

# MCNA VII OVERVIEW AND KEY CROSS-SECTORAL TRENDS

**HNO Joint Analysis Workshop**  
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**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

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# 1 - PURPOSE OF THE MCNA WITHIN THE HNO PROCESS

***The purpose of the MCNA is to provide impartial and evidence-based information to clusters for strategic planning within the Humanitarian Planning Cycle.***

Within the HNO 2020 process, the MCNA data and analysis provides:

- 1- Findings for all indicators part of the cross-sectoral model in line with the new HNO 2020 template, to calculate overall Iraq PiNs and severity, per humanitarian consequence.
- 2- Sectoral findings based on indicators agreed on with clusters, for cluster-specific PiN and severity calculations.
- 3- An overview of non sector-specific needs and conditions of populations affected by the 2014 conflict (intentions, AAP, durable solutions, vulnerabilities).

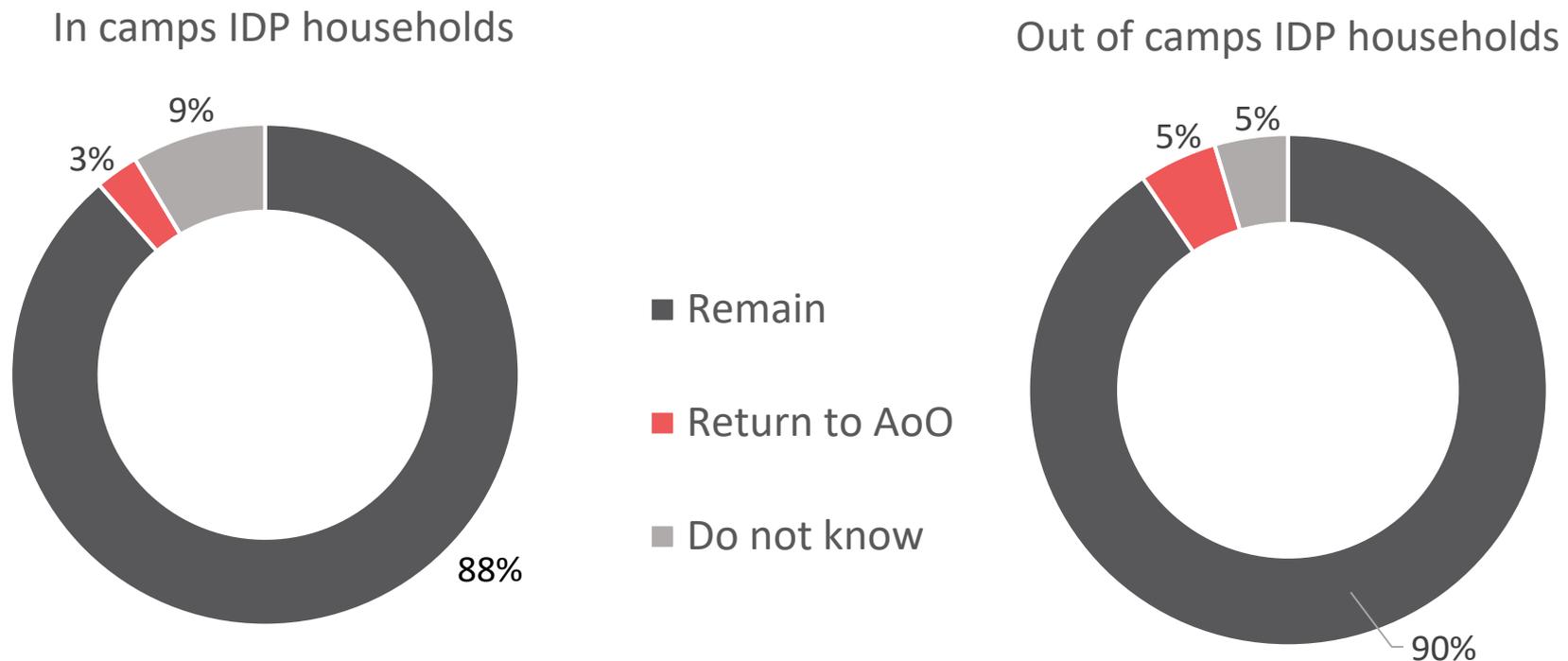
## 2 - SUMMARY OF THE MCNA DATA COLLECTION

- Data collected between **mid-June and mid-August**
- Overall **13,086 households** surveyed, including:
  - 3,209 IDP households in camps
  - 5,902 IDP households out of camps
  - 3,249 returnee households
  - 726 host community households
- **63 districts** (all districts with at least 200 IDP and/or returnee households).
- **Data collected by REACH and 19 partners:** NRC, Mercy Corps, SIF, Caritas CZ, IOM, SSORD, OXFAM, REACH-Iraq, Medair, People in Need, ZOA International, ACF, CARE, Save the Children, Human Appeal, COOPI, INTERSOS, Justice Center, IRC.
- **Dataset published and available** on the REACH Resource Center, and will be available on the Iraq Assessment Registry as well.

# 3 - KEY CROSS-SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Three-month movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:

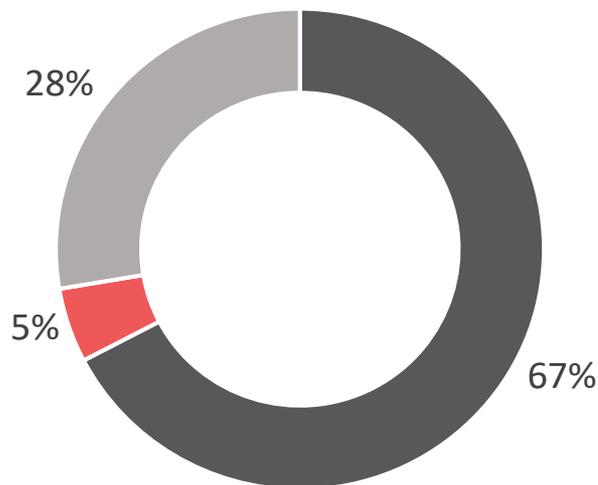


A vast majority of IDP households did not intend to return within the 3 months following data collection, in particular those living in camps.

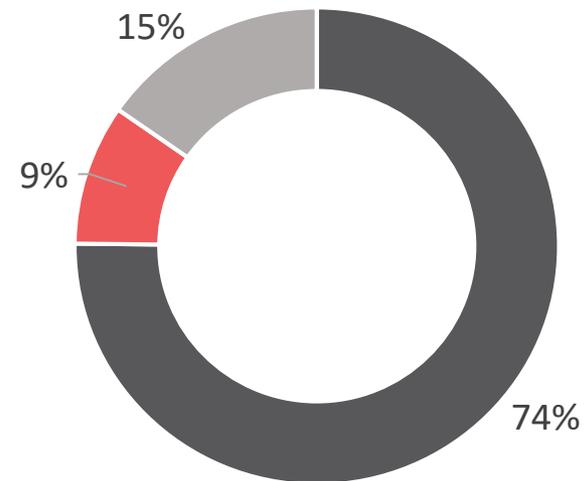
# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

One year movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:

In camps IDP households



Out of camps IDP households

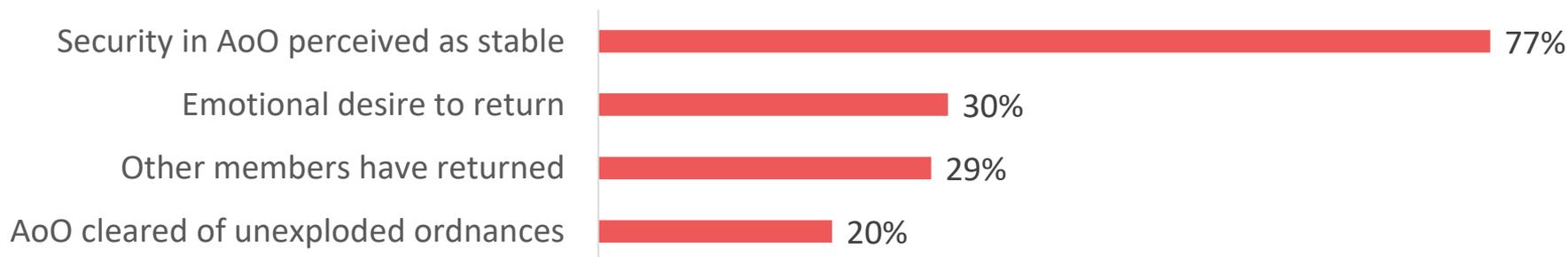


■ Remain  
■ Return to AoO  
■ Do not know

- Intentions to return to areas of origin within the year slightly increased compared to intentions to return within three months.
- Meanwhile, households that reported not knowing considerably increased, in particular for IDP households living in camps (from 9% to 28%). This is particularly relevant within the context of camp consolidations and closures.

# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS - REASONS

Primary reasons for intending to return, among IDP households intending to return



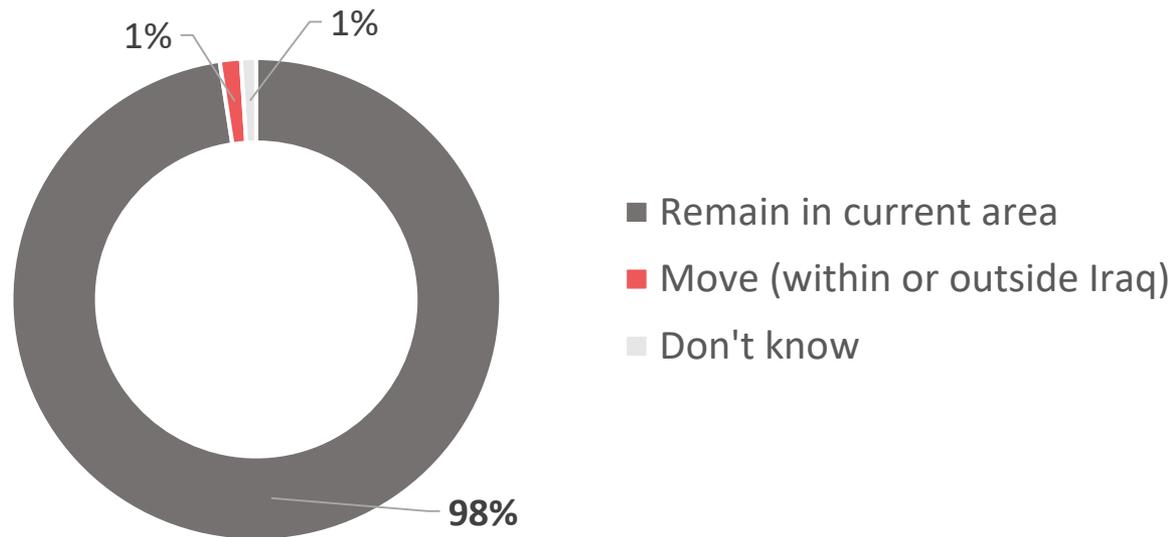
Primary reasons for not intending to return, among IDP households not intending to return



Obstacles to return identified through the ILA IV (IOM) were similar (services, job opportunities, destroyed houses and unsafe areas).

# RETURNEE MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

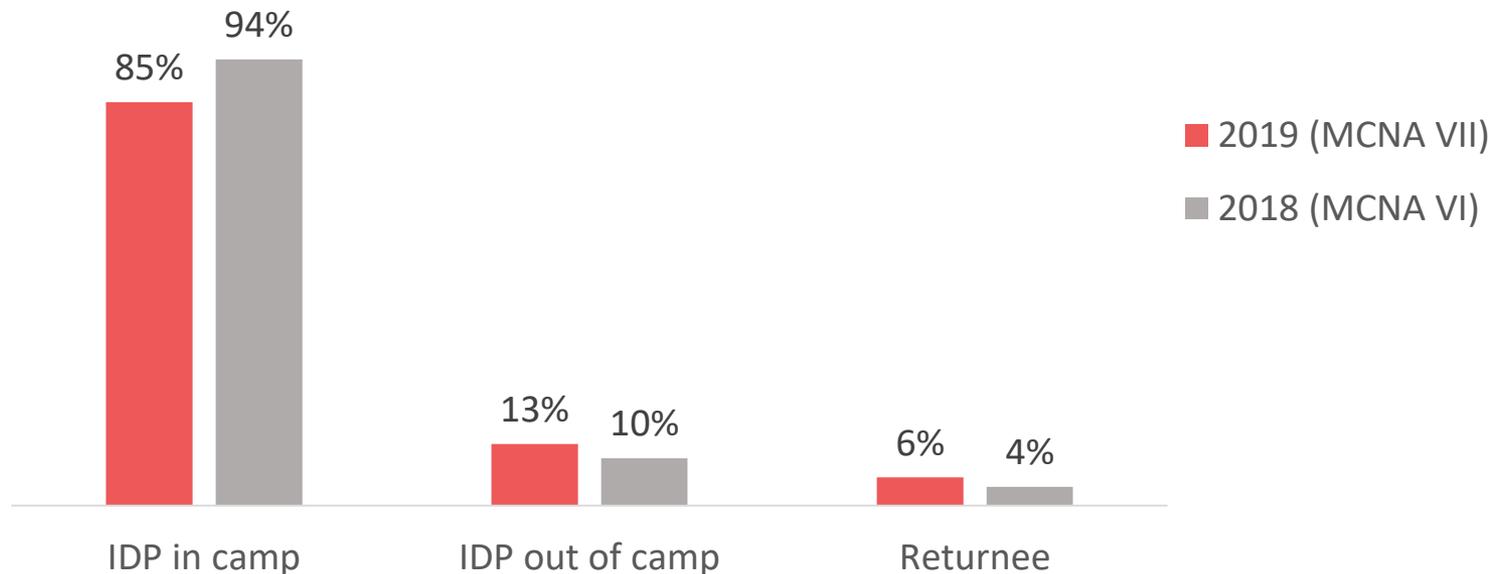
3-month movement intentions for returnee households nationwide:



Only 1% of returnee households indicated they intended to re-displace in the three months following data collection, citing, for the most part (60%), lack of stable security in their area. Other reasons cited were lack of livelihoods (17%) and lack of basic services (12%).

# AAP – AID RECEIVED & SATISFACTION

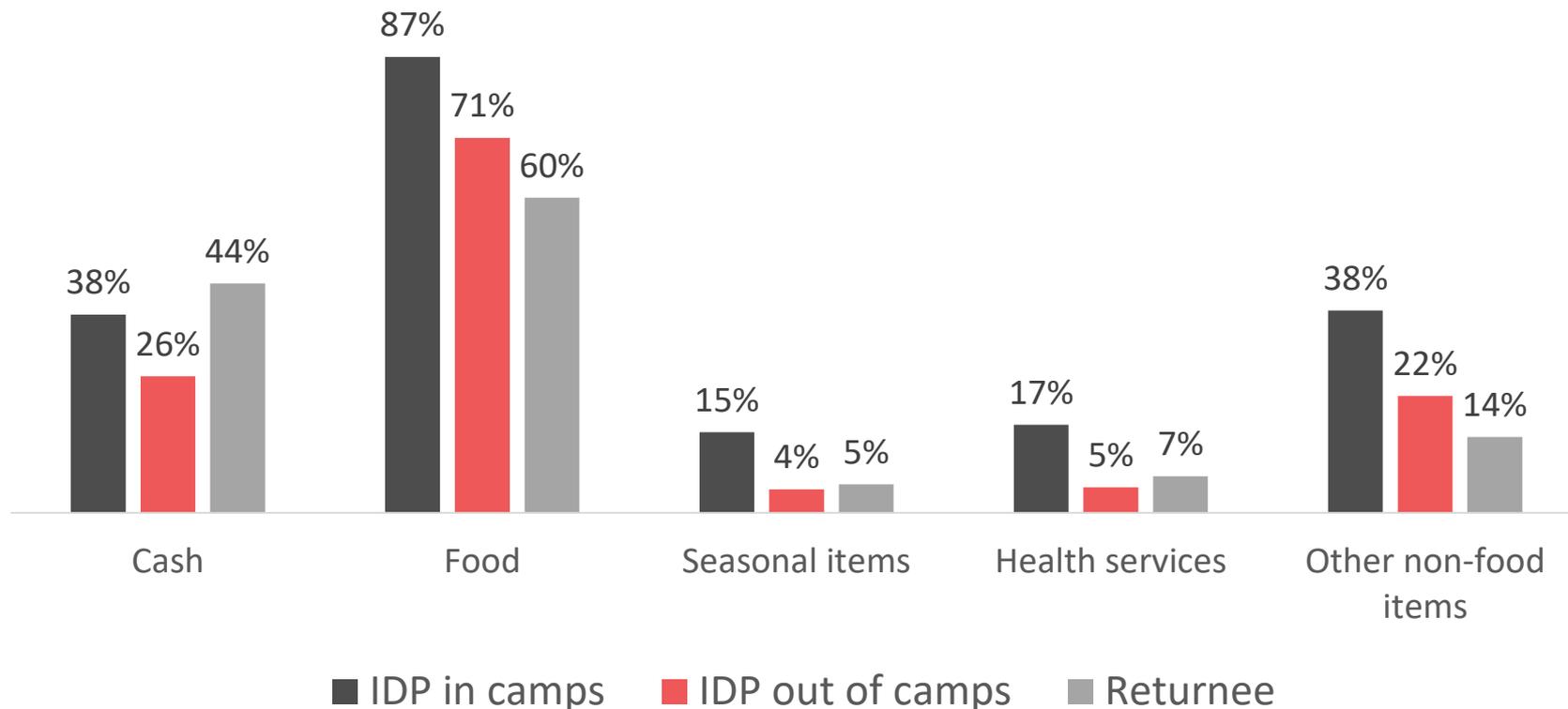
% of IDP households that reported receiving aid in the 30 days prior to data collection



Among households that received aid, 33% of IDP households in camps said they were not satisfied with the aid they received, followed by IDP households out of camps (30%), and returnee households (13%).

# AAP – TYPE OF AID RECEIVED

% households that received each type of assistance (**among the top five types of assistance most frequently cited at national level\***) in the 30 days prior to data collection, among households that reported receiving aid



\*Other types of aid cited included: water, fuel, shelter, education services, other NFIs, protection and legal services.

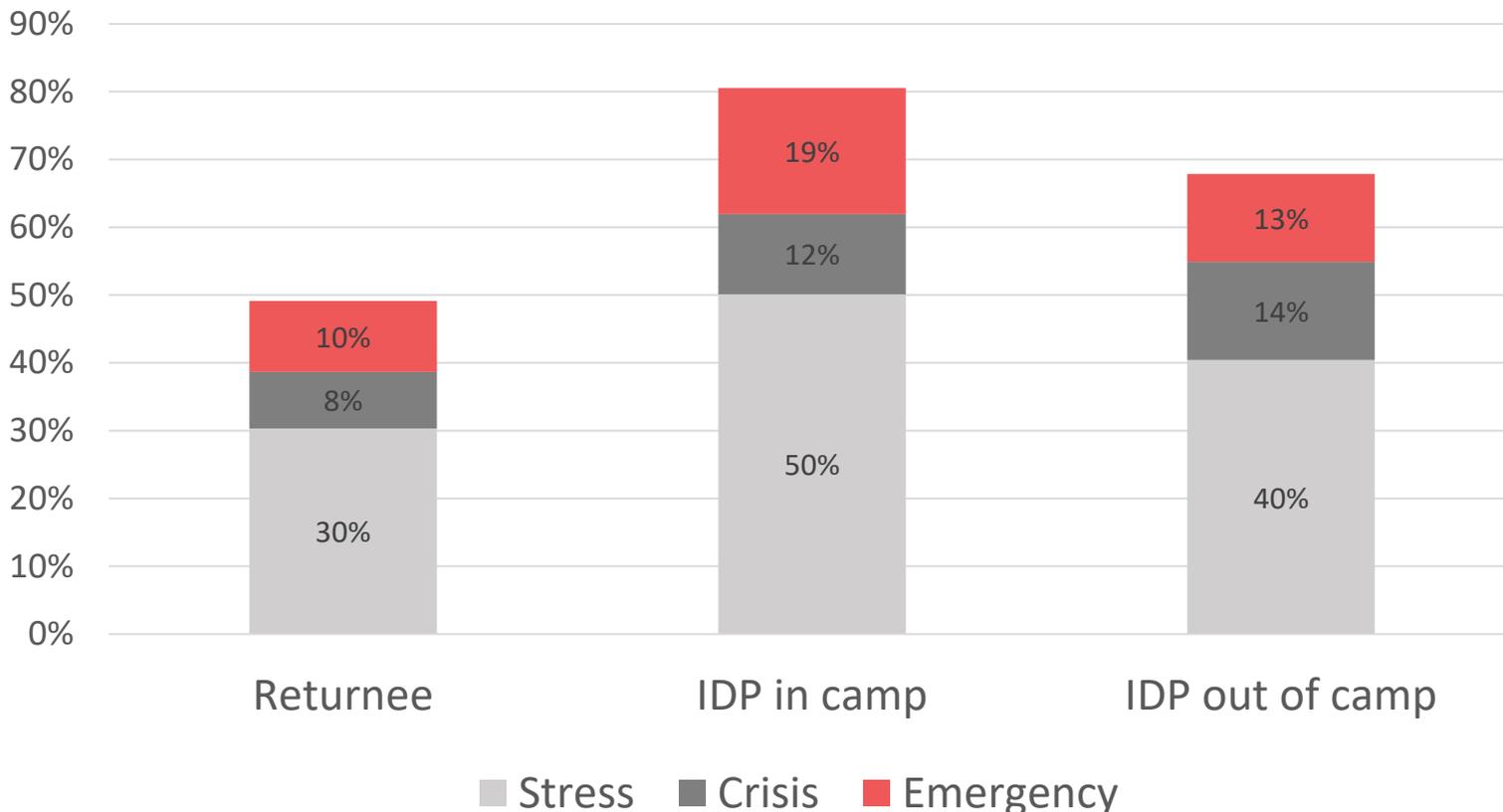
# DURABLE SOLUTIONS

% households falling under each indicator, by population group

Durable Solutions pillars	Indicators (household-level)	IDP in camps	IDP out of camps	Returnee
<b>1. Long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement</b>	Experience movement restrictions in daylight.	47%	30%	61%
<b>2. Adequate standard of living</b>	Evicted from previous shelter/housing in the 12 months prior to data collection	6%	6%	5%
	Access to essential health services (emergency, maternity, pediatric and surgical within 10km)	40%	52%	52%
<b>3. Access to livelihoods &amp; employment</b>	Own or have secure rights over agricultural lands	33%	26%	24%
<b>4. Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation</b>	Unable to access property compensation (among those with damaged housing that requested compensation)	90%	96%	93%
<b>5. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation</b>	At least one key household or individual document missing	99%	98%	97%
<b>6. Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement</b>	Separated household members	4%	2%	2%
<b>7. Participation in public affairs</b>	At least one adult unable to register to vote	16%	14%	15%
<b>8. Access to remedies</b>	Awareness of how to access complaint mechanisms	81%	55%	59%

# VULNERABILITIES – COPING STRATEGIES

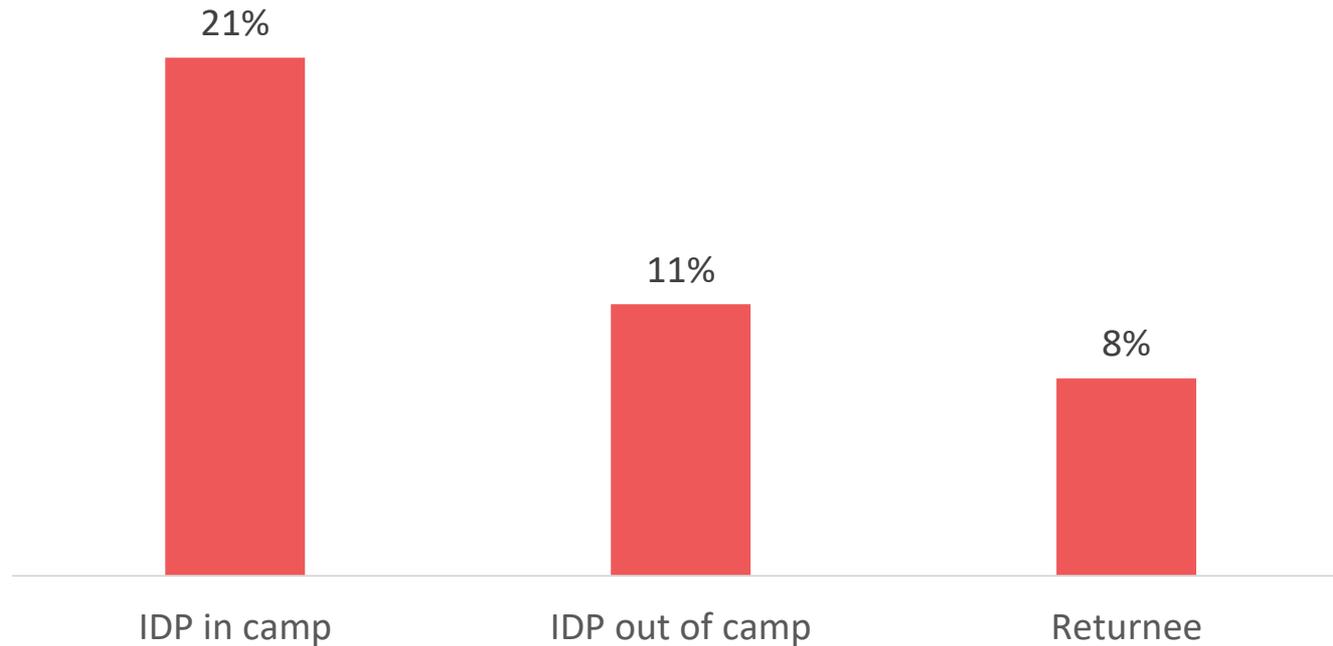
% households using different levels of coping strategies in order to meet basic needs



Overall, a higher percentage of IDP households in camps reported relying on coping strategies in the month prior to data collection, including emergency strategies.

# VULNERABILITIES – FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

% Female Headed Households



The proportion of female headed households in camps was substantially higher than for IDP households living out of camp and returnee households.

# VULNERABILITIES - DISABILITY

**14 - 15 %** of IDP households in camps, IDP households out of camps, and returnee households reported having at least one household member with physical and/or cognitive difficulty.\*

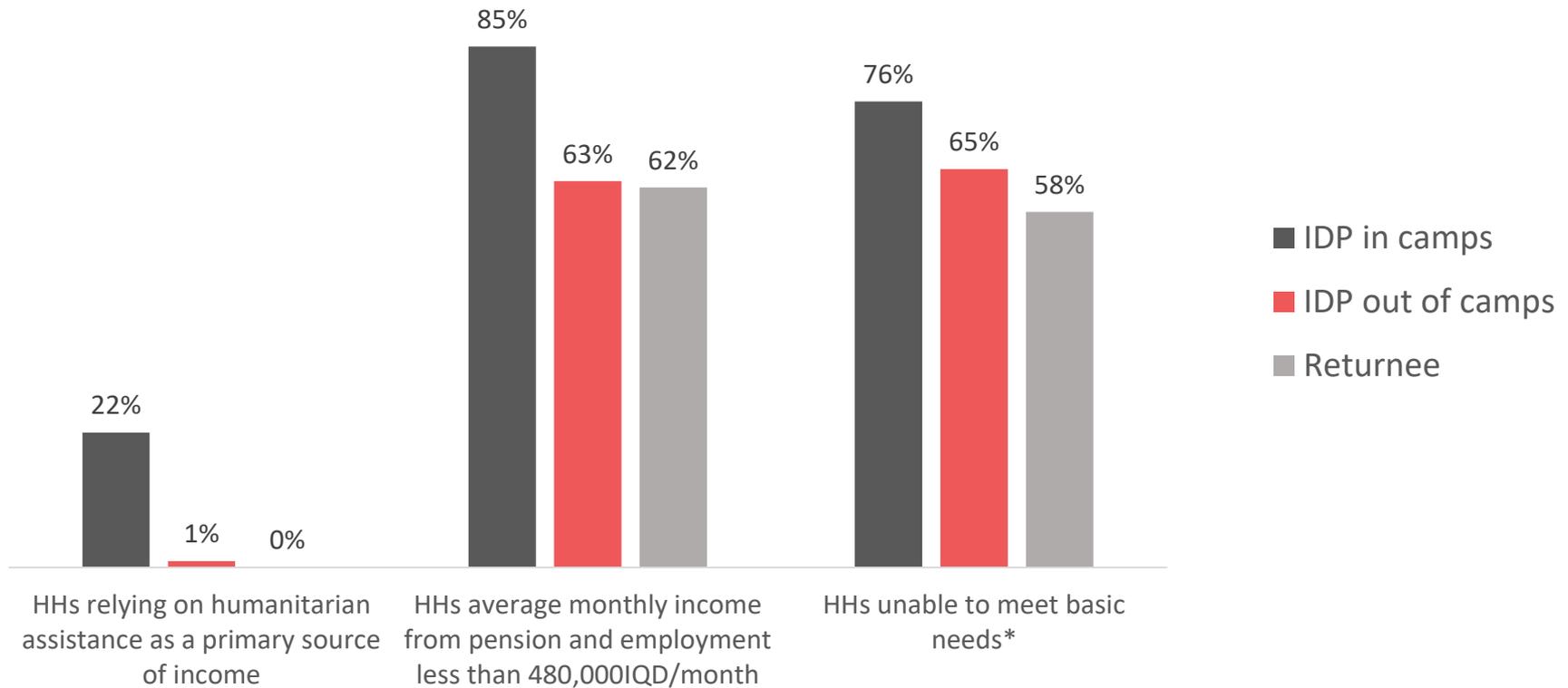
## At the district level:

- The proportion of households reported having at least one member with physical and/or cognitive difficulties ranged between less than 1% and 52%.

\*As per Washington Group guidance, this included 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).

# VULNERABILITY – INCOME

% households with income-related vulnerabilities, by population group



A higher proportion of IDP households living in camps, compared to out of camp populations, have income-related vulnerabilities.

\*households taking on debt to be able to cover healthcare, food, education, or basic household expenditures.

# CONCLUSIONS - TRENDS

- IDP households' intentions to return were overall low both in the short and the long-term, suggesting that IDP caseloads are overall unlikely to change through early to mid 2020.
- In line with previous assessments conducted with IDPs in and out of camps, **findings indicate systemic issues that prevent IDPs from considering returning to their AoO: security, livelihoods, and shelter.**
- Durable solutions findings also suggest needs for resilience-based interventions.
- Durable Solutions indicators measured through the MCNA, for the most part, had similar findings across population groups. Two exceptions were freedom of movement which was higher for IDP households in camps, and access to complaint mechanisms, also higher for IDP households in camps.
- Finally, IDP households in camps appeared to be more prone to vulnerabilities and utilizing coping strategies to meet basic needs.