



Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) IX

National Protection Cluster Meeting

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 12 humanitarian crises in 2020, allowing a global community of practice and informing more effective humanitarian action.



OVERVIEW

1. Methodology & Coverage
2. Movement Intentions
3. Protection Findings
4. Cross-Cutting Vulnerabilities
5. Durable Solutions
6. 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)

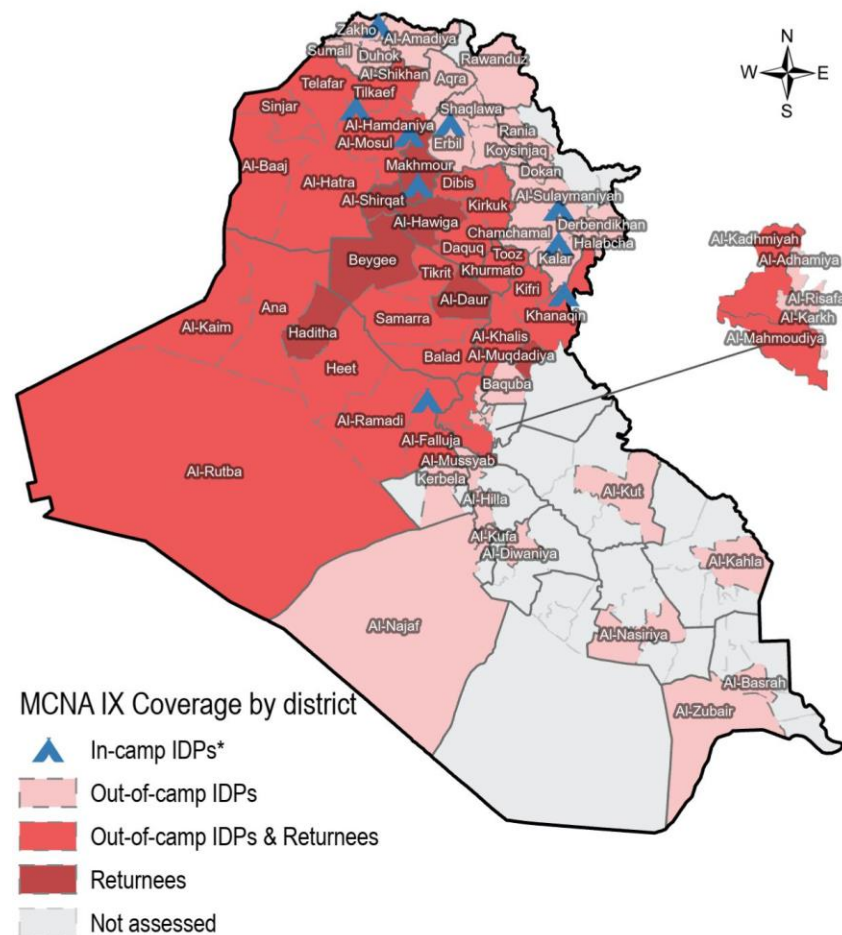
- **27 IDP camps** in 9 governorates

- **Gender** in the MCNA IX

28% of surveys answered by female respondents

33% of surveys conducted by female enumerators

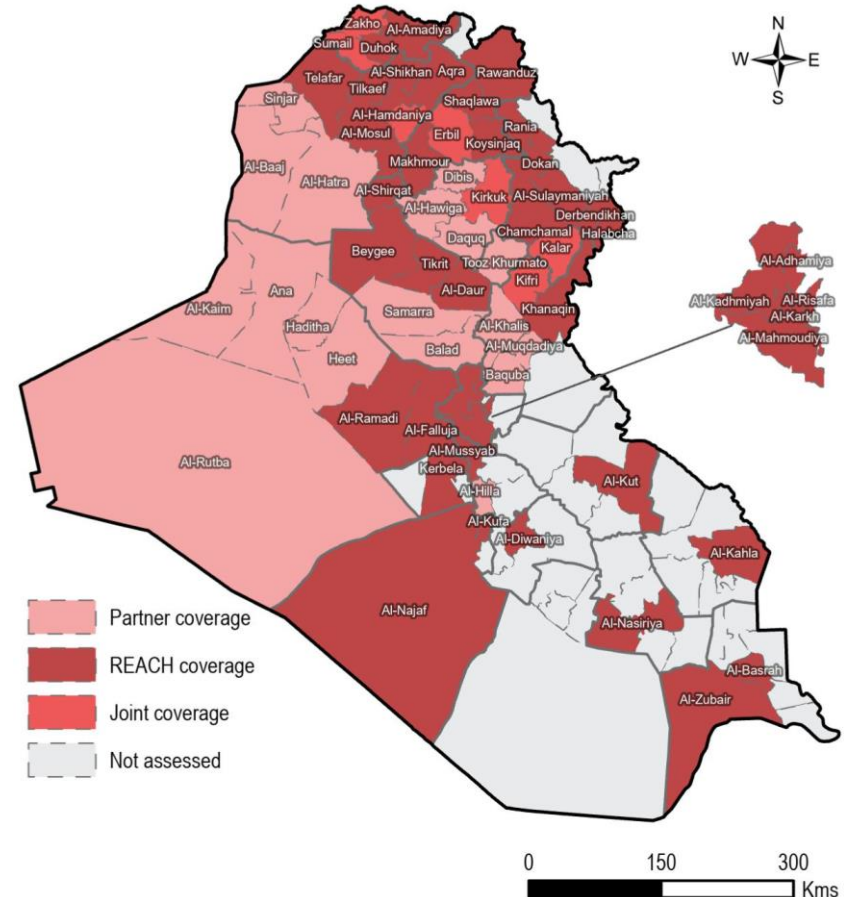
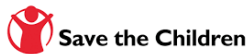
11% of households reported to be female-headed



*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



2

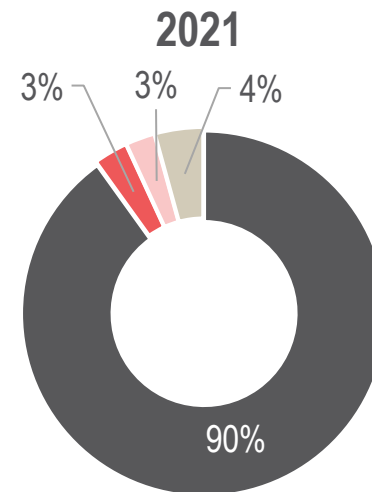
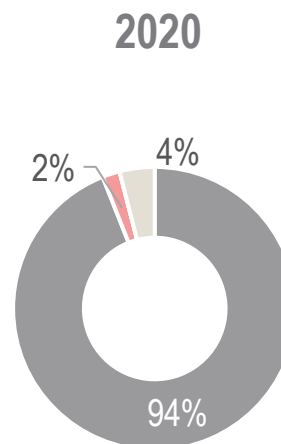
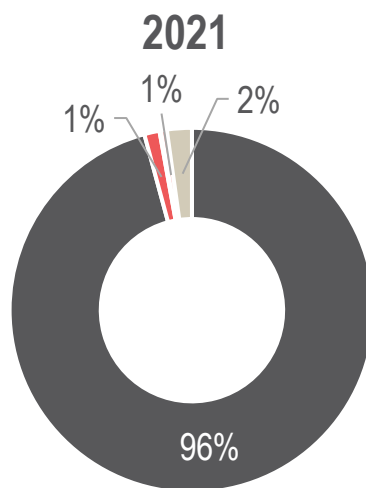
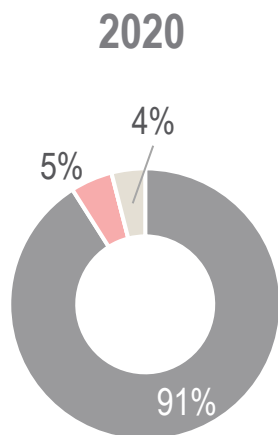
IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS – 3 MONTHS

% of IDP households reported movement intention in the next 3 months following data collection

 IDP in camp

 IDP out of camp



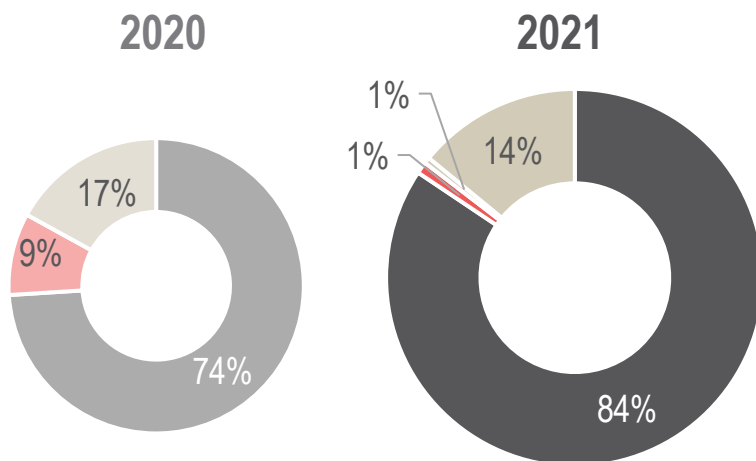
■ Remain ■ Return ■ Move ■ Don't know

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS – 12 MONTHS

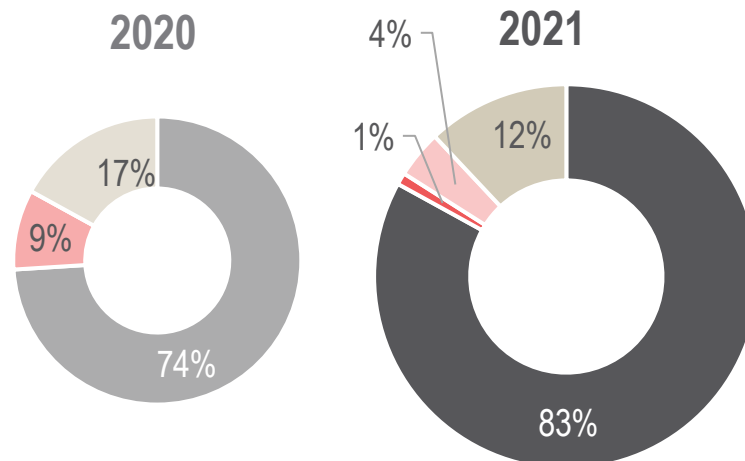
% of IDP households reporting intention to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months



IDP in camp



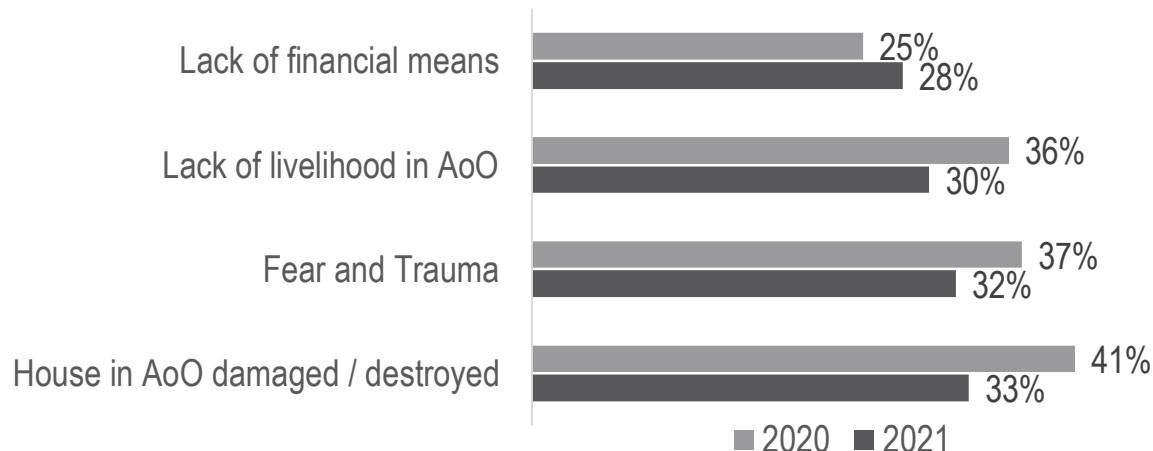
IDP out of camp



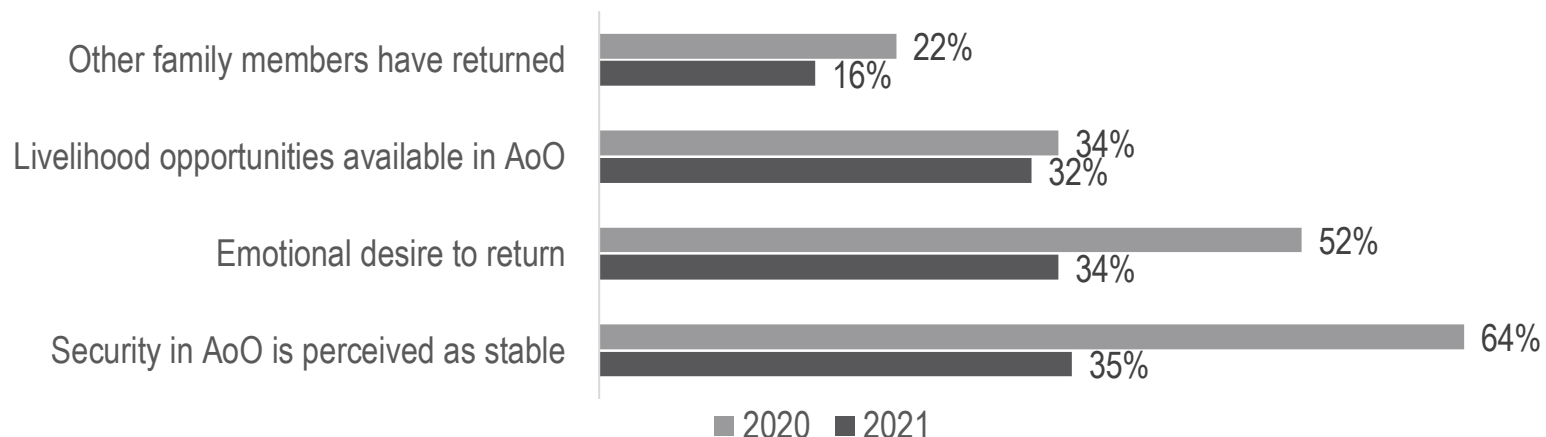
■ Remain ■ Return ■ Move ■ Don't know

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

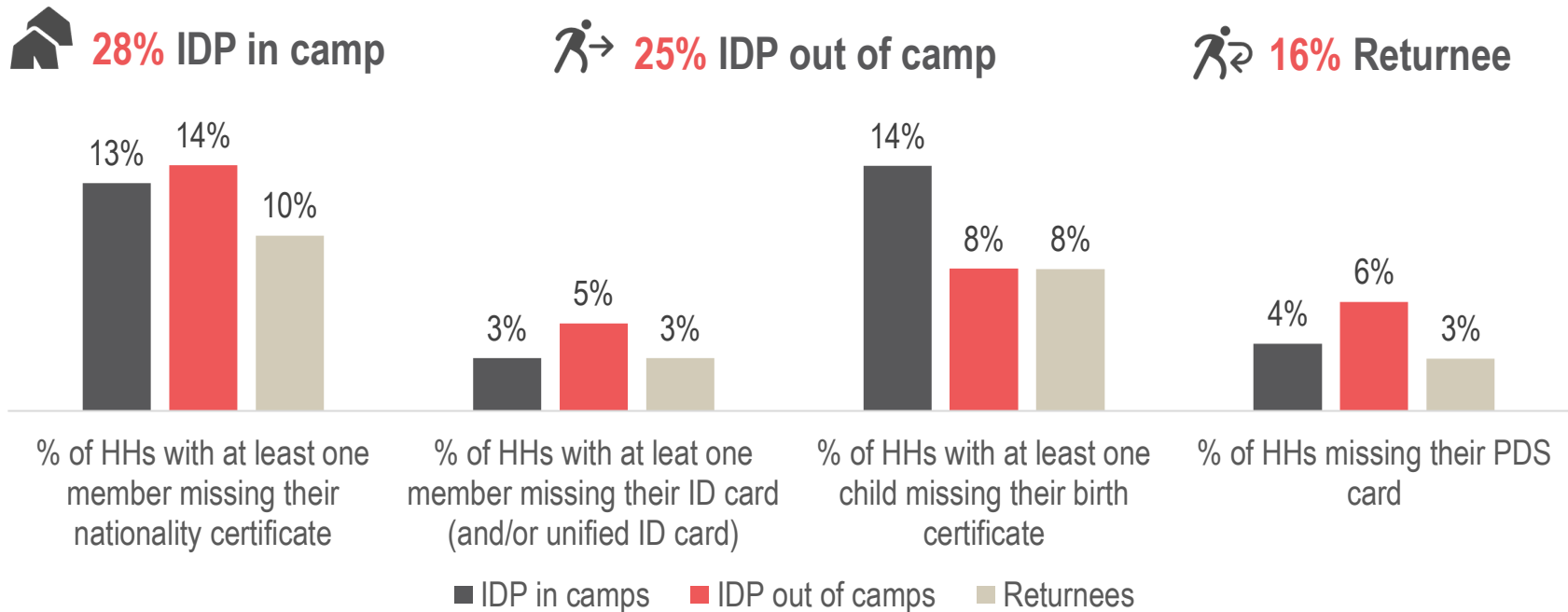


3

PROTECTION FINDINGS

MISSING DOCUMENTATION

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

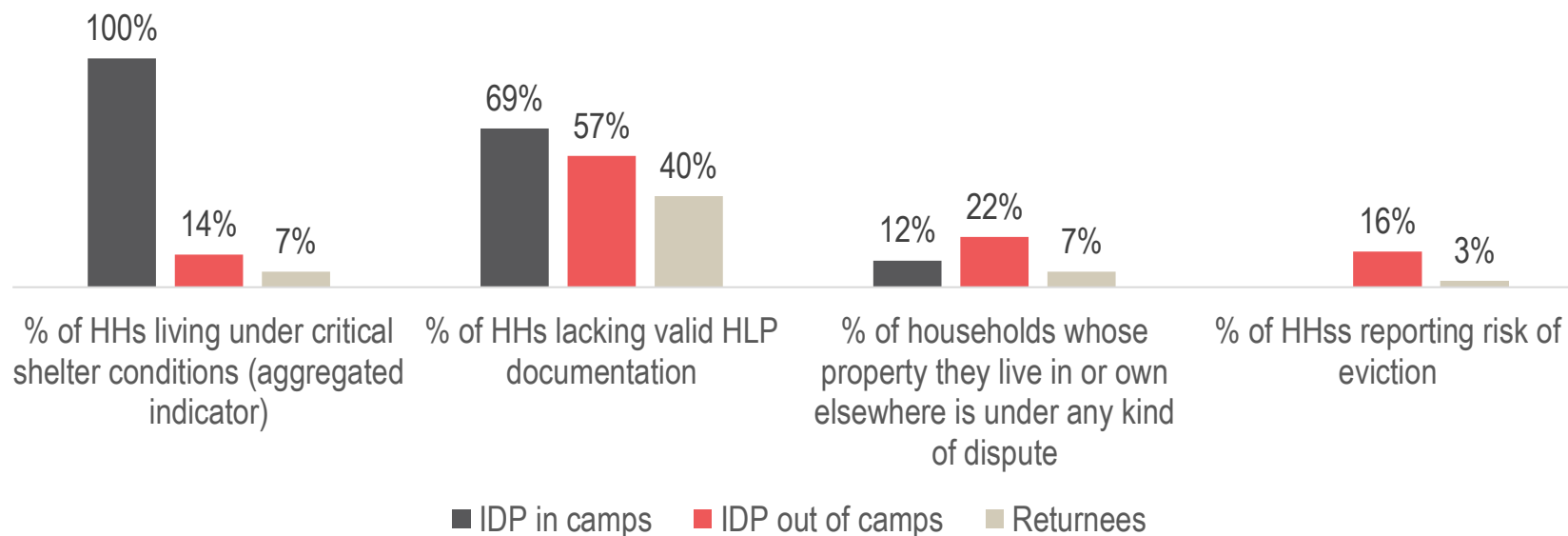


The most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation were the absence of an attempt to obtain/renew (41%), high costs (15%), and the complexity/length of the procedure (10%). IDP out of camp households, however, reported the inability to access civil affairs directorates/courts as key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

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

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

% of households reporting HLP protection concerns by population group



Compared to 2020, there is an increase in returnee households reporting to lack valid HLP documentation (by 9 pp). Similarly, there is an increase of IDP out of camp households reporting that their property is under dispute (by 13 pp) and that they fear eviction (by 11 pp). The main reported reason for fearing eviction were the request to leave from a landowner (44%) and the lack of funds to pay rental costs (37%).

PROPERTY COMPENSATION

% of households whose housing, land or property was damaged or destroyed since 2014:



90% IDP in camp



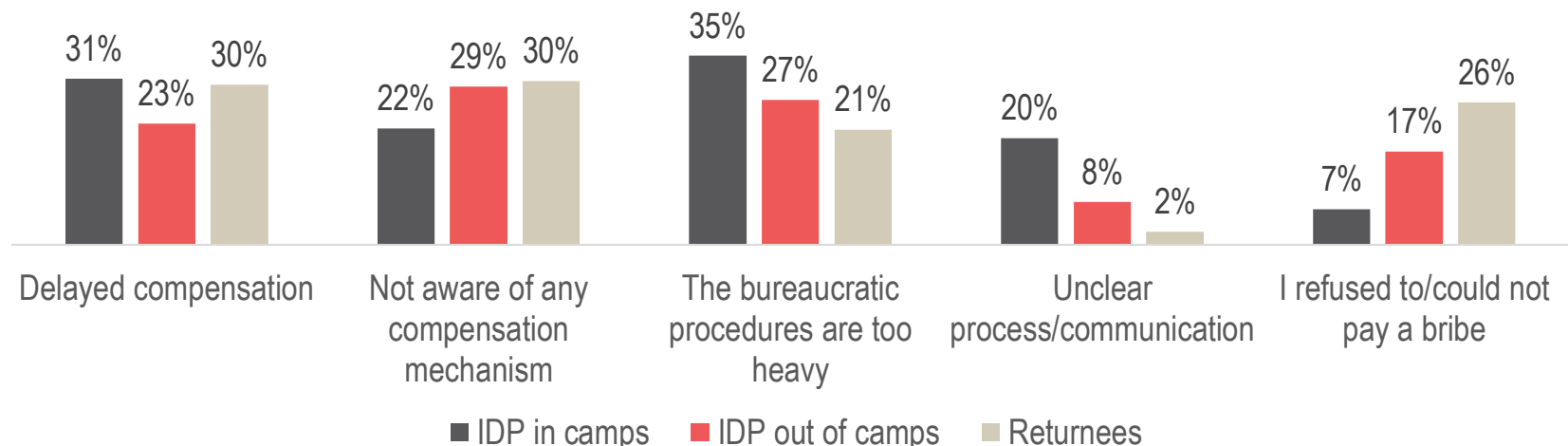
65% IDP out of camp



55% Returnee

2% of households reported to have received property compensation, among households who reported damaged property.

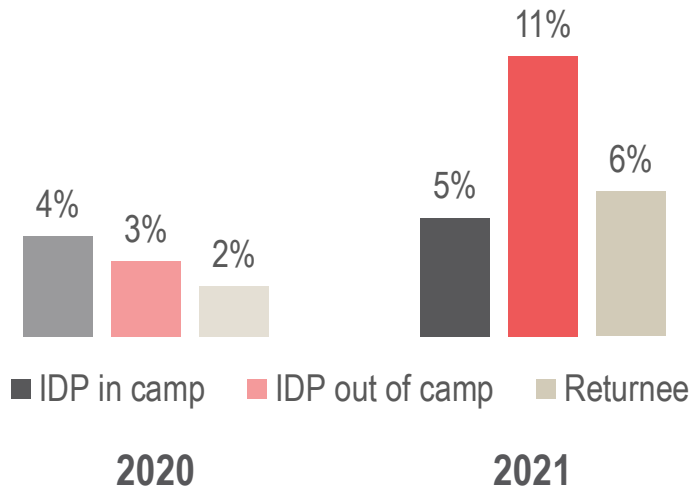
Main reasons for not having received property compensation:



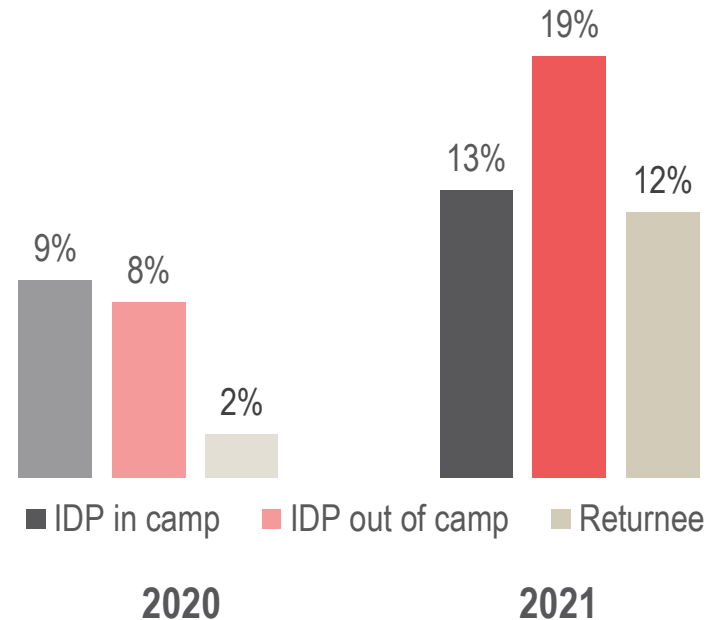
PSYCHOSOCIAL DISTRESS

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

Children with psychosocial distress
2020 vs 2021

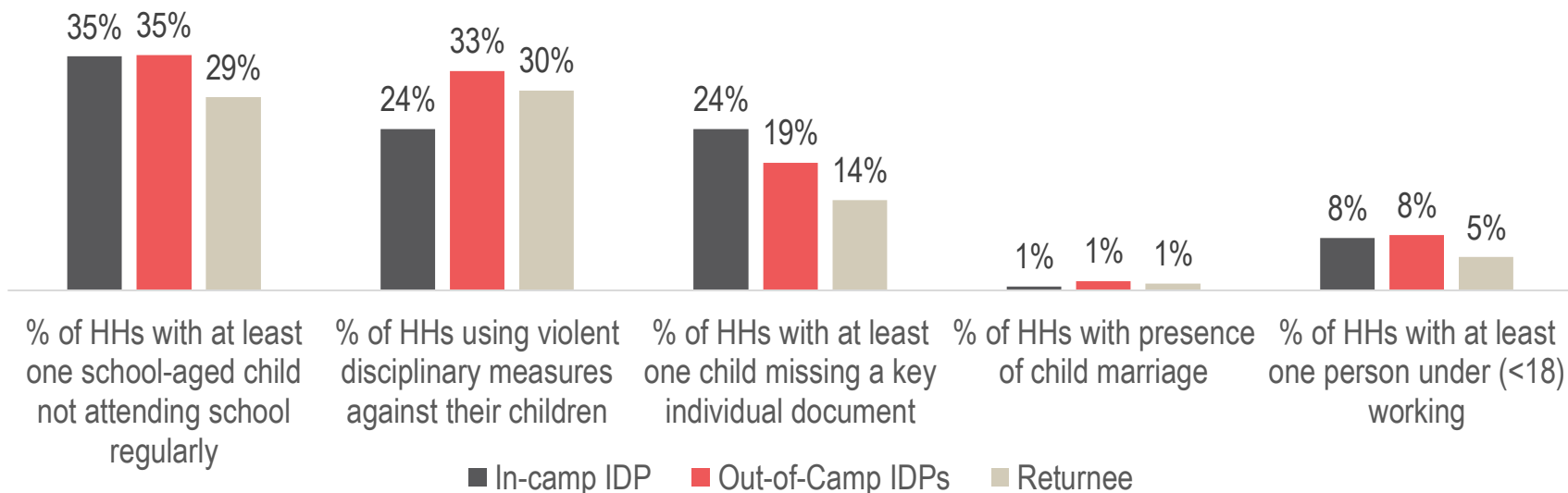


Adults with psychosocial distress
2020 vs 2021



CHILD PROTECTION

% of households reporting child protection concerns



Reported type of work, among households reporting at least on child (<18) working

	IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee
Non-structured (e.g. selling water in bazaar)	28%	36%	23%
Structured (e.g serving in shops, restaurant)	9%	45%	30%
Family work (e.g. sewing, farming)	60%	25%	56%

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

% of households reporting gender specific protection concerns

		IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee
Safety	% of HHs reporting that women and girls avoid areas because they feel unsafe	3%	4%	6%
	% of HHs reporting lack of safety and security for women and girls as reason to not intend to return to AoO, among HHs not intending to return	15%	7%	NA
Access	% of HHs reporting that women face difficulties in accessing specialized reproductive health services	25%	23%	19%
	% of HHs reporting that insufficient female health staff is a barrier to accessing health care	0%	0%	1%
	% of HHs reporting that the fear of harassment/GBV in the workplace is a barrier to employment	0%	1%	0%
AAP	% of HHs reporting GBV referral pathways as main information need from aid providers	1%	1%	0%
	% of HHs reporting single women and female-headed HHs as groups more likely to be excluded from information	4%	5%	7%

MINE ACTION

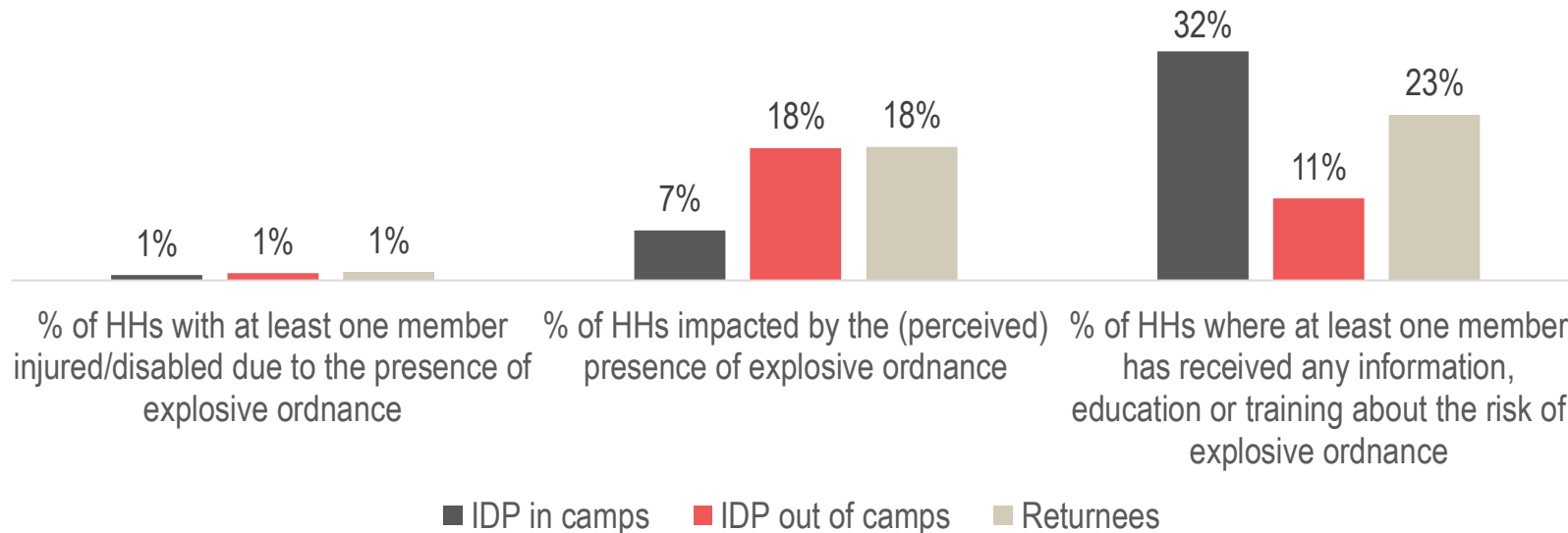
% of IDP households not intending to return to their area of origin due to explosive ordnance contamination:



13% IDP in camp



7% IDP out of camp



Households were most likely to report that the (perceived) presence of explosive ordnances impacts their psychological wellbeing (8%), limits their livelihood opportunities (7%) and limits freedom of movement (6%).

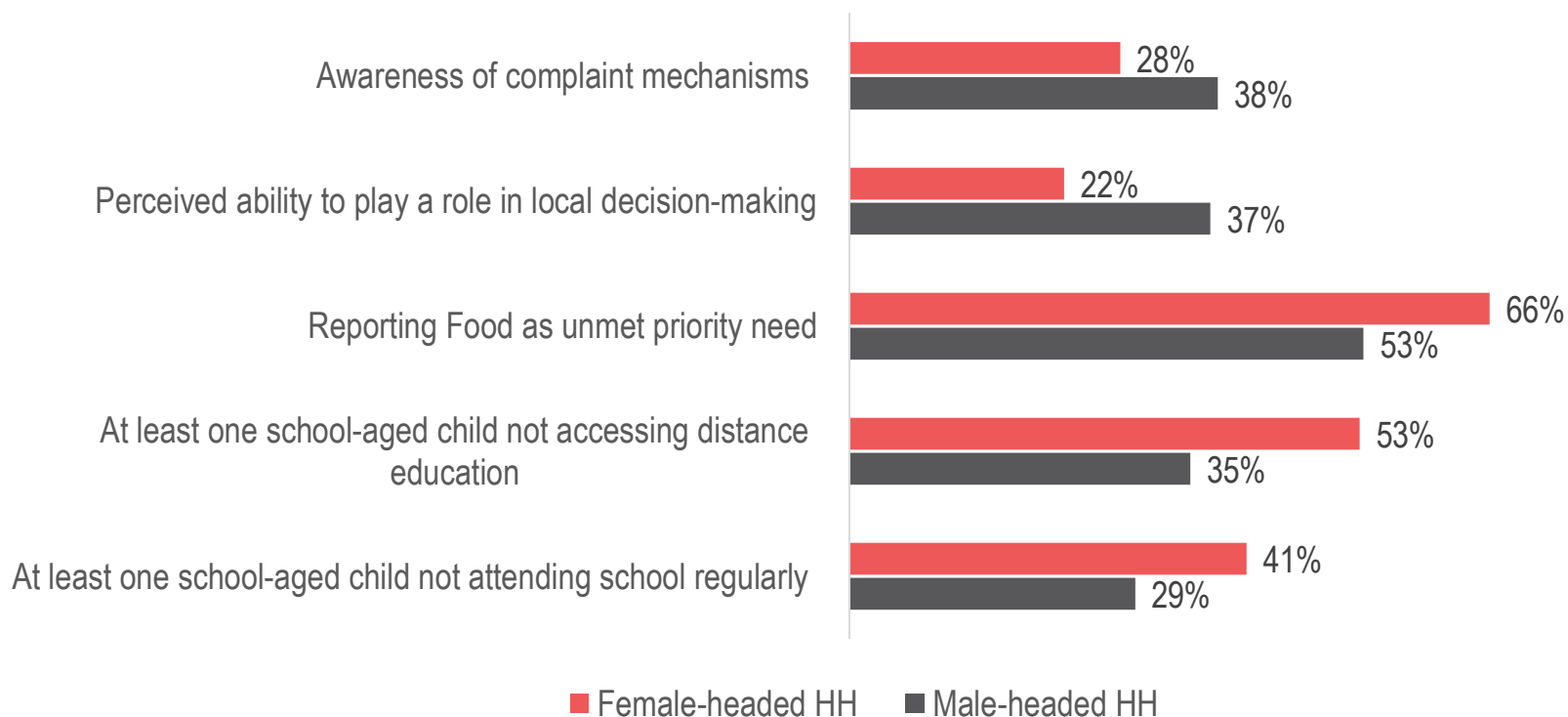


4

CROSS-CUTTING VULNERABILITIES

FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Indicative comparison between male- and female-headed households*

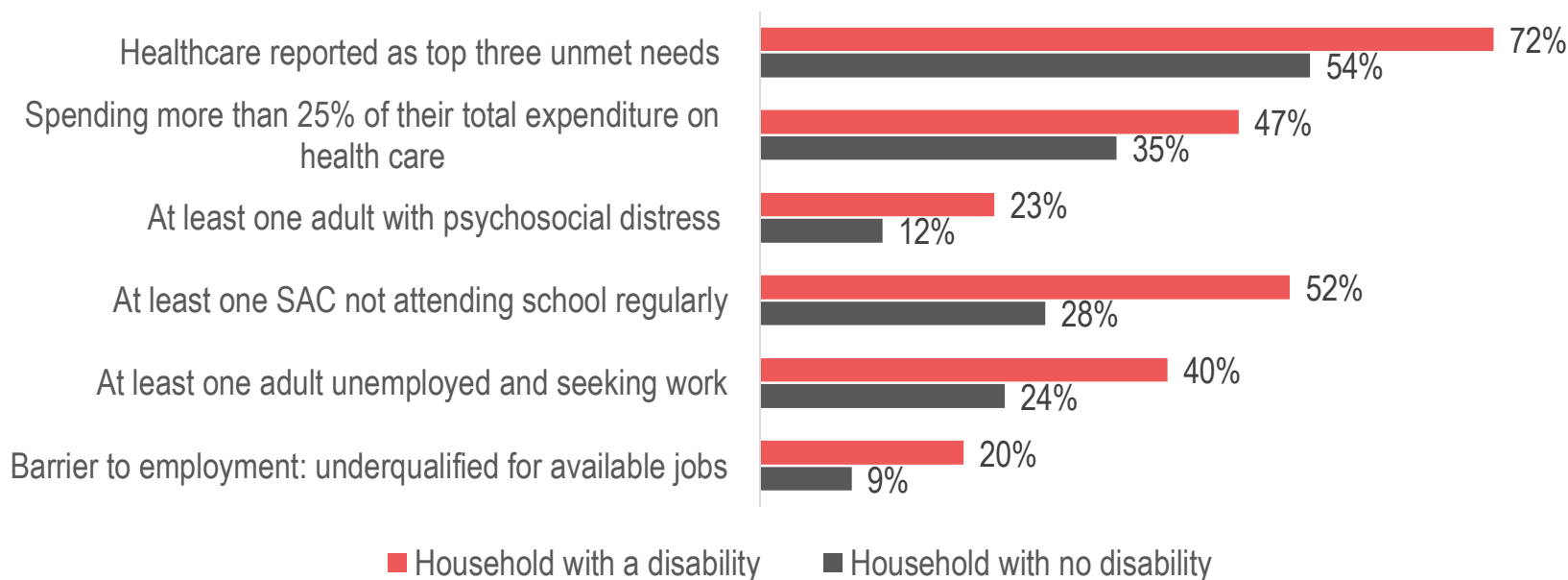


*Among the 11,645 households surveyed in the MCNA IX, 1,581 were reported to be female-headed. Comparisons are indicative only.

DISABILITIES

11% of households reported at least one member having a severe physical and/or cognitive difficulty (WGS disability level 3).*

Indicative comparisons between households with/without at least one member with such a reported difficulty



* 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.



5

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

DSTWG MONITORING & ANALYSIS INDICATORS

Preliminary Monitoring & Analysis Indicators*		2020 (MCNA VIII)			2021 (MCNA IX)		
		IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee	IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee
Government leadership	Proportion of adult households reporting they are able to play a role in local decision-making	NA	NA	NA	47%	40%	34%
Basic services	% of school-aged children enrolled in school [partial alignment]	NA	NA	NA	82%	79%	85%
	Proportion of population with access to an improved water source [partial alignment]	97%	96%	94%	84%	90%	84%
	Proportion of population with access to sufficient quantities of water for drinking and domestic purposes [partial alignment]	NA	88%	97%	67%	80%	85%
	Proportion of population with access to improved functional sanitation facilities	NA	96%	92%	99%	95%	98%
	Proportion of households reporting adults with psychological distress	8%	9%	2%	13%	19%	12%
	Proportion of households reporting children with psychological distress	3%	4%	2%	5%	11%	6%
Housing and HLP	Proportion of population with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	49%	58%	58%	38%	50%	54%

*Colour codes of the 2021 findings are based on improvements (grey), stagnation (white), or deterioration (light and dark red, depending on size of difference) compared to 2020 findings.

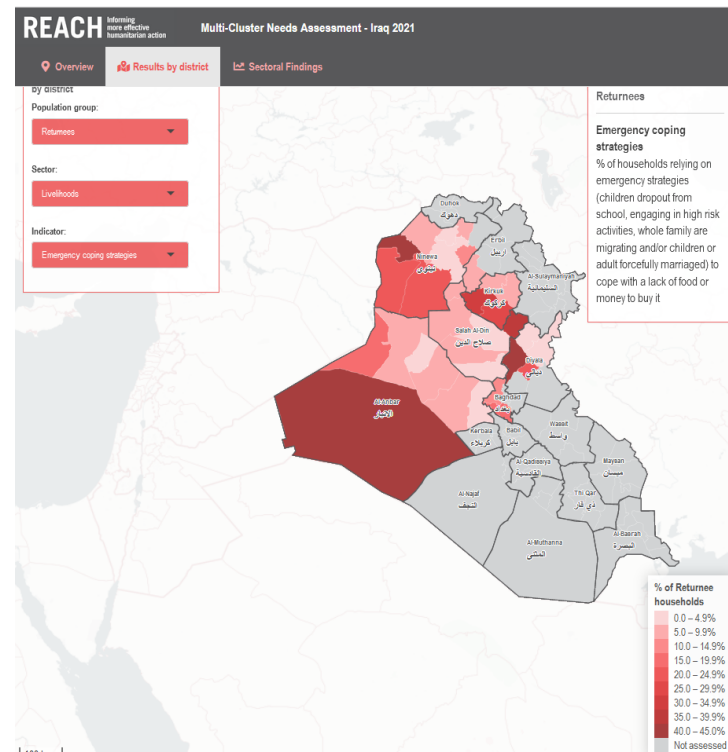


6

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
- Nearly one in five households miss key documentation, which is understood to affect their access to basic services and public life
- HLP concerns likely to continue as source of uncertainty and vulnerability for specific population groups
- The prevalence of psychosocial distress among adults and children reportedly increased across all population groups, especially IDPs out of camp
- Children likely to remain vulnerable, not least due to disrupted education, reduction of protective spaces, and precarious living conditions
- Vulnerability characteristics, such as gender and disability, tend to increase household needs in multiple areas of their lives
- Several indicators part of Durable Solutions framework indicate a stagnation, if not deterioration, of household living conditions



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



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

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