

Iraq Assessment Working Group

Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment
Presentation

22 October 2017

Overview of presentation

1. INTRODUCTION: OBJECTIVES & PROCESS
2. METHODOLOGY
3. POPULATION PROFILE
4. LIMITATIONS
5. PARTNER COLLABORATION
6. KEY FINDINGS
 1. Intention to move
 2. Protection
 3. Missing civil documents
 4. Assistance received
 5. Priority needs
 6. Livelihoods
 7. Food security
 8. Type of shelter occupancy
 9. Health
 10. WASH
 11. Access to education
7. QUESTIONS

1. INTRODUCTION: OBJECTIVES & PROCESS

Introduction: objectives

Assessment objectives, as agreed with the AWG:

- Inform the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq
- Comprehensive analysis of multi-cluster needs within and across conflict-affected population groups in Iraq, specifically:
 - *Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in camps*
 - *IDPs out of camps*
 - *Returnees*
 - *Non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas*
 - *Vulnerable host communities, hosting relatively high numbers of IDPs*
- Comparison of needs at district level, as well as between population groups

Introduction: process

Alignment with HNO and HRP processes

- Methodology agreed through the AWG
- Indicators reviewed and agreed through AWG with bilateral follow up with each cluster
- Population of interest aligned with OCHA humanitarian profile
- Assessment cycle aligned with HNO timeline
- Bilateral cluster consultations, presentations, and ad hoc data requests to inform People in Need (PiN) and needs severity analysis (PiN and severity conducted by clusters)

Today's presentation

- Aim is to provide national level findings for each sector as well as cross-sectoral analysis:

Sectors:

Livelihoods
Food Security
Health
Shelter
Water and Sanitation
Education

Cross sectorial areas:

Movement intentions
Protection
Access to assistance
Priority needs

2. METHODOLOGY

Methodology

Mixed-method data collection:

1) Using primary and secondary data to cover population groups

- Primary data: **Host community, Non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas and Returnees.**
- Secondary data: Using existing data from previous assessments
 - *IDPs out of camps (MCNA IV)*
 - *IDPs in camps (Camp Profile round VIII)*

2) Depending on access, data was collected using two approaches:

Fully accessible areas: Household (HH) level interviews - host community, returnees, IDPs in camp, IDPs out of camps

Hard to reach areas: Community level interviews with Key Informants (KIs) - returnees, non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas

Total number of surveys through primary and secondary data: **14,183 household level surveys** and **262 KI interviews** were conducted nationwide.

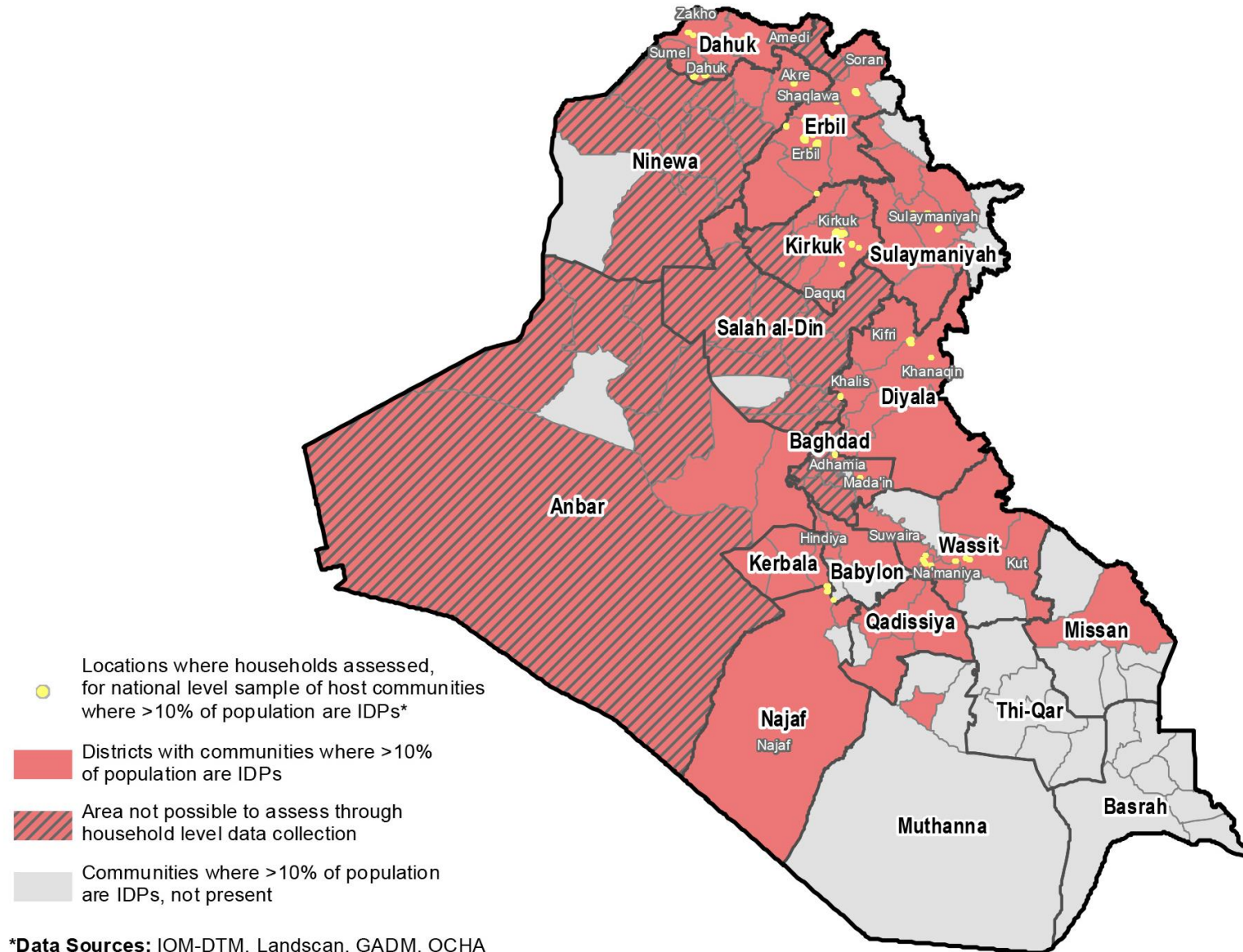
Methodology

Table 1: Overview of data used for MCNA V assessment (primary and secondary data)

	Secondary Data (March-May 2017)		Primary Data Collection (August 2017)		
POPULATION GROUP	1. IDP HHs in camps	2. IDP HHs outside camps	3. Host community HHs	4. Returnee HHs/Communities	5. Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas
Data set	Camp profile VIII (6,422 HH interviews)	MCNA IV IDPs in and out of camps (6,191 HH interviews)	MCNA V (654 HH interviews conducted by REACH)	MCNA V (917 HH interviews & 172 KI interviews conducted by REACH)	MCNA V Primary data collection (90 KI interviews conducted by partners)
Data reported at	Camp/District level	District level (of accessible districts)	National level (High IDP density locations in accessible areas)	District level	District level
Household interviews (accessible districts)	95% confidence level / 10% error margin	90% confidence level / 10% error margin	95% confidence level / 5% error margin	90% confidence level / 10% error margin	N/A
Household interviews	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
KI Interviews	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

3. POPULATION PROFILE

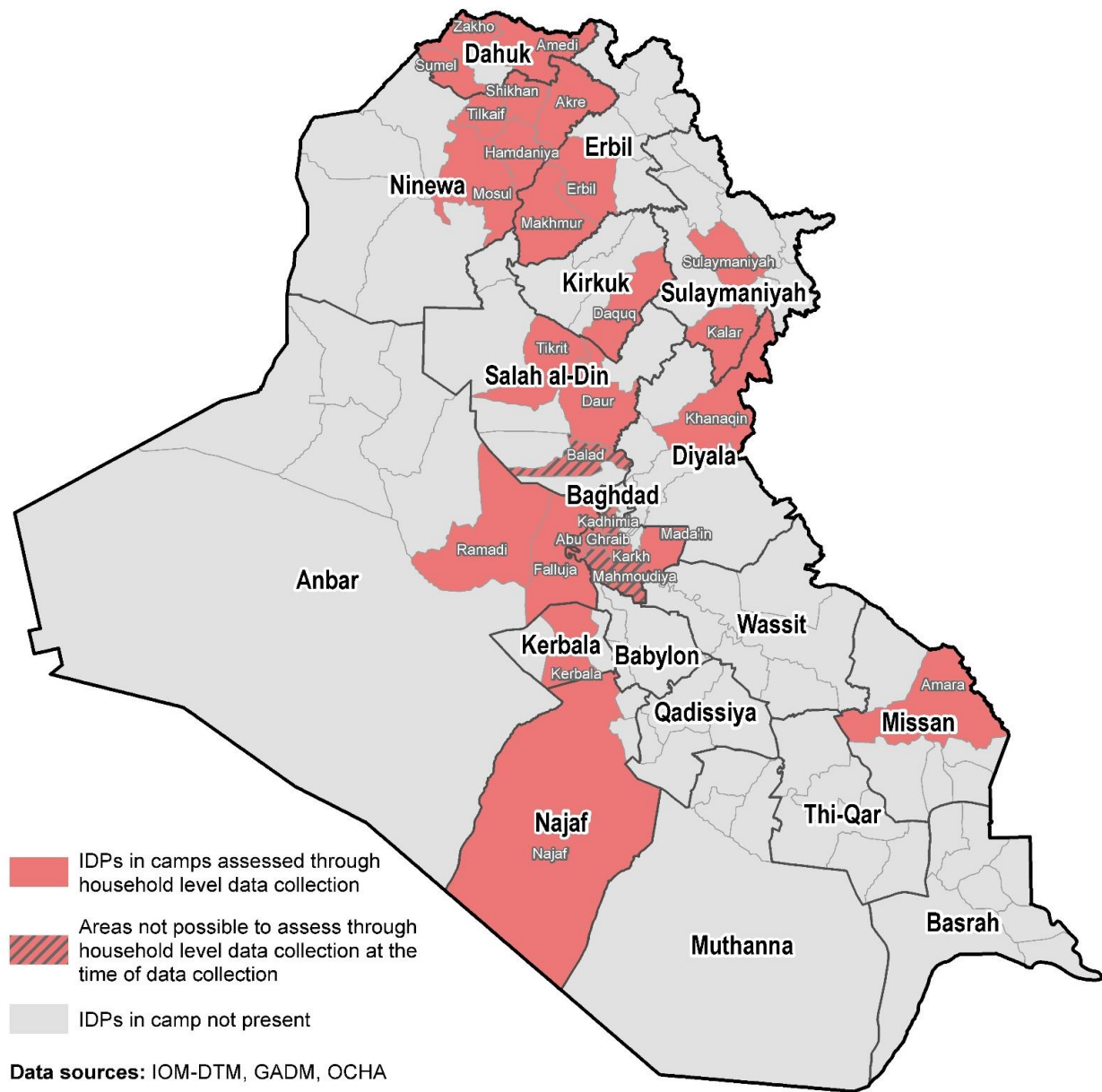
Map: host community (*household level data collection*)



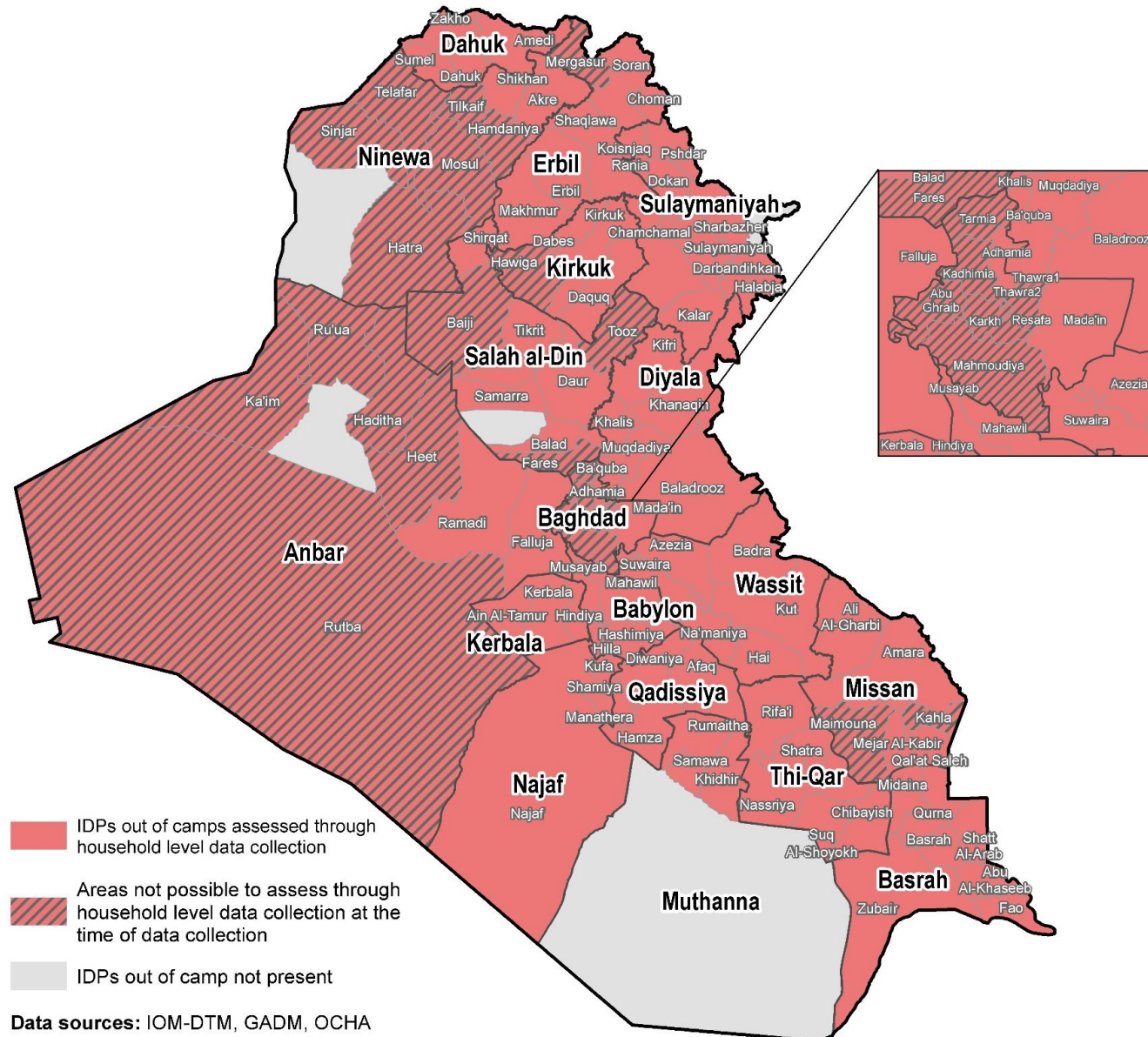
***Data Sources:** IOM-DTM, Landsat, GADM, OCHA

Map: IDPs in camps (household level data collection)

Population data used for sampling, sourced from IOM DTM masterlist.



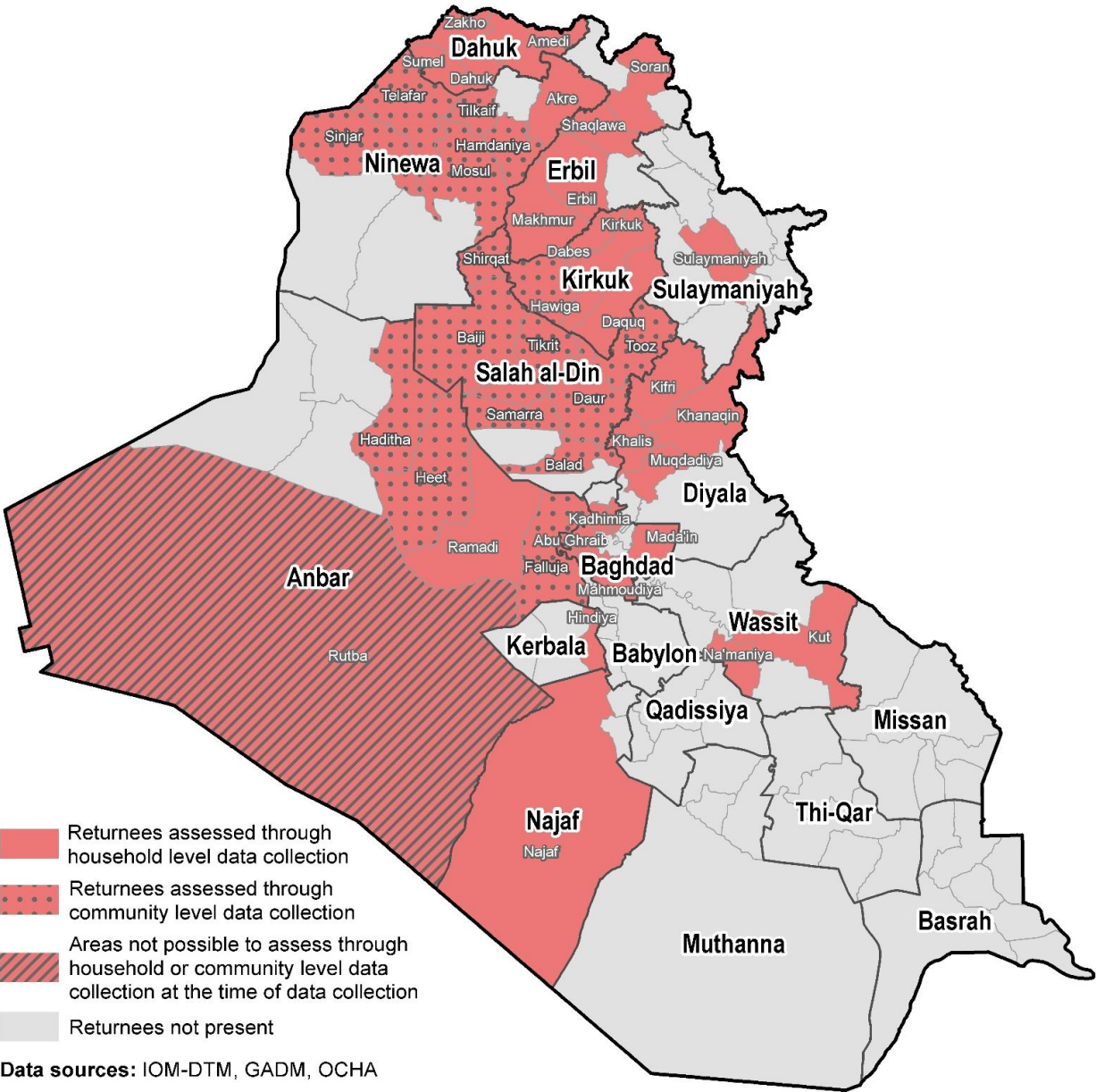
Map: IDPs out of camps (*household level data collection*)



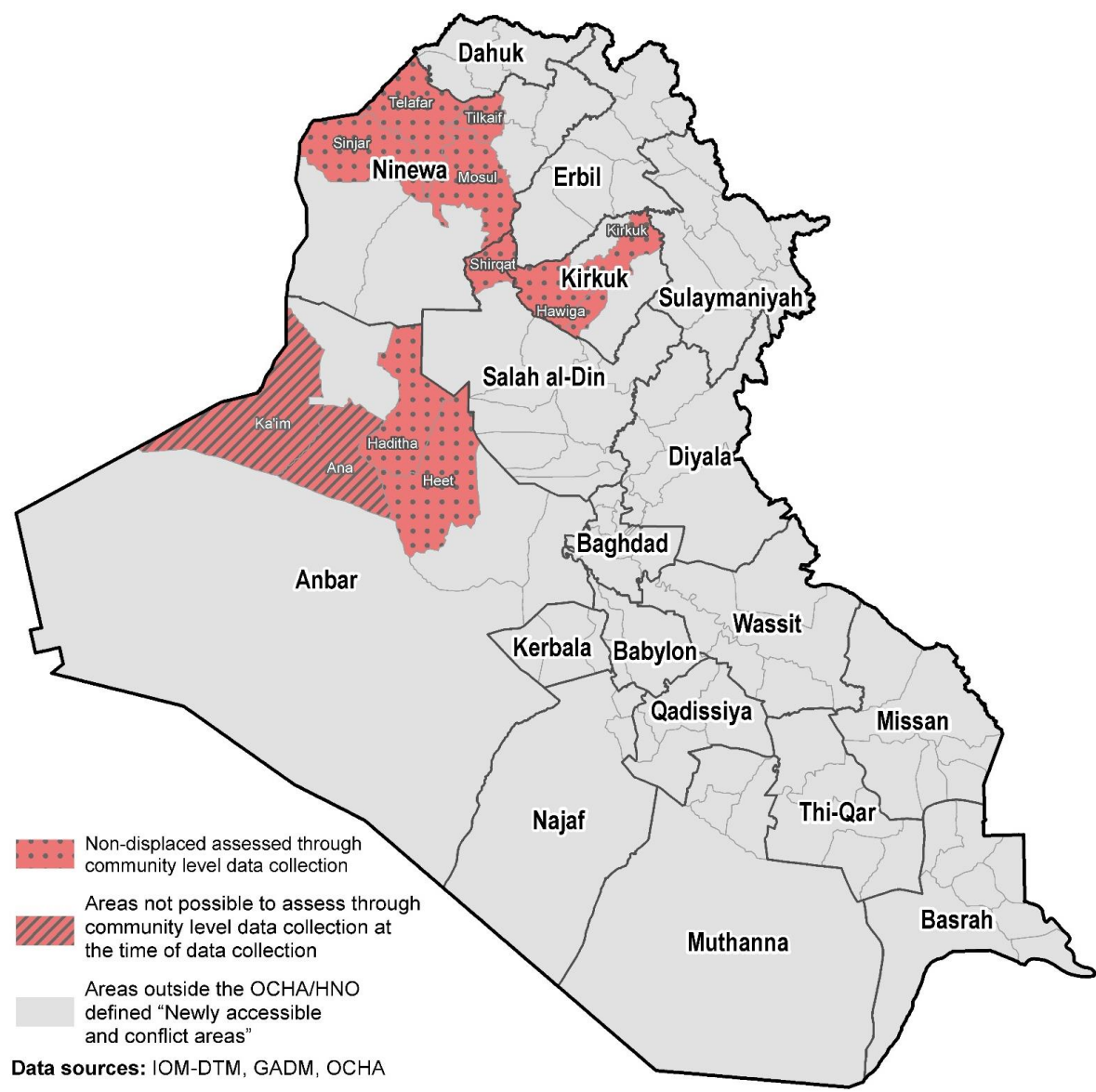
Population data used for sampling, sourced from IOM DTM masterlist.

Map: Returnees

Population data used for sampling, sourced from IOM DTM masterlist.



Map: Non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas (*community level data collection*)



Population data used for sampling, sourced from IOM DTM masterlist.

4. LIMITATIONS

Limitations

Household findings:

- Consists of both **indicative** and **representative with a quantifiable level of precision** findings.
- **Indicative:** Several disaggregation for one indicator, resulting in small samples
- **Representative with a quantifiable level of precision:** One disaggregation at a time per indicator at district level
- For secondary data used, data collection took place between March and May 2017

Host community findings:

- Sample representative at national level only, as agreed with AWG (district level disaggregation not possible).

Community level findings: (returnee and non-displaced in recently accessible and conflict areas)

- Findings are indicative (not representative with a quantifiable level of precision).
- Where KI interviews in hard to reach could not be conducted face to face at location, KIs were either interviewed by phone or at the location they had been displaced to.

5. PARTNER COLLABORATION

Partner collaboration

Data collection conducted by:

- Canadian Aid Organization for International Society Rehab (CAOFISR)
- Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid
- REACH Initiative
- Representative of Ninewa Voluntary for IDP (RNVDO)
- World Food Programme (WFP) – Iraq

Secondary data review by:

ACAPS (forthcoming)

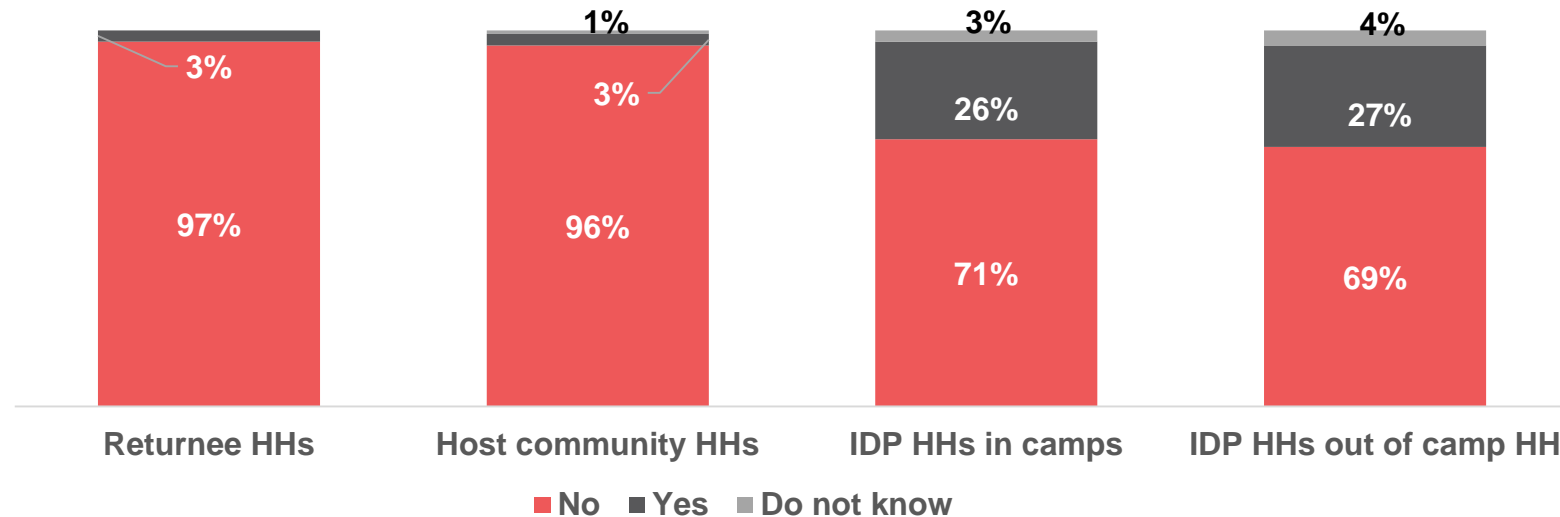


6. KEY FINDINGS

Intention to move (*Households in accessible areas*)

- Most households across all populations groups reported **not** intending to leave their current location within the next three months.
- Intention to move as defined for each population group:
 - For IDP HHs in and out of camps this is defined as the **potential for return or secondary displacement**.
 - For host community HHs this is defined as mainly **primary displacement**.
 - For returnee HHs this is defined as **secondary displacement**.
- **For those not intending to move, safety (i.e. safety as a pull factor) was the most frequently reported reason not to move from their current location**, by both IDP HHs in and out of camps (over 90%), compared to 63% of returnee HHs and 41% of host community HHs.

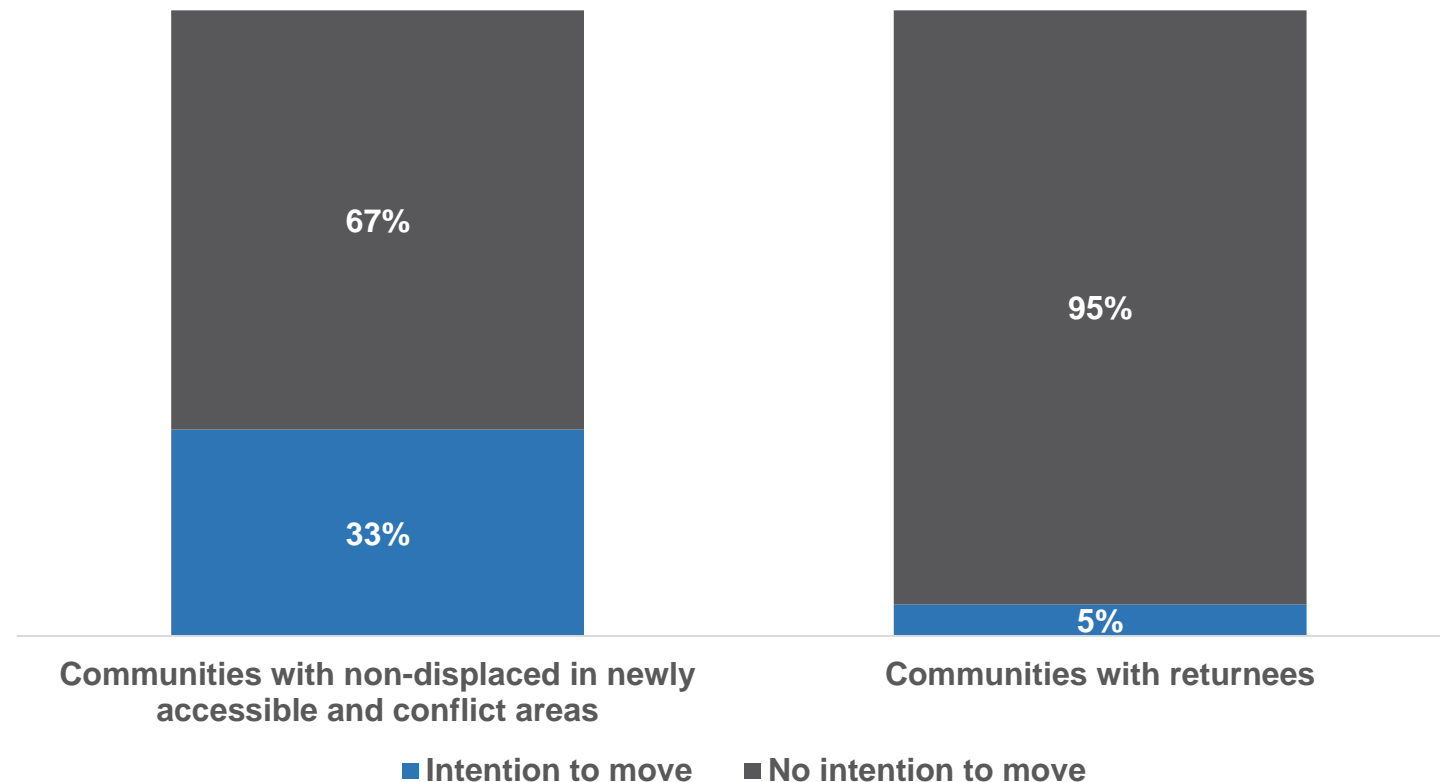
Figure 1: Households intending to move in the next three months - by population group



Intention to move (*Communities in hard to reach areas*)

- Only **5% of communities with returnees** reported that **returnees were believed to intend to move** from their current location in the next three months
- By contrast, **33% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas** reported that **non-displaced were believed to intend to move** from their current location in the next three months.

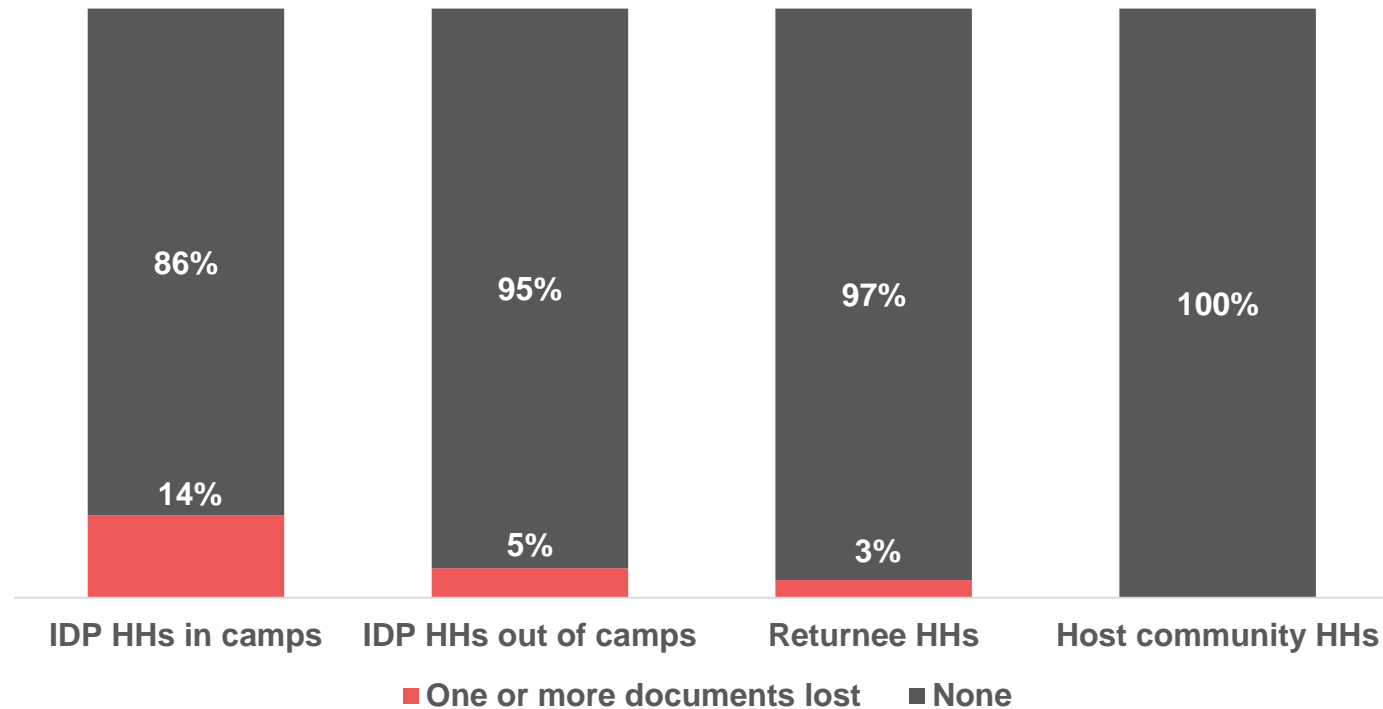
Figure 2: Communities reporting group intention to move in the next three months - by population group



Protection *(Households in accessible areas)*

- **Low frequency of missing civil documents reported across population groups.**
- **IDP HHs in camps most frequently reported missing one or more document (14%),** followed by IDP HHs out of camps (5%) and returnee HHs (3%).
- Across population groups, the majority of HHs (over 90%) reported not facing any movement restrictions in the last 30 days.

Figure 3: Missing civil documents reported at household level - by population group



Missing civil documents *(Households in accessible areas)*

- **Core civil documents:** the most frequently reported missing civil documents included ID card, citizenship certificate, passport, marriage and birth certificate.
- A total of 14 options were included for civil documents.

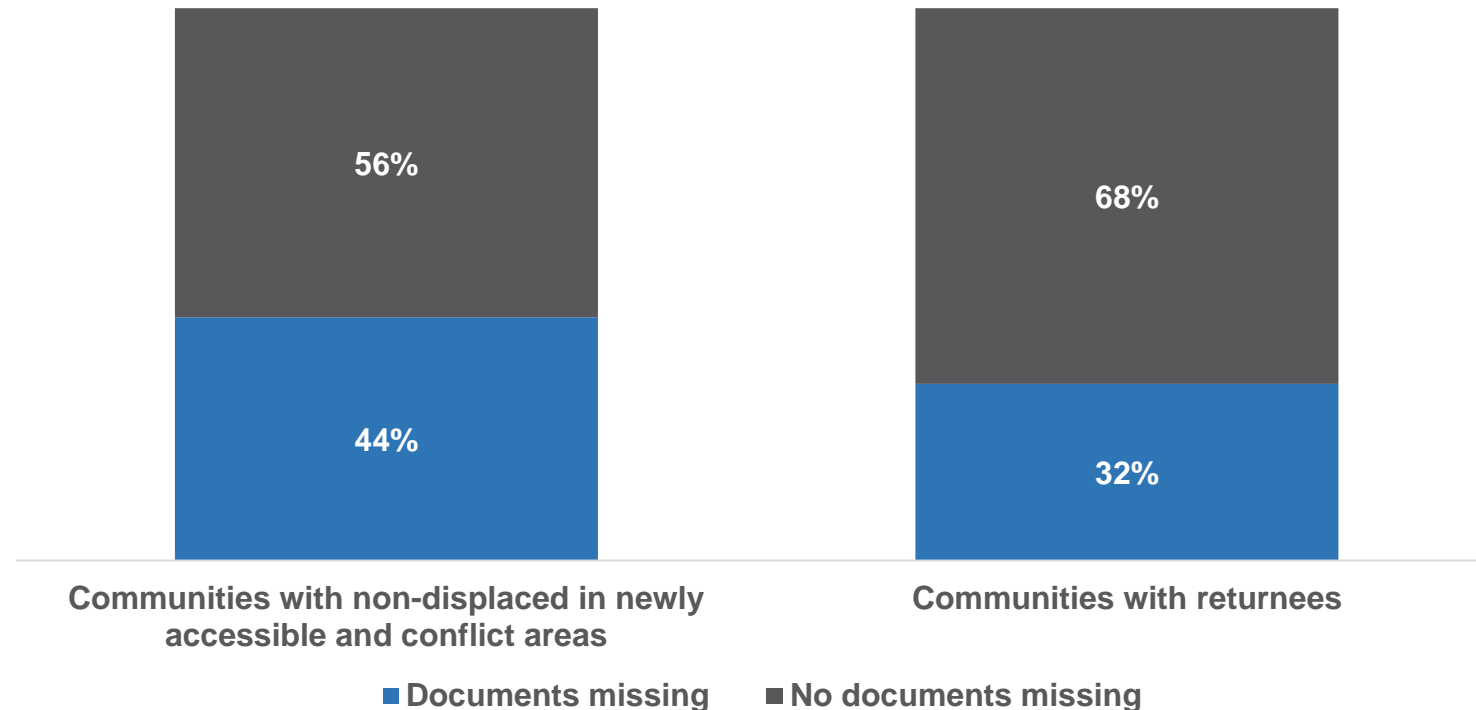
Table 1: Type of missing civil documentation reported at household – by population group last 3 months

Civil document	IDP HHs in camps	IDP HHs out of camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs
Birth certificate	1%	0%	1%	0%
Citizenship certificate	4%	2%	1%	0%
Death certificate	0%	0%	0%	0%
Divorce certificate	0%	0%	0%	0%
Driver license	0%	0%	0%	0%
Food ration card	1%	1%	1%	0%
Graduation certificate	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianship certificate	0%	0%	0%	0%
ID card	5%	1%	1%	0%
Information card	1%	1%	1%	0%
Inheritance deed	0%	0%	0%	0%
Marriage certificate	2%	1%	0%	0%
Passport	3%	1%	1%	0%
Trusteeship certificate	0%	0%	0%	0%

Protection (*Communities in hard to reach areas*)

- 44% of communities in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that some non-displaced were missing civil documents; this was also reported by 32% of communities with returnees.
- **15% of communities in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that non-displaced had faced restrictions on their movement** 30 days prior to the assessment, followed to a lesser extent by communities with returnees, as only 7% of communities reported so.

Figure 4: Missing civil documents reported at community level - by population group



Assistance received *(Households in accessible areas)*

- At national level 91% of IDP HHs out of camps received assistance in the 3 months prior to being assessed, compared to 37% of returnee HHs and 12% for host community HHs*.
- At least a third of each population group reported receiving **cash assistance** at least once (also within the last 3 months).

Table 1: Assistance received at household level - by population group (last 3 months)

	None	Cash	Food	Fuel	Seasonal items	Shelter	Other NFI	Water
Host community HHs	88%	1%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
IDP HHs out of camps	9%	74%	72%	35%	26%	15%	9%	5%
Returnee HHs	63%	16%	19%	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%

**This indicator was not included in the IDPs in camps assessment (camp profiling round 8).*

Assistance received *(Communities in hard to reach areas)*

- **Nearly half of communities in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that non-displaced in their communities had not received any type of assistance (46%) compared to 82% of communities with returnees (also in the last 3 months of being assessed).**
- The most frequently reported type of assistance by communities with returnees was food (65%), followed by cash (10%).
- The most frequently reported type of assistance by communities in newly accessible and conflict areas for non-displaced was also food (39%), followed by cash (5%).

Table 2: First type of assistance received reported by communities - by population group (last 3 months)

	Food	None	Cash	Fuel	Water	None	Shelter
Communities with returnees	65%	18%	10%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas	39%	46%	5%	4%	4%	1%	1%

Priority needs *(Households in accessible areas)*

- Respondents were asked to prioritise their top three needs from a list of options.
- The most reported priority need were food, employment and health assistance across all population groups.

Table 3: Most commonly reported priority needs at household level - by population group (3 options)

	Food	Employment	Medical care	Education	Water	Shelter support	Psychosocial support	Sanitation	Vocational training	Registration	Documentation
Host community HHs	50%	41%	55%	9%	17%	6%	21%	8%	10%	2%	0%
IDP HHs in camps	71%	54%	24%	10%	7%	14%	3%	4%	1%	2%	3%
IDP HHs out of camps	62%	48%	37%	20%	8%	23%	6%	5%	3%	3%	1%
Returnee HHs	60%	34%	56%	21%	25%	5%	15%	5%	4%	9%	1%

Priority needs *(Communities in hard to reach areas)*

- For **communities with returnees** employment was the highest reported need for returnees in these communities (68%), followed by medical care (66%) and food (61%).
- For **communities in newly accessible and conflict areas**, food was the highest reported need (60%), followed by medical care (54%) and employment (52%).

Table 4 : First priority needs reported at community level - by population group (3 options)

	Food	Employment	Medical care	Water	Education	Psychosocial support	Documentation	Registration	Sanitation	Shelter support	Vocational training
Communities with returnees	61%	68%	66%	27%	40%	10%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%
Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas	60%	52%	54%	35%	18%	5%	13%	8%	5%	4%	0%

Livelihoods - income sources

Income sources *(households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas):*

		Seasonal / short term	Safety net	Stable income	No livelihood
Accessible	IDP households out of camps	42%	13%	41%	5%
	Returnee households	45%	20%	55%	1%
	Host community households	39%	18%	68%	2%
Hard to reach	Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas	37%	28%	19%	8%
	Communities with returnees	32%	37%	20%	6%

8% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that non-displaced in their communities had no source of livelihood as the first most common type of income.

Less than a fifth of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible areas and communities with returnees reported non-displaced as having stable income sources as their primary income source (19% and 20%, respectively).

Livelihoods - expenditure (households in accessible areas)

Average monthly expenditure (households in accessible areas):

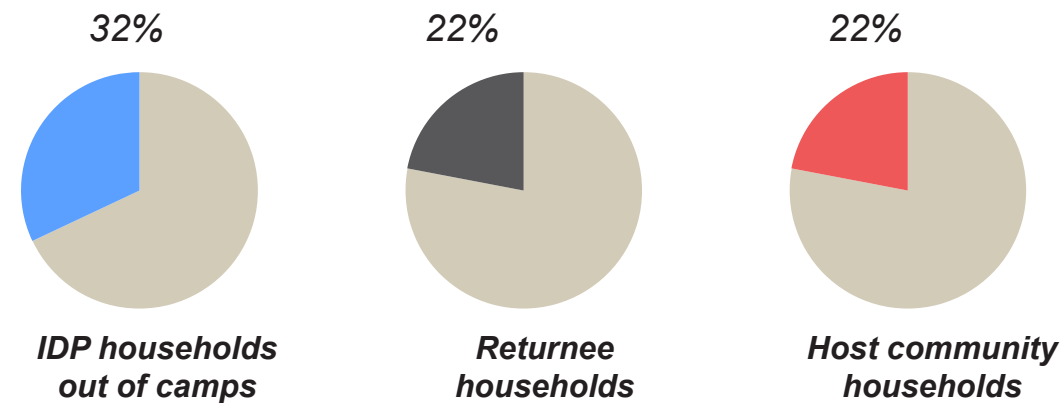
IDP households out of camps: **502, 883 IQD**
Host community households: **463, 550 IQD**
Returnee households: **419, 141 IQD**

6% of host community households, 12% of returnee households and 19% of IDP households out of camps were not able to afford their basic needs.

Detailed monthly expenditure (households in accessible areas):

	IDP households out of camps	Returnee households	Host community households
Food	251,785	256,039	292,893
Rent	139,290	17,514	53,178
Medical	41,403	30,042	47,288
Electricity	19,153	32,513	41,356
Shelter	9,408	58,639	12,741
Education	28,233	10,999	11,382
Debt repayment	13,611	13,395	4,712

% of households in accessible areas with 1+ member looking for employment:



IDP households out of camps reported paying 260% more in rent than the host community households and 790% more than returnee households.

Livelihoods – coping strategies

Most reported coping strategies to deal with a lack of income (*households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas*):

		<i>None</i>	<i>Spend savings</i>	<i>Debt</i>	<i>Sold assets</i>	<i>Supported by friends relatives</i>	<i>Charitable donations</i>	<i>Reduced spending</i>	<i>Sold assistance</i>
Accessible -----	<i>IDP households in camps</i>	24%	22%	26%	24%	21%	25%	15%	28%
	<i>IDP households out of camps</i>	47%	23%	16%	11%	16%	11%	6%	2%
	<i>Returnee households</i>	64%	26%	3%	10%	7%	3%	1%	0%
	<i>Host community households</i>	67%	14%	12%	4%	9%	3%	8%	0%
Hard to reach --	<i>Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas</i>	7%	34%	14%	9%	19%	1%	3%	3%
	<i>Communities with returnees</i>	19%	21%	10%	1%	11%	5%	24%	1%

Only **24%** of **IDP households in camps** reported resorting to **no coping strategies**, **26%** reported resorting to **taking on debt** in order to **meet their needs**.

Livelihoods – debt

Most reported reasons for household debt (*households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas*)*:

		% of population groups / communities reporting debt as a coping strategy	Food	Health	Rent	Education
Accessible -----	IDP households out of camps	16%	69%	51%	45%	15%
	Returnee households	3%	80%	36%	36%	1%
	Host community households	12%	72%	61%	9%	1%
Hard to reach -----	Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas	14%	69%	13%	10%	2%
	Communities with returnees	10%	73%	12%	12%	1%

80% of returnee households reported food cost as a cause of debt.

61% of host community households identified health costs as a reason for debt.

45% of IDP households out of camps reported rent as a cause for taking on debt.

*Indicator not included in the IDP households in camp assessment

Food Security – main food sources

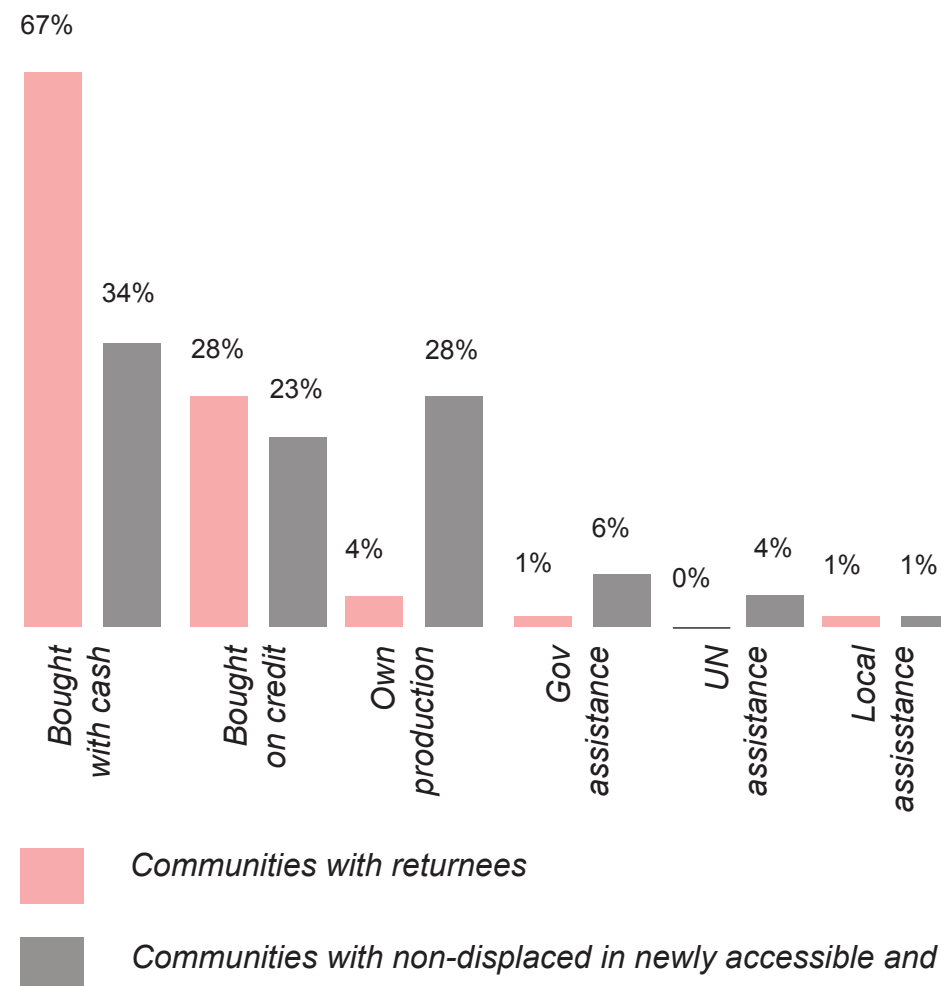
Most reported food sources (*households in accessible areas*):

	IDP households out of camps	Returnee households	Host community households
Bought with cash	63%	82%	87%
Bought on credit	29%	17%	12%
UN assistance	3%	0%	1%
Own production	2%	0%	0%
Gift	1%	1%	0%
Government assistance	1%	0%	0%
Local assistance	1%	0%	0%

29% of IDP households out of camps reported buying food on credit as their main source of food.

12% of host community households reported buying food on credit as their main food source.

Most reported food sources (*communities in hard to reach areas*):



Food Security – coping strategies

Most reported food coping strategies (households in accessible areas):

	IDP HHs out of camps	IDP HHs in camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs
Borrowed food	22%	29%	2%	3%
Child labour	10%	0%	5%	2%
Exchanged / bartered	16%	0%	0%	0%
Reduced portions	79%	70%	11%	28%
Reduced food consumption for females	12%	9%	0%	1%
Reduced food consumption for males	12%	12%	0%	1%
Reduced meals per day	55%	49%	4%	14%

Most reported food coping strategies (communities in hard to reach areas):

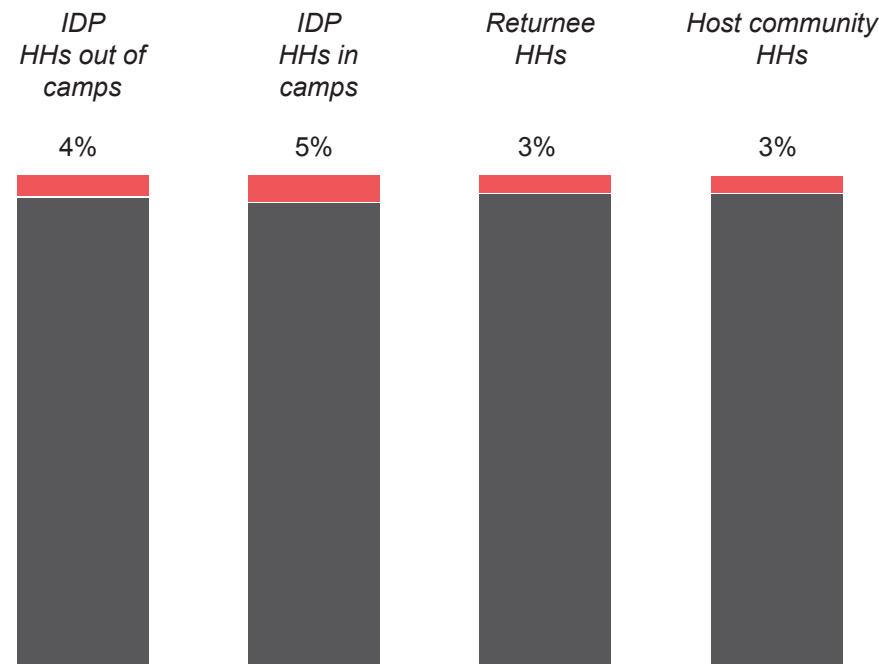
Communities with returnees	Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas
7%	4%
4%	4%
2%	1%
40%	67%
33%	15%
1%	1%
12%	6%

IDP households both inside and outside of camps reported reducing their consumption of food through reducing portion sizes (79% and 70%, respectively) as well as reducing the number of meals eaten per day (55% and 49%).

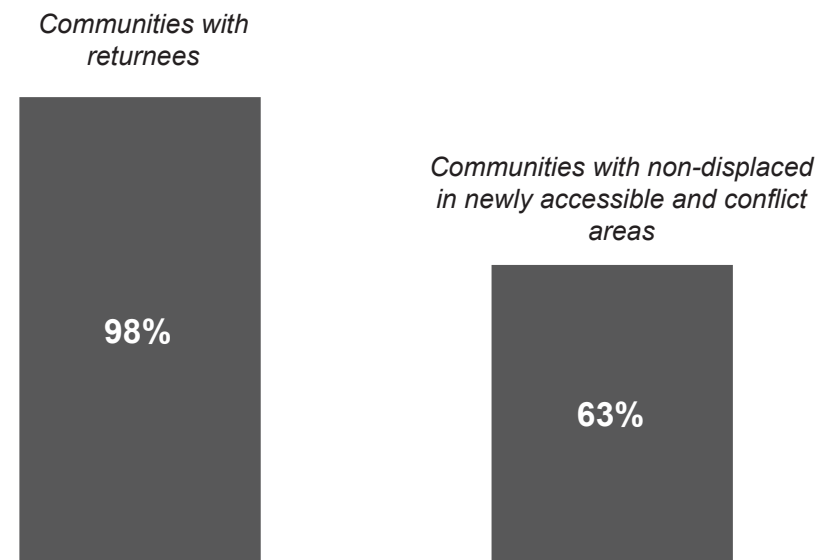
67% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that the returnees in their communities were reducing their meal portions, this was also the case for 40% of communities with returnees.

Food Security – access to markets

% reporting no access to markets within walking distance
(households in accessible areas):



% reporting having access to markets within walking distance
(communities in hard to reach areas):



Only 63% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that non-displaced in their communities had access to a fonctionnal market within walking distance.

Food Security – PDS

Reported last receipt of Public Distribution System (PDS) assistance (households in accessible areas):

	IDP HHs out of camps	IDP HHs in camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs
Less than a week	0%	19%	0%	0%
This month	33%	49%	16%	19%
Last month	31%	0%	37%	51%
Two months ago	14%	19%	35%	13%
Over two months ago	22%	13%	12%	17%

- 19% of IDP households in camps reported receiving PDS assistance in the last week and 49% within the last month.
- 22% of IDP households outside of camps reported not receiving PDS assistance in the last two months.

Reported last receipt of Public Distribution System (PDS) (communities in hard to reach areas):

- 62% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that the non-displaced in their communities had received PDS assistance within the preceding 30 days.
- 34% of communities with returnees reported that the returnees in their communities had received PDS assistance within the preceding 30 days of the assessment.

Food Security – food as a priority need

Households in accessible areas:

IDP HHs out of camps



67% identified food as a priority need.

IDP HHs in camps



68% identified food as a priority need.

Returnee HHs



56% identified food as a priority need.

Host community HHs



49% identified food as a priority need.

Communities in hard to reach areas:

Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas



61% identified food as a priority need for non-displaced.

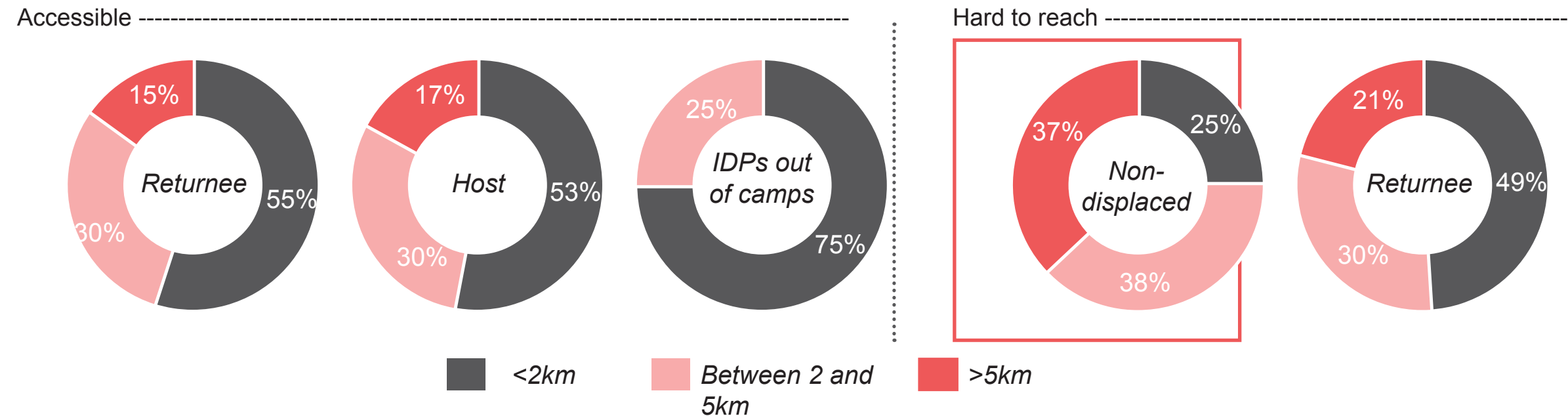
Communities with returnees



60% identified food as a priority need for returnees.

Health – distance to primary health care facility

Distance to primary healthcare facility (*households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas*):



37% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that the closest functional healthcare facility was over 5km away for the non-displaced in their communities.

Health - barriers to healthcare

Most reported barriers to healthcare (households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas):

	Accessible -----				Hard to reach -----	
	IDP HHs out of camps	IDP HHs in camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs	Communities with returnees	Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas
Cost	74%	66%	94%	80%	32%	24%
Unable to purchase medicine at pharmacy	50%	41%	34%	47%	18%	32%
No medicine in hospital	33%	24%	16%	30%	10%	18%
Unqualified staff hospital	4%	6%	0%	6%	16%	3%
Distance to treatment center	8%	9%	2%	2%	14%	3%
No medicine in pharmacy	4%	4%	0%	1%	1%	3%

Healthcare needs and whether treatment was sought out of them (households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas):

	Accessible -----			Hard to reach -----	
	IDP HHs (in camps)	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs	Communities with returnees	Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas
Health assistance required	43%	47%	47%	19%	18%
Did not seek treatment	10%	14%	13%	4%	28%

18% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that non-displaced in their communities required medical assistance in the preceding 30 days, but of those, 28% of communities reported that non-displaced did not seek treatment.

Health - health events in preceding two weeks

Most reported health events in the preceding two weeks (*households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas*):

	IDP HHs out of camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs
Extreme stress reactions	35%	30%	44%
Respiratory issues	43%	8%	31%
Diarrhoea	15%	37%	10%
Minor injury	7%	32%	10%
Skin issues	16%	3%	4%
Serious injury	7%	12%	2%

Communities with returnees	Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas
2%	1%
4%	1%
5%	8%
5%	6%
2%	10%
5%	3%

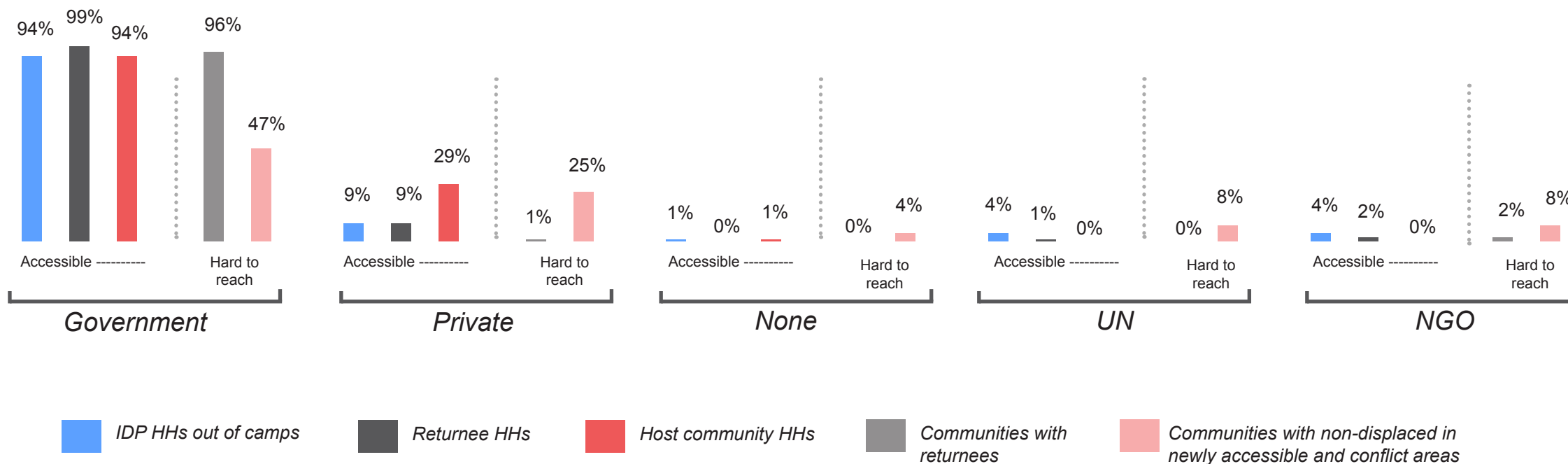
Extreme stress reactions* was one of the most common health events reported by host community HHs, IDP HHs living out and in camps (44%, 35% and 30%, respectively).

43% of IDP households out of camps reported respiratory issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment. .

*Depression, feeling pressured, insomnia, lethargy, lack of appetite and poor self-care

Health – primary health provider

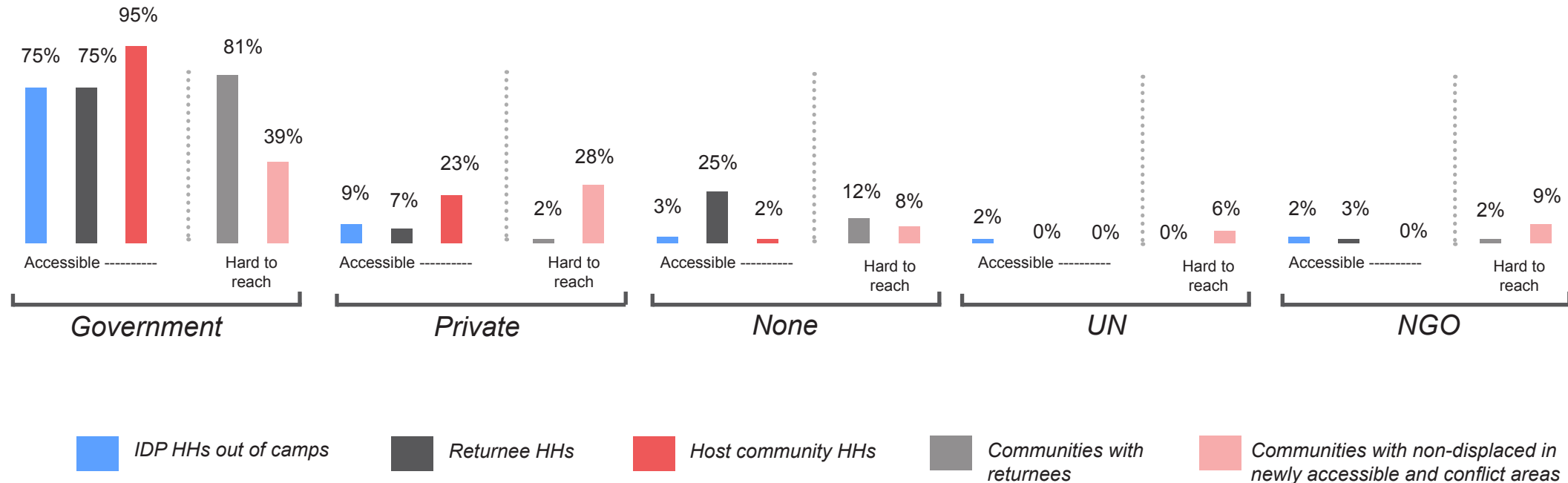
Primary health provider (households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas):



Only 47% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported non-displaced were accessing government care as their primary provider of healthcare, compared to 96% for communities with returnees.

Health – primary health provider for pregnant/lactating women

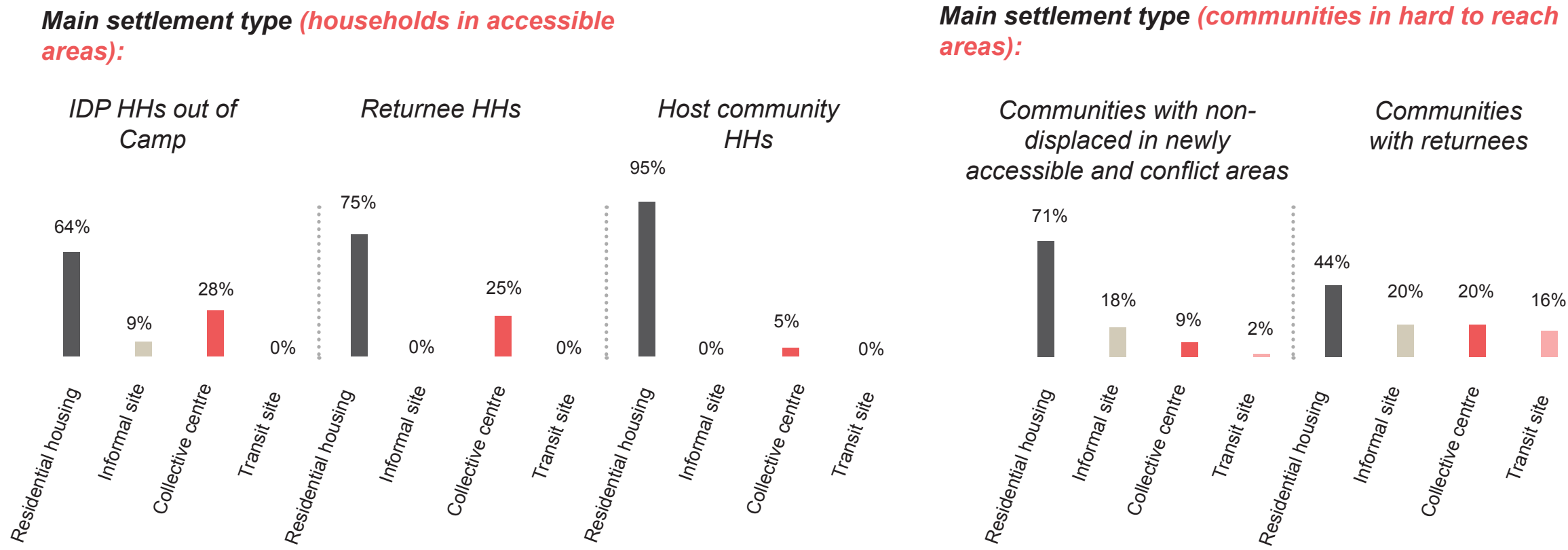
Primary health provider for pregnant / lactating women (households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas):



Households and communities reported *relying less on government healthcare for special care for pregnant and lactating women* in comparison to general healthcare.

A quarter of returnee households in accessible areas reported *having no primary healthcare provider* for pregnant and lactating women.

Shelter - settlement type

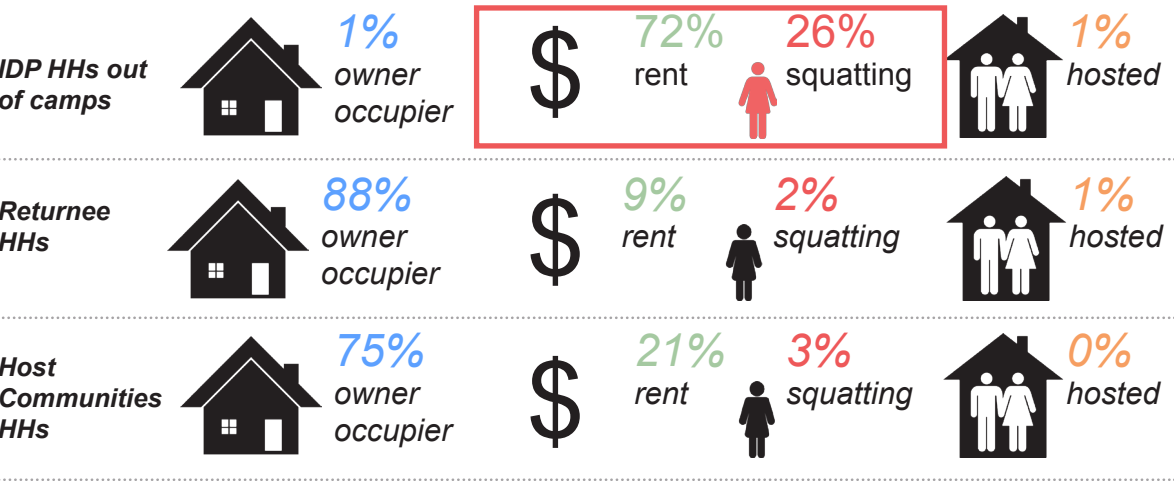


44% of communities with returnees reported that returnees in their communities stayed in residential housing.

28% of IDP households out of camps reported staying in collective centres compared to 5% of host community households.

Shelter - occupancy and issues (households in accessible areas)

Type of shelter occupancy:



Returnee households reported shelter issues most frequently: 85% reported broken windows, 75% reported damp and leaking roofs.

Main reported shelter issues:

	IDPs HHs out of camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs
Broken windows	10%	85%	40%
Cracked	0%	19%	10%
Damp	9%	75%	20%
Lack of heating	6%	7%	0%
Lack of privacy	7%	10%	20%
Leaking roof	0%	75%	50%
Too small	8%	2%	0%
Vectors	7%	15%	30%

20% of host community households reported the lack of privacy as an issue.

Shelter - type of shelter (*communities in hard to reach areas*)

Main type of shelter reported (*communities in hard to reach areas*):

	House	Tent	Container	Unfinished building	damaged building	Apartment	None	Public building
Communities with returnees	94%	0%	0%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas	77%	15%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%

15% of communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas reported that the non-displaced in their communities were most frequently living in tents.

5% of communities with returnees reported that returnees in their communities were most frequently living in unfinished and damaged buildings.

WASH - drinking water source

Primary source of drinking water (*households in accessible areas*):

	IDP HHs in camps	IDP HHs out of camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs
Dug well	0%	2%	1%	2%
Inside communal*	11%	0%	0%	0%
Outside communal*	53%	19%	2%	2%
Private network	22%	59%	60%	79%
River spring	0%	1%	2%	1%
Bottled water (shop)	3%	16%	33%	15%

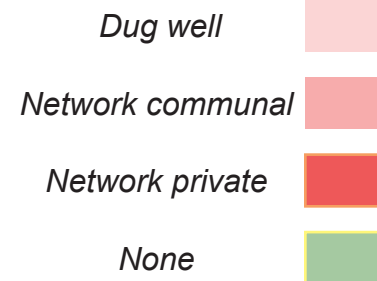
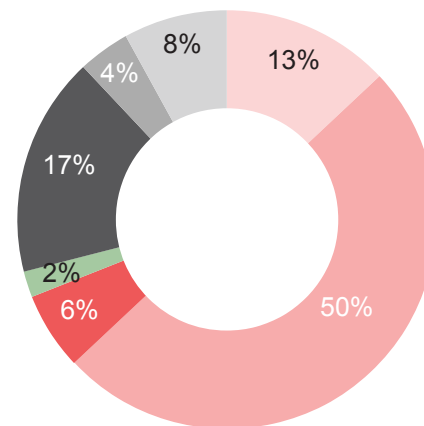
53% of IDP households in camps reported accessing drinking water via an outside communal water source.

33% of returnee households reported buying bottled water from shops as their primary drinking water source.

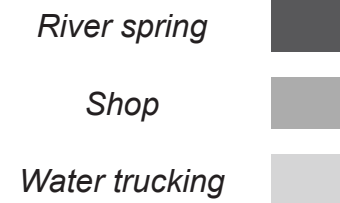
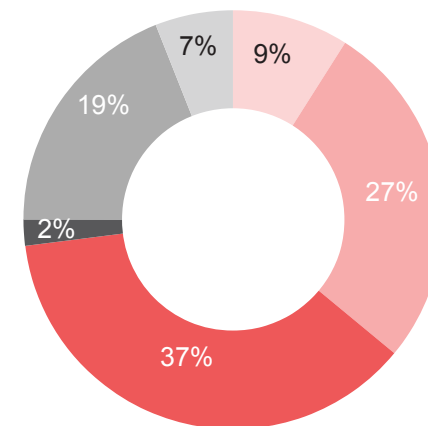
* Outside communal source refers to a outside water entry point connected to a communal water network. Inside communal refers to a water entry point inside the shelter but connected to a communal water network.

Primary source of drinking water (*communities in hard to reach areas*):

Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas



Communities with returnees



19% of communities with returnees reported that returnees in their communities were buying drinking water from shops as their main water source.

WASH - general water source

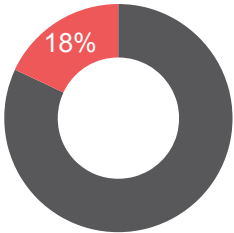
Main domestic water sources reported (households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas):

	Dug well	Inside communal	Outside communal	Private network	River spring	Bottled water	Water trucking
Host community HHs	2%	0%	2%	90%	5%	0%	1%
IDP HHs in camps	0%	17%	57%	25%	0%	0%	0%
IDP HHs out of camps	3%	0%	21%	72%	1%	1%	1%
Returnee HHs	1%	0%	3%	90%	3%	1%	2%
Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas	16%	0%	24%	18%	13%	0%	29%
Communities with returnees	17%	0%	30%	47%	2%	0%	3%

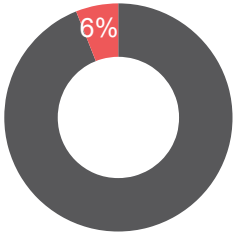
Hard to reach

Water shortages (households in accessible areas):

Host Community HHs



IDP HHs out of camps



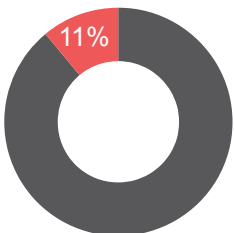
Shortage



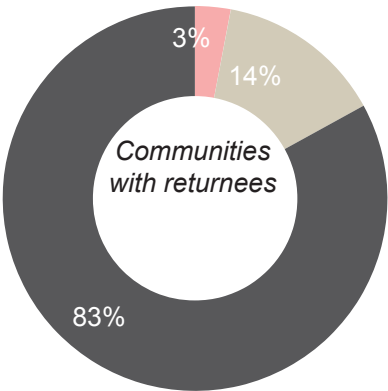
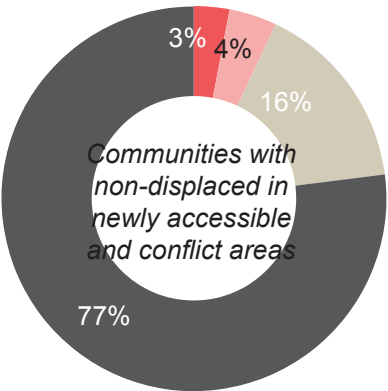
No shortage



Returnee HHs



Water shortages (communities in hard to reach areas):



>75% experiencing shortages reported



50-75% experiencing shortages reported



25-50% experiencing shortages reported

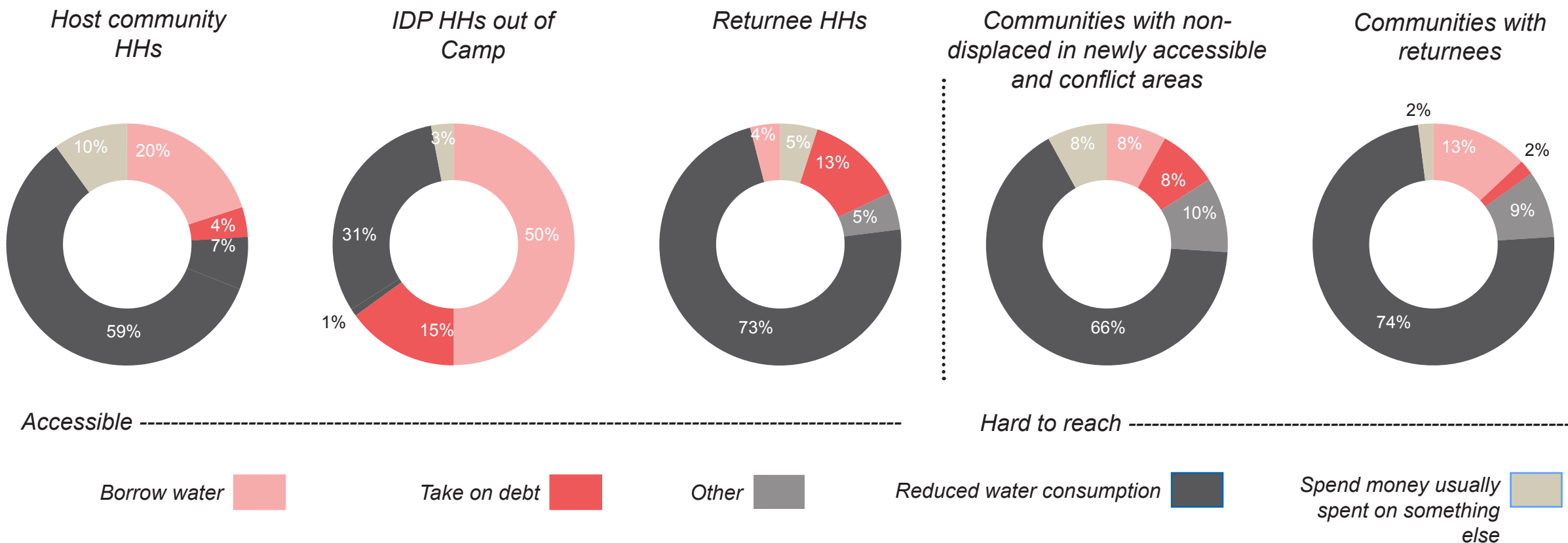


<25% experiencing shortages reported



WASH - coping strategies

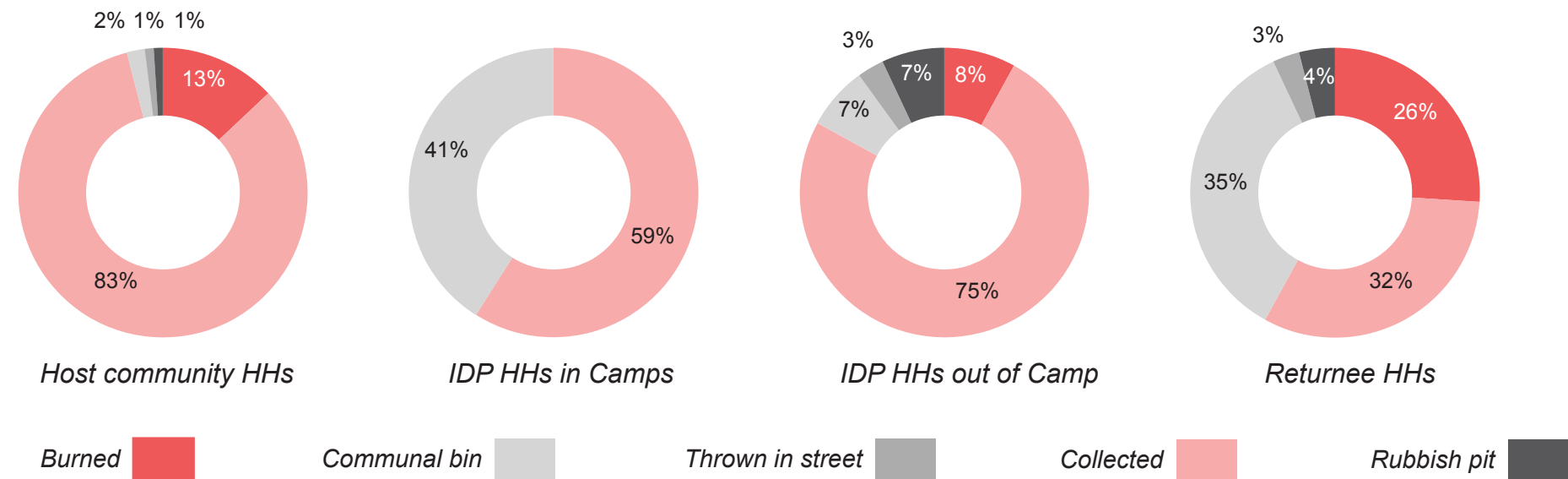
Most reported strategies for lack of access to water (*households in accessible areas* and *communities in hard to reach areas*):



One of the most frequently reported coping strategy was to **reduce the consumption of water** across all population groups and communities.

WASH - waste collection and latrine types

Waste collection management (households in accessible areas):



26% of returnee households reported waste being burned compared to 13% of host community households and 8% of IDP households out of camps.

44% of IDPs in camps reported using public toilets.

9% of communities with returnees reported that there were no functioning toilets for the returnees in their communities.

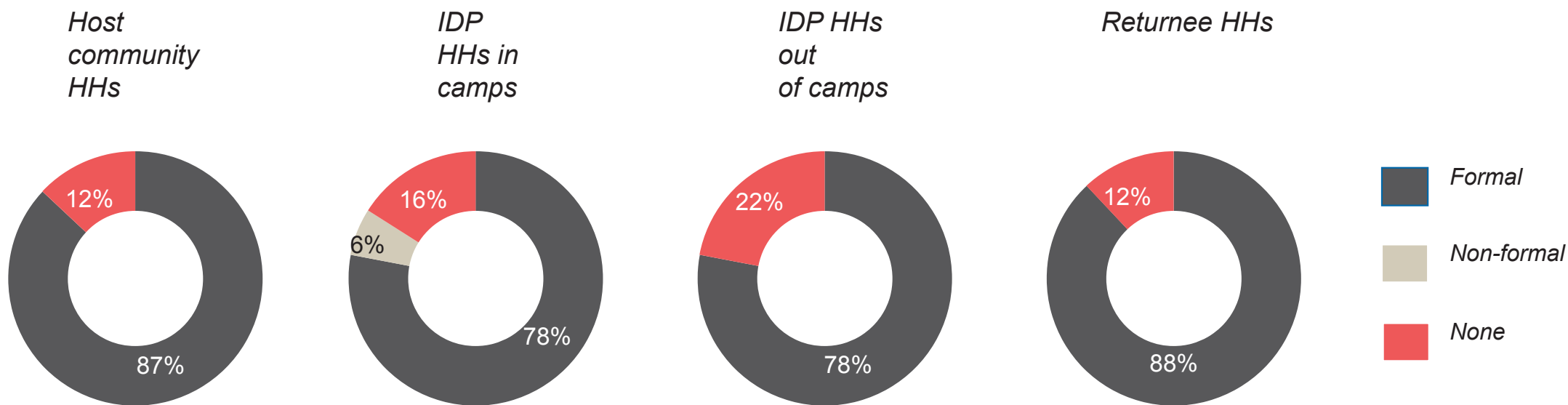
Latrine type (households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas):

Accessible	IDP HHs out of camps	IDP HHs in camps	Returnee HHs	Host community HHs
Public	1%	44%	0%	0%
Communal	17%	31%	8%	1%
Private	82%	27%	92%	99%
None	0%	0%	0%	0%

Hard to reach	Communities with returnees	Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas
	1%	7%
	18%	17%
	82%	89%
	9%	1%

Education - type of education received (*households in accessible areas*)

Access to formal, non-formal or no access to education:



22% of IDP HHs living out of camps reported that their children were not attending any type of education (question only asked to households who reported having school-aged children).

This was also the case for 16% of IDP HHs out of camps and 12% of returnee HHs who reported having school-aged children.

Education - barriers

Most reported barriers to education (*households in accessible areas and communities in hard to reach areas*):

	Accessible -----			
	Host community HHs	IDP HHs in camps	IDP HHs out of camp	Returnee HHs
Cost	16%	10%	6%	12%
Bad condition of school	0%	1%	0%	28%
Children are working	0%	9%	1%	1%
Moving	2%	5%	0%	2%
New arrival	0%	18%	0%	0%
Missed too much	0%	13%	0%	3%
School too far	8%	14%	0%	2%

Hard to reach -----	
Communities with non-displaced in newly accessible and conflict areas	Communities with returnees
4%	20%
15%	14%
5%	3%
3%	6%
3%	3%
6%	9%
1%	12%

Main unaffordable education costs (*households in accessible areas*):

	Host community HHs	IDP HHs out of camps	Returnee HHs
Writing materials	30%	81%	27%
Books	0%	81%	27%
Bag	0%	78%	18%
Tuition	0%	13%	9%
Transport	90%	85%	82%

81% of IDP households out of camps reported writing materials and books as unaffordable education costs.

Questions?