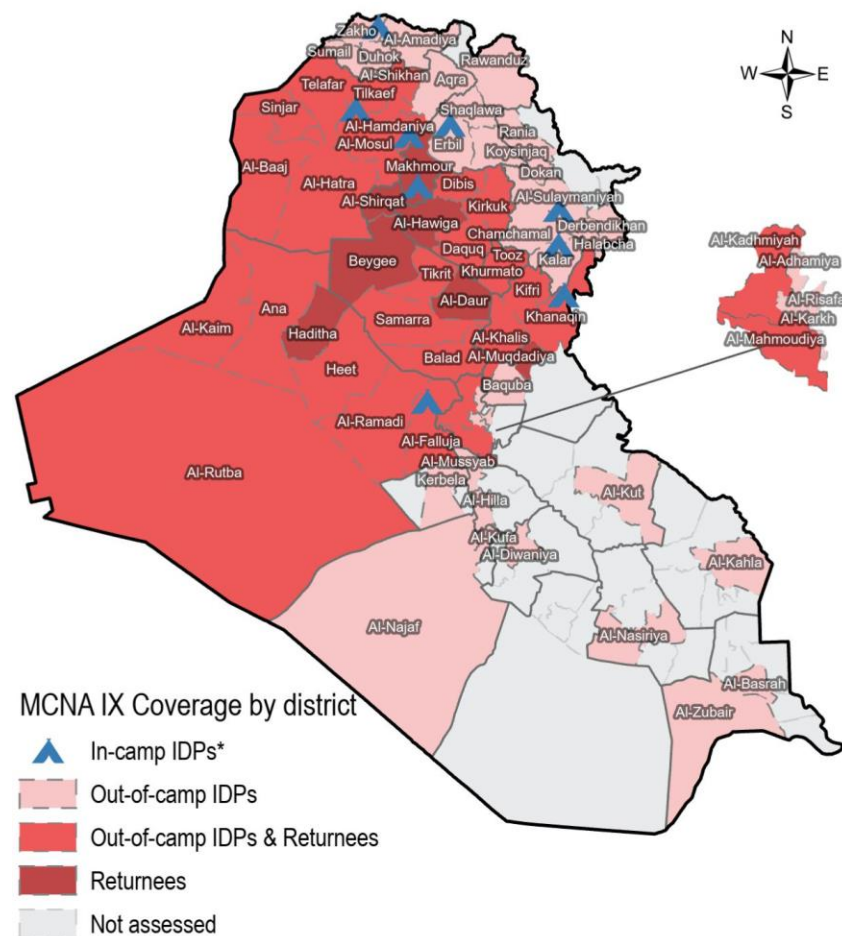
- **27 IDP camps** in 9 governorates

- **Gender** in the MCNA IX

**28%** of surveys answered by female respondents

**33%** of surveys conducted by female enumerators

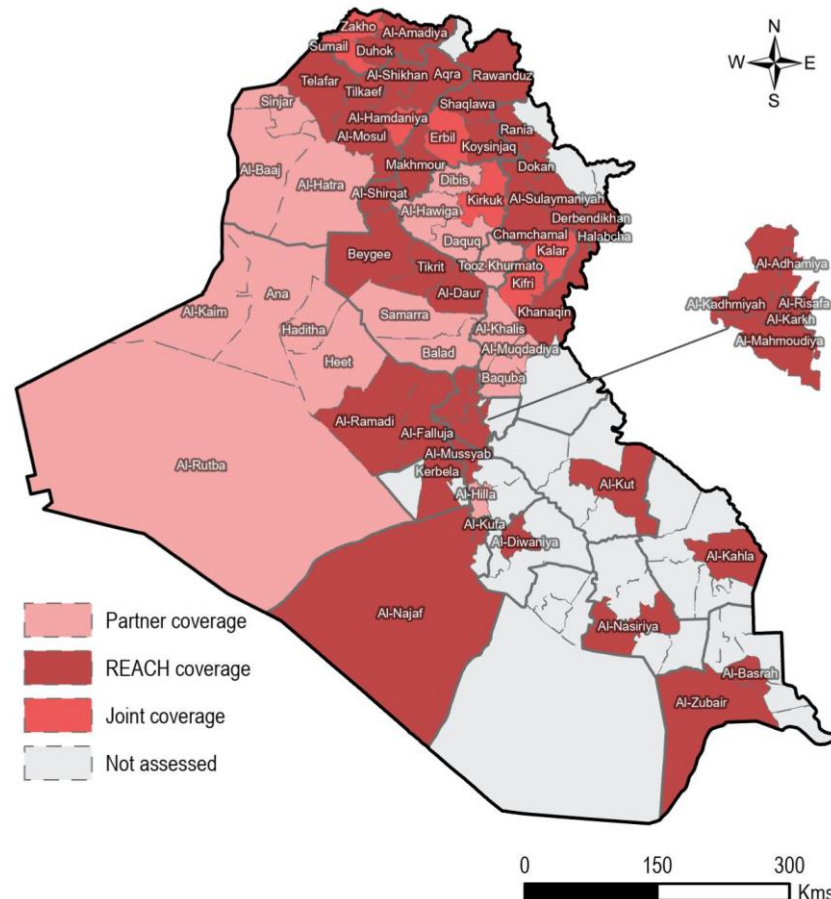
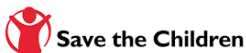
**11%** of households reported to be female-headed



\*In most districts, more than one IDP camp was surveyed, with a total of 27 camps across Iraq.

# PARTNER SUPPORT

REACH is grateful to the support of 20 data collection partners:



\*MCNA IX Partners:

Action Against Hunger, Al Khiamiat for Agricultural, Development and Guidance, Ankawa Humanitarian Committee, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V., Caritas Czech Republic, Human Imprint Organisation, Humanity & Inclusion, International Rescue Committee, International Organization for Migration, Iraq Health Access Organisation, Jesuit Refugee Service, Kurdistan Save the Children, Mercy Corps, Mission East, Norwegian Refugee Council, Pekawa Organisation, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes, World Vision, Youth Save Organisation

**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action





2

# INTENTIONS & PROTECTION

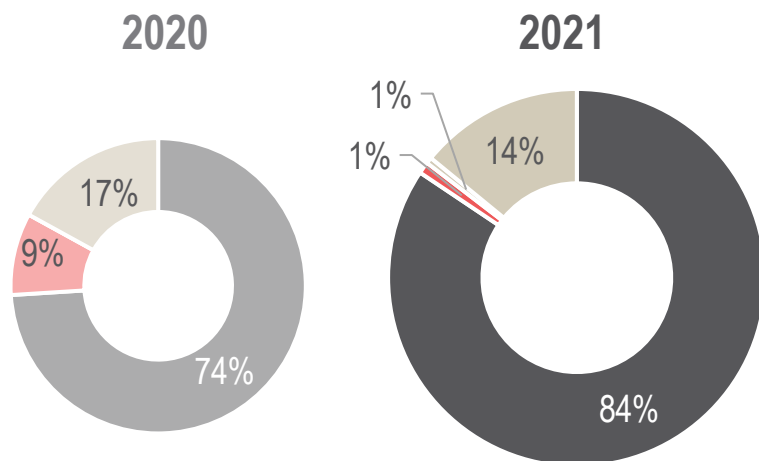


# MOVEMENT INTENTIONS – 12 MONTHS

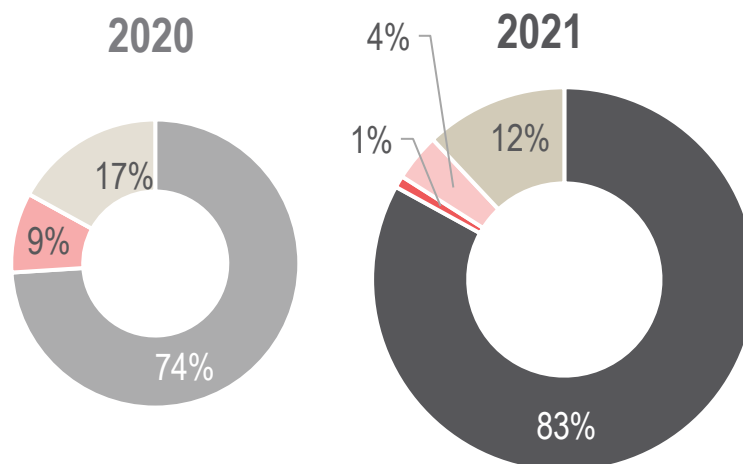
% of IDP households reported movement intentions in the 12 months following data collection



IDP in camp



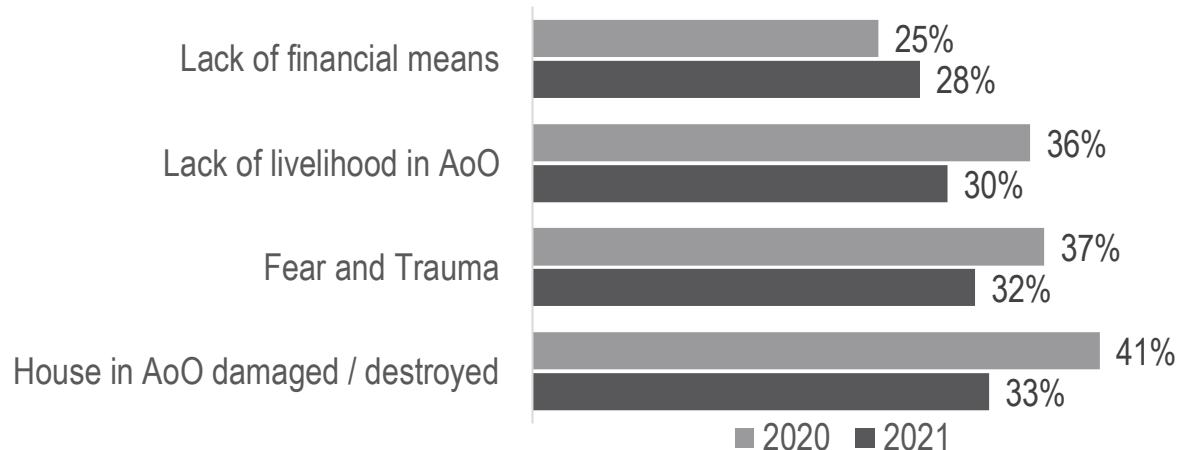
IDP out of camp



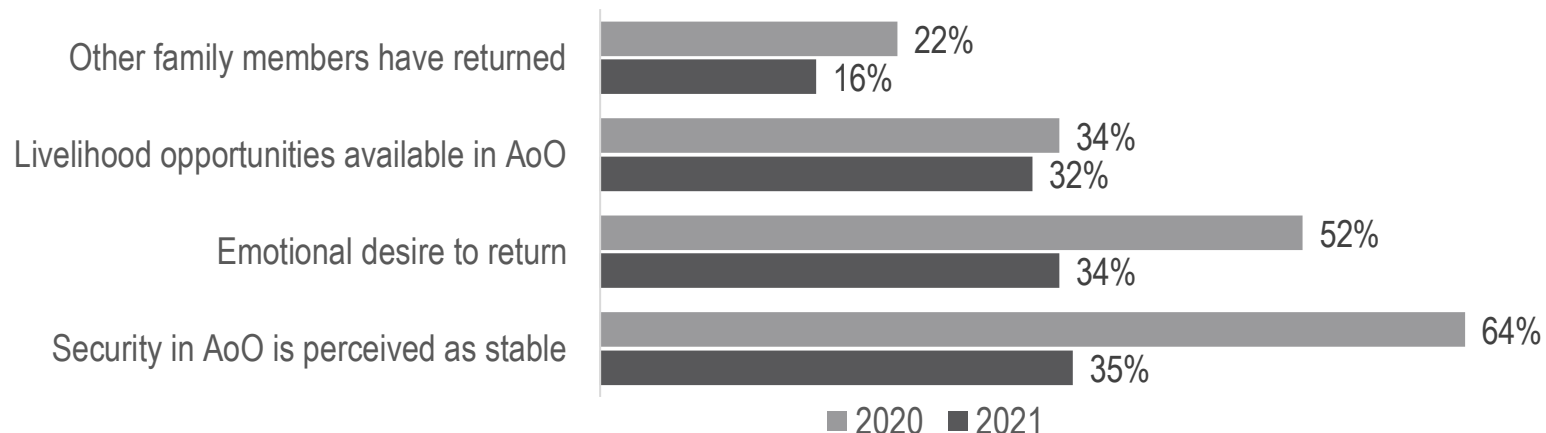
■ Remain ■ Return ■ Move ■ Don't know

# REASONS TO (NOT) RETURN

## Most reported reasons to not return:



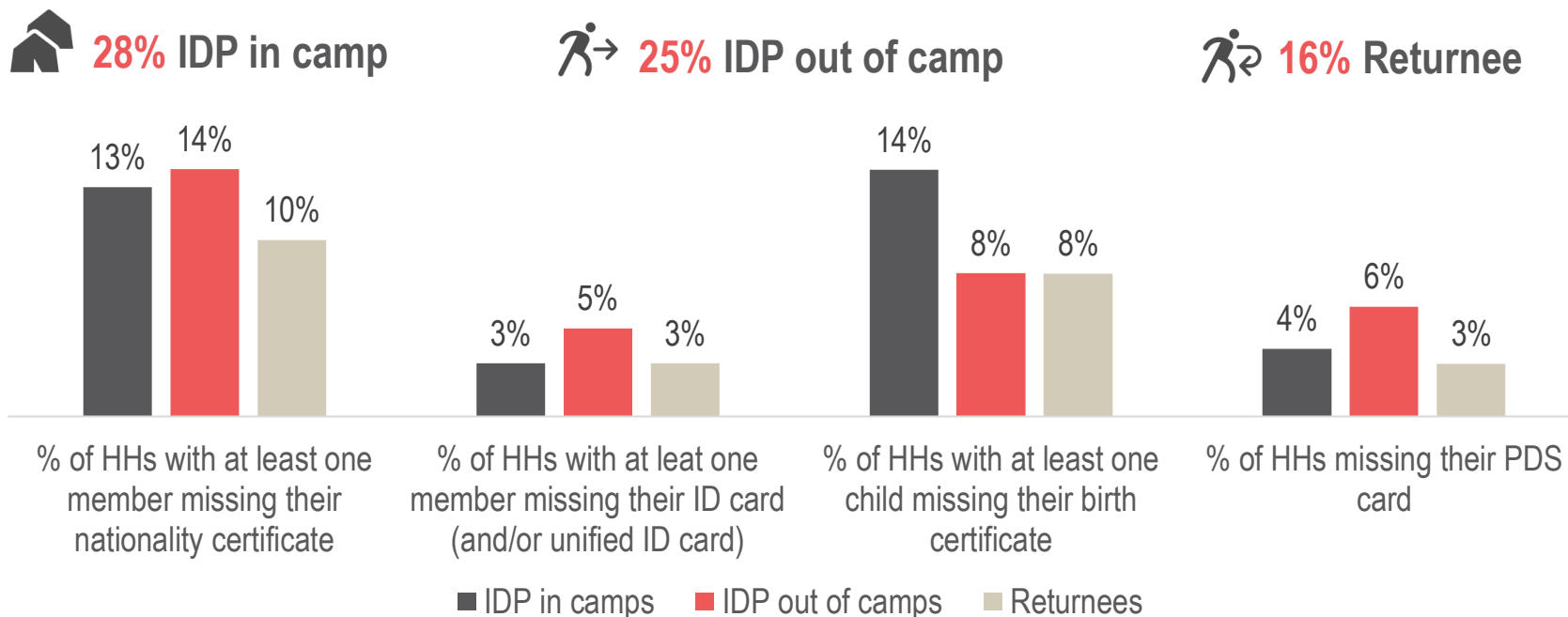
## Most reported reasons to return:\*



\*Among the small sub-set of 4% of households who reported intending to return

# MISSING DOCUMENTATION

% of households missing at least one key household or individual document:\*



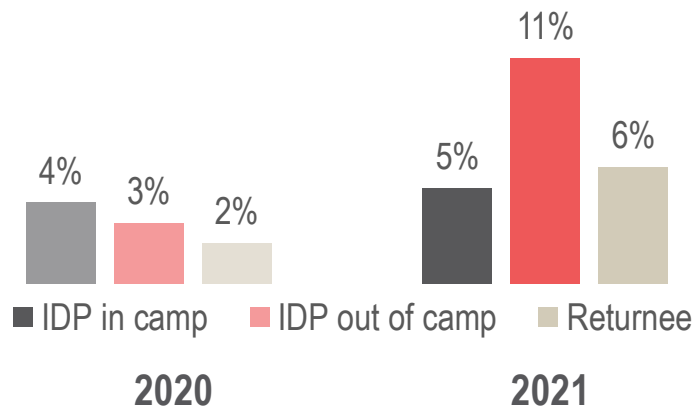
The most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation were the absence of an attempt to obtain/renew (41%), high costs (15%), and the complexity/length of the procedure (10%). IDP out of camp households, however, reported the inability to access civil affairs directorates/courts as key barrier (19%).

\* Key documents include PDS card, ID card (or unified ID card), nationality certificate (or unified ID card) and birth certificates for children

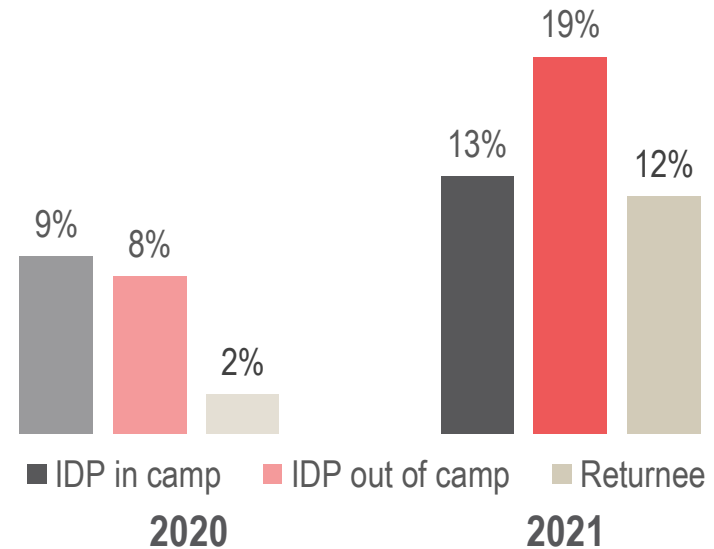
# PSYCHOSOCIAL DISTRESS

% of households reporting the presence of children or adults with psychosocial distress  
(proxy data with behavior change)

Children with psychosocial distress  
2020 vs 2021



Adults with psychosocial distress  
2020 vs 2021





# MINE ACTION

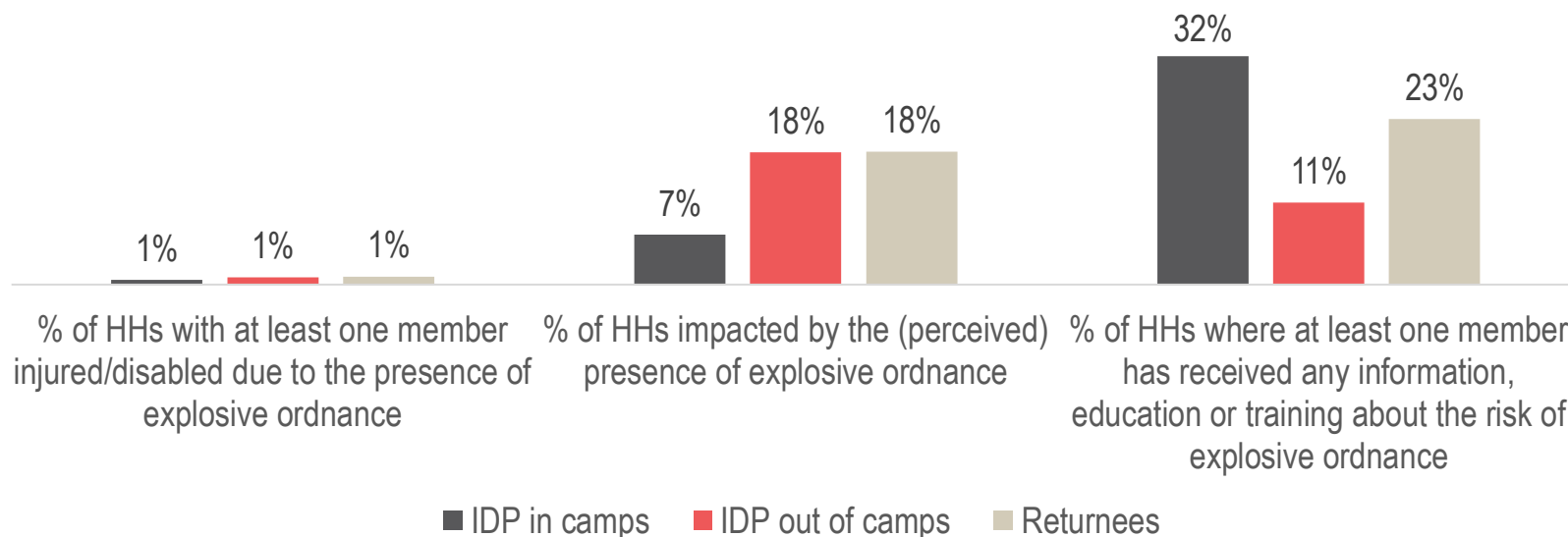
% of IDP households not intending to return to their area of origin due to explosive ordnance contamination:



13% IDP in camp



7% IDP out of camp



**Households in Baquba (37%), Hawiga (28%), Rutba (28%), and Tooz Khurmato (21%) were most likely to report that the (perceived) presence of explosive ordnances limits their access to education.**

Nationwide, households were most likely to report that it impacts on their psychological wellbeing (8%), limits their livelihood opportunities (7%) and limits freedom of movement (6%).

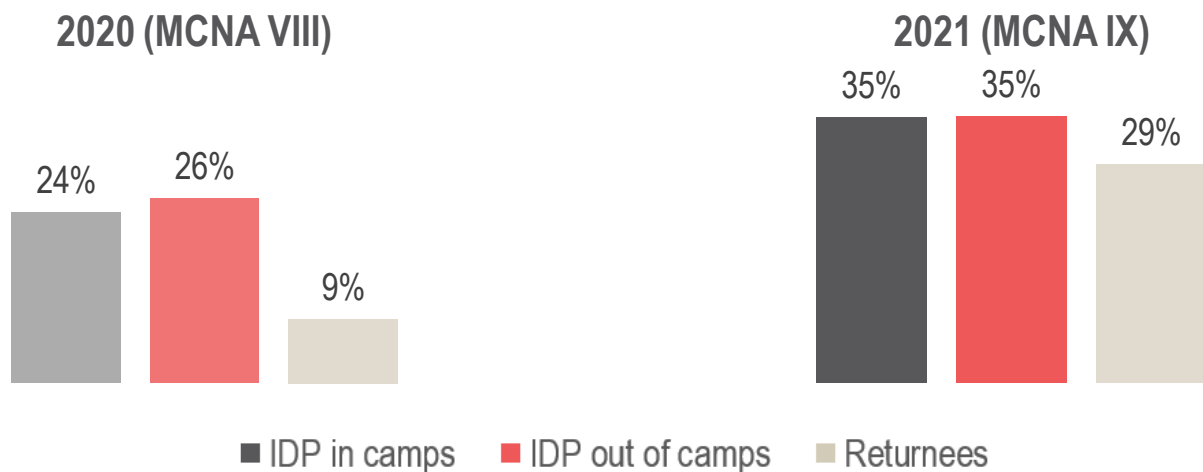


3

## EDUCATION FINDINGS

# EDUCATION ATTENDANCE

% of households with at least one school-aged child not attending school regularly (at least 4 days a week) while schools were open (2020 vs 2021)



Districts with the highest proportion of households who reported that at least one school-aged child was not attending school regularly while schools were open, in the 2020-2021 academic year:

Al-Basrah	Al-Hatra	Al-Baaj	Samarra	Daquq	Sinjar	Chamchamal	Al-Hamdaniya	Al-Hawiga	Koysinjaq
92%	88%	79%	70%	64%	58%	55%	52%	48%	48%

# BARRIERS TO EDUCATION

% of children dropping out of school in the previous academic year



**6%** IDP in camp



**8%** IDP out of camp



**12%** Returnee

Main reported barriers to education, among households with at least one school-aged child not attending education regularly\*

Barriers to education	IDP in camps	IDP out of camps	Returnees
Cost of education	18%	32%	24%
Lack of interest among children in education	36%	7%	13%
Physical limitations (e.g. transport, distance)	3%	15%	10%
Health condition of child (e.g. disability, traumatization)	16%	6%	12%
School stopped functioning/closed	4%	3%	13%
Unable to register (e.g. age, documentation, missing years)	9%	14%	9%

\*Multiple choice question, findings may exceed 100%.



# BARRIERS TO EDUCATION – DISTRICT LEVEL

Districts with the highest proportion of households who reported the respective barriers to education, among households with at least one school-aged child not attending education regularly:

Education Barriers					
Cost of Education	<b>Al-Basrah</b> 67%	<b>Kifri</b> 62%	<b>Rania</b> 56%	<b>Al-Hatra</b> 54%	<b>Al-Adhamiya</b> 50%
Dysfunctional/closed schools (e.g. damaged, occupied)	<b>Al-Mahmoudiya</b> 65%	<b>Al-Falluja</b> 46%	<b>Al-Hawiga</b> 35%	<b>Al-Mussyab</b> 25%	<b>Al-Adhamiya</b> 25%
Lack of safety (e.g. road to school, fear of violence)	<b>Al-Muqdadiya</b> 20%	<b>Daquq</b> 17%	<b>Al-Hatra</b> 16%	<b>Al-Rutba</b> 11%	<b>Tikrit</b> 8%
Unable to register (e.g. documentation, age)	<b>Ana</b> 26%	<b>Erbil</b> 25%	<b>Rania</b> 22%	<b>Sinjar</b> 20%	<b>Al-Amadiya</b> 19%
Health condition of child (e.g. disability, trauma)	<b>Al-Nasiriya</b> 33%	<b>Al-Ramadi</b> 32%	<b>Rawanduz</b> 29%	<b>Aqra</b> 28%	<b>Al-Amadiya</b> 28%
Poor infrastructure (e.g. WASH facilities, leaks)	<b>Tooz Khurmato</b> 27%	<b>Derbendikhan</b> 18%	<b>Beygee</b> 15%	<b>Al-Baaj</b> 13%	<b>Dokan</b> 13%

# ACCESS TO DISTANCE LEARNING

% of household with at least one school-aged child not accessing distance education regularly (at least 4 days a week) while schools were closed



**50%** IDP in camp

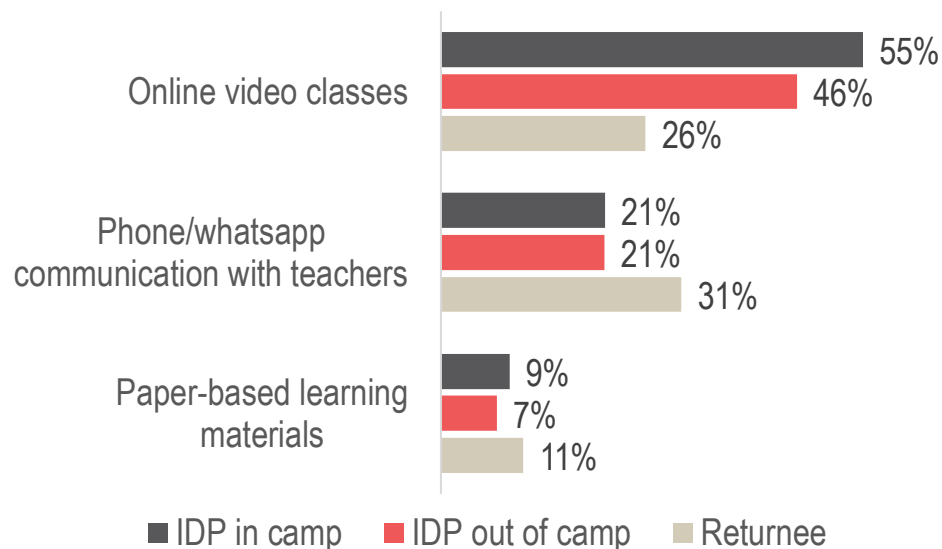


**47%** IDP out of camp



**34%** Returnee

% of households reporting type of distance education children are accessing\*



Households equally reported that they could not access distance learning because the **school is not offering alternatives** and because they **lack household resources to facilitate alternatives as main barrier to education (4% each)**.

Households in Falluja (23%), Khalis (20%) and Baquba (15%) were most likely to report the lack of household resources (e.g. internet, laptop) to facilitate alternatives. Households in Shirqat (29%), Falluja (22%), and Sinjar (16%) were most likely to report that schools did not offer alternatives.

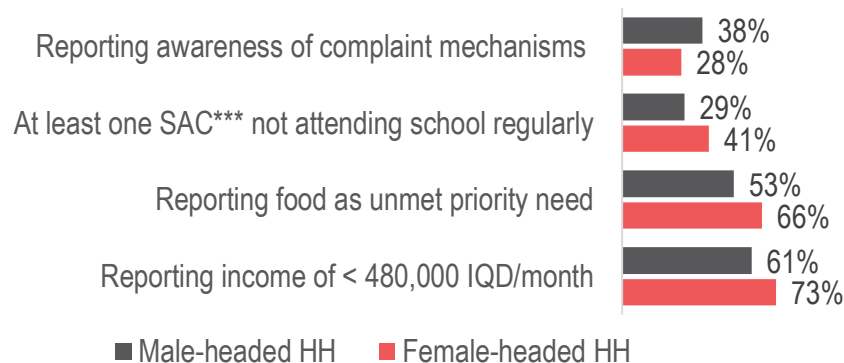
\*Multiple choice question, findings may exceed 100%.

# CROSS-CUTTING VULNERABILITIES - NATIONWIDE

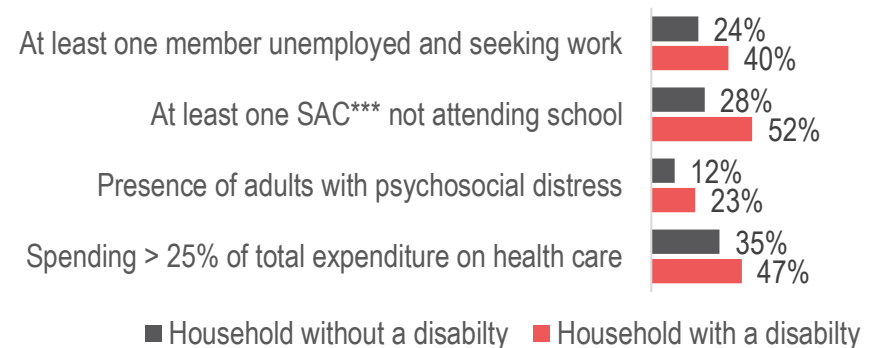
\* Comparisons are indicative as they do not reflect sampling strata.

## Household characteristics likely to aggravate multi-sectoral needs\*

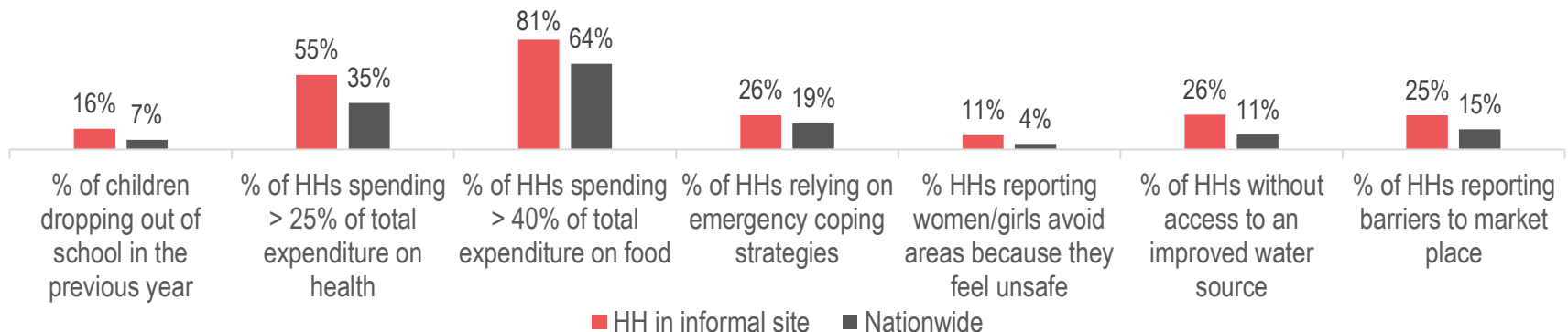
### Female-headed households



### Physical and/or cognitive disabilities\*\*



### Residence in critical shelter and informal sites



\*\* As per Washington Group guidance, this includes individuals that had "lots of difficulty" or "could not do at all" one of the following activities: seeing, hearing, walking/climbing steps, remembering / concentrating, self-care, communicating.

\*\*\*SAC refers to school-aged children.



4

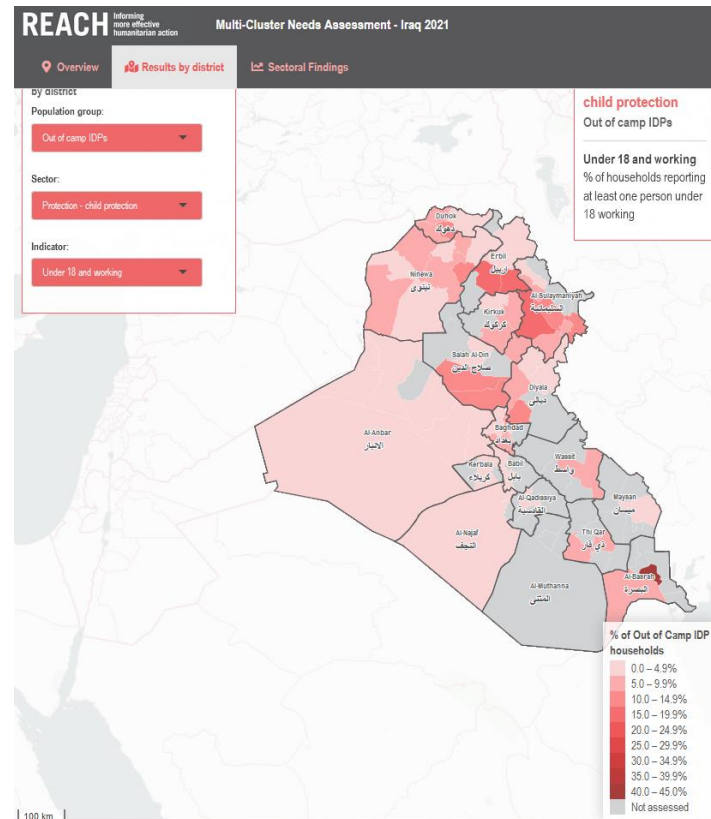
## CONCLUSIONS & QUESTIONS



# CONCLUDING NOTES

- Majority of both IDPs in camp and IDPs out of camp are likely to remain in their areas of displacement throughout 2022.
- Reported increase in children affected by psychosocial distress, as well as a range of child protection concerns (e.g. child labour, child marriage, missing documentation) is likely to negatively impact education trajectories.
- The proportion of households reporting that at least one child is not attending education regularly has increased compared to 2020. Access to education alternatives, in light of COVID-19, is highly fragmented.
- Livelihood concerns impact education attendance, as costs are cited as a key barrier to education and frequently reported negative coping strategies relate to school drop out or child labour.
- Cross-cutting household vulnerabilities, such as disability, gender, and residence in informal sites, is likely to have a further destabilizing impact on children's access to education.

Visit the [MCNA IX Dashboard](#) for additional analysis!





**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**

[anne.flake@reach-initiative.org](mailto:anne.flake@reach-initiative.org)

S: anneflake

T: +964 772 628 1997