

# IRAQ MULTI-CLUSTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MCNA) VII

## Key Findings – Returns Working Group

November 2019



OCHA

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

# CONTENT

## 1 – Introduction

- Purpose of the MCNA
- Institutional framework
- The MCNA within the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)
- Methodology, data collection & coverage
- Challenges and limitations

## 2 – Key cross-sectoral findings & trends

- Movement intentions

## 3 – Key Sectoral findings & trends

- Durable Solutions
- Livelihoods

## 4 – Conclusion

# 1 - INTRODUCTION

## PURPOSE OF THE MCNA

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

- Inform multi-sectoral humanitarian planning throughout Iraq
- Provide a comprehensive evidence base to inform the 2020 HNO and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)
- Support inter-sectoral humanitarian planning and response
- Develop an evidence-based analytical framework for prioritization and ranking of severity of needs



# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

**The MCNA is an initiative of the Assessment Working Group (AWG):**

- Chaired by OCHA
- Co-chaired by REACH

**Involvement of the humanitarian community in all stages:**

- Design of indicators and tools
- Endorsement of indicators, tools, and the terms of reference (through the AWG and the inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG))
- Partner collaboration in data collection
- Bilateral consultations and presentations to individual clusters
- Joint analysis exercise across all sectors and partners
- Presentation of full data and cross sectoral findings

# METHODOLOGY & DATA COLLECTION

## Scope

- Covering all populations affected by the 2014 displacement crisis, including Internally Displaced People (IDP) in camp, IDP out of camp, and returnee.
- Nationwide: all districts with at least 200 IDP and/or returnee households (based on the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) figures and list of locations).
- Host communities hosting IDPs in 9 selected districts surveyed as well, for parallel research on the potential effect of varying IDP caseloads (not covered in this presentation).

| Population group                  | Sampling methodology | Population data source                   | Level of confidence / margin of error |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>IDP households in camp</b>     | Random sampling      | CCCM* June 2019 camp masterlist          | 90 / 10 camp level                    |
| <b>IDP households out of camp</b> | Cluster sampling     | IOM DTM (April 2019)                     | 90 / 10 district level                |
| <b>Returnee</b>                   | Cluster sampling     | IOM DTM (April 2019)                     | 90 / 10 district level                |
| <b>Host communities</b>           | Cluster sampling     | Estimates based on World Pop data (2015) | 90 / 10 district level                |



# CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

- Surveys were conducted with one respondent (usually the head of household) only, who answered on behalf of the household, including for individual level questions on other members of the household.
- The month of Ramadan which ended two weeks prior to data collection may have impacted certain survey responses that had a recall period of 30 days (coping strategies, income, expenditure, etc.)
- Collaboration between 20 organizations collecting data may have led to some minor inconsistencies in terms of data collected.
- Some areas were inaccessible due to authorization restrictions, or security limitations, which meant that target samples were not fully achieved there.
- Only districts with 200 IDP and/or returnee households were surveyed. Therefore, districts with less than 200 households are not included in the scope of the assessment.



## 2 - KEY CROSS-SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

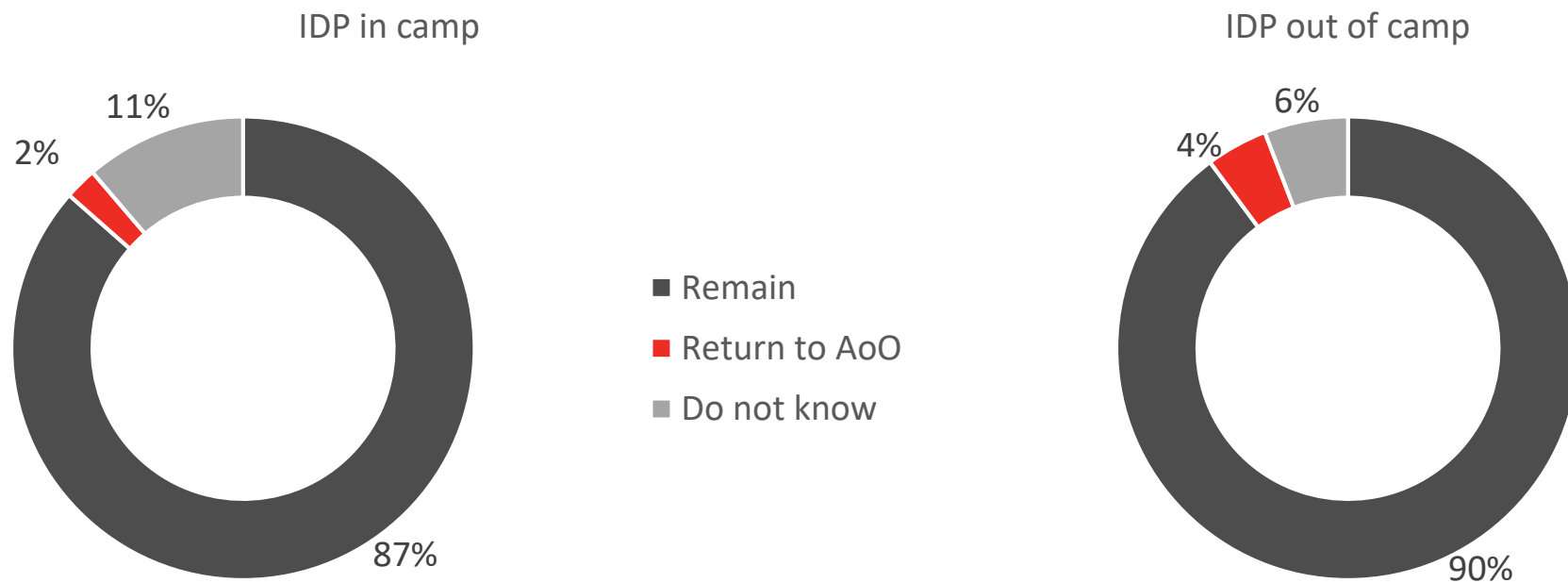
# DEMOGRAPHICS

## Family composition and size were similar across the three population groups:

- The average household size for all population groups was **6 members**.
  - *The household is defined as individuals who share housing, food, and income with other members.*
- The average family size for all population groups was **5 members** for all but IDP out of camp families, for which the average was 6.
  - *The family includes individuals under the guardianship or responsibility of a family unit (parents and their children), such as disabled relatives, separated children, or elderly relatives under their care.*
- The ratio of male to female within families was close to 1-1:
  - On average, 49% (IDP in-camp) to 52% (returnee) members were female.
- The ratio of children to adult within families was close to 2-3 for all three population groups:
  - For IDP households in camp, 43% were children;
  - For IDP households out of camp, 40% were children;
  - For returnee households, 36% were children.

# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

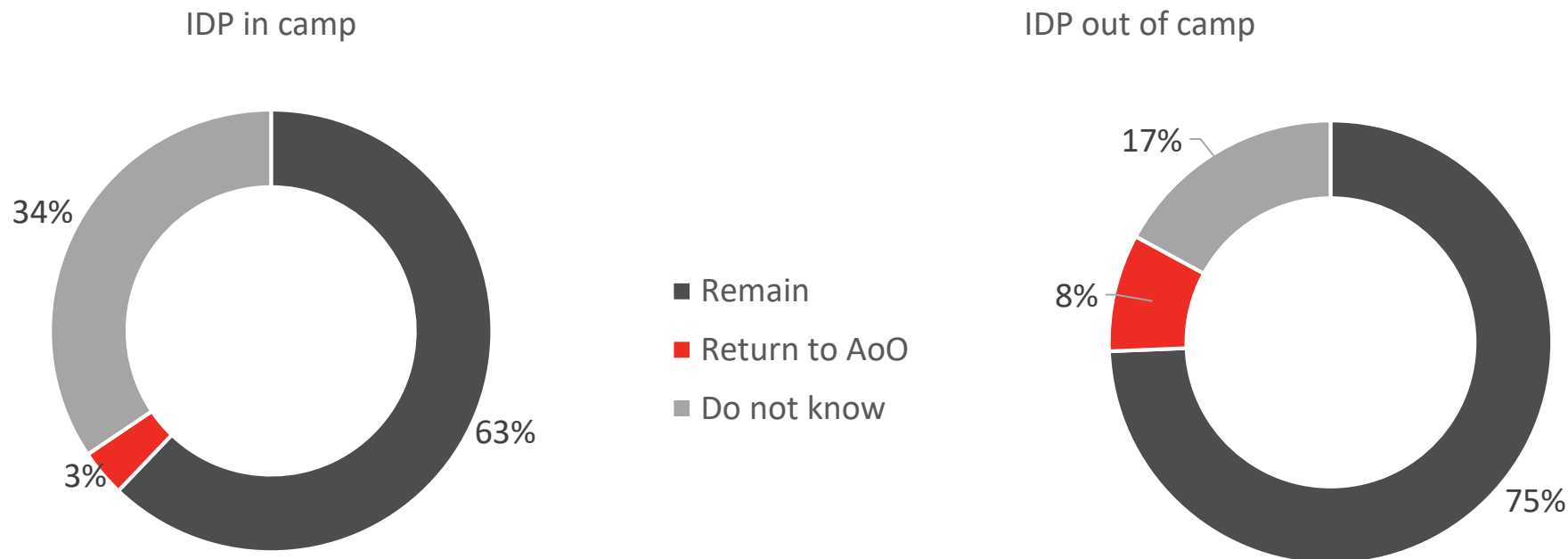
Three-month movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:



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

# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

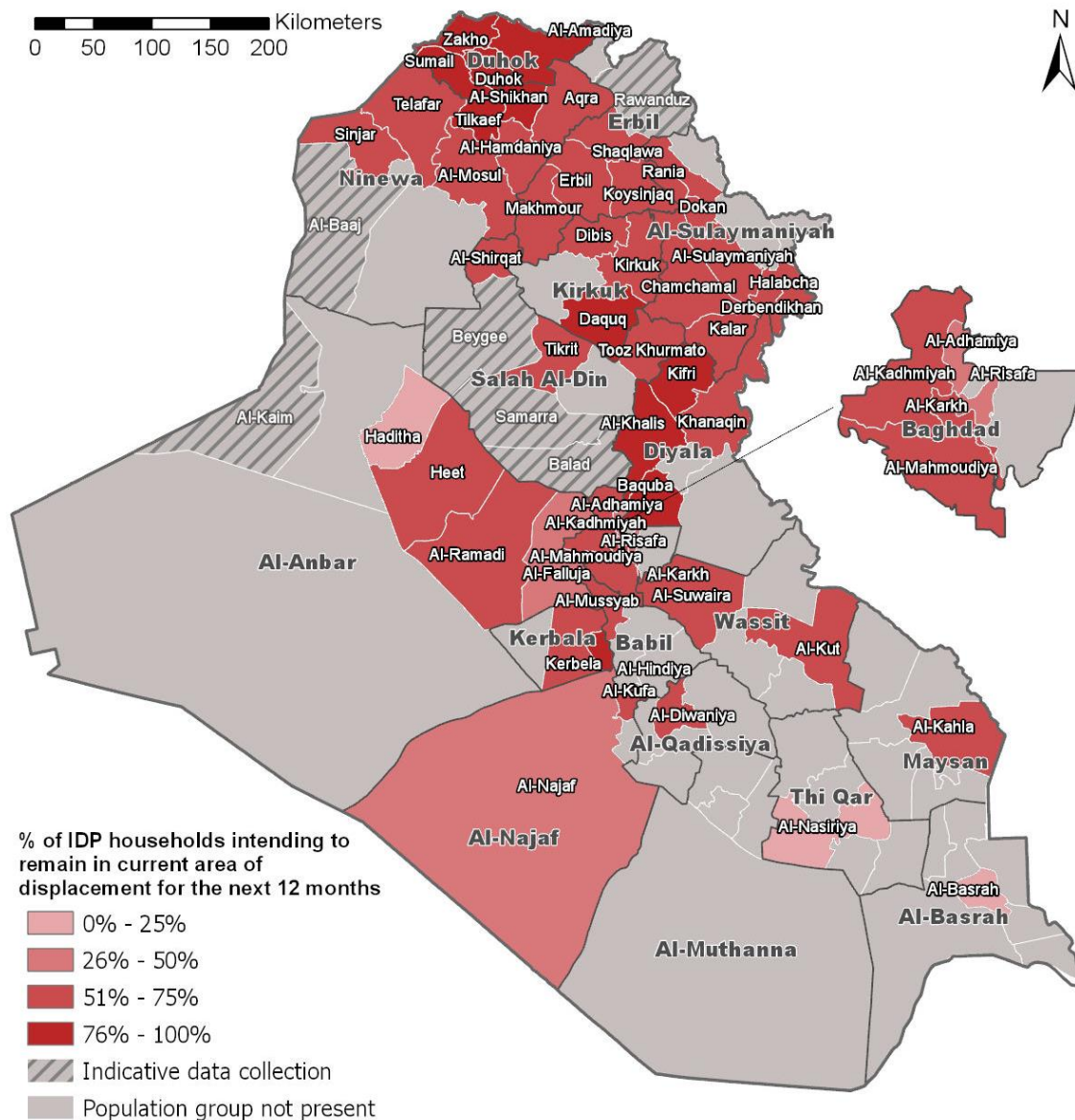
One year movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:



- Intentions to return to AoO within the year slightly increased compared to intentions to return during the three months following data collection.
- Meanwhile, the proportion of households that reported not knowing considerably increased, in particular for IDP households living in camps (from 11% to 34%). **This is particularly relevant within the context of camp consolidations and closures.**

# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS – DISTRICT LEVEL

One year movement intentions for IDP households, by district:

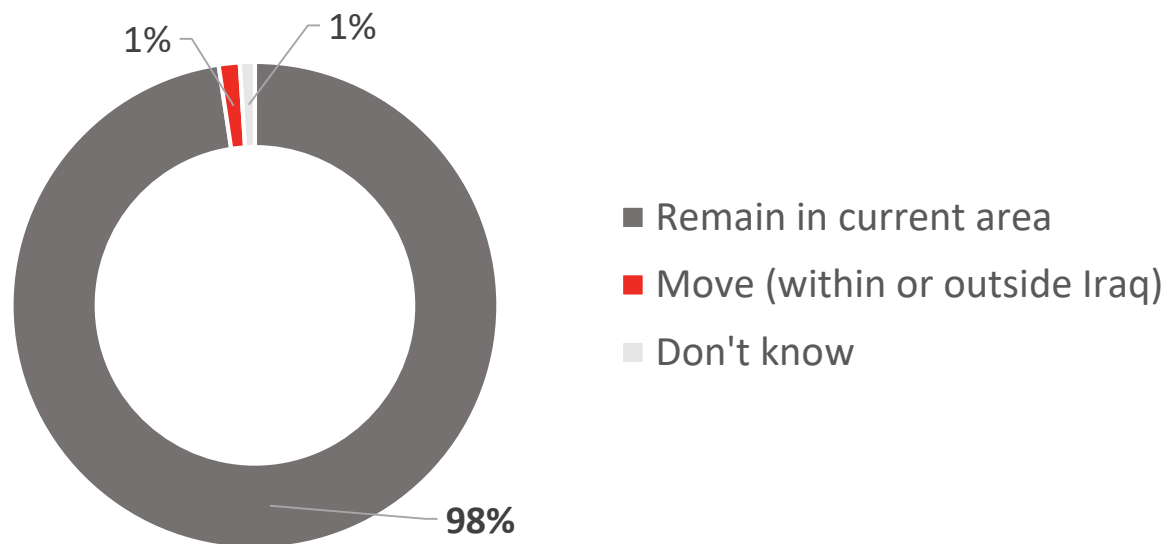


**Intention to remain in current areas of displacement within 12 months differed across districts, but was mostly similar within regions of the country:**

- In northern districts (mainly in Duhok), 76% to 100% of households reported they intended to remain in current areas of displacement.
- In Southern districts, intention to remain was usually under 50% (with the exception of Al-Hindiya in Babil) of households.
- In the Ninewa plains, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, intentions to remain in current areas of displacement were mainly between 51% and 75% of households.

# RETURNEE MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

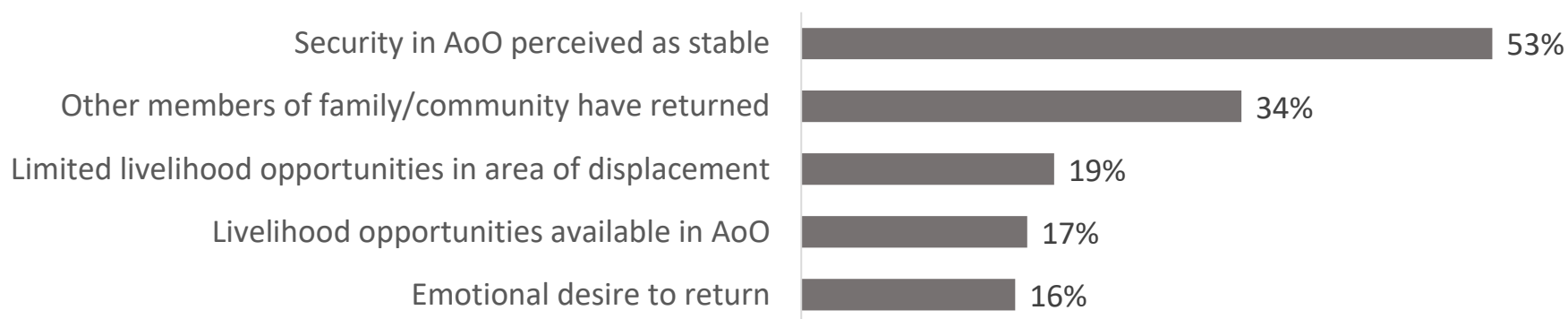
Three-month movement intentions for returnee households nationwide:



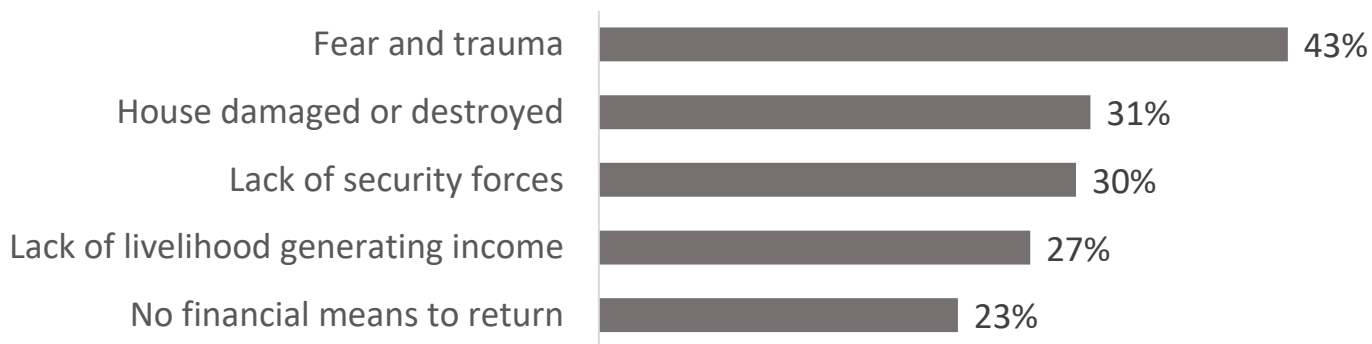
**Only 1% of returnee households indicated they intended to re-displace in the three months following data collection,** citing, for the most part (60%), lack of stable security in their area. Other reasons cited were lack of livelihoods (17%) and lack of basic services (12%).

# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS - REASONS

## Primary reasons for intending to return, among IDP households intending to return (national level):



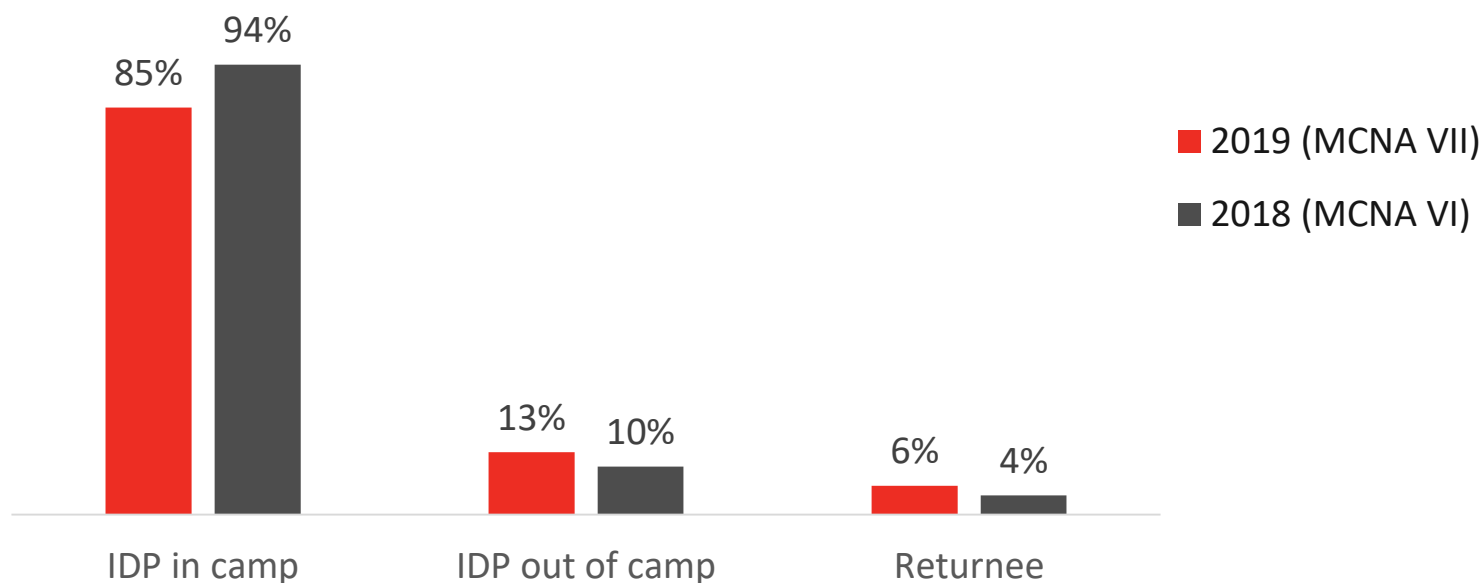
## Primary reasons for not intending to return, among IDP households not intending to return (national level):



Obstacles to return were similar to previous rounds of intentions surveys, underlining issues relating to security, housing and livelihoods as persistent barriers.

# AAP – AID RECEIVED & SATISFACTION

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

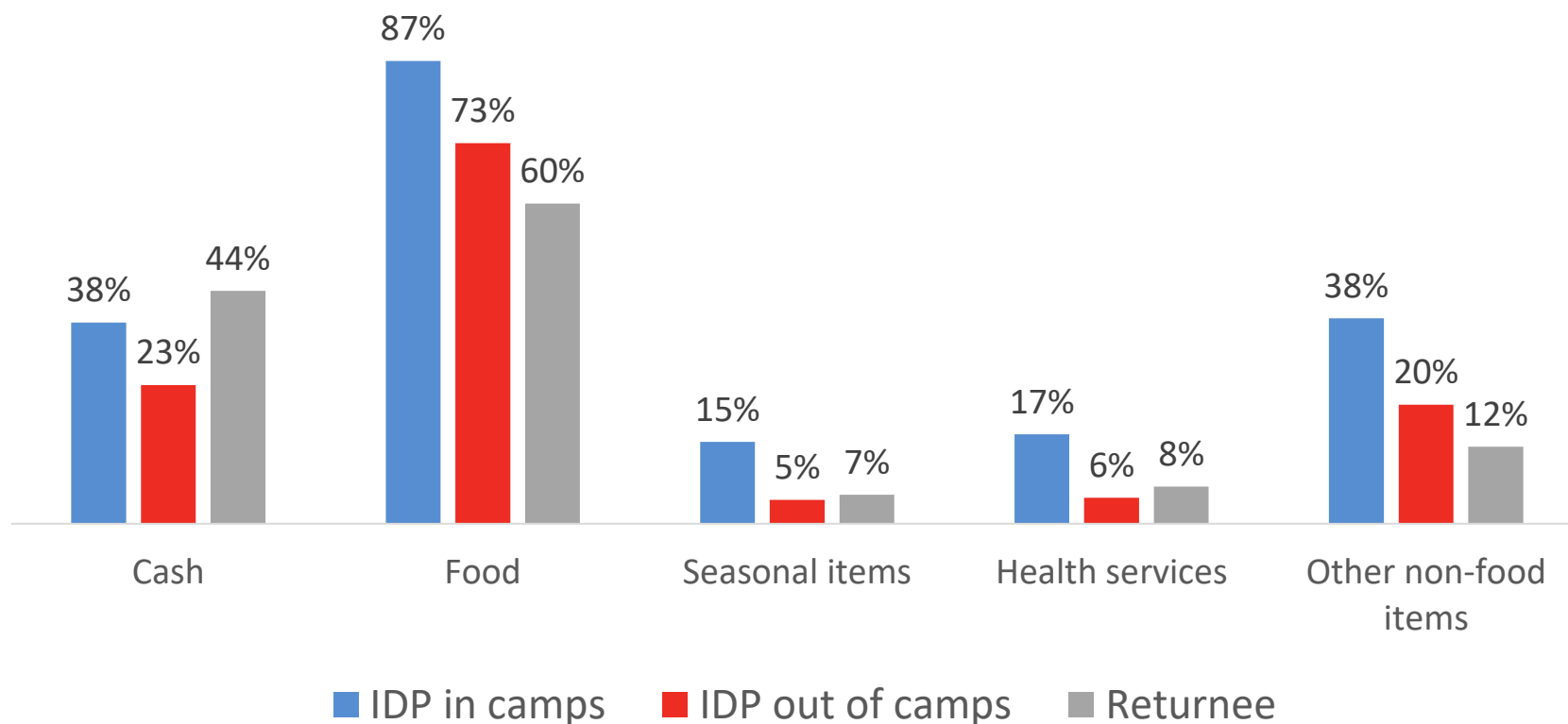


Among households that received aid, 33% of IDP households in camp said they were not satisfied with the aid they received, followed by IDP households out of camp (30%), and returnee households (13%).



## AAP – TYPE OF AID RECEIVED

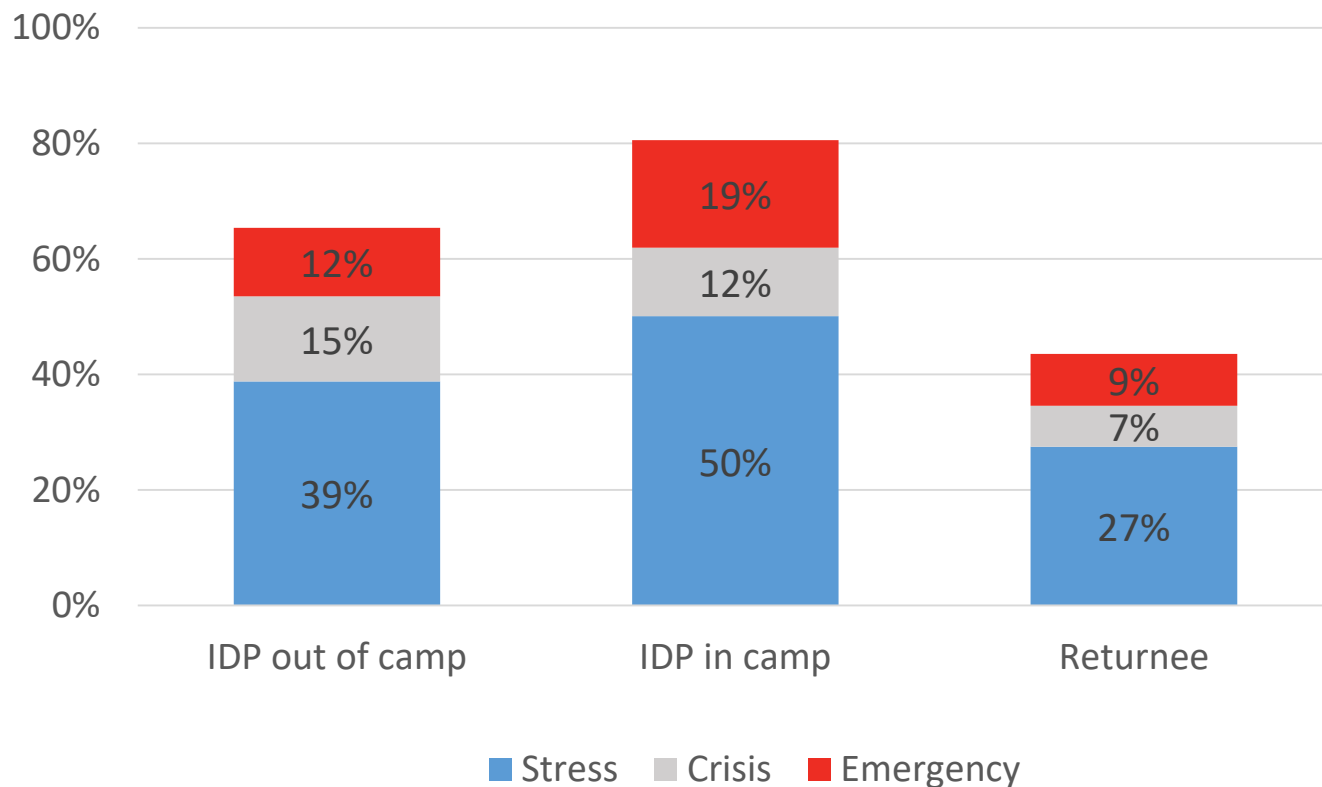
Type of assistance received (**among the top five types of assistance most frequently cited at national level\***) in the 30 days prior to data collection, among households that reported receiving aid:



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

# VULNERABILITIES – COPING STRATEGIES

% households that relied on coping strategies in order to meet basic needs, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



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

## VULNERABILITIES – DISABILITY

**12 - 16 %** of IDP households in camp, IDP households out of camp, and returnee households reported having at least one household member with a physical and/or cognitive difficulty.\*

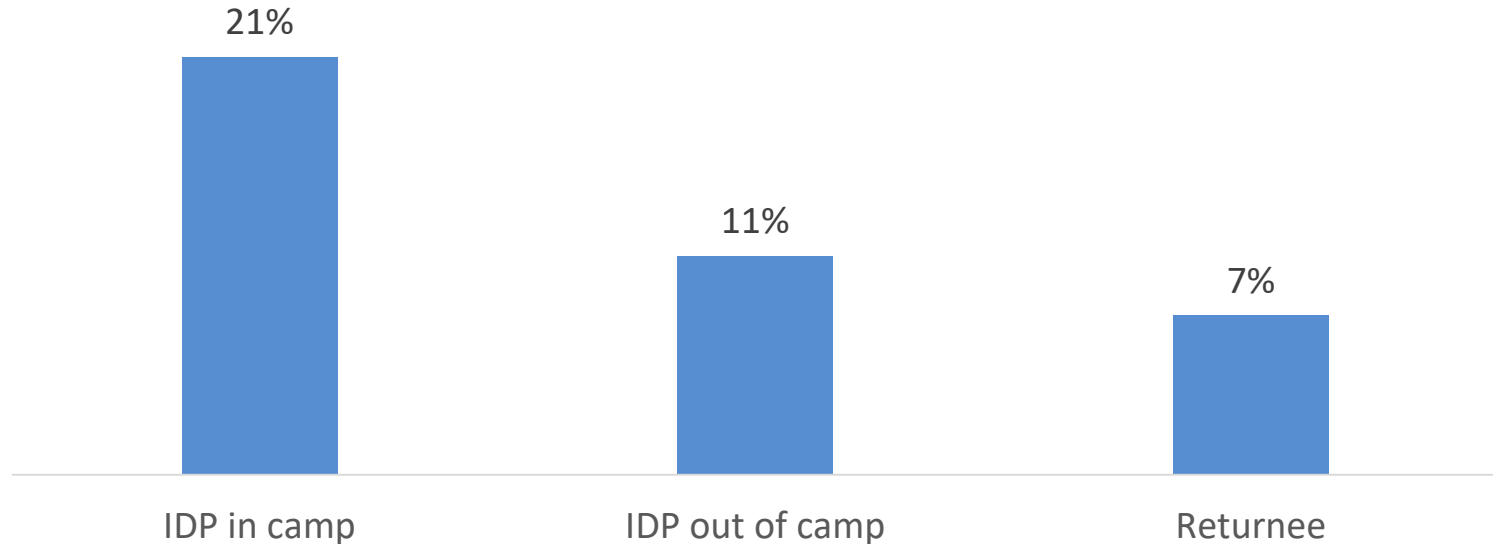
### At the district level:

- The proportion of households reporting having at least one member with physical and/or cognitive difficulties ranged between less than 1% and 54%.
- The highest proportion were in Rutba (54%), Kaim (32%), Ana (30%), Hawiga (30%), Baiji (35%).

\*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).

# VULNERABILITIES – FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

% female Headed households, by population group



- The proportion of female-headed households in camp was substantially higher than for IDP households out of camp and returnee households.
- Female Headed households might be more prone to vulnerabilities, including with regards to income. For example, **a higher proportion of female-headed households had income from employment and pension in the month prior to data collection lower than 480,000 IQD, than all households:**
  - IDP households in camp: 90% rather than 85%
  - IDP households out of camp: 76% rather than 63%
  - Returnee households: 77% rather than 62%

# 3 – KEY SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

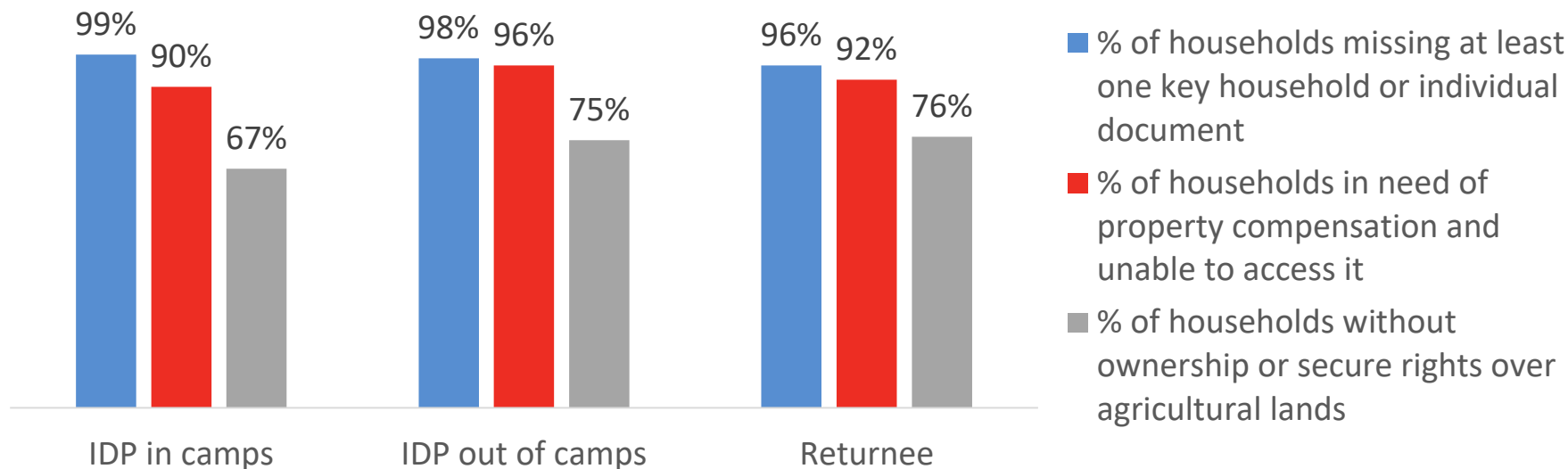
# DURABLE SOLUTIONS

% 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%          | 31%              | 64%      |
| <b>2. Adequate standard of living</b>   | Evicted from previous shelter/housing in the 12 months prior to data collection                        | 6%           | 6%               | 4%       |
|   | Lack of access to essential health services (emergency, maternity, pediatric and surgical within 10km) | 60%          | 43%              | 43%      |
| <b>3. Access to livelihoods &amp; employment</b>  | Do not own or have secure rights over agricultural lands   | 77%          | 75%              | 76%      |
| <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%              | 92%      |
| <b>5. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation</b>   | At least one key household or individual document missing  | 99%          | 98%              | 96%      |
| <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%          | 13%              | 15%      |
| <b>8. Access to remedies</b>  | Lack of awareness of how to access complaint mechanisms  | 19%          | 47%              | 41%      |

# DURABLE SOLUTIONS

## Key Durable Solutions findings, by population group

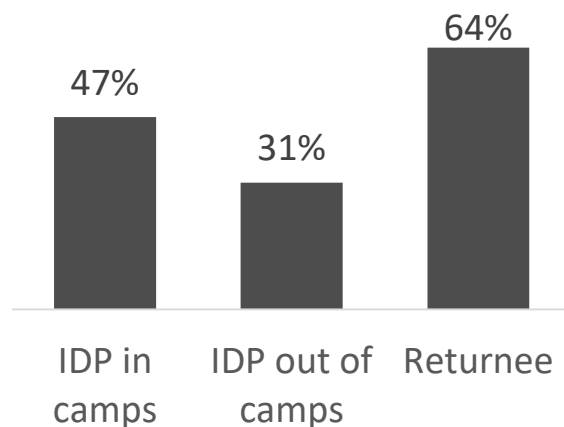


- Across all population groups, durable solutions related challenges were highest in relation to administrative issues such as missing documentation and ownership over agricultural land.
- **The percentage of returnee households in need of property compensation but unable to access it ranged from 33% to 100% across districts.**

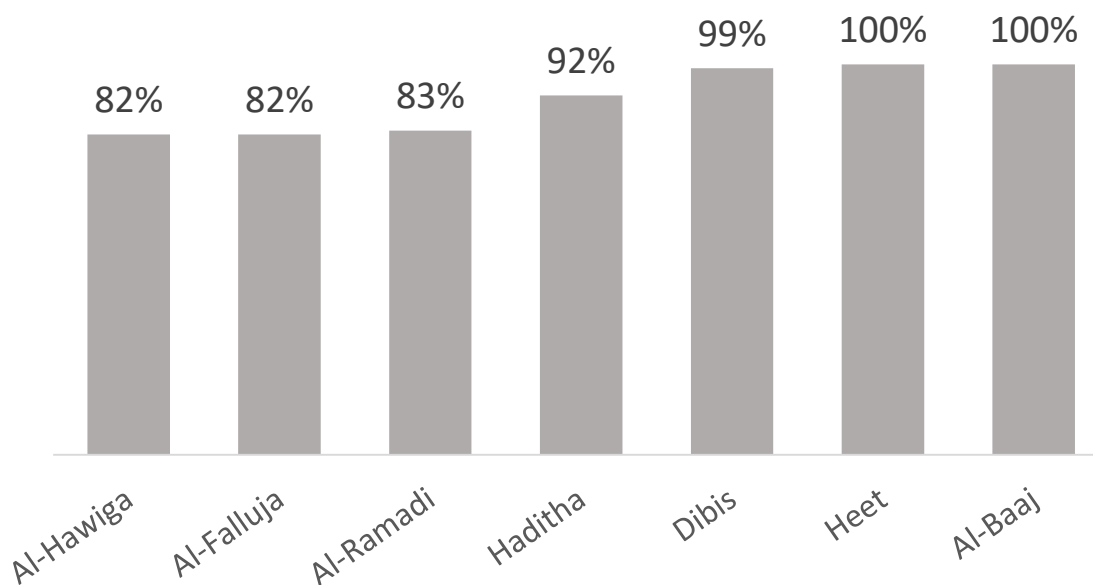
# LONG-TERM SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

## % of households experiencing daytime movement restrictions

1) By population group



2) By districts with the highest reported percentages among returnee households



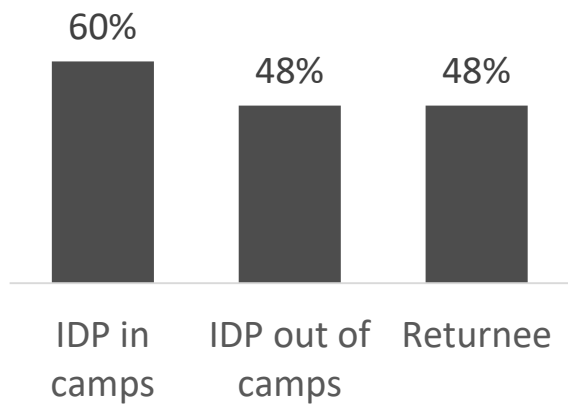
- **Daytime movement restrictions can strongly be related to missing key documents.**
- The percentage of returnee households experiencing daytime movement restrictions ranged between 0% in Al-Shikhan and 100% in Al-Baaj and Heet.



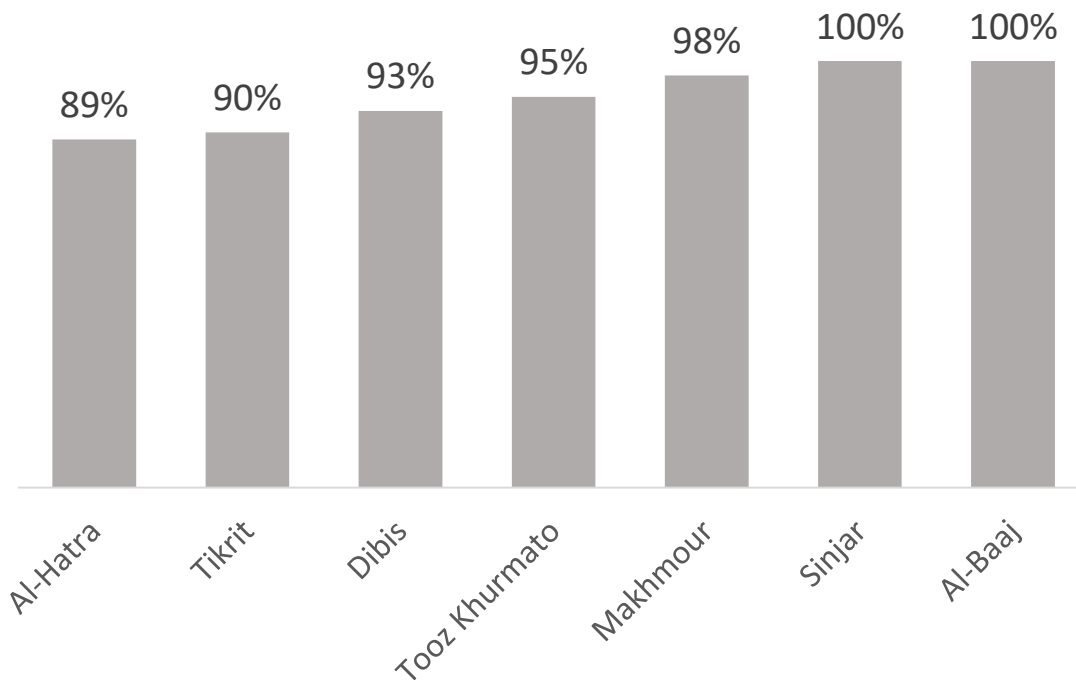
# ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

**% of households without access to essential health services (emergency, maternity, pediatric and surgical) within 10km**

1) By population group



2) By districts with the highest reported percentages among returnee households

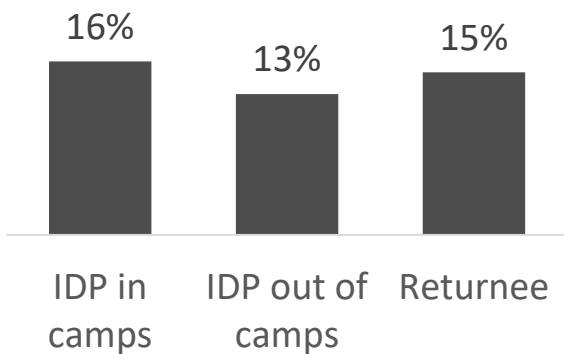


- The proportion of returnee households without access to essential health services within 10km varied considerably across districts, ranging between 8% in Khanaqin and 100% in Sinjar and Al-Baaj).

# PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

## % of households with at least one adult unable to register to vote

1) By population group



2) By districts with the highest reported percentages among returnee households



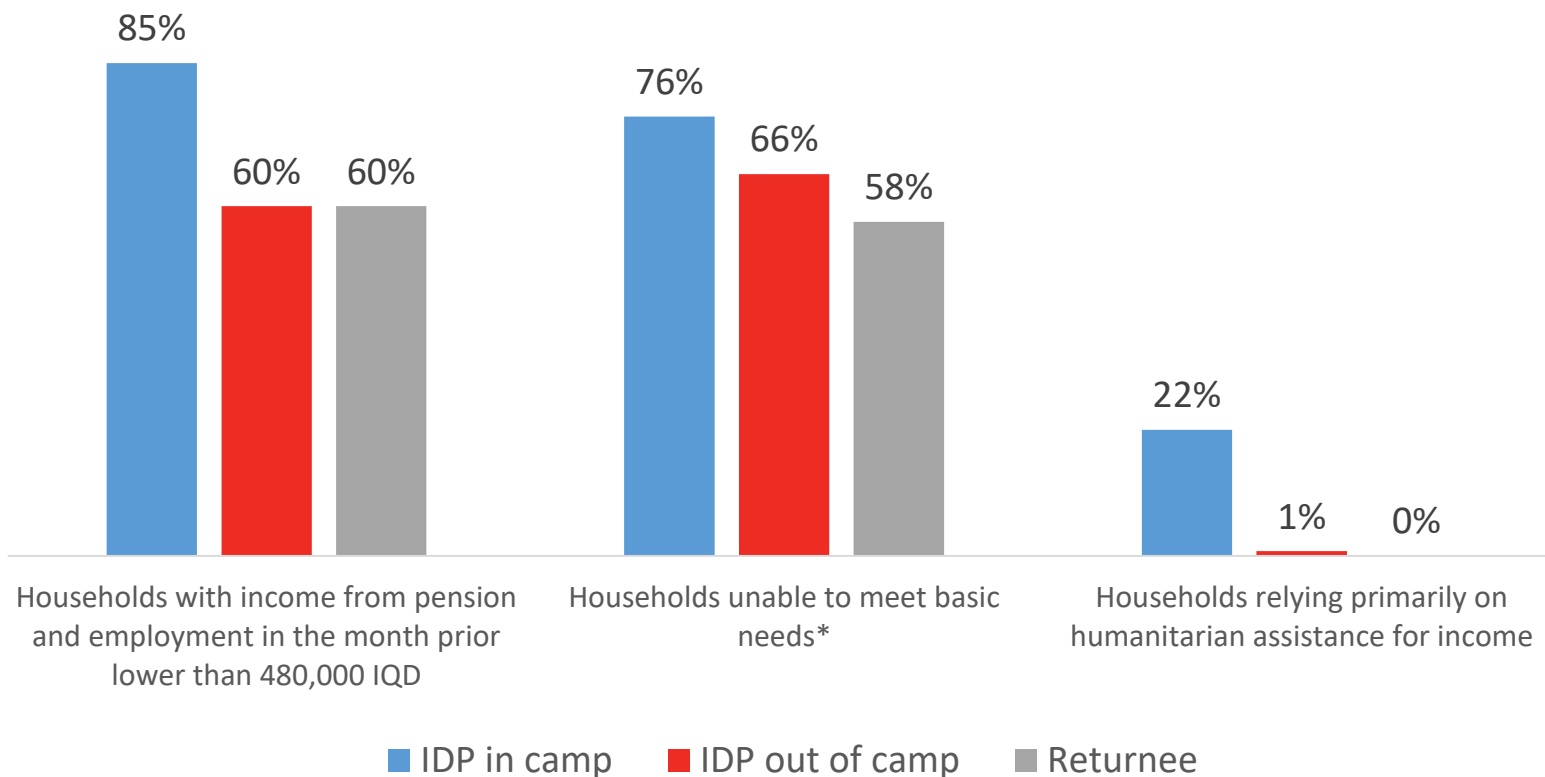
- In four districts, more than 25% of returnee households reported that at least one member of their household was unable to register to vote.
- **Adults being unable to vote can again be related to missing documentation.**

# 3 – KEY SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

## LIVELIHOODS

# VULNERABILITY – INCOME

% households with income-related vulnerabilities, by population group:

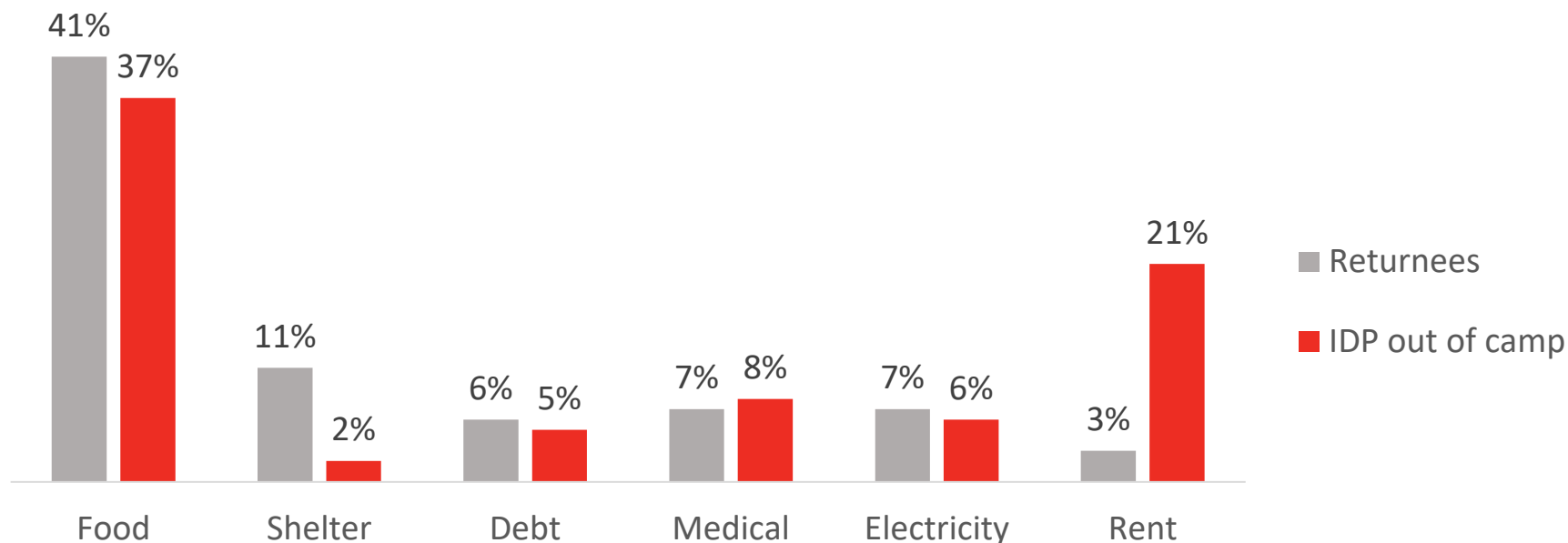


A higher proportion of IDP households living in camps, compared to out of camp populations, had income-related vulnerabilities.

\*households that took on debt to be able to cover healthcare, food, education, or basic household expenditures, in the 30 days prior to data collection.

# LIVELIHOODS - EXPENDITURE

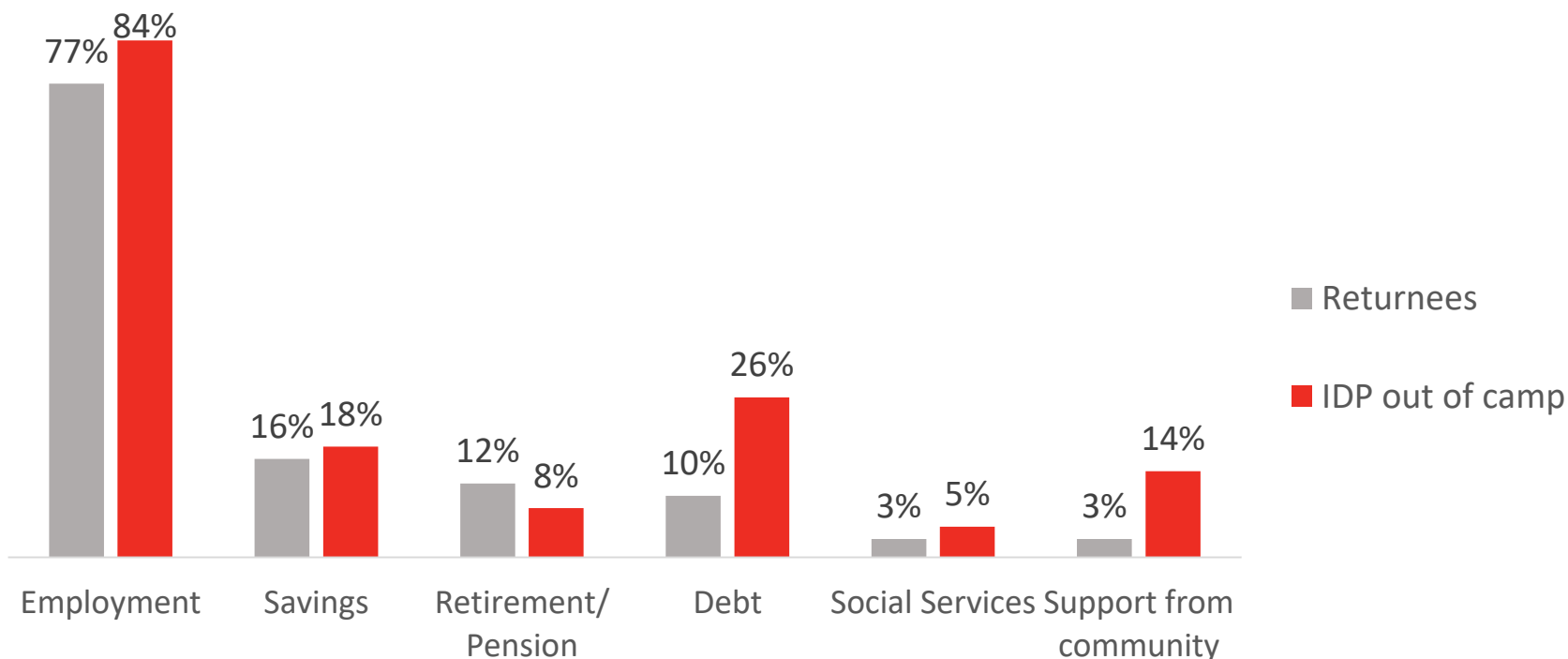
**Types of expenditures as a share of total household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection**



- Proportionally to total expenditures, returnee households reported considerably higher expenditures on shelter, debt and food when compared to IDP households out of camp.
- Types of expenditure only show a minor variance between female- and male-headed households.

# LIVELIHOODS – PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

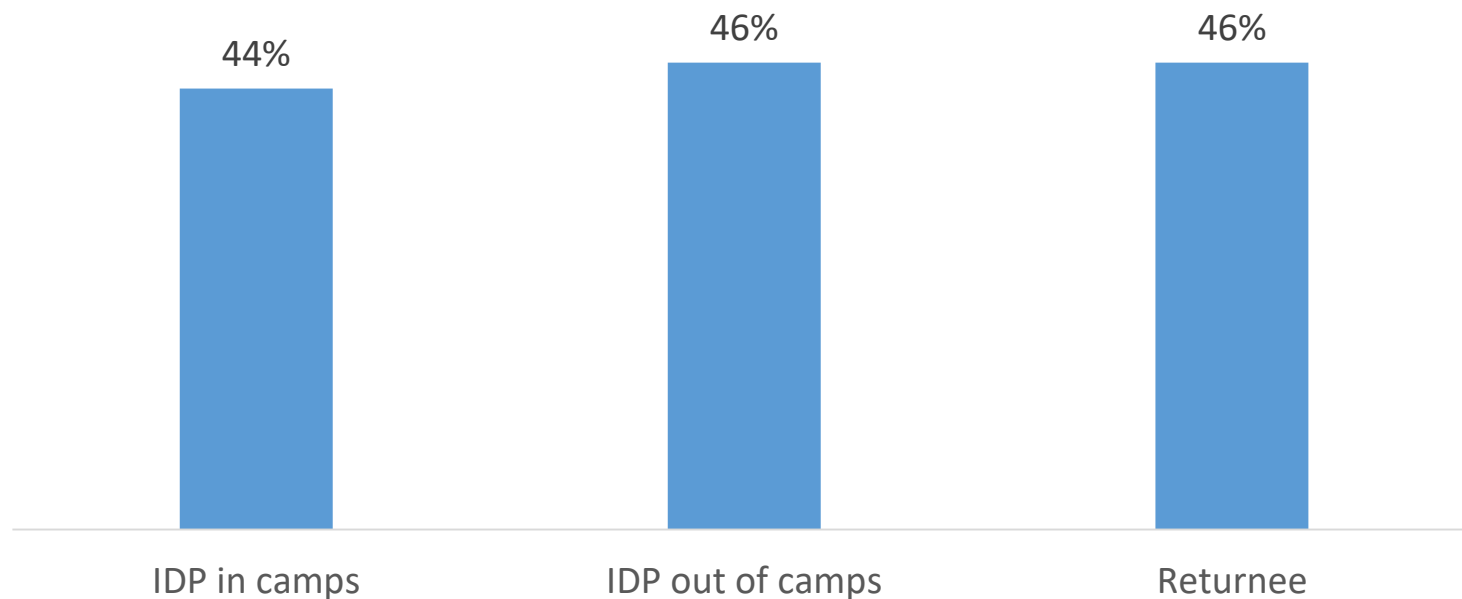
Most commonly reported sources of income by population group in the 30 days prior to data collection



- **Female-headed households are more likely to rely on social services** (11% for female-headed households and 3% for male-headed households) **and pensions** (22% for female-headed households and 9% for male-headed households) whereas **male-headed households are much more likely to rely on employment as a primary source of income** (51% for female-headed households and 82% for male-headed households).

# LIVELIHOODS – DEBT

% of households with a debt value of more than 505,000 IQD



- **The average debt value was highest among returnee households (1'800'000 IQD)** when compared to IDP households in camp (1'300'000 IQD) and IDP households out of camp (1'700'000 IQD).

# 4 – CONCLUSIONS



# CONCLUSIONS – SECTORAL (DS and Livelihoods)

## Durable Solutions:

- **The vast majority of households reported missing key civil documentation and being unable to access compensation.** The high percentage of households reporting on missing documentation raises other durable solutions related concerns in relation to participation in public affairs and daytime movement restrictions.
- **Other durable solutions needs varied considerably across districts and population groups,** indicating the need for a returnee and stabilization response that is tailored to local and population-specific needs.

## Livelihoods:

- **IDP and returnee households continue to face severe livelihoods challenges, with 60% of all surveyed households being unable to meet their basic needs** and therefore having to rely on unsustainable income sources. The debt value is highest among returnee households, with almost 50% of returnee households reporting a debt value of more than 505,000 IQD.
- **Female-headed households are found to be particularly vulnerable in relation to livelihood needs, underlining the need to pay particular attention to this group when addressing durable solutions in Iraq.**

# OUTPUTS

## Available

- Dataset available on the [REACH Resource Center](#).
- Preliminary findings and HNO inter-sectoral findings available upon request.
- Terms of reference available on the [REACH Resource Center](#).
- HNO / MCNA presentation available on the [REACH Resource Center](#).

## Upcoming

- MCNA Factsheets (December)
- MCNA final report (December)
- MCNA Dashboard (January)