# Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) X Key Findings

**March 2023**

REACH
*Informing more effective humanitarian action*

**01**

# Methodology

# Methodology

## Coverage

- Data collected between 5 June and 16 August 2022

- Districts with at least 200 IDP or returnee households

- 64 districts in 18 governorates

- Host community in 10 districts*

- 26 IDP camps in 5 governorates

- 12,839 household surveys:

  2,342    In-camp IDP households
  5,894    Out-of-camp IDP households
  3,687    Returnee households
  916    Host community households
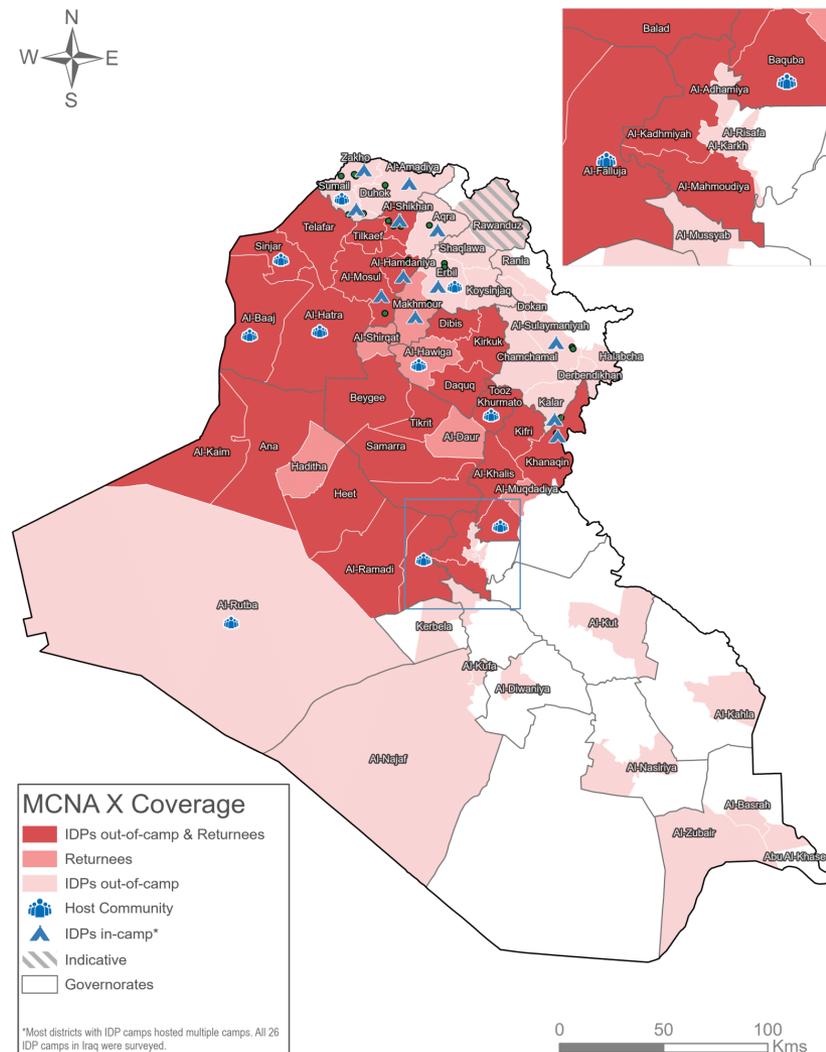


*Map 1. Coverage map of MCNA X*

* MCNA X surveyed only host community households in the following districts: Al-Baaj, Al-Fallujah, Al-Hatra, Al-Hawiga, Al-Rutba, Baquba, Erbil, Sinjar, Sumail and Tooz Khurmato. Districts were selected based on high PiN figures and/high severity in the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview and should not be generalized to reflect nationwide host community needs.

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# Methodology

## Survey

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

- Circa 150 questions: some at individual-level (e.g., schooling, disabilities); most at household-level

## Sampling

- Two-staged stratified cluster sampling approach

- MCNA X data is statistically representative at district level and by population group*

- 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
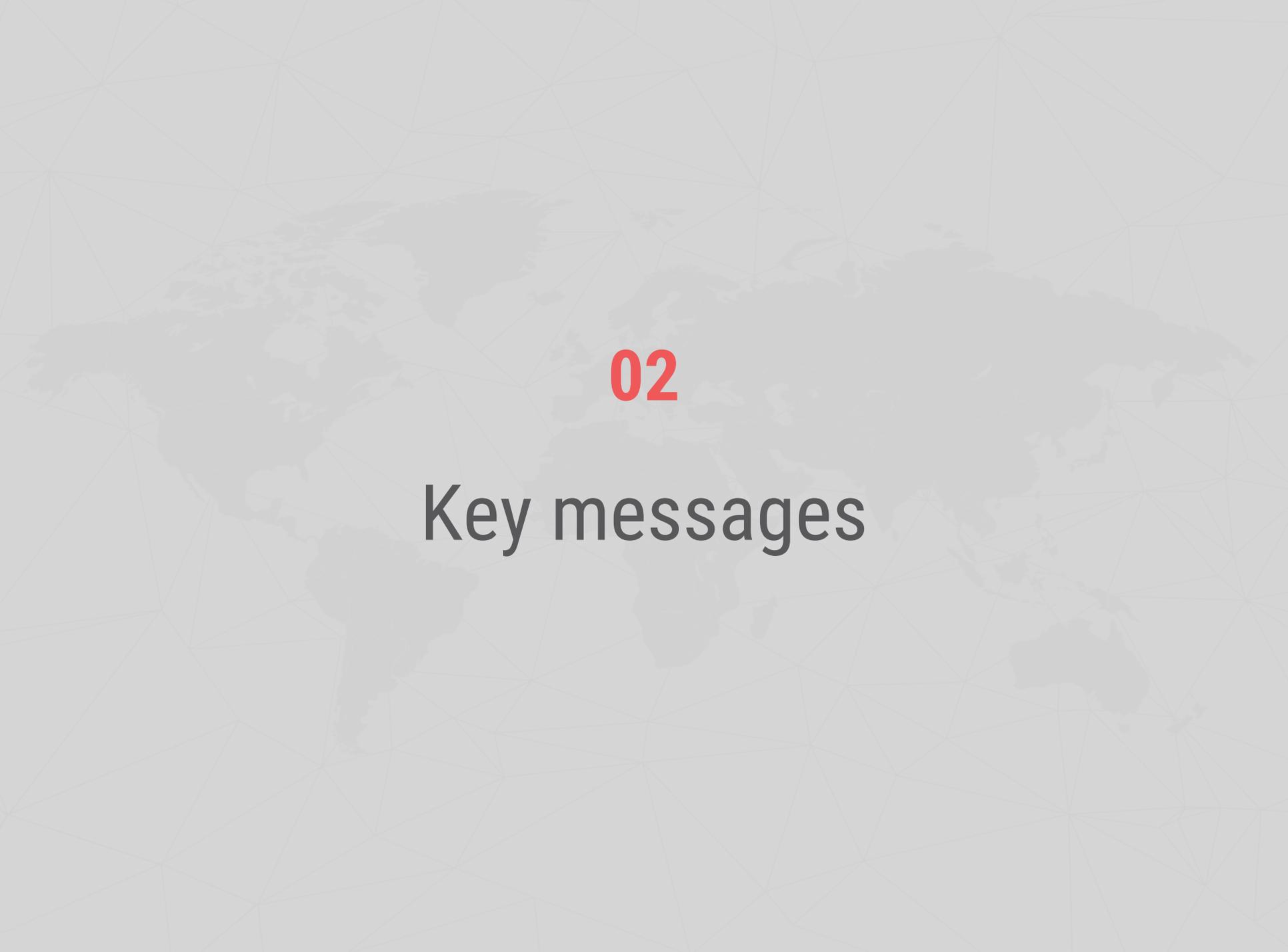
# 02

# Key messages

# 1.

## Little improvement in access to basic services

# Access to basic services

| | In-camp IDP | | Out-of-camp IDP | | Returnee | | Host community* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2022 |
| % of households reporting lacking access to an improved water source | 16% | 8% | 10% | 7% | 16% | 12% | 16% |
| % of households reporting lacking access to enough water for drinking and domestic purposes | 23% | 52% | 20% | 18% | 15% | 10% | 20% |
| % of households reporting at least one adult unemployed and seeking work. | 28% | 30% | 30% | 24% | 25% | 19% | 25% |
| % of households reporting at least one person under 18 years working | 8% | 12% | 8% | 7% | 5% | 4% | 3% |
| % of households classified as living in critical shelter | NA | NA | 14% | 11% | 7% | 4% | 8% |
| % of households lacking valid Housing, Land and Property (HLP) documentation | 69% | 65% | 57% | 64% | 40% | 45% | 47% |
| % of households with at least one school-aged child not attending formal education regularly | 35% | 32% | 35% | 30% | 29% | 22% | 18% |
| % of individuals who report having a health care need in the last 3 months that was unmet | 9% | 10% | 12% | 10% | 8% | 7% | 13% |

* MCNA X surveyed only host community households in 10 districts, see slide 3.
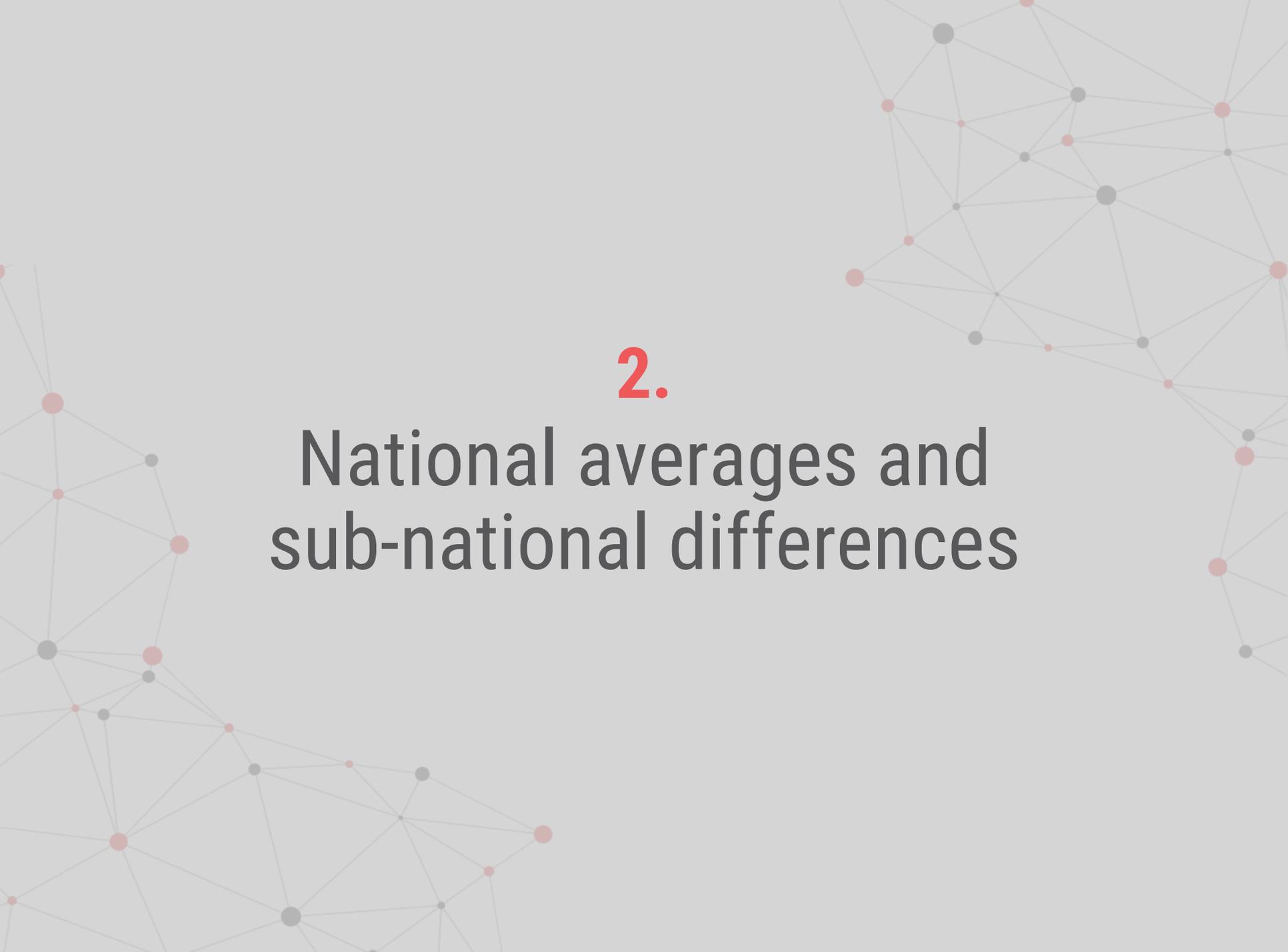
**2.**

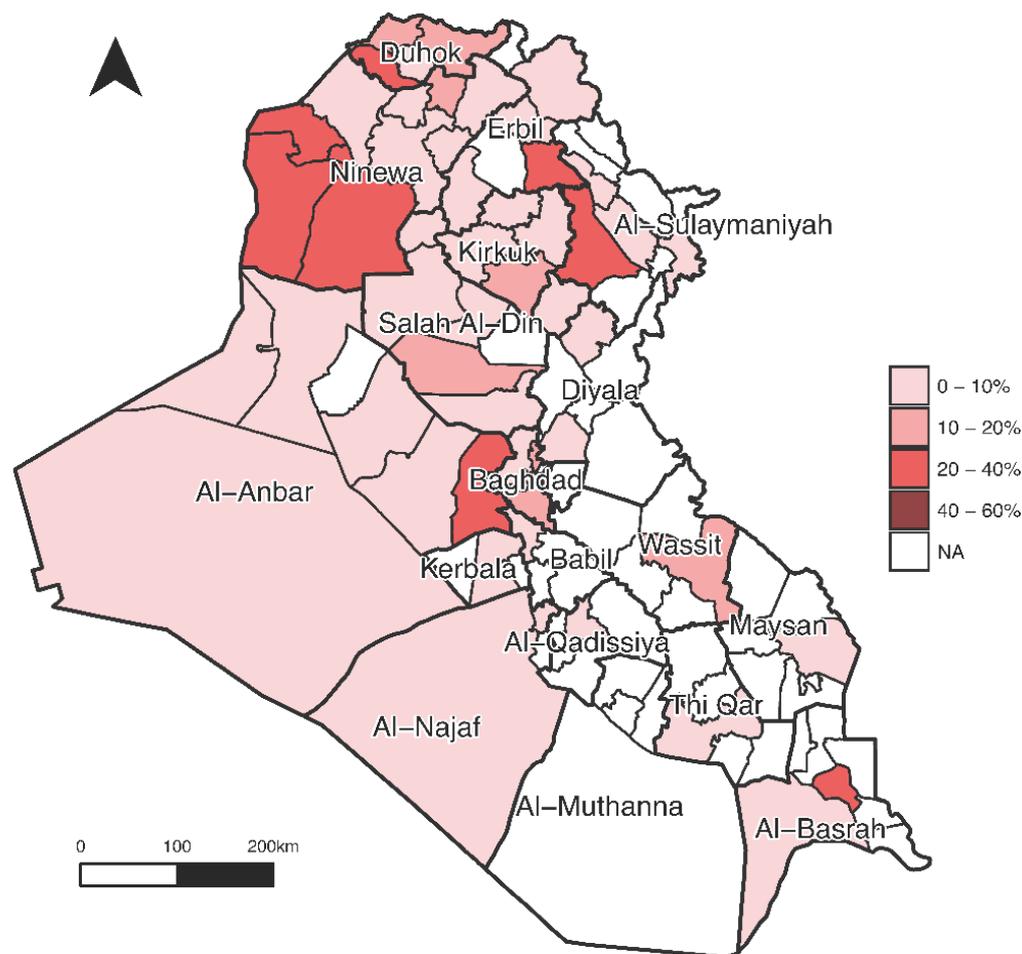# National averages and sub-national differences

# Food security

## Proportion of households with poor or borderline food consumption scores

5% of households nationwide have poor or borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS)

| Lowest scoring districts/camps per population group | |
|---|---|
| In-camp IDP | 1. Arbat (25%)<br>2. Ashti (22%)<br>3. Hasansham U3 (19%) |
| Out-of-camp IDP | 1. Al-Mussyab (68%)<br>2. Al-Hatra (27%)<br>3. Kifri (26%) |
| Returnee | 1. Al-Hatra (32%)<br>2. Al-Baaj (18%)<br>3. Al-Rutba (7%) |
| Host community | 1. Al-Hatra (45%)<br>2. Al-Baaj (31%)<br>3. Al-Rutba (12%) |



Map 2. Proportion of out-of-camp IDP and returnee households with poor or borderline food consumption scores

# Livelihoods

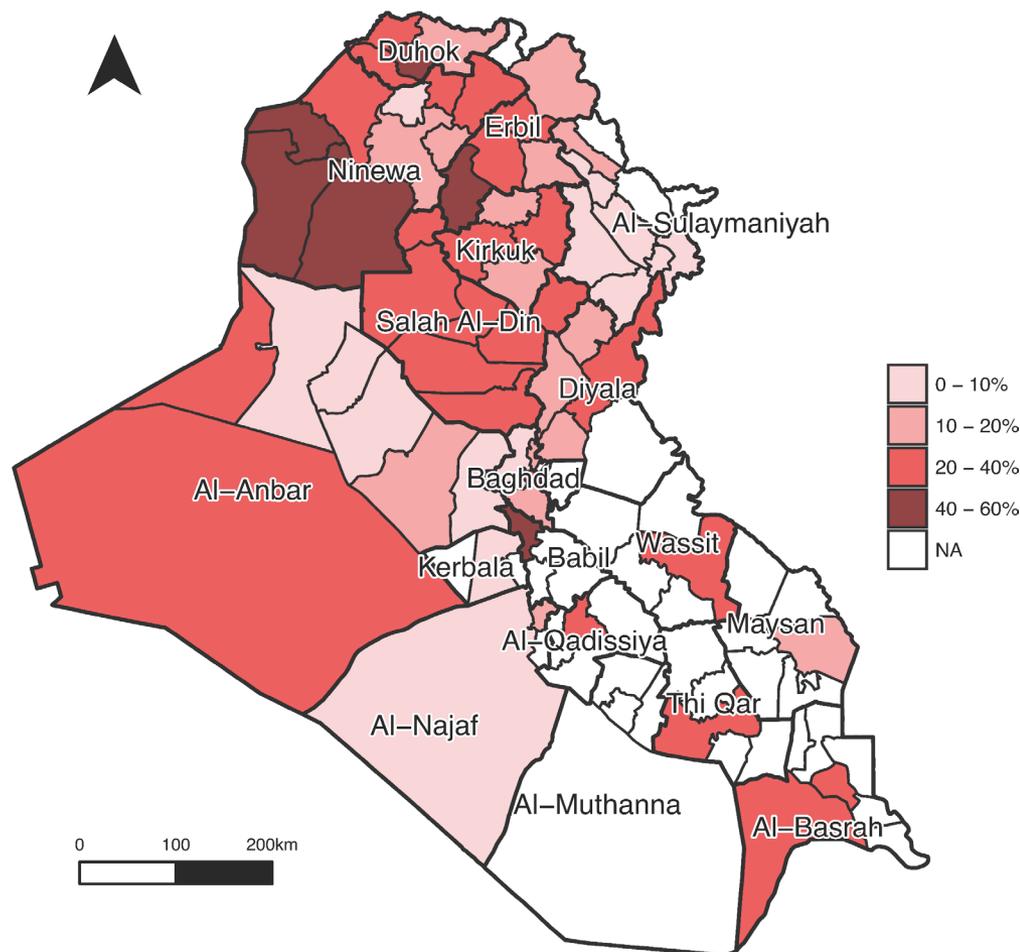## Unemployment

24% of households reporting have at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work

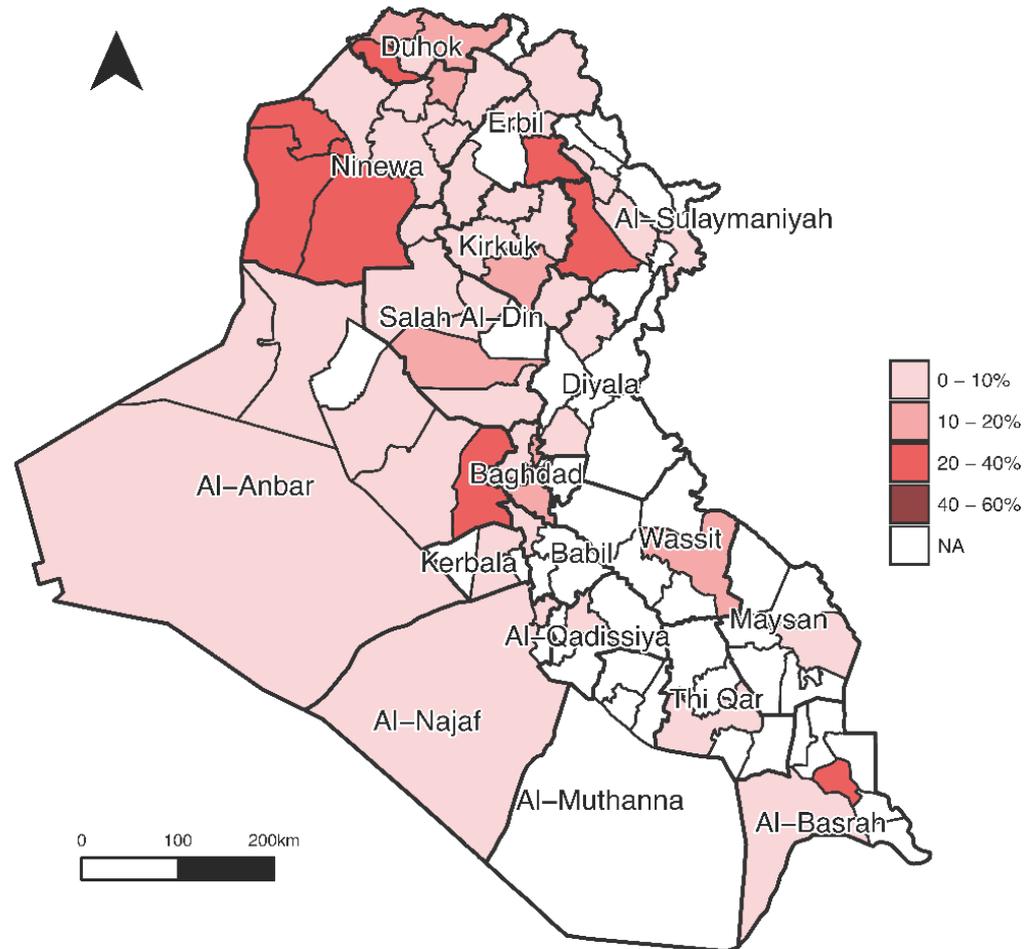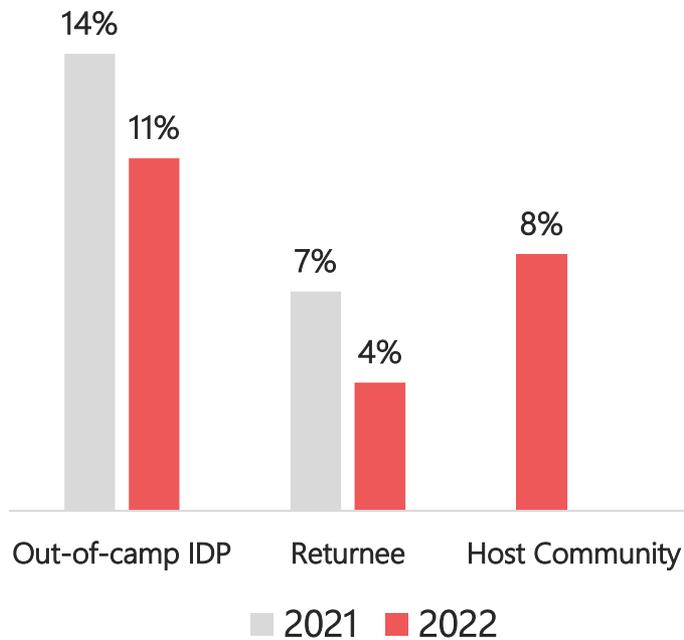| Households reporting have at least one unemployed adult seeking work | |
|---|---|
| Sinjar | 56% |
| Al-Hatra | 54% |
| Duhok | 53% |
| Al-Mussyab | 44% |
| Makhmour | 41% |



Map 3. Proportion of out-of-camp IDP and returnee households having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work

# Shelter

## Proportion of households living in critical shelter conditions*



Bar chart:
- Out-of-camp IDP: 14% (2021), 11% (2022)
- Returnee: 7% (2021), 4% (2022)
- Host Community: 8% (2022)

Legend: 2021 (grey), 2022 (red)



Map legend:
- 0 – 10%
- 10 – 20%
- 20 – 40%
- 40 – 60%
- NA

*Map 4. Proportion of out-of-camp IDP and returnee households living in critical shelter conditions*

* Critical shelter: damaged, makeshift, or non-residential shelters (tents, Refugee Housing Units, and religious or public buildings)
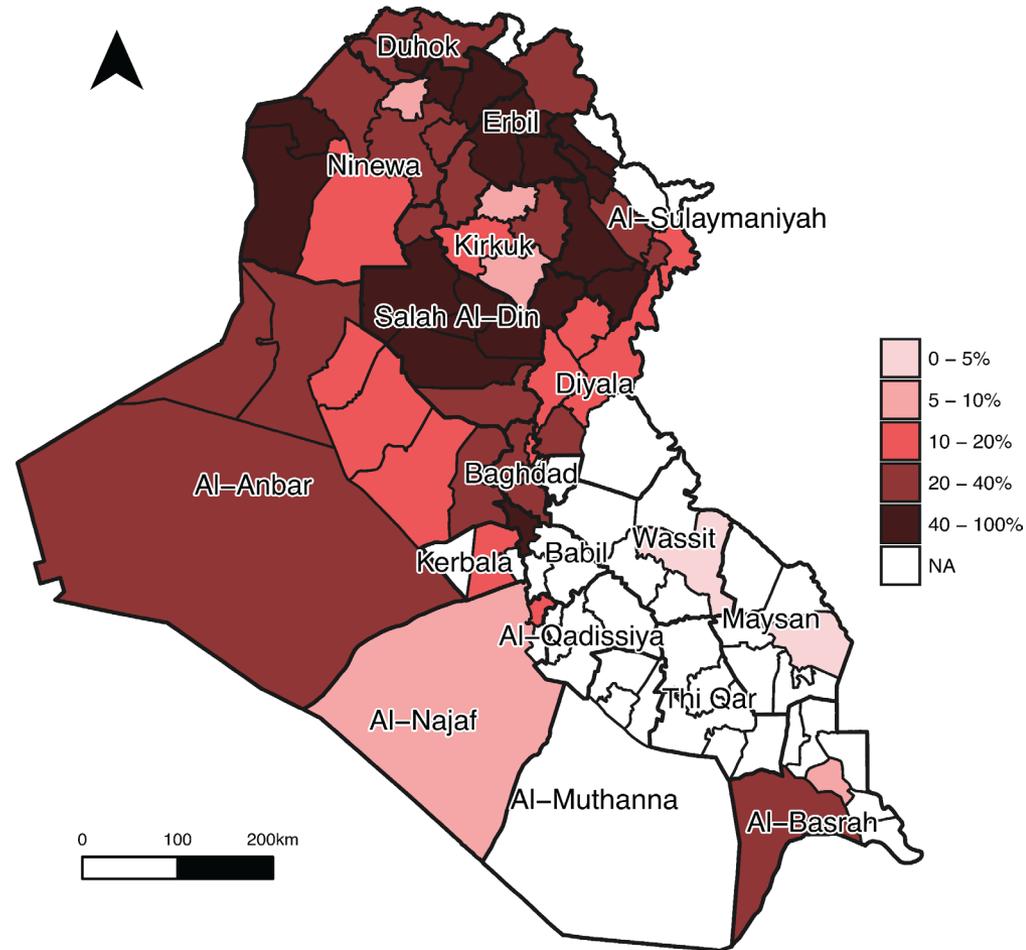
# Health

## Proportion of households with unmet healthcare needs

36% of households reported having had at least one person with an unmet health care need in the 3 months before data collection

| Most commonly reported barriers to accessing health care | |
|---|---|
| Cost of healthcare or medicines | 82% |
| Treatment centre too far or no transport | 19% |
| No referral from public health clinic | 15% |
| No treatment available for my issue at the health facility | 13% |
| No medicine available at the health facility or pharmacy | 5% |



**Legend:**
- 0 – 5%
- 5 – 10%
- 10 – 20%
- 20 – 40%
- 40 – 100%
- NA

Map 5. Proportion of out-of-camp IDP and returnee households with at least one person with unmet health needs in the 3 months prior to data collection, among households who reported having had health care needs

# WASH

## Reliance on water-trucking for drinking

| Water-trucking as primary water source * | |
|---|---|
| Al-Baaj | 92% |
| Al-Basrah | 89% |
| Al-Rutba | 88% |
| Al-Hatra | 78% |
| Al-Zubair | 57% |

*Nationwide: 4%*

## No access to improved water source

| | Out-of-camp | Returnee | Host |
|---|---|---|---|
| Al-Rutba | 88% | 92% | 91% |
| Al-Baaj | 92% | 85% | 66% |
| Al-Hatra | 86% | 33% | 86% |

*Nationwide: 8%*
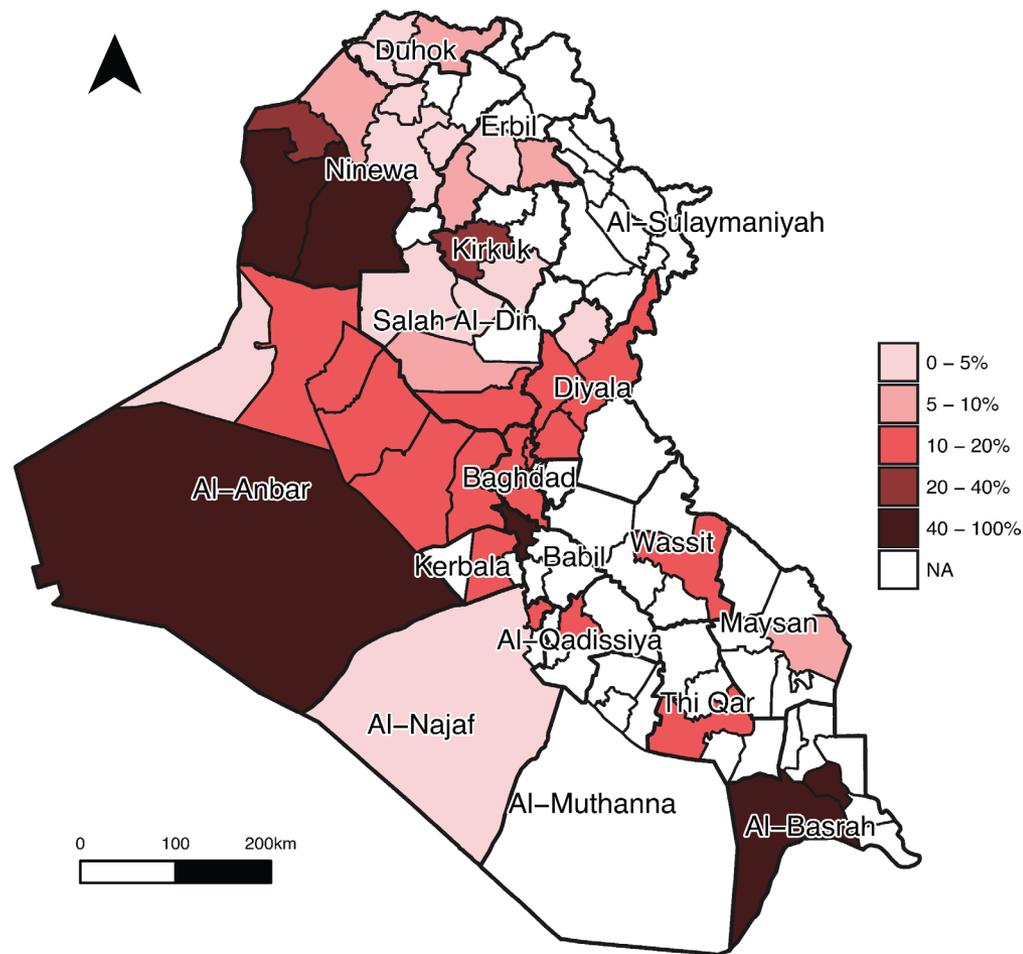


*Map 6. Proportion of out-of-camp IDP and returnee households with no access to an improved water source for drinking*

# Education

## School attendance

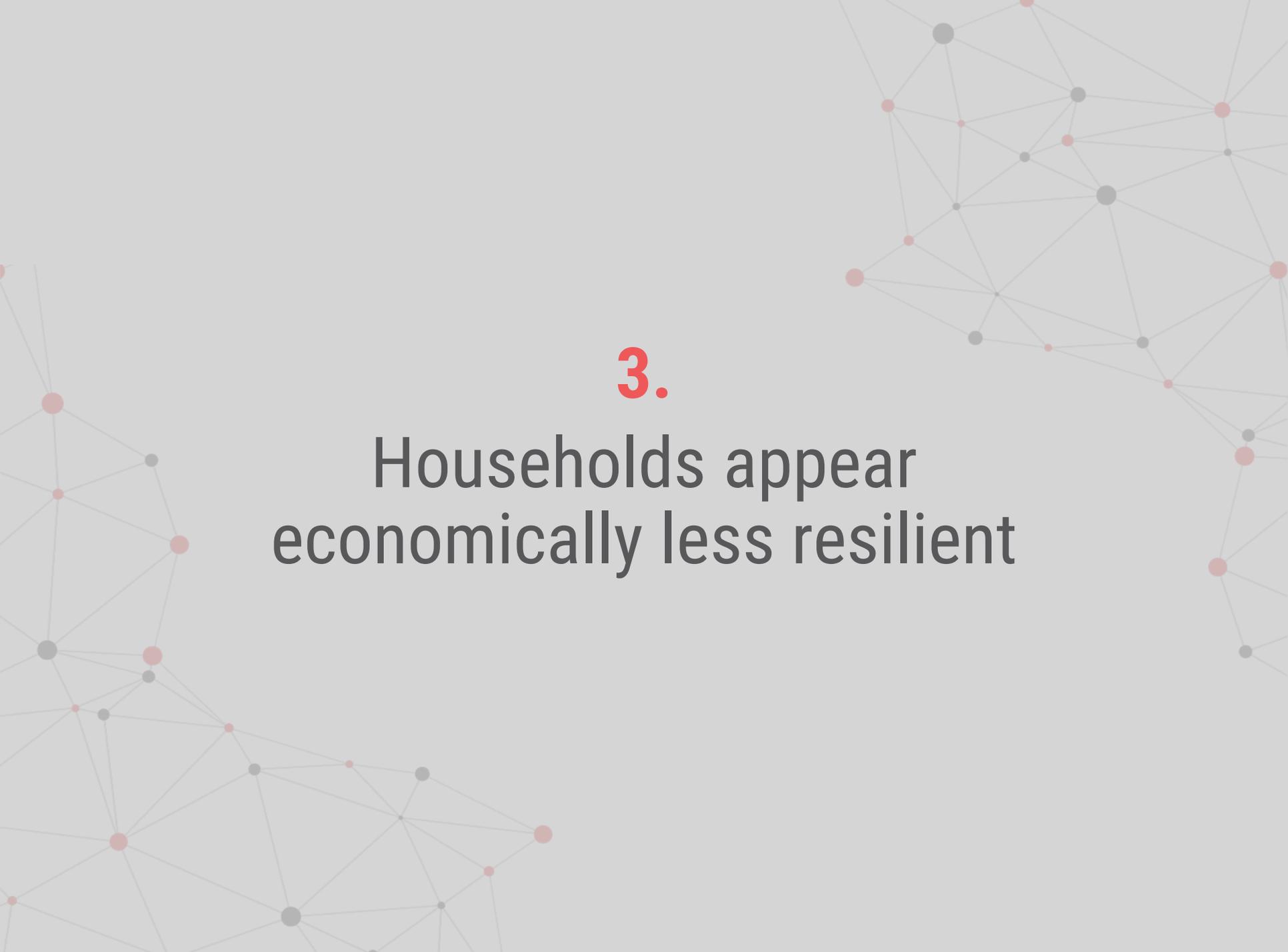83% of **school-aged children attend formal education** regularly in 2021-2022 while school were open

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chamchamal | 64% | Qayyarah Jadah 5 | 51% |
| Al-Rutba | 62% | Hasansham U2 | 57% |
| Al-Hatra | 66% | Khazer M1 | 58% |
| Al-Rutba | 68% | Ashti IDP | 65% |
| Derbendikhan | 68% | Hasansham U3 | 71% |

28% of households have **at least one child not attending formal education** regularly in 2021-2022 while school were open

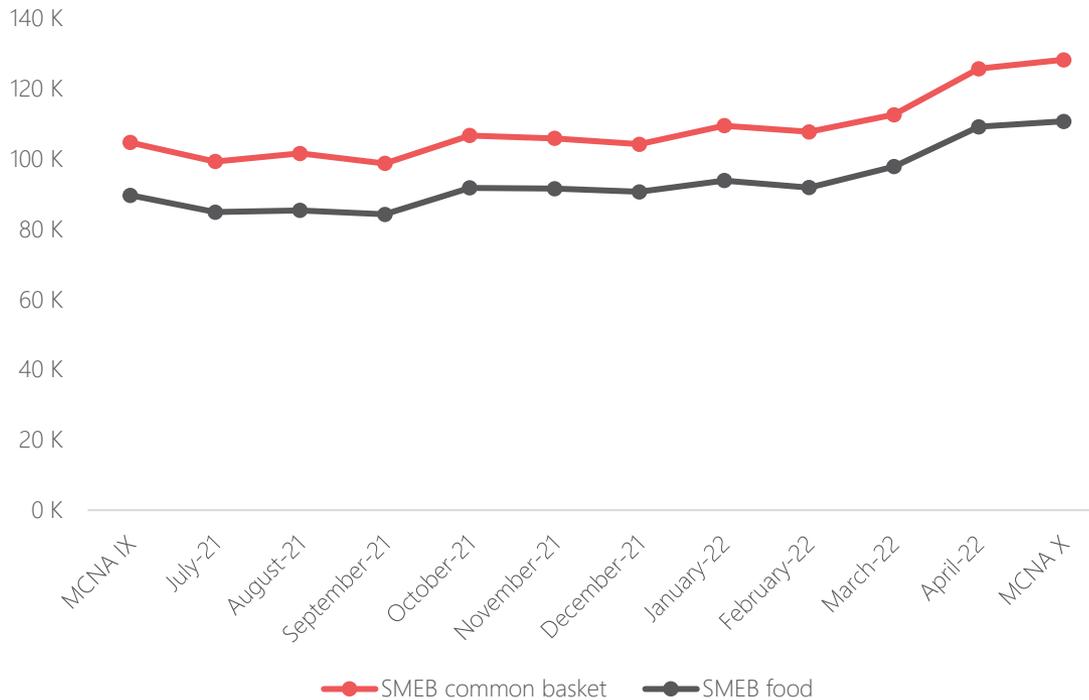| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Al-Baaj | 54% | Qayyarah Jadah 5 | 68% |
| Al-Hatra | 49% | Hasansham U2 | 63% |
| Al-Rutba | 49% | Khazer M1 | 63% |
| Koysinjaq | 48% | Hasansham U3 | 56% |
| Halabcha | 43% | Arbat IDP | 46% |
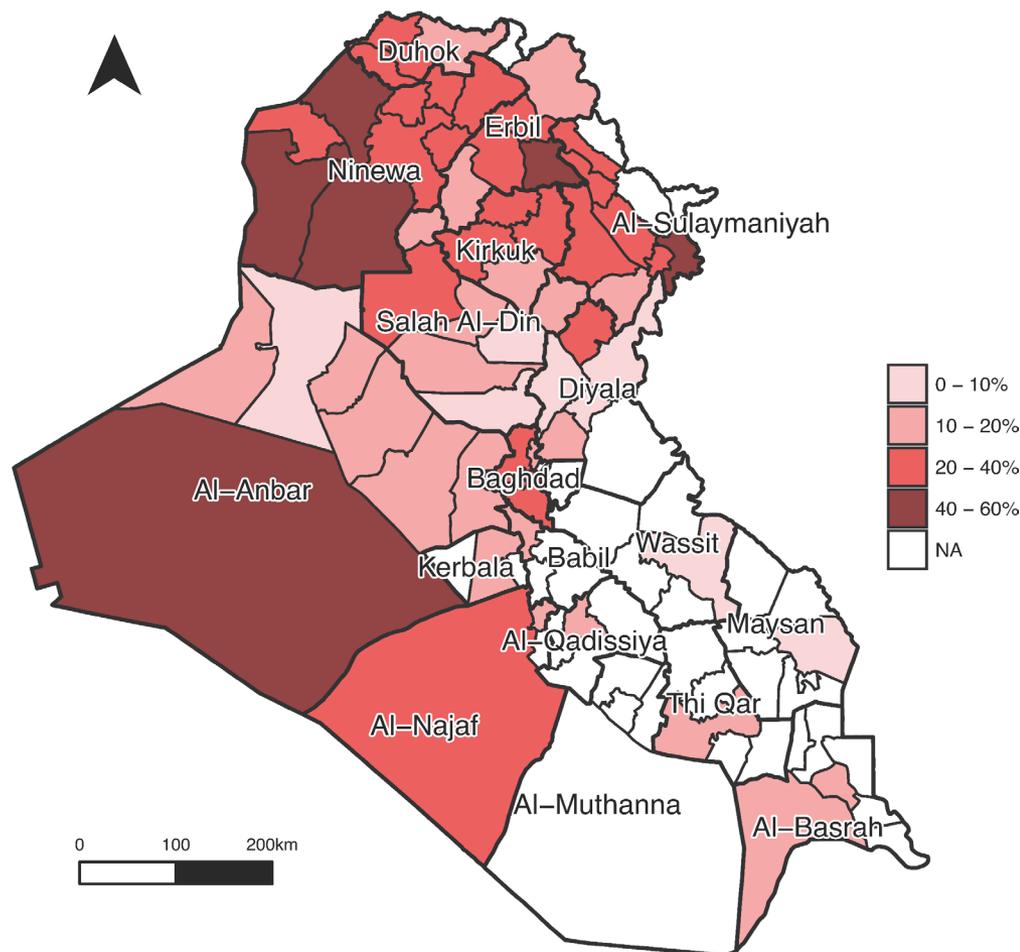


*Map 7. Proportion of out-of-camp IDP and returnee households with at least on school-aged child not attending school*

# 3.

# Households appear economically less resilient

# Livelihoods



140 K

120 K

100 K

80 K

60 K

40 K

20 K

0 K

MCNA IX, July-21, August-21, September-21, October-21, November-21, December-21, January-22, February-22, March-22, April-22, MCNA X

— SMEB common basket    — SMEB food

*Median value of Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket*

*Iraq Cash Forum / REACH - Join Price Monitoring Initiative*

## Income

Decreased from 454,00 IQD in MCNA 2021 to 418,000 IQD in MCNA 2022

68% of households with an income from employment or pension earn less than the value of the 2023 Minimum Expenditure Basket (485,000 IQD)

47% of households with an income from employment or pension earn less than the value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (325,000 IQD)

# Livelihoods

**74%**

of households reportedly spending more than 40% of their total expenditure on food

**31%**

of households reportedly spending more than 25% of their total expenditure on health care

**61%**

of households with reported debt value **larger than 90,000 IQD** per household member

% of households reportedly taking on debt due to healthcare, food, education, or basic household expenditures

**90% IDPs in-camp**       **88% IDPs out-of-camp**

**72% Host comm.**       **71% Returnee**

## Top-5 reported types of income sources*

|  | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Irregular employment | 46% | 62% |
| Loans, debts | 15% | 27% |
| Regular employment | 25% | 21% |
| NGO or charity assistance | 2% | 12% |
| Support from community/friends/family | 6% | 11% |

*Multiple choice: findings may exceed 100%

# Negative coping strategies

Bought food on credit or through borrowed money from relatives and friends in the last 30 days

| | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| In-camp IDP | 68% | 80% |
| Out-of-camp IDP | 61% | 84% |
| Returnee | 50% | 85% |
| Host Community | | 81% |
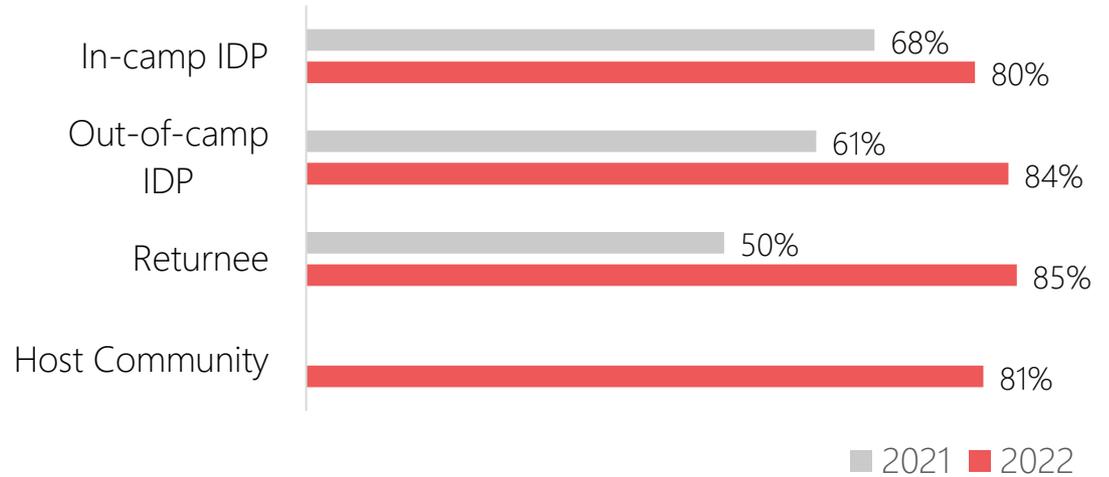
Reduced expenditure on non-food expenses (e.g., health, education) in the last 30 days
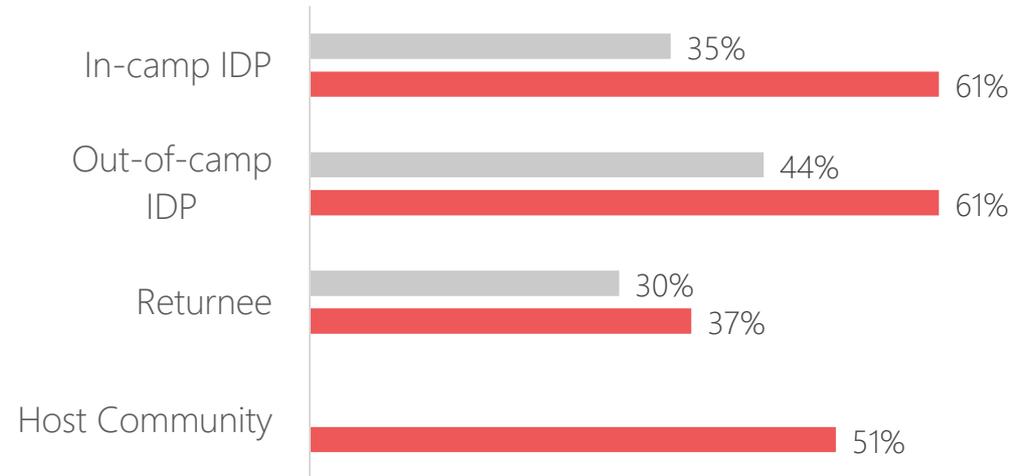
| | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| In-camp IDP | 35% | 61% |
| Out-of-camp IDP | 44% | 61% |
| Returnee | 30% | 37% |
| Host Community | | 51% |

**4.**

# Large-scale voluntary returns are unlikely

# Movement intentions

## Intention to stay next 12 months

- 90% of out-of-camp and intend to remain where they are for next 12 months

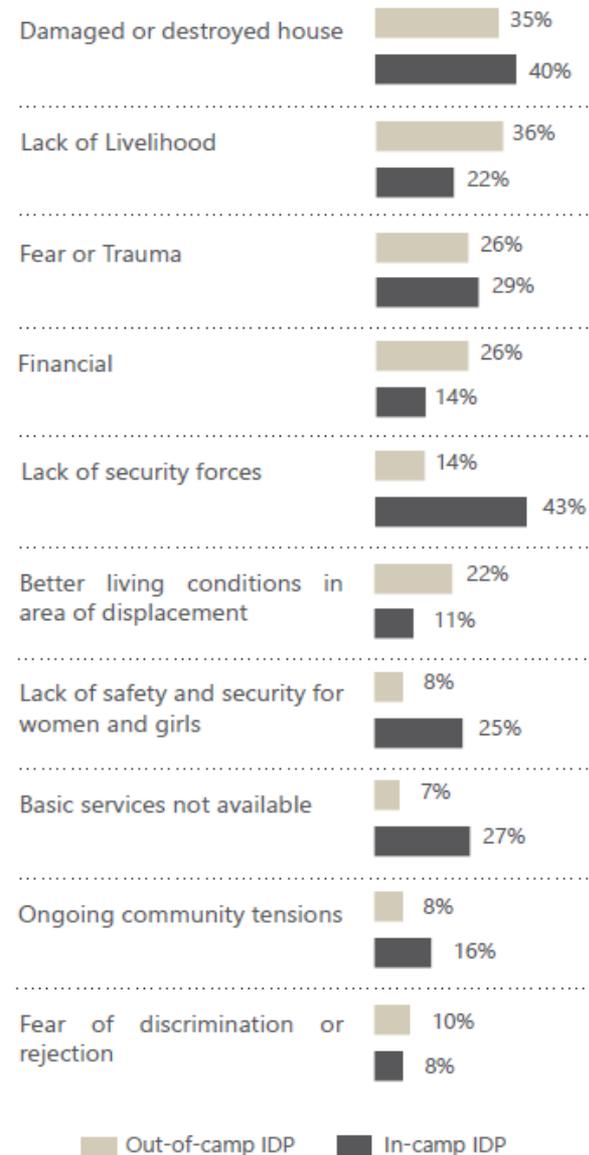- 92% of in-camp IDP households intend to remain where they are for next 12 months

## Intention to integrate in current district

- 79% of out-of-camp intends to integrate into the local community of their current district in the long-term

- 69% of in-camp IDP households intends to integrate

## Attempted to return past 12 months

- 8% of out-of-camp IDP households reported a failed attempt to return to their Area of Origin

- 5% of in-camp IDP households reported a failed attempt to return to their Area of Origin

**Reported reasons for not returning to their area of origin**

| Reason | Out-of-camp IDP | In-camp IDP |
|---|---|---|
| Damaged or destroyed house | 35% | 40% |
| Lack of Livelihood | 36% | 22% |
| Fear or Trauma | 26% | 29% |
| Financial | 26% | 14% |
| Lack of security forces | 14% | 43% |
| Better living conditions in area of displacement | 22% | 11% |
| Lack of safety and security for women and girls | 8% | 25% |
| Basic services not available | 7% | 27% |
| Ongoing community tensions | 8% | 16% |
| Fear of discrimination or rejection | 10% | 8% |

**5.**

# Vulnerable populations face additional barriers

# Vulnerabilities

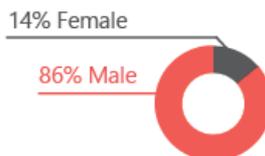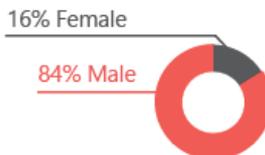| | **Age** Age HoHH 60+ All groups: 13% \| Iraq: 19%* | **Gender** Female HoHHs: All groups: 14% \| Iraq: 9%* | **Household size** Average: All groups: 6.43 \| Iraq 6.35* | **Disability** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **In-camp IDP** | 18-59 87% <br> +60 13% | 14% Female <br> 86% Male | Household size: 7.57 <br> Family size: 6.18 | At least one member of HH with disability: 17% <br> Head of HH with disability: 6% |
| **Out-of-camp IDP** | 18-59 88% <br> +60 12% | 16% Female <br> 84% Male | Household size: 6.28 <br> Family size: 5.65 | At least one member of HH with disability: 18% <br> Head of HH with disability: 8% |
| **Returnee** | 18-59 87% <br> +60 13% | 12% Female <br> 88% Male | Household size: 6.13 <br> Family size: 5.59 | At least one member of HH with disability: 12% <br> Head of HH with disability: 5% |
| **Host community** | 18-59 88% <br> +60 12% | 13% Female <br> 87% Male | Household size: 5.76 <br> Family size: 5.25 | At least one member of HH with disability: 15% <br> Head of HH with disability: 9% |
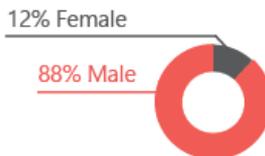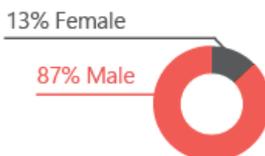
* National level figures for Iraq based on UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys 2018

# Vulnerabilities

## Primary income source*

| | Age | | | Gender | | Household size | | | | Disability | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Average | 18-59 | 60 | Female-HoHH | Male-HoHH | 1-3 members | 4-6 members | 7-9 members | 10+ members | HoHH with disability | HoHH with no disability |
| Irregular employment | 62% | 64% | 47% | 50% | 64% | 53% | 62% | 65% | 67% | 50% | 63% |
| Loans and debts | 27% | 29% | 29% | 30% | 28% | 22% | 26% | 33% | 33% | 38% | 28% |
| Regular employment | 21% | 22% | 17% | 8% | 23% | 4% | 9% | 9% | 11% | 11% | 22% |
| NGO or charity assistance | 12% | 13% | 16% | 15% | 14% | 11% | 11% | 16% | 21% | 11% | 14% |
| Support from community, friends, family | 11% | 11% | 18% | 23% | 10% | 21% | 12% | 9% | 8% | 21% | 11% |

Findings disaggregated by age, gender, households size and disability are indicative and not statistically representative

# Vulnerabilities

## Reasons for taking debts

| Top-5: | Average | Gender HoHH | | Disability HoHH | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Female | Male | Disability | No disability |
| 1. Basic household expenditures | 32% | 30% | 31% | 28% | 31% |
| 2. Food | 28% | **34%** | **27%** | 22% | 29% |
| 3. Healthcare | 23% | 23% | 23% | **38%** | **22%** |
| 4. House repair/ Reconstruction | 9% | 6% | 9% | 7% | 9% |
| 5. Income-generating activities | 5% | 3% | 6% | 2% | 6% |

## Livelihood coping mechanisms

| | Average | Gender HoHH | | Disability HoHH | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Female | Male | Disability | No disability |
| Buying food on credit or through borrowed money from relatives and friends | 83% | 84% | 83% | **88%** | 82% |
| Reducing expenditure on non-food items (health, education) | 54% | 54% | 54% | **72%** | 54% |
| Engaging in high risk behaviour/activities | 9% | 4% | 9% | **16%** | 9% |
| Whole family are migrating | 3% | 3% | 3% | **10%** | 2% |

Findings disaggregated by age, gender, households size and disability are indicative and not statistically representative
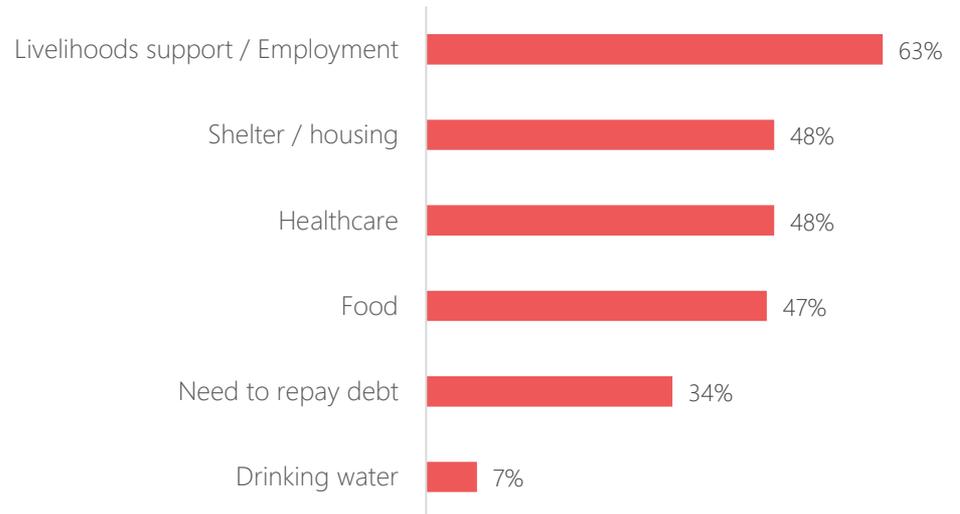
**03**

Conclusion

# Key messages

1. Key indicators across sectors show little improvement compared to 2021 in access to basic services and needs

2. Households appear economically less resilient than in 2021.

3. Districts in Ninewa continue to show the most persistent and substantial humanitarian needs.

4. Smaller proportion internally displaced households reported intending to return to their area of origin, indicating that large-scale voluntary returns are unlikely.

5. Vulnerability groups face additional barriers

# Key messages

## Most-commonly reported household priorities nationwide*



| Priority | % |
|---|---|
| Livelihoods support / Employment | 63% |
| Shelter / housing | 48% |
| Healthcare | 48% |
| Food | 47% |
| Need to repay debt | 34% |
| Drinking water | 7% |

*Households were able to report their top-3 priority needs

# Thank you for your attention

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**REACH** Informing
more effective
humanitarian action