

# IRAQ MULTI-CLUSTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MCNA) VII

## Key Findings – SNFI & Protection

December 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
- Durable solutions
- Vulnerabilities : Female-headed households, disability, coping strategies, income

## 3 – Key Sectoral findings & trends

- Shelter & NFI
- Protection

## 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

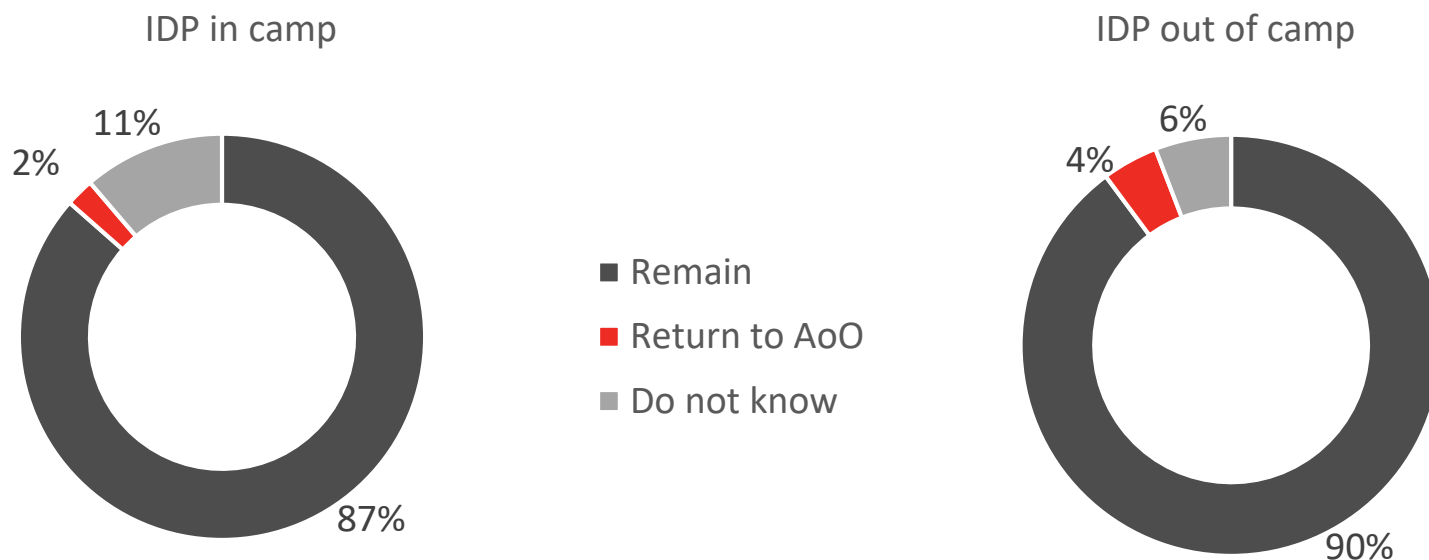
# DEMOGRAPHICS

## 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

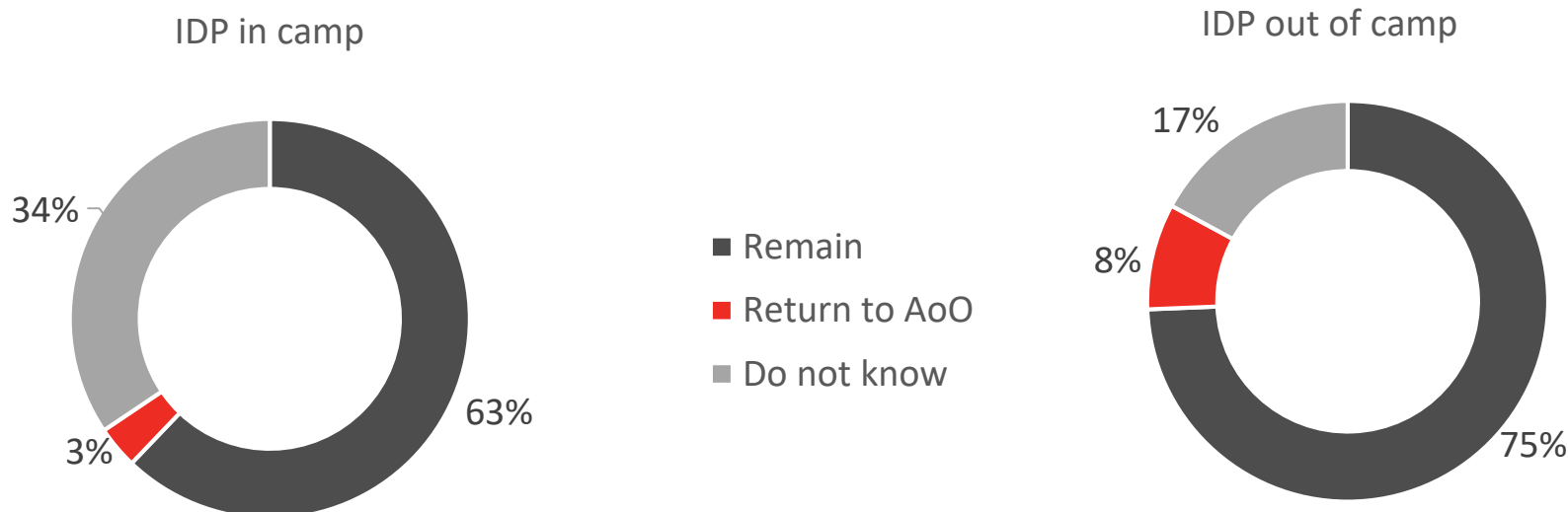
Three-month movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:



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

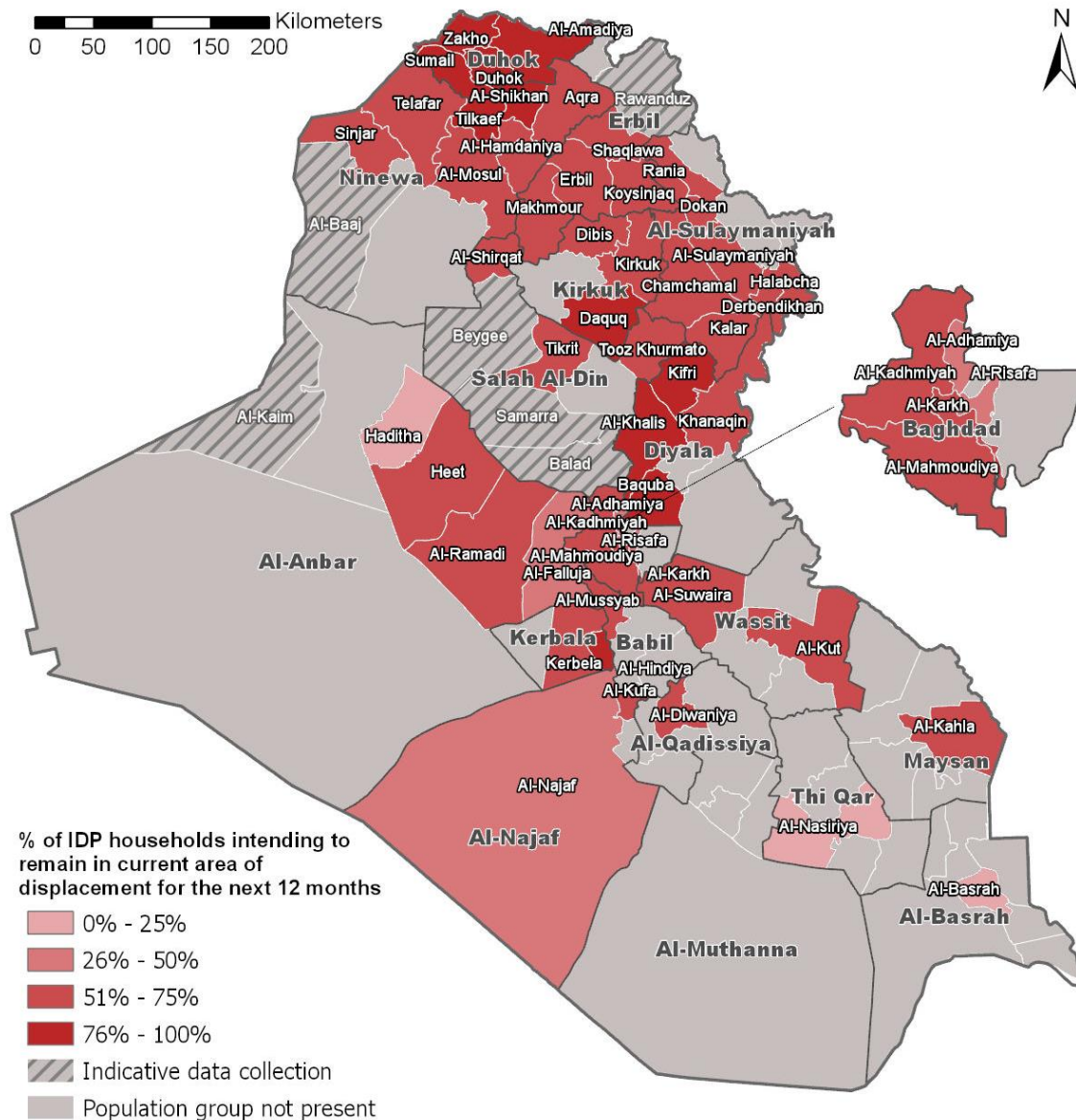
One year movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:



- 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:

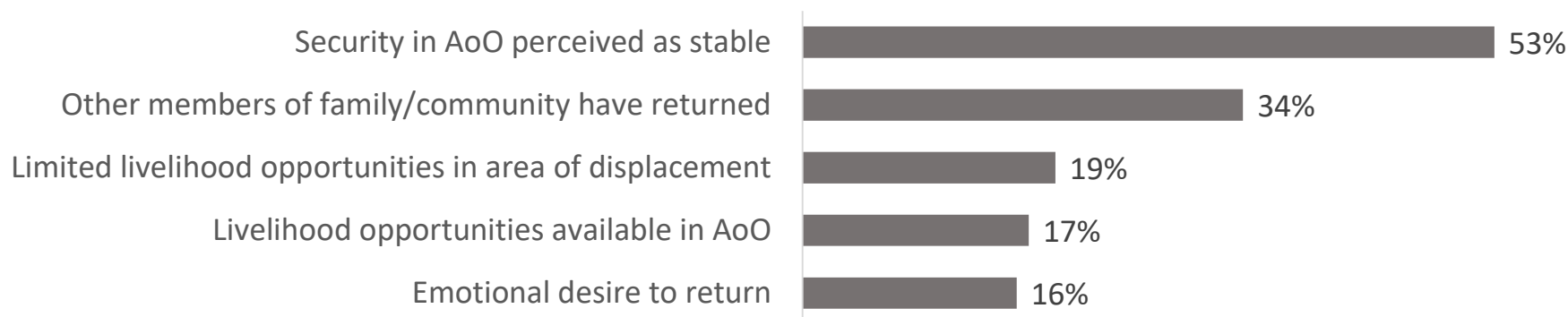


**Intention to remain in current areas of displacement within 12 months differed across districts, but was mostly similar within regions of the country:**

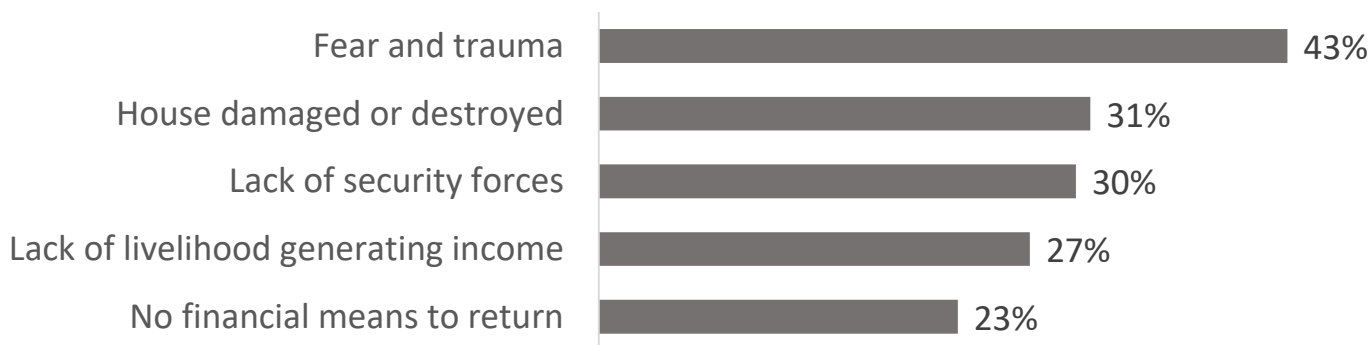
- In northern districts (mainly in Duhok), 76% to 100% of households reported they intended to remain in current area of displacement.
- In Southern districts, intention to remain was usually under 50% (with the exception of Al-Hindiya in Babil) of households.
- In the Ninewa plains, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah,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

# IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS - REASONS

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



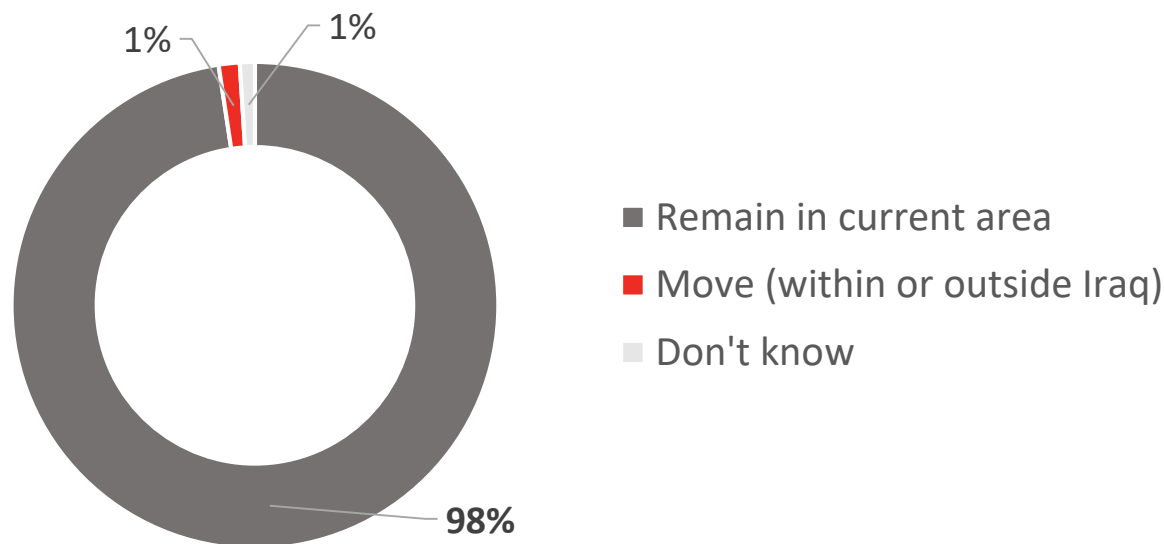
## Primary reasons for not intending to return, among IDP households not intending to return (national level):



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

# RETURNEE MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

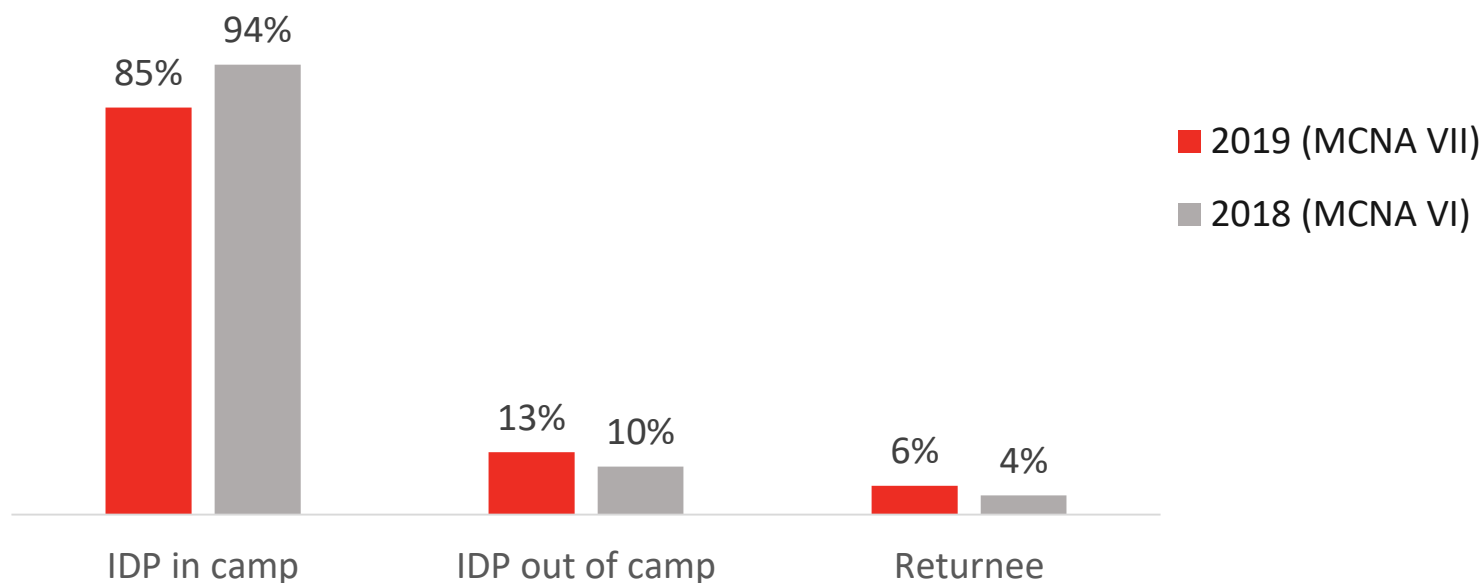
Three-month movement intentions for returnee households nationwide:



**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%).

# AAP – AID RECEIVED & SATISFACTION

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

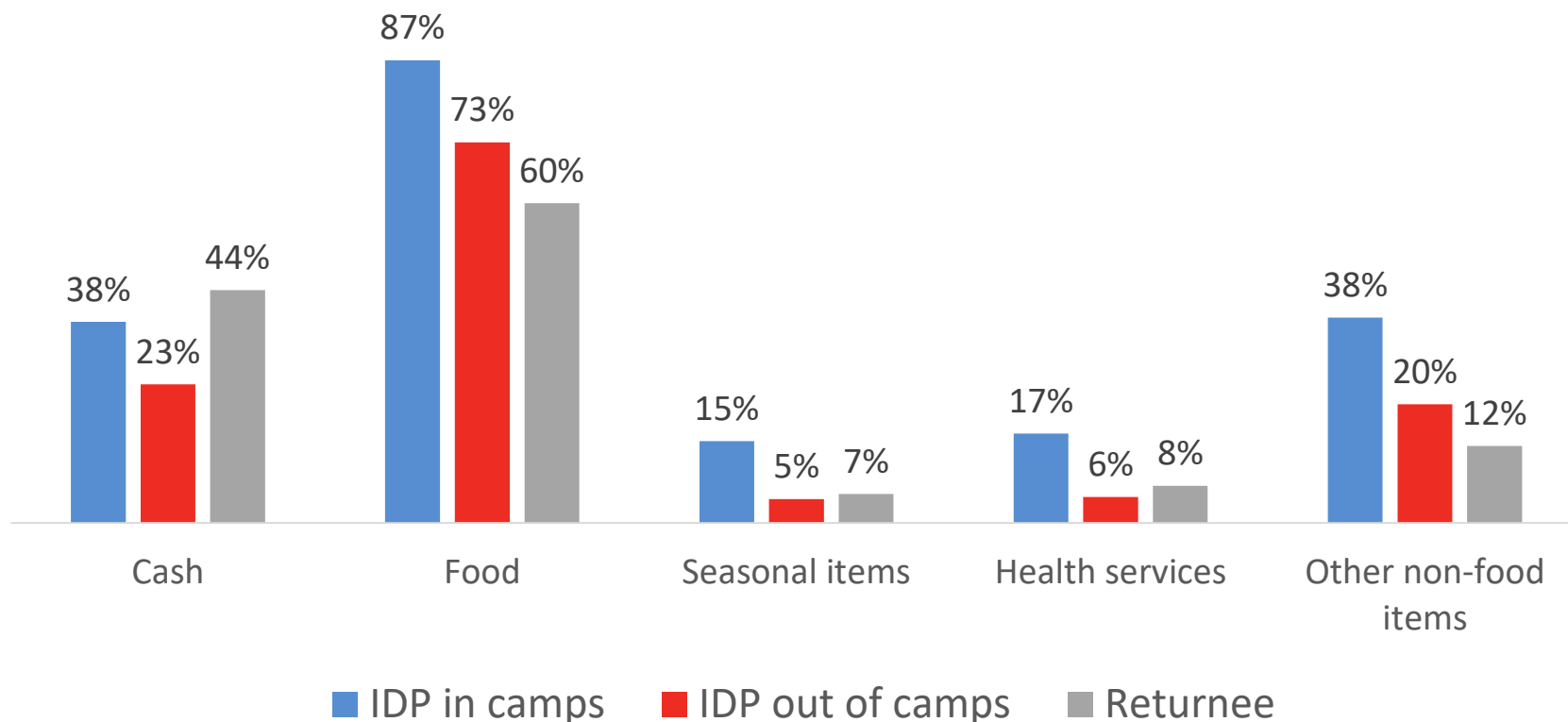


Among households that received aid, 33% of IDP households in camp said they were not satisfied with the aid they received, followed by IDP households out of camp (29%), and returnee households (11%).



## 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.

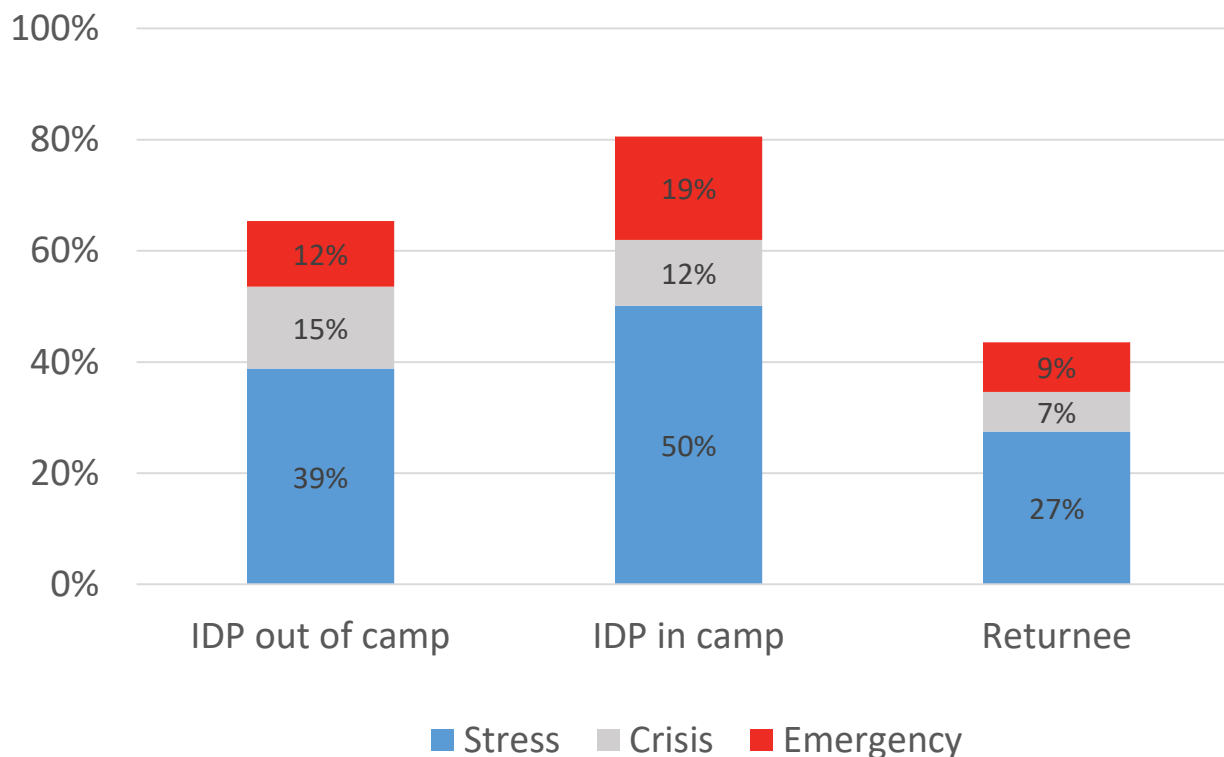
# DURABLE SOLUTIONS

% 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%	44%	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%

# VULNERABILITIES – COPING STRATEGIES

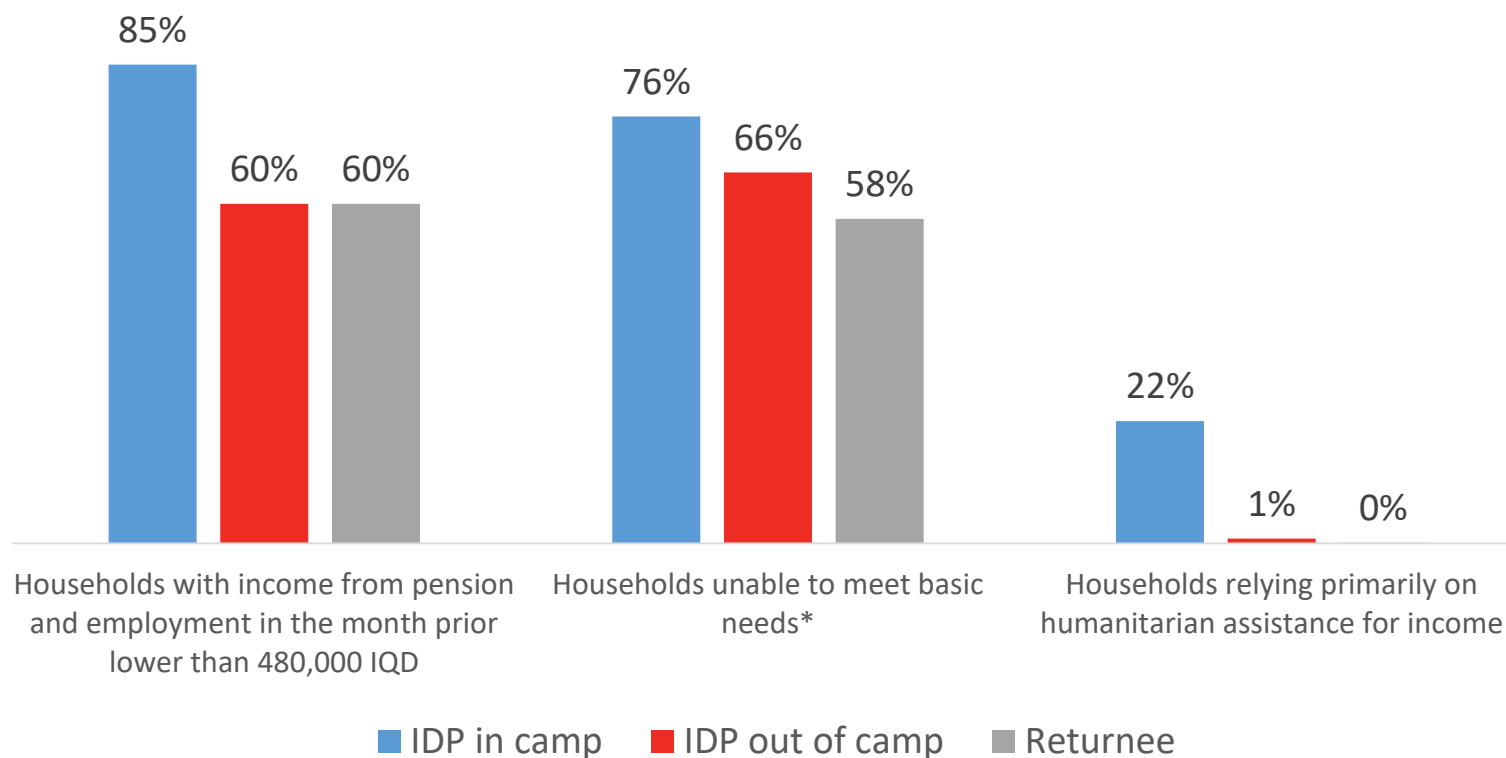
% households that relied on coping strategies in order to meet basic needs, in the 30 days prior to data collection:



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

# 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.

## 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.\*

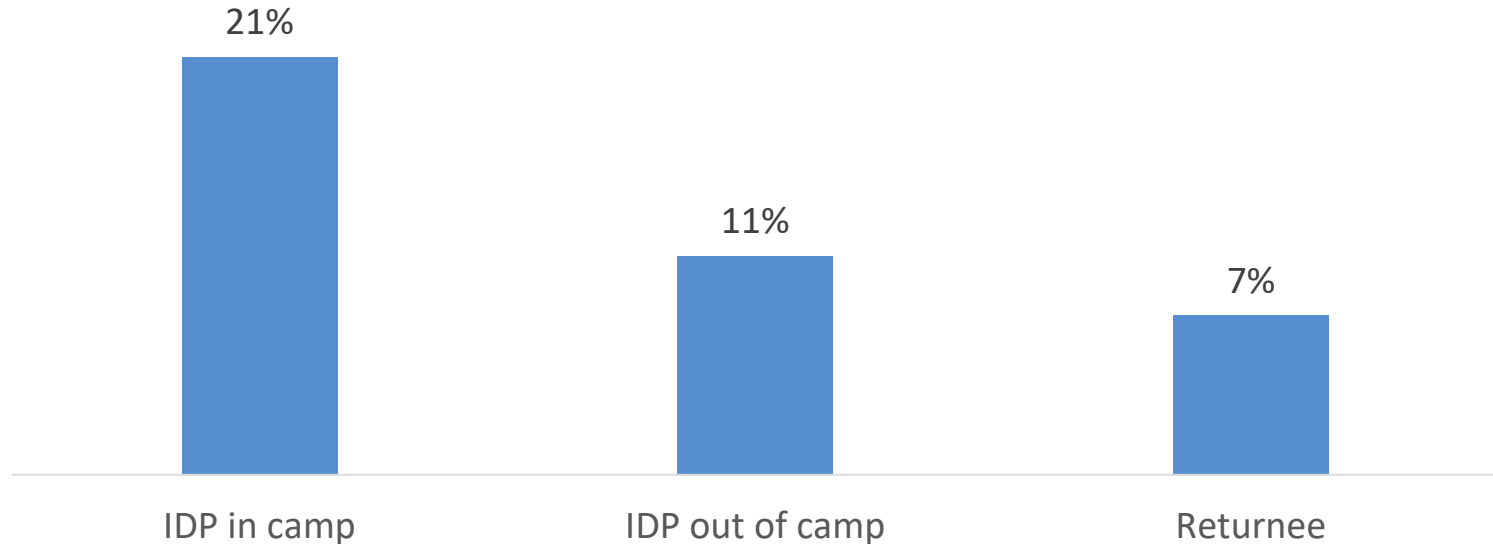
### At the district level:

- 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%), Baiji (35%), Sulaymaniyah (32%), Kaim (31%), Ana & Hawiga (30%).

\*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 60%
  - Returnee households: 80% rather than 60%

# 3 – KEY SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

## SHELTER & NFI



# SHELTER AND NFI

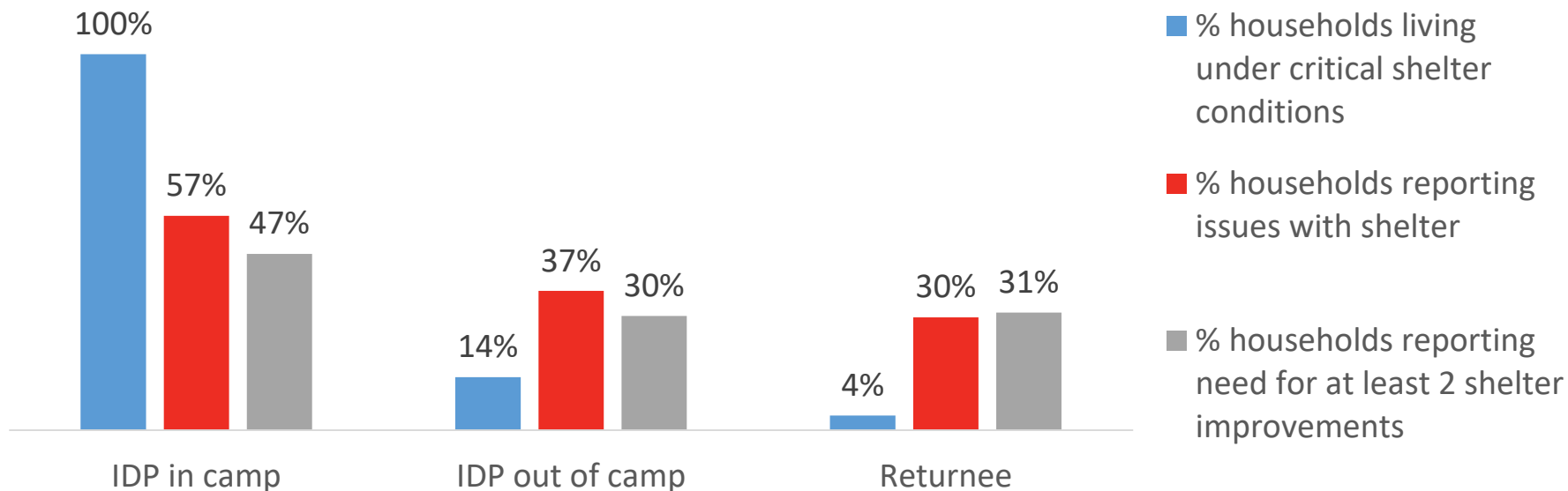
## **Shelter and NFI related indicators included in the MCNA:**

- Shelter type
- % of households being hosted
- % of households fearing eviction
- Main reasons for fearing eviction
- Immediate shelter issues
- Priority shelter needs
- Priority NFI needs



# SHELTER - OVERALL

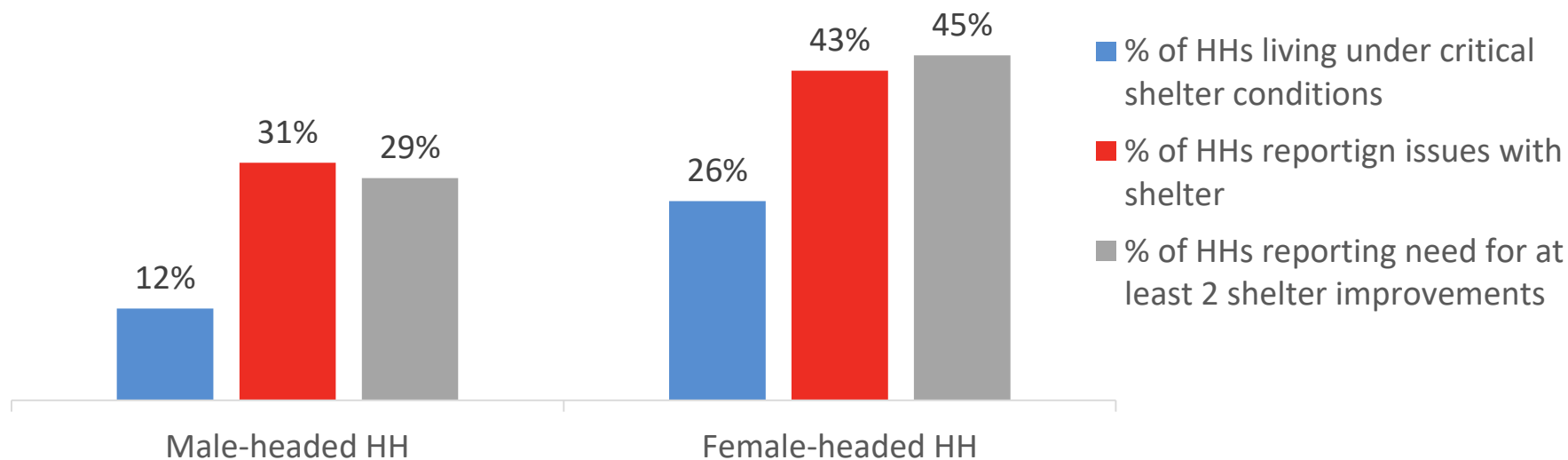
## % households facing shelter-related needs, by population group



- All IDP households living in camp were in critical shelter conditions (defined as any housing outside of houses, apartments or hotels).
- **The proportion of IDP households out of camp living in critical shelters was three times higher than returnee households (14% and 4% respectively).**
- However, the proportion of returnee households reporting issues with shelter and need for at least 2 shelter improvements was similar to IDP out of camp, **indicating the need to focus on both population groups, regardless of status.**

# SHELTER – FEMALE- AND MALE-HEADED HHs

## % female- and male-headed HHs facing shelter-related needs



- Higher percentage of female-headed households living under critical shelter conditions when compared to male-headed households.
- Female-headed households more frequently reported issues with their shelter and the need for shelter improvements.

# CRITICAL SHELTER - DISTRICT

**Top 10 districts with highest proportion of households living in critical shelter, by population group:**

IDP out of camp households	Returnee households
Balad* (43%)	Rutba (28%)
Al-Hindiya (42%)	Ana (25%)
Telafar (40%)	Daquq (20%)
Sumail (37%)	Kaim (18%)
Kerbela (35%)	Telafar (17%)
Sinjar (34%)	Beygee (17%)
Samarra* (31%)	Sinjar (13%)
Tilkaef (29%)	Shikhan (11%)
Tikrit (28%)	Hawiga (10%)
Kirkuk (25%)	Tilkaef (6%)

- The proportion of IDP households living in critical shelter was over 40% in three districts.
- **Telafar, Sinjar and Tilkaef were among the top 10 districts with households living in critical shelter for both IDP and returnee households.**

# SHELTER ISSUES

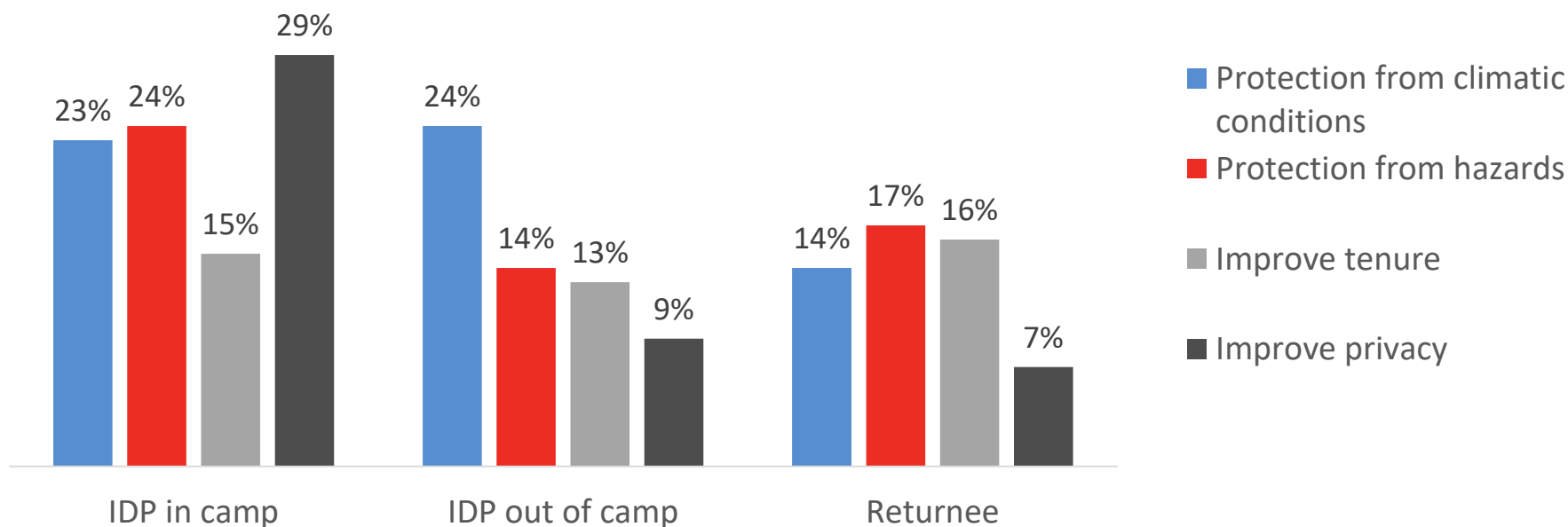
Top 3 shelter issues most frequently reported among households reporting issues with their shelter, by population group:

	Main issue reported	Second issue reported	Third issue reported
<b>IDP in camp</b>	Shelter poorly insulated from hot / cold weather (24%)	Shelter without separate rooms (15%)	Fire risks (14%)
<b>IDP out of camp</b>	Leaking roof during rain (20%)	Shelter poorly insulated from hot / cold weather (11%)	Openings on the walls (7%)
<b>Returnee</b>	Leaking roof during the rain (12%)	Shelter poorly insulated from hot / cold weather (8%)	Openings on the walls (7%)

- **Shelter issues most commonly reported across population groups have implications for climatic risks during summer and winter** (insulation, leaking roof and openings on the walls).
- Other reported issues also raise concerns over privacy and fire hazards.
- Openings on the walls were cited as the third main issue and can strongly be related to climatic hazards as well.

# SHELTER IMPROVEMENTS

Most frequently reported shelter improvements, by population groups:



- **Female headed HHs more frequently reported the need for improvements related to the protection from climatic conditions (24% vs. 18%).**
- The percentage of HHs reporting the need for shelter improvements related to the protection from climatic conditions was equally high among in camp and out of camp IDPs.

# NFI NEEDS

Top 3 shelter needs most frequently reported among households, by population group:

	Most commonly reported need	Second most commonly reported need	Third most commonly reported need
<b>IDP in camp</b>	Mattresses (44%)	Bedding items (38%)	Clothing (24%)
<b>IDP out of camp</b>	Mattresses (42%)	Bedding items (33%)	Blankets (31%)
<b>Returnee</b>	Bedding items (35%)	Mattresses (27%)	Cooking utensils (25%)

- **Mattresses and bedding items are the most commonly reported items that households of all population groups are in need of.**
- Other reported needs also raise concerns over climatic conditions and preparations for colder temperatures during winter.

# 4 – KEY SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

## PROTECTION

## PROTECTION - PSS

**3% - 5%** of households reported that at least one child was showing signs of **psychosocial distress** (measured through self-reported behavior change):

- 3% for IDP households out of camp;
- 4% for returnee households;
- 5% for IDP households in camp.

**5% - 6%** of households across population groups reported such signs among adults.

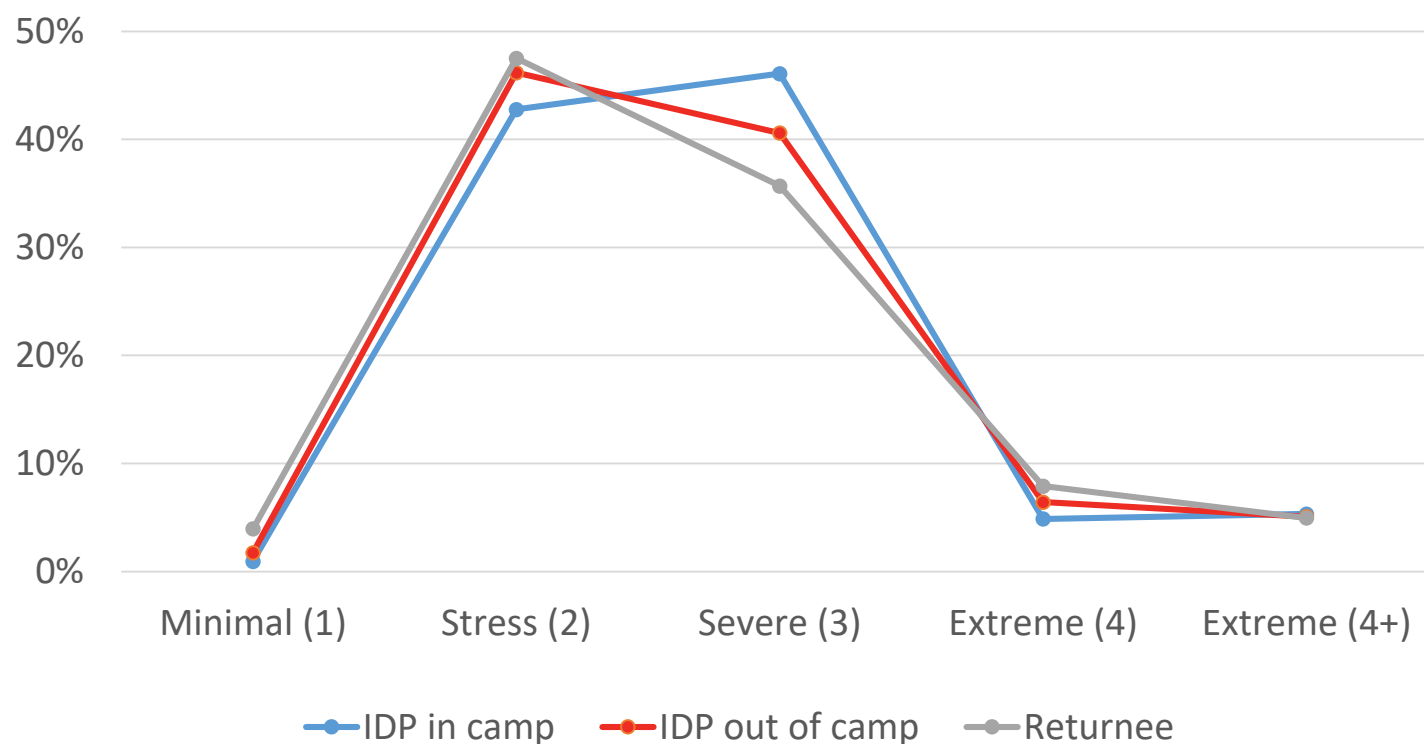
- In contrast, within the districts in which data was collected with host populations, 1% of households reported signs of psychosocial distress among children, and 2% among adults.
  - **Higher reporting of psychosocial distress within IDP or returnee households than host could indicate a link between displacement and trauma.\***

*\*Given the self-reporting / non-diagnostic nature of this indicator, this interpretation should be taken with caution.*



# PROTECTION – GENERAL PROTECTION

Levels of severity in terms of households missing core documentation, by population group



**Missing documentation was a major protection concern for all three population groups, with more than half of households having a level 3 severity or more,** meaning they were missing at least 1 core household or individual document (PDS card, information card, national ID, birth certificate, citizenship certificate).

# PROTECTION – MINE ACTION

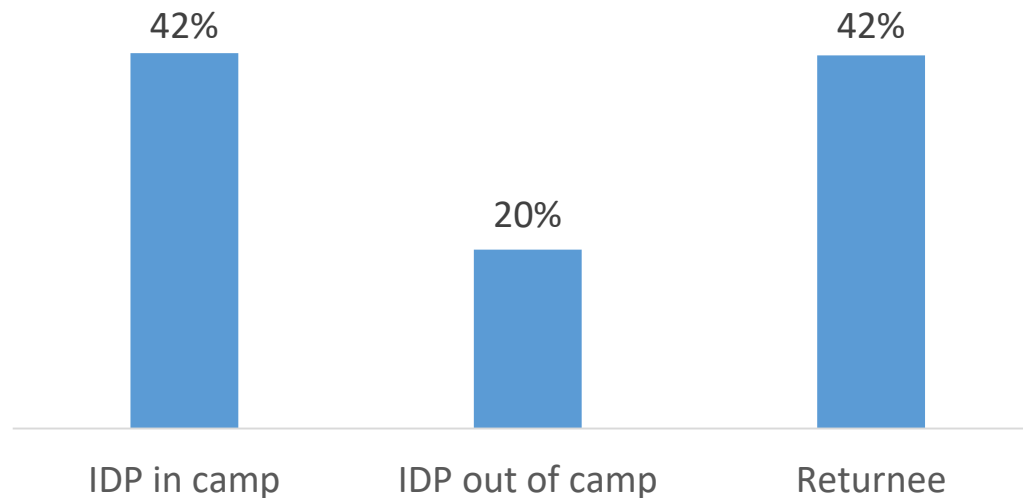
**% IDP households not intending to return to their AoO due to perceived presence of mines, among IDP households not intending to return, by top district of origin:**

Governorate	District	Households
Ninewa	Al-Baaj	34%
Babil	Al-Mussyab	33%
Ninewa	Sinjar	22%
Kirkuk	Dibis	18%
Al-Anbar	Al-Falluja	16%
Ninewa	Al-Mosul	16%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	13%
Ninewa	Telafar	13%
Ninewa	Al-Hatra	12%
Salah Al-Din	Balad	12%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	10%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	9%
Salah Al-Din	Al-Shirqat	8%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	5%
Salah Al-Din	Beygee	5%

Presence of mines was a considerable factor influencing intentions to remain in displacement for quite a proportion and number of IDP households, underlining it as an important issue still needing significant attention.

# PROTECTION – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

% households reporting female and girls avoiding areas because they feel unsafe:



A considerably high proportion of households indicated that **women and girls were avoiding particular areas because they felt unsafe there:**

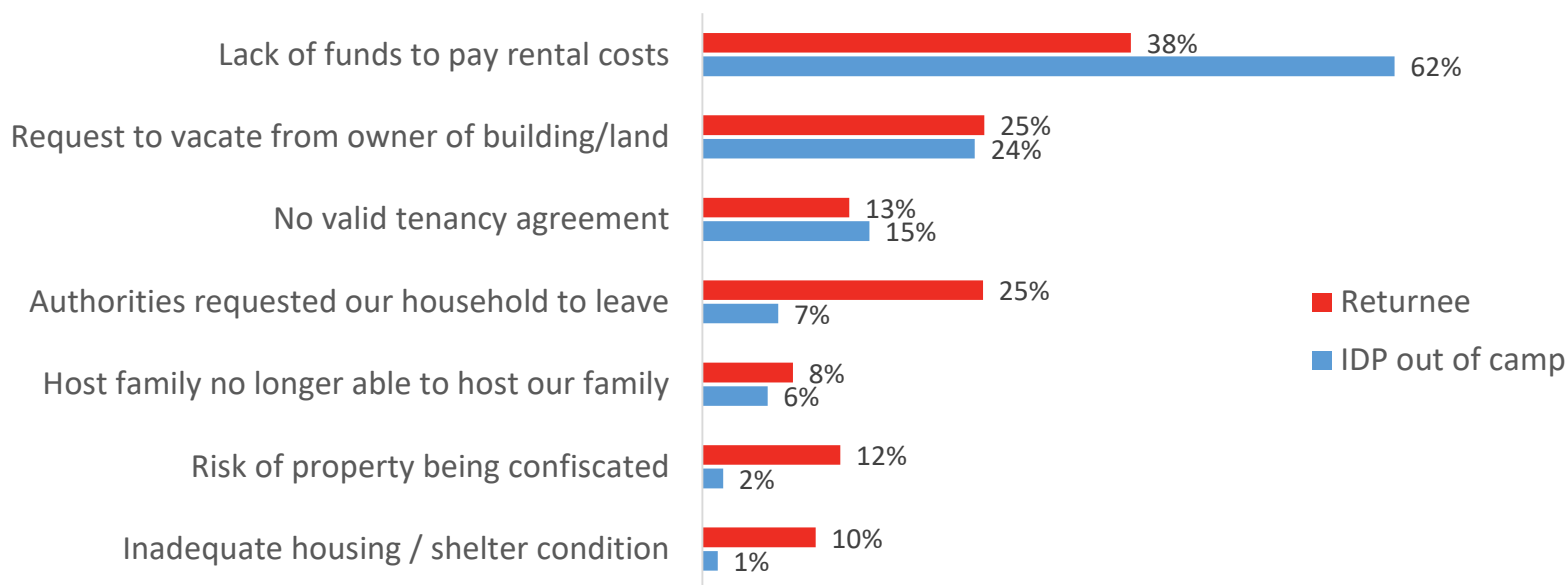
- For IDP households in camp and returnee households, over 40% of households reported this issue.
- The proportion of IDP households out of camp was lower but still over 20%.

**This finding suggests attention should be given to understanding reasons behind these fears and the potential consequences on both women's psychosocial health and their ability to access infrastructure and services, the latter being particularly relevant for Female Headed households.**

# PROTECTION – HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY (HLP)

Overall, **8% of IDP households out of camp and 4% of returnee households reported fearing eviction**, which in terms of absolute numbers, raises considerable eviction-related concerns.

## Top 6 reasons reported by households fearing eviction, by population group:



The main reason cited for fear of eviction was lack of funds to pay rental costs. **Once again, this underlined the need for livelihood and resilience based interventions.**

At the same time, 12% (returnee) to 18% (IDP out of camp) households reported that their current property or property they owned in AoO was under dispute, indicating the need for HLP based interventions as well.

# PROTECTION – CHILD PROTECTION

## % households falling under each child protection indicator, per population group

Child protection Indicator	IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee
% households with presence of child marriage	1%	1%	1%
% households with at least one person < 18 working	8%	8%	7%
% of HH with at least one child (6-17) not attending formal or informal education regularly (at least 3 days a week)	26%	19%	13%
% HH with children with psychosocial distress (proxy data with behaviour change)	5%	3%	3%
% HH with at least one child missing a key individual document	88%	85%	87%
% % HH with at least one individual < 18 that has physical or cognitive difficulties	3%	5%	2%

Child protection findings were consistent across population groups, with the exception of education attendance, for which **the proportion of IDP household in camp with at least one child not attending school was twice as higher as for returnee households.**

# 4 – CONCLUSIONS

# CONCLUSIONS – CROSS-SECTORAL

- IDP households' intentions to return were overall low both in the short and the long-term, **suggesting that IDP caseloads are likely to remain constant 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 underline need to address lack of core documentation.
- **Overall access to services was consistent across population groups but many barriers were raised, with the main one being lack of financial means.**
- Finally, IDP households in camps appeared to be more prone to vulnerabilities and utilizing coping strategies to meet basic needs.

# CONCLUSIONS – SECTORAL (SHELTER AND NFI)

## Shelter:

- The most commonly reported shelter issues are related to climatic-hazards (poor insulation, openings on the walls and leaking roofs).
- The population group with the highest percentage of HHs reporting issues with their shelter were IDPs in camp (57%).
- The percentage of female-headed households reporting shelter issues and the need for shelter improvements is significantly higher than the percentage of male-headed households reporting shelter issues or needs.

## NFI:

- The severity of needs in relation to NFI is similarly high across all three population groups.
- Mattresses and bedding items are the most commonly reported items that households from all three population groups are in need of.



# CONCLUSIONS – SECTORAL (PROTECTION)

- **The vast majority of IDP and returnee households reported missing key civil documentation which often raises other concerns related to protection, movement restrictions and access to livelihood opportunities.**
- **Women and girls are found to be particularly vulnerable in relation to protection needs, underlining the importance to pay particular attention to this group when addressing humanitarian needs in Iraq.** Understanding the causes and consequences of these vulnerabilities will further be important for ensuring that short- and long-term solutions do not leave anyone behind.
- **The perceived presence of explosive hazards continues to be a large factor hindering IDPs' returns to certain areas of origin.**
- **Finally, protection needs varied considerably across districts and population groups, indicating the need for a humanitarian response that is tailored to local and population-specific needs.**

# 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](#)
- [MCNA final report](#)
- MCNA Dashboard (January)