

Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA)

In-camp IDPs
September 2018

IRAQ

CONTEXT

December 2017 marked the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). While more than 4 million returns have been recorded as of September 2018, almost 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain, of whom 71% reside outside of formal camps.¹ Moreover, secondary displacement and new arrivals to formal camps² signal the tenuous nature of some returns. Therefore, although recovery efforts in Iraq are underway, understanding the multifaceted and intersecting needs of all affected groups is critical to supporting durable returns, while maintaining services for those in protracted displacement and addressing the unique vulnerabilities of populations who remained non-displaced during active conflict. A Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) was conducted in July 2018 to provide this analysis and inform the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The MCNA was led by the Assessment Working Group and facilitated by REACH, in close collaboration with OCHA and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

METHODOLOGY

A structured household survey was conducted amongst a representative sample of 12,261 conflict-affected households nationwide (of which 3,494 were in-camp IDPs) using stratified simple random sampling. Target sample sizes were calculated based on population figures from camp managers and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. Findings are statistically representative of formal camp areas with a minimum of 100 households, with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Findings at the national level are representative at a higher level of precision, with 99% confidence level and 2% margin of error. Data collection took place from 1 July to 3 September 2018, coordinated by REACH field staff in six bases across Iraq. Analysis was guided by the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) framework (see Annex 1 for the detailed methodology). **Findings in this factsheet are representative of IDP households in formal camp areas, as depicted in the coverage map below.**

POPULATION PROFILE

Demographics

Female (51%)	Age	Male (49%)
3%	60+	2%
25%	18-59	23%
15%	6-17	16%
8%	0-5	8%

Single female-headed households:
21%

Average household size:
5.8

Displacement history

Top districts of origin:

- 1 Sinjar (36%)
- 2 Mosul (16%)
- 3 Ba'aj (9%)
- 4 Qa'im (6%)

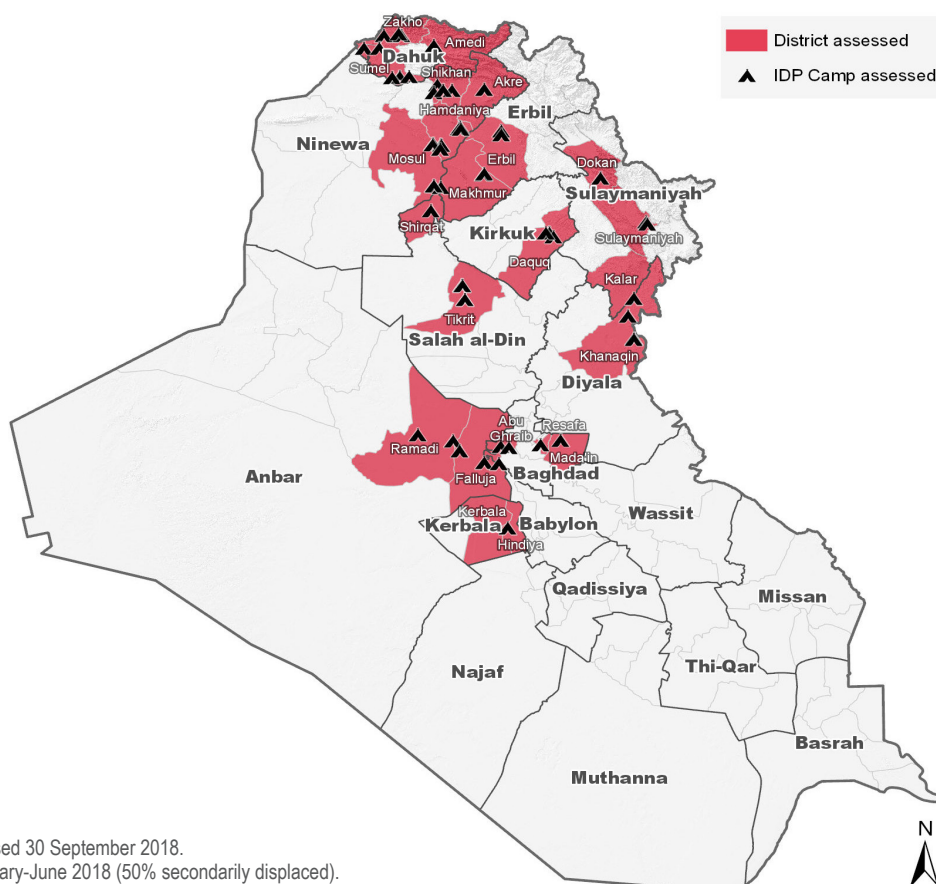
Average length of displacement:
2 years &
8 months

47% of households are currently in their first area of displacement

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

	All groups
Households	12,261
Individuals	68,918
Districts	72

	In-camp IDPs
Households	3,494
Individuals	17,863
Districts	22
Camps	55



¹ Internally displaced persons. IOM DTM, [Baseline Dashboard](#), accessed 30 September 2018.

² CCCM Cluster [recorded](#) 10,891 families arriving to camps from January-June 2018 (50% secondarily displaced).



PROTECTION

MCNA | IRAQ
IDPs in camp

Households in need of protection assistance

40%

Severity of need



On average, households categorised as "in need" scored 19 out of 100 using 8 weighted sectoral indicators

see Annex for details on methodology

GENERAL PROTECTION

Households with vulnerable members



Disabled members

8%

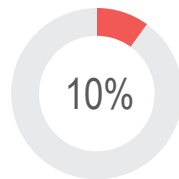


Pregnant / lactating women

20%



Households missing civil documentation of any kind



2%

of households experienced movement restrictions during daytime hours in the month prior to data collection

HOUSING, LAND, & PROPERTY (HLP)

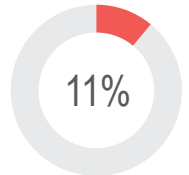
33%

of IDP households cited shelter damage, secondary occupation, or unresolved HLP ownership issues as a top reason for not intending to return

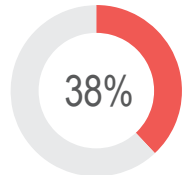
GENDER



Households with at least one unemployed woman (18+) actively seeking work



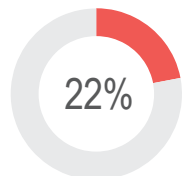
Households reporting lack of access to reproductive health services



MINE ACTION



IDP households citing explosive hazards as a top reason for not intending to return



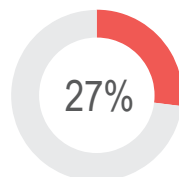
4%

of households with members reported to be disabled due to explosive hazards

CHILD PROTECTION



Households with at least one school-aged child outside of a learning environment (formal or non-formal)



4%

of households with children showing signs of psychosocial distress, such as behaviour change since the conflict began



Child labour and marriage

6%


of households with at least one child aged 6-17 working during the 30 days prior to data collection

3%

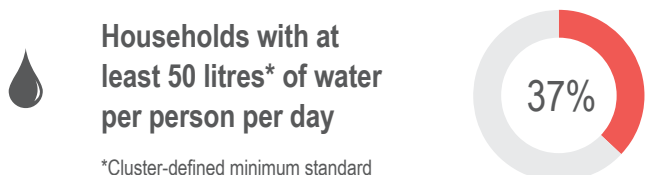
of households with at least one married child (aged 12-17)

The above child protection findings are among all IDP households in camps - not only households with children

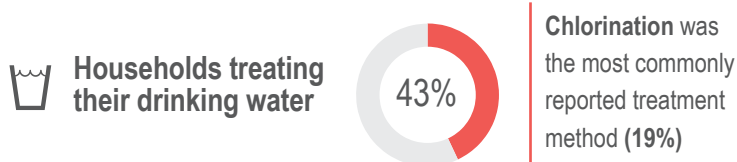
Households in need of WASH assistance **65%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **49 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

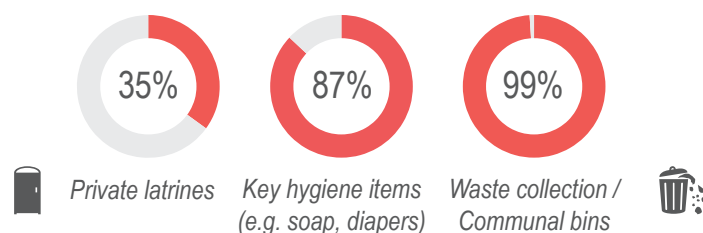


42% of households reported communal access to the network as their primary source of drinking water



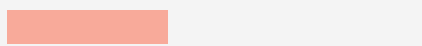
SANITATION & HYGIENE

 Households with access to:

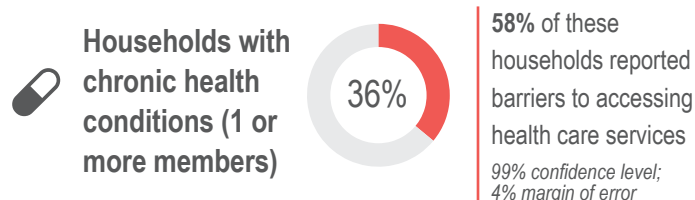
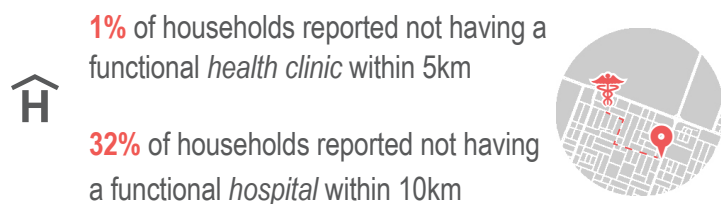


99% of households reported being aware of appropriate hygiene promotion messaging

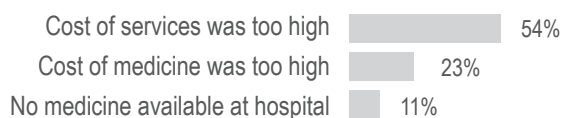
Households in need of health assistance **33%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **40 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES



⊗ Top 3 barriers to accessing care*



Child vaccination rates*



*Multiple response options could be selected; among the 15% of individuals attempting to access health services during 90 days prior to data collection. 99% confidence level and 3% margin of error

*Among children 0-5 for polio and measles; children 0-2 for Penta-3; 99% confidence level and 4% margin of error



Households in need of
shelter assistance

50%

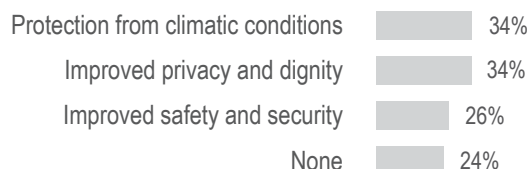
Severity
of need

On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **54 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

SHELTER



Priority shelter improvements*

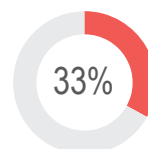


*Multiple response options could be selected

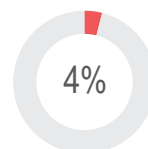
NON-FOOD ITEMS



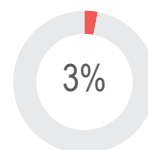
Households reporting needing:



At least 3 of 7 basic NFI items:
(bedding, mattress, blankets, cooking utensils,
stove, light source, and fuel storage)



At least 2 of 3 summer items:
(coolbox, water storage, fan)



A winter heater

Households in need of
education assistance

41%

Severity
of need

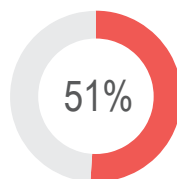
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **63 out of 100** using 4 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO EDUCATION SERVICES¹



Households with at least one school-aged child (6-17) not attending formal education

¹Among the 54% of households with school-aged children



30% of children not attending formal school
dropped out after January 2014

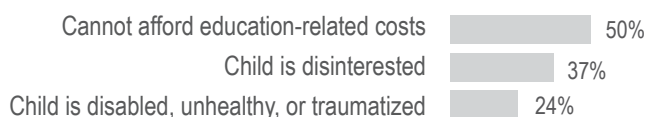
¹Among the 32% of school-aged children not currently attending

13% of households reported not having a functional *primary* school within 5 km

23% of households reported not having a functional *secondary* school within 5 km



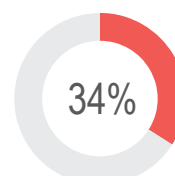
Top 3 reasons for non-attendance*



*Multiple response options could be selected; among 21% of school-aged children who never attended formal school.



Households reporting insufficient certified teachers



¹Among the 85% of households reporting access to functional schools

¹Findings regarding subsets of school-aged children are representative with a minimum of 99% confidence level and 4% margin of error



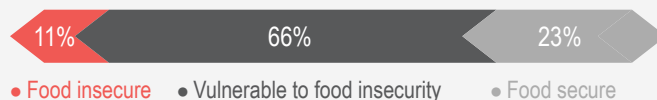
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MCNA | IRAQ
IDPs in camp

Households in need of food assistance

(using WFP CARI Methodology)

11%



FOOD CONSUMPTION*

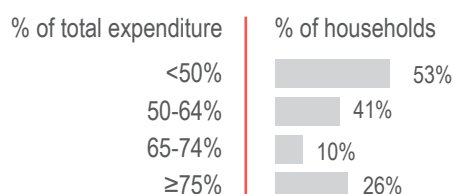


4% Poor
5% Borderline
91% Acceptable

53% of households accessed the Public Distribution System in the 3 months prior to data collection

Food expenditure share

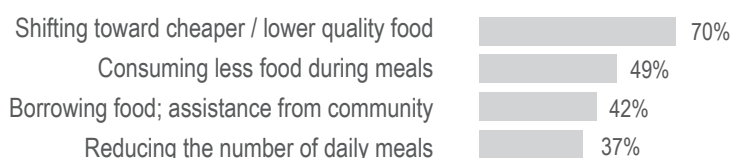
(as a proportion of total monthly expenditures)



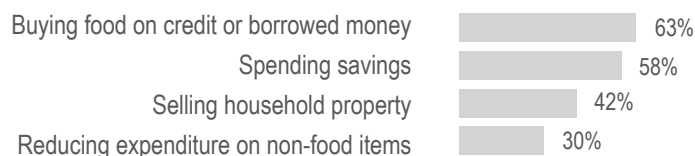
*The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on 1) dietary diversity 2) food frequency and 3) relative nutritional importance of 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall period. In the Iraqi context the thresholds for FCS classifications are as follows: ≥ 42 Acceptable; 28 - 42 Borderline; ≤ 27 Poor

COPING STRATEGIES*

Top food coping strategies



Top livelihood coping strategies



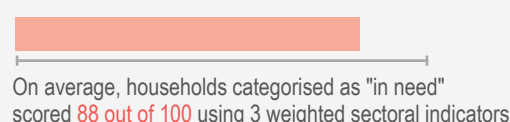
27% of households engaged in at least one emergency livelihood coping strategy

*Food coping strategies are recorded from a 7-day recall period while livelihood coping strategies are recorded from a 30-day recall period. In the Iraqi context, 'emergency' livelihood coping strategies are defined as: children dropping out from school, adults engaging in illegal acts, whole family migrating, attending banquets for food, child marriage or forced marriage.

Households in need of livelihoods assistance

34%

Severity of need



72%

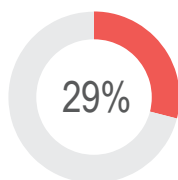
of households reported a total monthly income less than their monthly expenditure

*in the 30 days prior to data collection

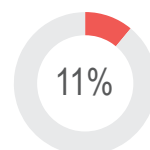


Households with at least one unemployed adult actively seeking work

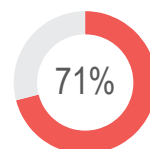
*At the time of data collection



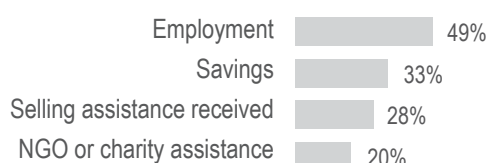
Households with monthly income from employment and pension less than 480,000 IQD (400 USD)*



Households owing debt valued at more than 505,000 IQD (420 USD)*



Top sources of money*



*Multiple response options could be selected

Primary reasons for taking on debt



*Threshold of 480,000 IQD defined by the Cash Working Group and threshold of 505,000 IQD defined by the Emergency Livelihoods Cluster. 480,000 IQD represents the cash transfer value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket. Fixed exchange rate of 1200 IQD to 1 USD.



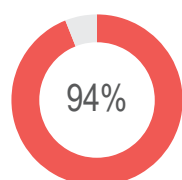
BACKGROUND

REACH supports the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task force on Accountability to Affected Populations, which is working towards better representation of the views of affected populations in humanitarian response planning, including Humanitarian Needs Overviews. A series of priority indicators and corresponding questionnaire questions were identified for inclusion in the 2018 REACH-facilitated MCNA.

Additionally, the MCNA asked households about their movement intentions, to better understand how access to services, assistance, and information may affect secondary displacement or the durability of returns.

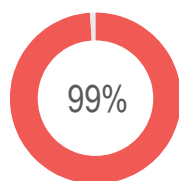
PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONSE

➔ Assistance received*

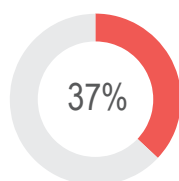


75% of aid recipients were satisfied with the aid received

Households satisfied with the behaviour of aid workers in their area



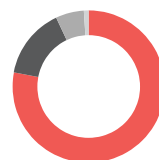
Households feeling that they have a say in decisions that affect their community



*In the 30 days preceding data collection

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Movement intentions in the 3 months after data collection



78% Remain in current location
15% Wait to decide
6% Return to area of origin
1% Move elsewhere (within or outside Iraq)

Movement intentions in the 12 months after data collection



62% Remain in current location
28% Wait to decide
9% Return to area of origin
1% Move elsewhere (within or outside Iraq)

Top reasons for those not intending to return in 12 months*

Fear/trauma associated w/ returning to AoO	38%
House has been damaged/destroyed	35%
Lack of security forces	29%
Lack of livelihood activities in AoO	28%

*Multiple response options could be selected

NEEDS & INFORMATION PREFERENCES*

➔ Priority sectoral needs

Food	75%
Healthcare	51%
Employment	50%



Priority information needs

Humanitarian assistance	62%
Livelihoods / job opportunities	50%
Information about returning to AoO	32%



Top information sources regarding distributions in camp

Camp management	69%
NGOs	49%
Community leaders	34%



Preferred means to provide feedback about the quality, quantity, and appropriateness of aid

Face to face (at home) w/ aid worker	71%
Face to face (office/other venue) w/ aid worker	48%
Phone call	36%

*Multiple response options could be selected for above questions

To better understand the needs of conflict-affected populations in Iraq, it is important to consider that households may face simultaneous needs in multiple sectors. Humanitarian needs and conditions are likely most severe for areas and population groups where high proportions of households were categorised as being in need in more sectors at once.

More than half of all IDP households living in formal camp settings were found to be in need of humanitarian assistance in **three or more sectors**, while only 6% of in-camp households were categorised as having no humanitarian need. The below map shows the average number of sectors in which in-camp IDP households were found to be in need in each district of assessment.

Finally, in support of a coordinated response to address priority needs of conflict-affected populations, Figure 1 below illustrates the most common combinations of sectors for in-camp IDP households who were found to be in need of humanitarian assistance. Not only were water, sanitation, and hygiene concerns particularly elevated within IDP camps, households in need of WASH assistance were likely to face simultaneous unmet needs in other sectors including shelter and non-food items, education, and protection.

Households in need, by number of sectors

None	6%
1 sector	16%
2 sectors	26%
3 sectors	24%
4 sectors	19%
5 sectors	7%
6 sectors	2%
7 sectors	0%

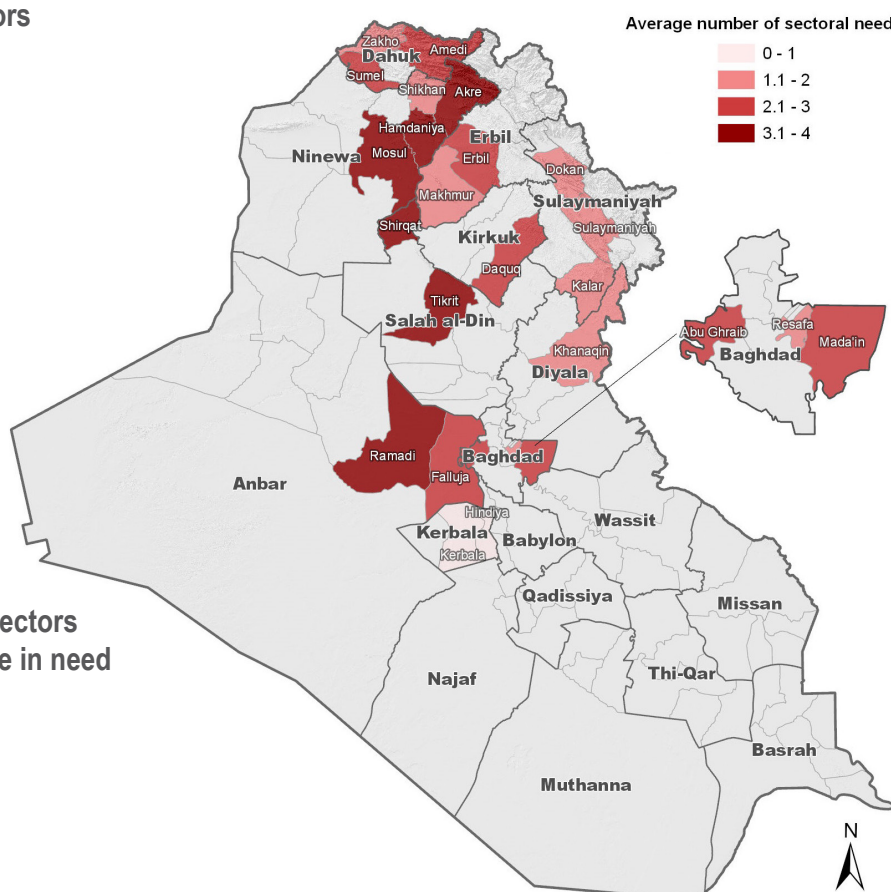
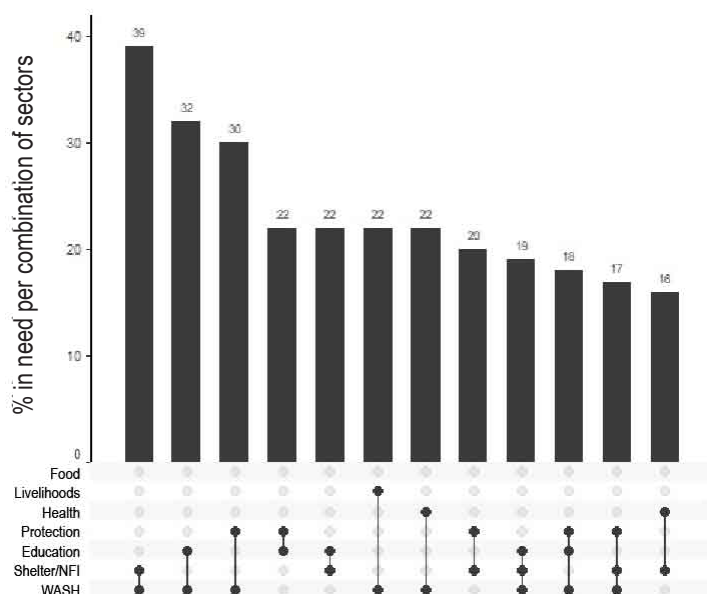


Figure 1: Common combinations of sectors in which households were found to be in need





OVERVIEW OF THE MIRA ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

MCNA data collection and analysis was guided by the IASC MIRA Analytical Framework, to allow for a common understanding of where humanitarian needs are most severe and to support a coordinated strategic plan by the humanitarian country team. The MIRA framework supports stakeholders in the identification of the severity of the crisis, gaps in response, and priority areas for intervention.

The full Research Terms of Reference for the MCNA can be found [at this link](#).

RESEARCH DESIGN

1. Information needs and gaps identified by Clusters
2. Cluster-driven indicator design through Iraq Assessment Working Group's Common Database of Indicators

DATA COLLECTION

3. Trainings led by REACH on assessment methodology and questionnaire, with additional Cluster-led sessions
4. Household data collection conducted by 18 operational partners and REACH, coordinated by REACH

ANALYSIS

5. Sectoral index of need defined through Cluster consultations, including indicator thresholds and weights
6. Bilateral presentations and discussions to obtain consensus on preliminary findings

APPLICATION

7. Culmination in the incorporation of sectoral and cross-sectoral findings at the HNO Joint Analysis Workshop led by OCHA, in support of evidence-based humanitarian needs and responses.

CALCULATING PROPORTIONS AND SEVERITY OF NEED

Analysis of household-level needs was conducted using Stata's statistical packages, applying the Alkire-Foster (AF) Method for multidimensional needs developed by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Institute. This methodology counts overlapping or simultaneous household needs in different sectors, such as a lack of education or employment, or poor health or living standards.

A sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector, comprised of multiple indicators selected and refined through consultations with each active Cluster in Iraq. Indicators within each sectoral index took on different weights based on their estimated proportional contribution to the overall need, as defined by the Cluster. Households were then identified as "in-need" if the weighted sum of their sectoral deprivation was greater than a specified cut off.

Severity of need: For households classified as "in need" in each sector, a total severity score was obtained by aggregating the weights for all sectoral indicators where the household was found to be in need.

Multi-sectoral needs: The multidimensional index of need for each household was subsequently calculated as a total of the number of sectoral needs that the household faced (maximum of 7). This aggregated number can then be extrapolated to the district and national levels for each population group. levels for each population group.

SECTORAL INDICATORS AND WEIGHTS

Protection:	Weight
% of HH missing civil documentation	20
% of single female-headed households	20
% of HH with at least one child out of school environments (formal or non-formal)	10
% of HH with children showing signs of psychosocial distress	10
% of HH at risk of eviction	10
% of IDP HH citing HLP issues as a top reason for not intending to return	10
% of HH with at least one member with a disability due to explosive hazards	10
% of IDP HH citing explosive hazard contamination as a reason for not intending to return	10
WASH:	
% of HH with access to less than 50L of water per person per day	30
% of HH who require water treatment prior to drinking	15
% of HH without access to private or communal latrines	20
% of HH without access to hygiene items or unaware of appropriate hygiene messaging	20
% of HH without access to waste collection of communal garbage bins	15
Health:	
% of HH without access to a functional health clinic within 5km	30
% of HH without access to a functional hospital within 10km	30
% of HH with at least one child (aged 0-5) vaccinated against measles, polio, and penta-3	20
% of HH with at least one member with a chronic illness	20
Shelter:	
% of HH reporting at least 2 priority needs to improve current shelter	45
% of HH at risk of eviction	5
% of HH with NFI needs (≥ 3 basic items, ≥ 2 summer items, and a winter item)	25, 15, 10
Education:	
% of HH with at least one school-aged child not attending formal education	60
% of HH without a functional primary and secondary school within 5km	20
% of HH who reported sufficient certified teachers	10
% of HH with at least one school-aged child who dropped out after January 2014	10
Food Security:	
CARI Analysis; Food Consumption Score, food expenditure share, coping strategies	100
Livelihoods:	
% of HH having debt greater than 505,000 IQD	20
% of HH taking on debt due to basic needs	20
% of HH with at least one unemployed adult seeking work	60