



Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) VIII CROSS-CUTTING FINDINGS

Inter-Sectoral Needs Analysis Workshop

12 October 2020



1

MCNA VII METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE



DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Due to the serious health risks that COVID-19 has posed to both enumerators and respondents as well as due to the persisting movement and access restrictions related to government containment measures, data for the MCNA VIII had to be collected through a «hybrid» of face-to-face and phone-based interviews.

Face-to-face interviews:

Where?

All districts meeting the selection criteria where the health risks related to COVID-19 to both enumerators and respondents were considered low AND there were no movement or access restrictions present at the time of data collection.

Sampling:

As in previous years, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach was employed in all districts where data was collected in-person.

Representativeness:

Findings for out-of-camp population groups (returnees and out-of camp IDPs) will be statistically representative with a level of confidence of 90% and a margin of error of 10%.

Phone-based interviews:

Where?

All districts meeting the selection criteria where health risks related to COVID-19 to both enumerators and respondents were considered high OR where movement or access restrictions were present at the time of data collection.
All in-camp data was collected remotely!!

Sampling:

A non-probability purposive quota sampling approach with a minimum target of 60 surveys per district and population group was employed in all districts where data was collected remotely.

Representativeness:

Due to the non-randomized sampling methodology, findings will not be statistically representative with a quantifiable level of precision and will have to be considered indicative only.
Given the minimum targets of 60 surveys per strata as well as the degree of randomization in the selection of phone numbers findings can however still be ascribed a certain level of representativeness.



DATA COLLECTION & COVERAGE

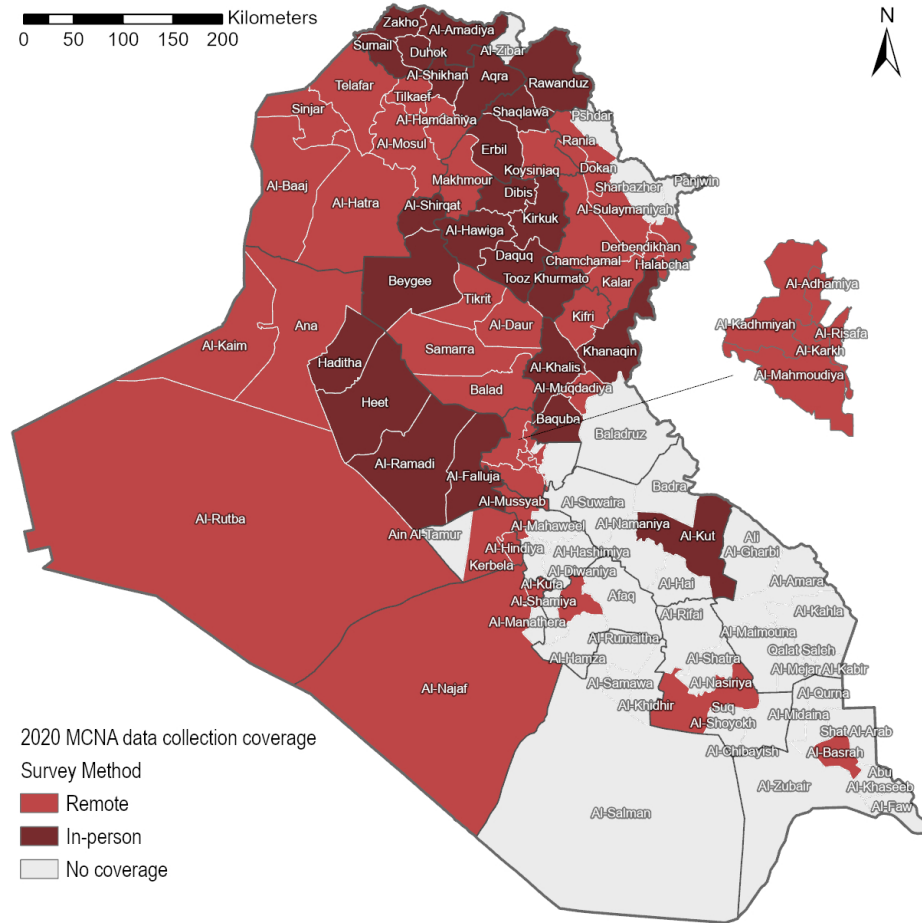
- ## Covering 62 districts

- 24 districts assessed through face-to-face interviews
- 38 districts assessed through remote phone-based interviews

- 3,950 households assessed through face-to-face interviews
- 5,684 households assessed through remote phone-based interviews.

- 2,700 returnee households
- 4,387 out-of camp IDP households
- 2,547 in-camp IDP households

- 1,641 female respondents (1,111 female-headed HHs)
- 7,993 male respondents (8,237 male-headed HHs)



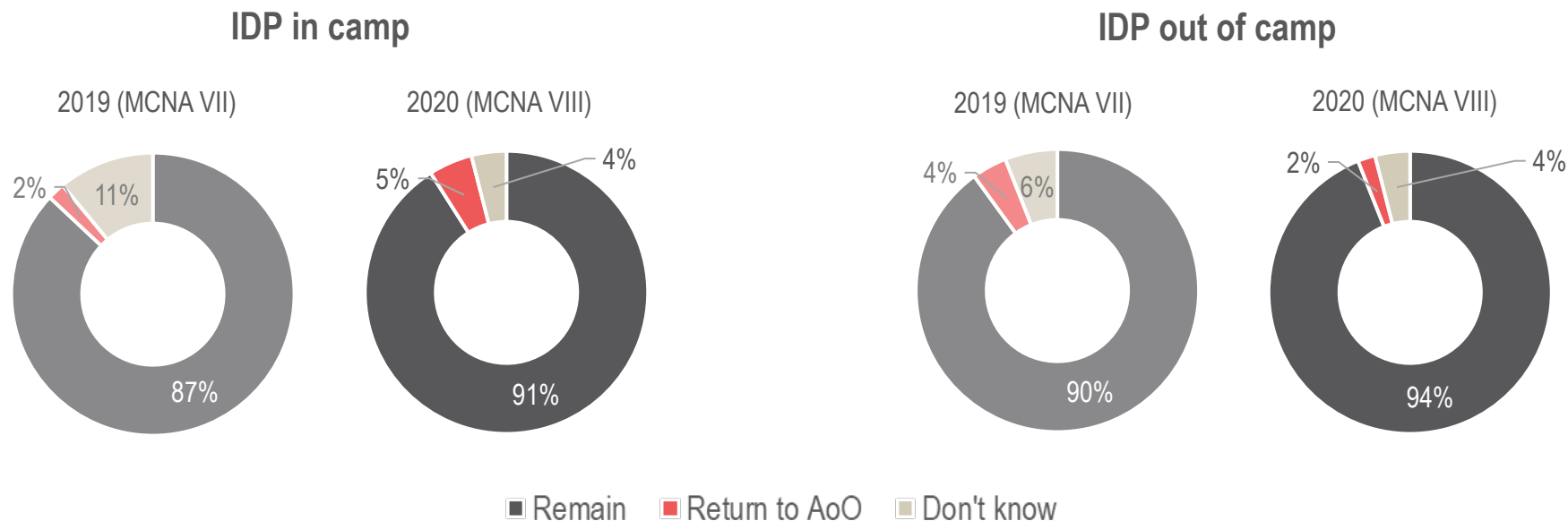


2

MCNA VIII IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

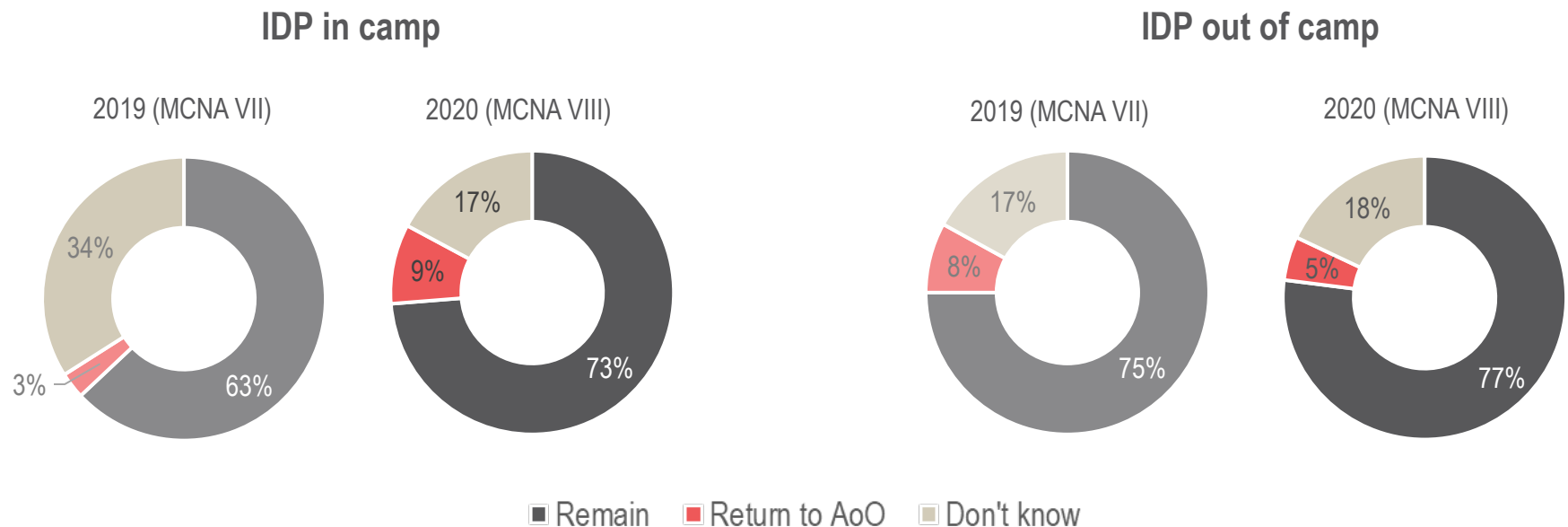
3-months movement intentions reported by IDP households nationwide:



A vast majority of IDP households do not intend to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) within the 3 months following data collection.

IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

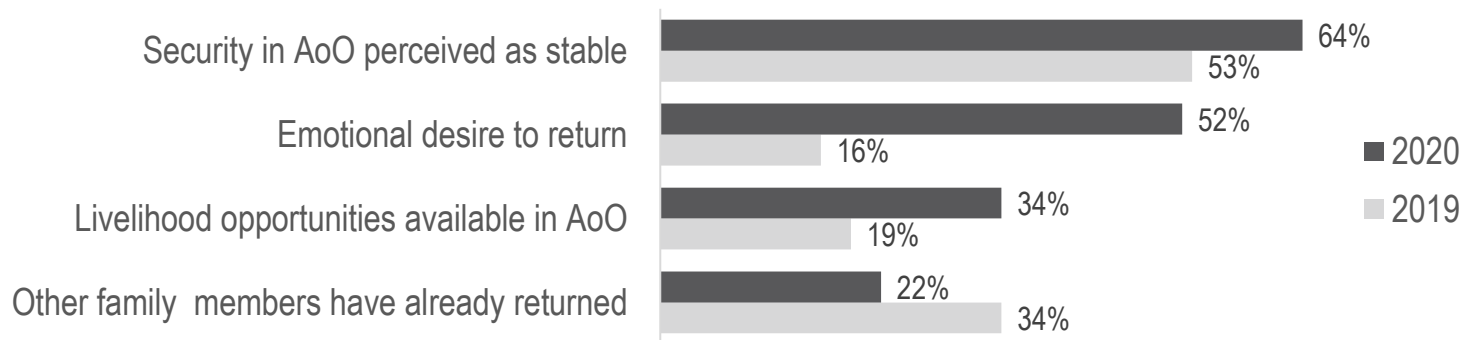
12-months movement intentions reported by IDP households nationwide:



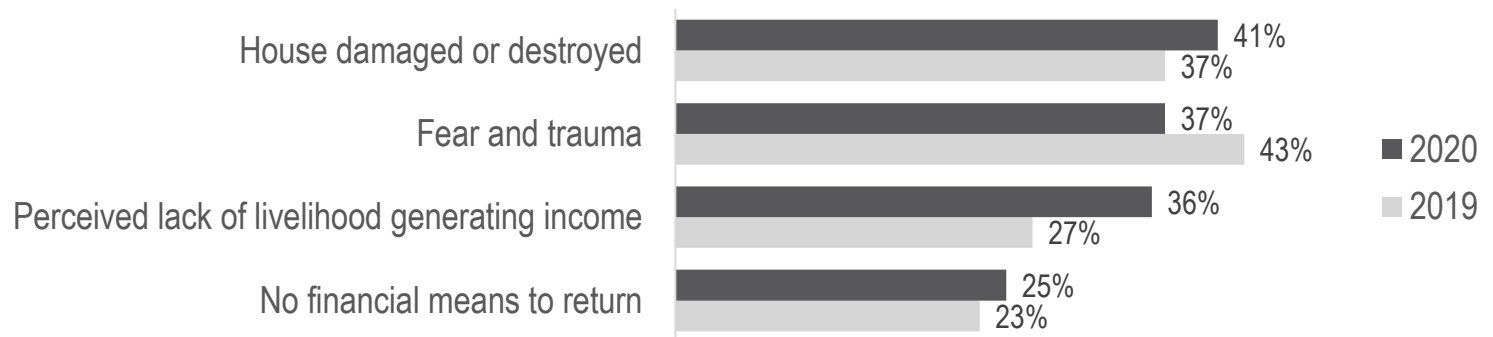
The proportion of households reporting intentions to return to the AoO in the twelve months following data collection is slightly higher compared to the proportion of households reporting intentions to return in the three months following data collection.

IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Most commonly reported reasons for intending to return, among those IDP households that reported intending to return (national level)*:



Most commonly reported reasons for not intending to return, among IDP households that reported not intending to return (national level):



* Multiple answer choices could be selected and thus findings might exceed 100%.



3

MCNA VIII DURABLE SOLUTIONS

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Findings for a selection of durable solutions indicators by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework:

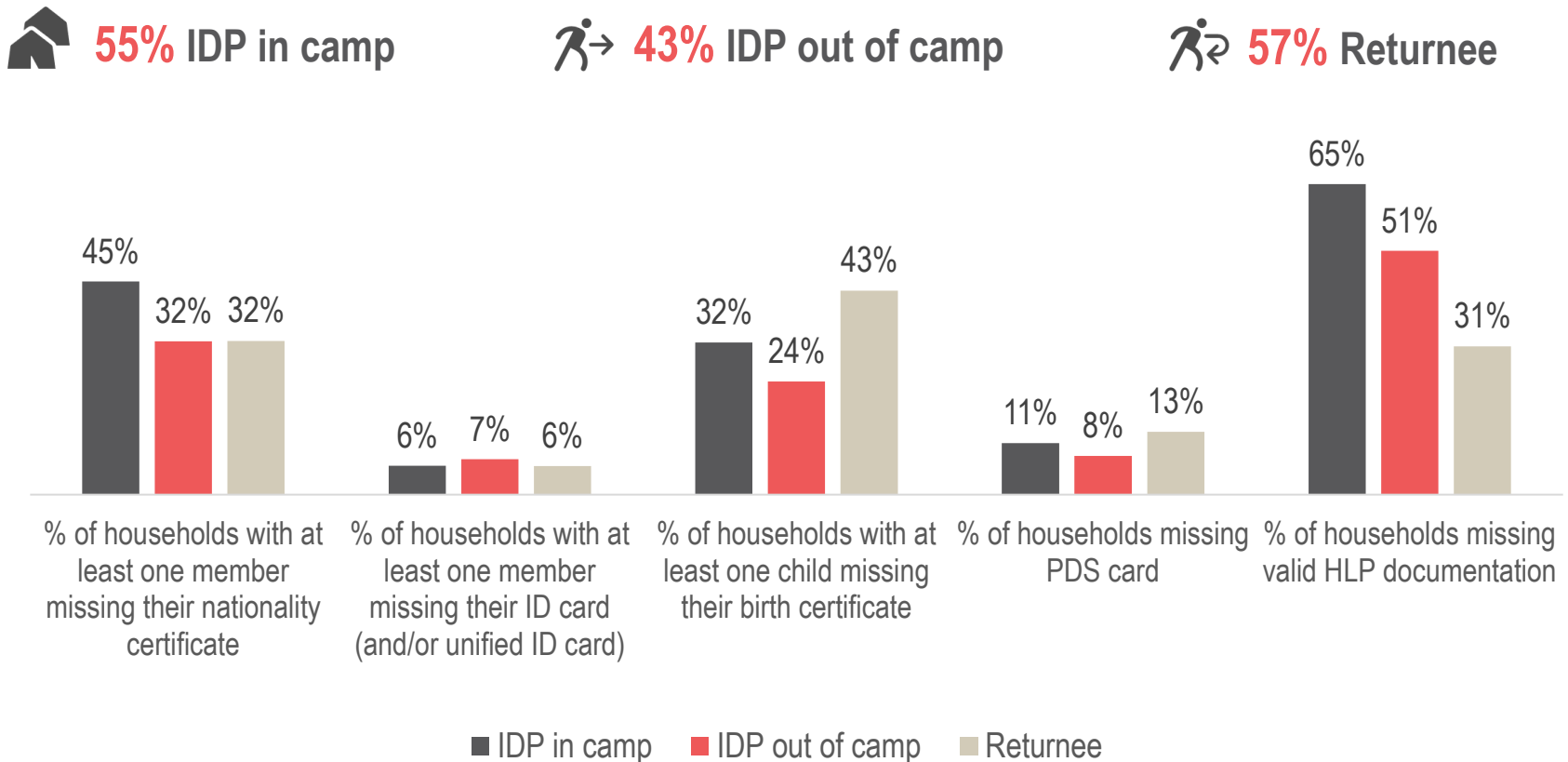
Durable solutions pillars* & proxy indicators		2019 (MCNA VII)			2020 (MCNA VIII)		
		IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee	IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee
1. Safety & freedom of movement	% of households experiencing daytime movement restrictions	47%	31%	64%	34%	10%	20%
2. Adequate standard of living	% of households with at least one child not attending formal or informal education regularly	26%	19%	13%	24%	26%	9%
	% of households living under critical shelter conditions	100%	14%	4%	97%	11%	4%
3. Access to livelihoods	% of households with at least one adult unemployed and seeking work	37%	22%	27%	29%	22%	18%
	% of households with at least one person under 18 years working	8%	8%	7%	1%	1%	2%
4. Access to HLP mechanisms	% of households who have received property compensation	10%	4%	8%		1%	2%
5. Access to (personal) documentation	% of households missing at least one key** individual or household document	47%	45%	40%	55%	43%	57%
	% of households lacking valid Housing, Land and Property (HLP) documentation				65%	51%	31%
8. Access to remedies	% of households with access or knowledge of complaint mechanisms, among the households who received aid in the 30 days prior to data collection	81%	53%	59%	74%	51%	52%

* No indicators available for pillar 6 (voluntary reunification with family members separated during conflict) and pillar 7 (participation in public affairs)

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

DURABLE SOLUTIONS – MISSING DOCUMENTATION

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



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

DURABLE SOLUTIONS – MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

% of households reporting experiencing daytime movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to data collection that are unrelated to COVID-19 containment measures:



34% IDP in camp

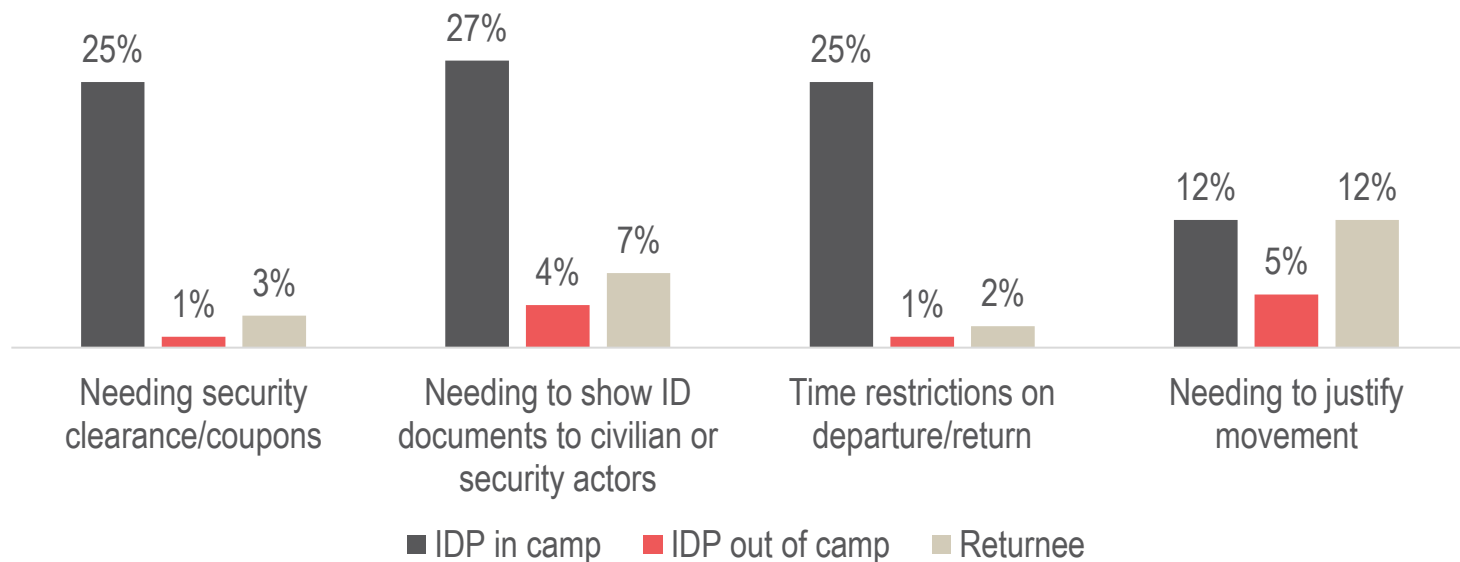


10% IDP out of camp



20% Returnee

% of households reporting experiencing daytime movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to data collection by type of restriction:



DURABLE SOLUTIONS – BARRIERS TO EDUCATION

% of households reporting that at least one child was NOT attending formal or informal education regularly (at least 4 days a week*), prior to the COVID-19 outbreak in Iraq (February 2020):



24% IDP in camp



26% IDP out of camp



9% Returnee

Reported barriers to education as a percentage of those households with at least one child not attending formal education regularly:

Barriers to education	IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee
Cost of education	28%	35%	20%
Lack of interest of children	22%	26%	25%
Physical limitations**	16%	12%	9%
School dysfunctional or closed	11%	12%	31%
Children are working	10%	7%	4%
Parental refusal	5%	8%	3%
Other	14%	11%	3%

* MCNA VII asked for school attendance of at least 3 days a week.

** This includes barriers linked to disability or disease of child, traumatization of child, distance to school, and lack of transportation or fuel.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS – BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

% of households reporting at least one adult (18+) household member that is unemployed and seeking work:



29% IDP in camp



22% IDP out of camp



18% Returnee

Reported barriers to employment as a percentage of those households with at least one adult member that is unemployed and seeking work:

Barriers to employment	IDP in camp	IDP out of camp	Returnee
Increased competition	68%	73%	67%
Lack of family/personal connections	30%	38%	37%
Lack of employment options for women	14%	22%	24%
Physical distance to jobs	25%	12%	11%
Underqualified for available jobs	20%	16%	12%
Only low-skilled, socially degrading options	5%	6%	6%

Consistent with 2019 MCNA data, the two most frequently reported barriers to employment are increased job competition and lack of family/personal connections (ranging from 66% to 86% and 10% to 28% respectively in 2019).



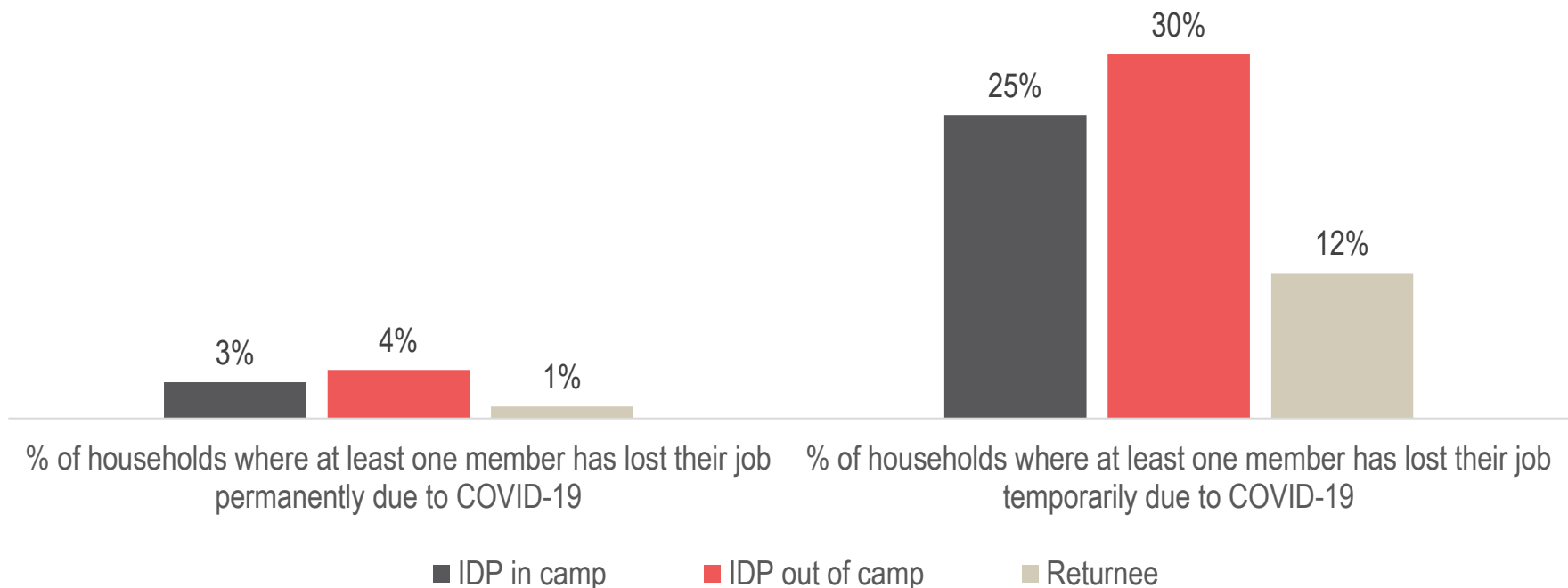
4

CROSS-CUTTING FINDINGS - VULNERABILITIES

VULNERABILITIES – LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT

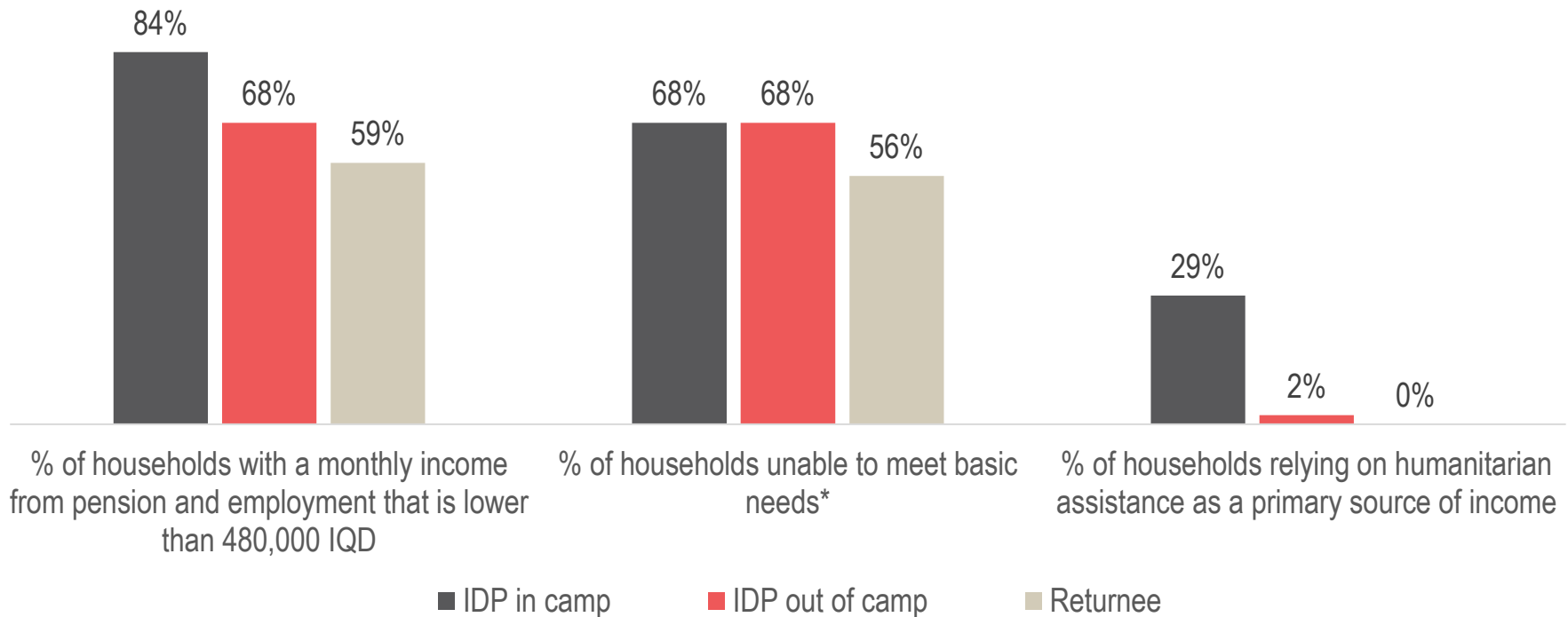
18% of households reporting that at least one member has lost their job either temporarily or permanently due to COVID-19

% of households reporting that at least one member has lost their job temporarily/permanently as a result of COVID-19 (as a percentage of all households):



VULNERABILITIES - INCOME

% households reporting income-related vulnerabilities in the 30 days prior to data collection, by population group:

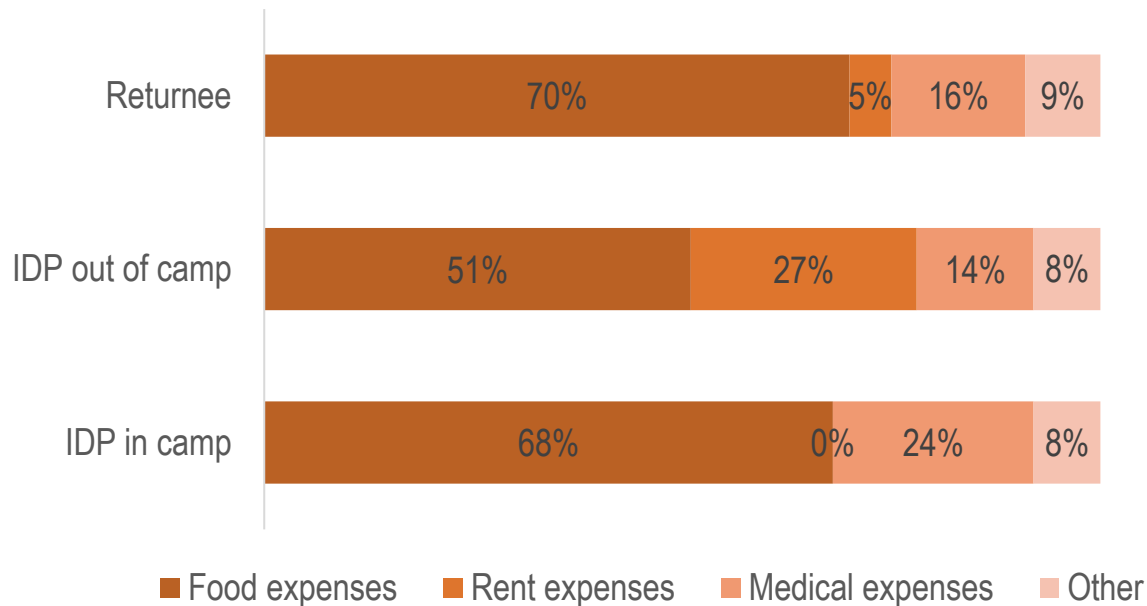


Compared to 2019, the proportion of out of camp IDP households reporting an income of less than 480,000 IQD has increased from 60% to 68% which could be a result of permanent or temporary loss of employment related to COVID-19.

* Defined as households that took on debt in order to afford healthcare, food, education, or basic household expenditures.

VULNERABILITIES - EXPENDITURE

Reported types of expenditures as a share of total household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection:

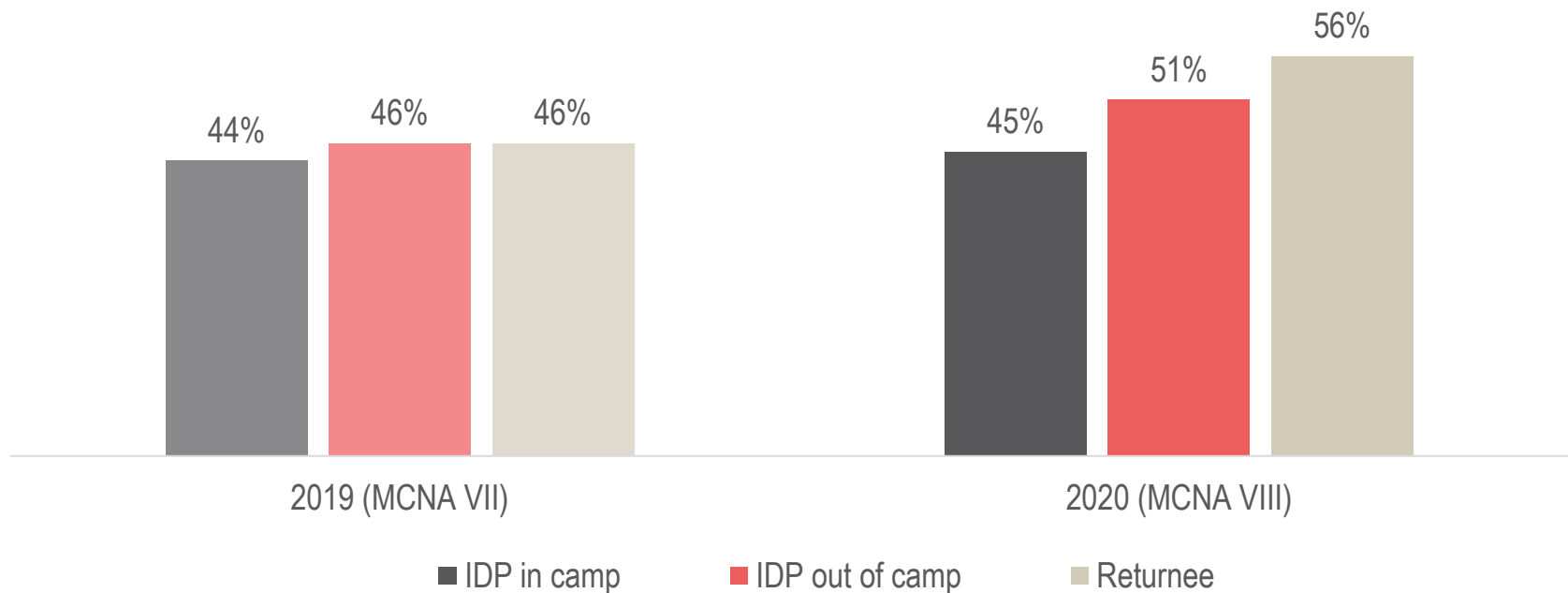


Average food expenditure reported per household has increased from 230,000 IQD (192 USD*) in 2019 to 280,000 IQD (234 USD*) in 2020.

* 1 USD = 1,193 IQD – 08.10.2020 www.we.com

VULNERABILITIES - DEBT

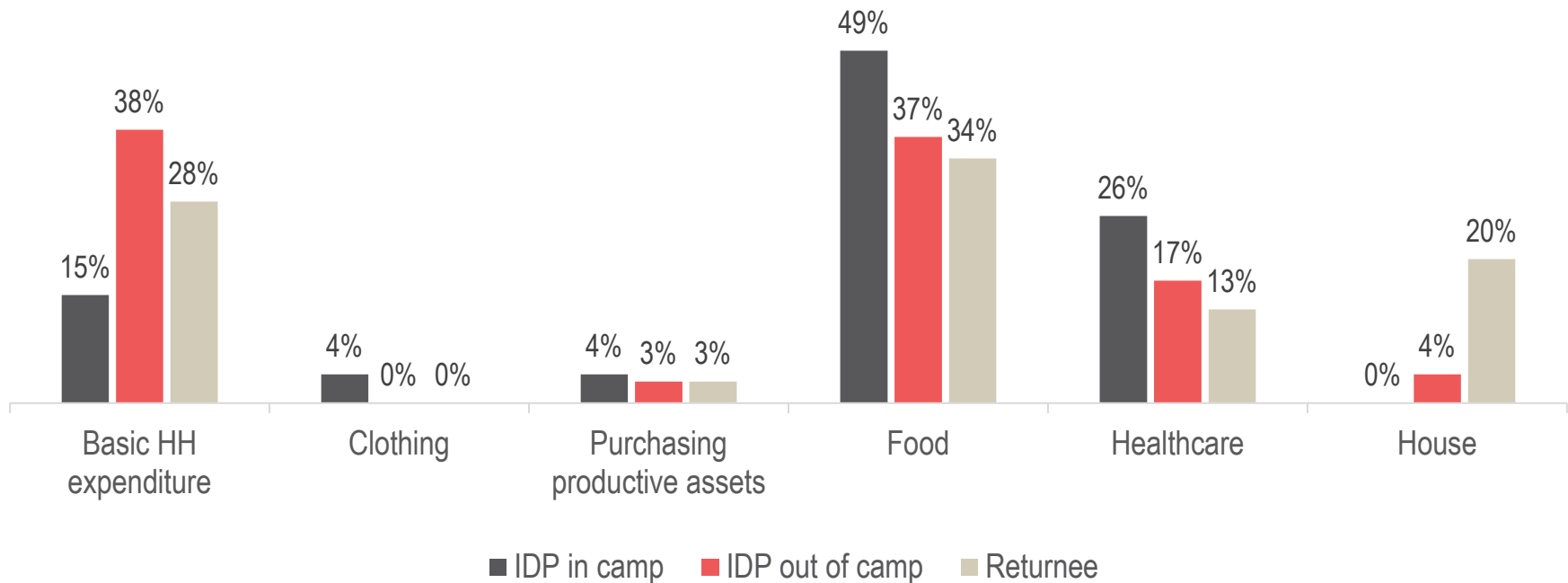
% of households with a debt value of more than 505,000 IQD:



The average reported debt value was highest among out of camp IDP households (1'700'000 IQD) when compared to returnee households (1'500'000 IQD) and in camp IDP households (1'400'000 IQD).

VULNERABILITIES - DEBT

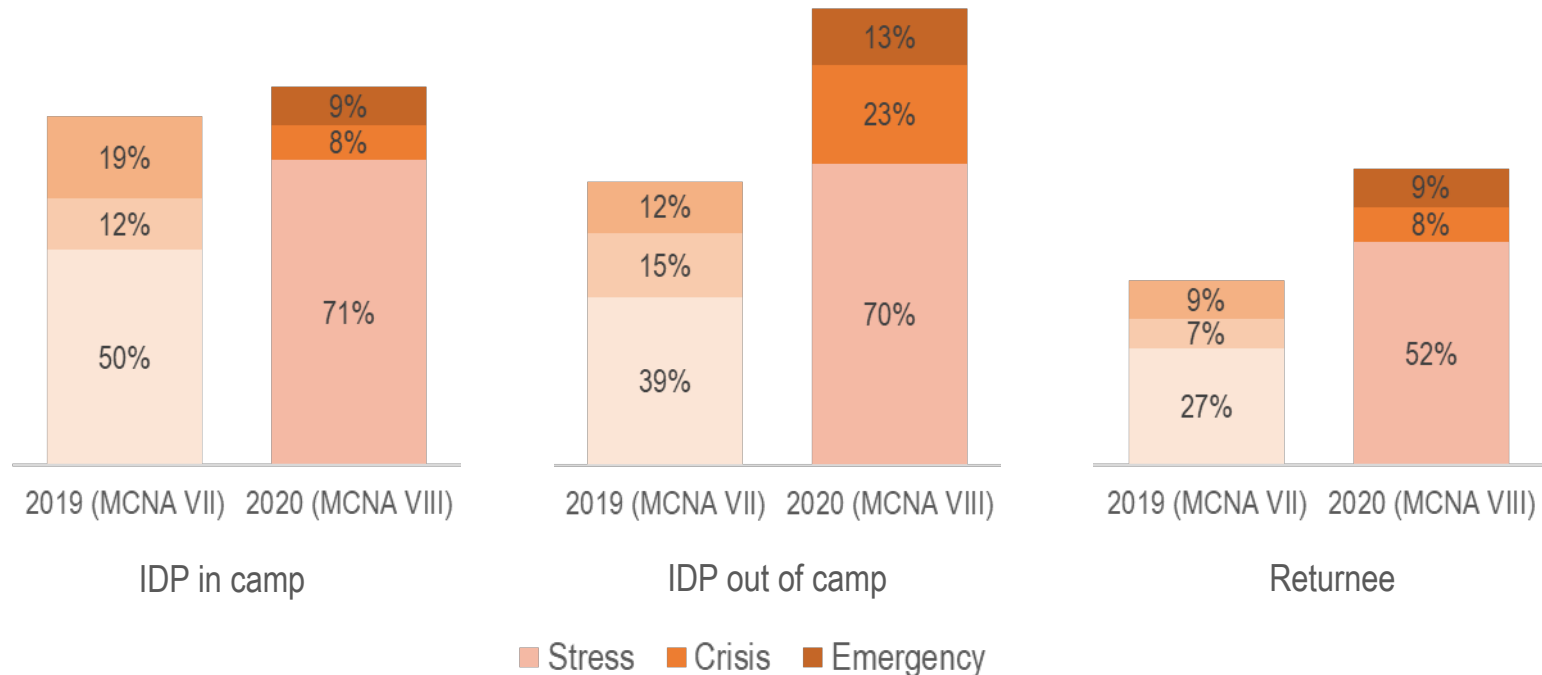
% of households by most commonly reported reasons for taking on debt:



The percentage of households reporting food as a primary reason for taking on debt has increased from 11% in 2019 to 35% in 2020. For healthcare, the percentage has increased from 9% in 2019 to 14% in 2020.

VULNERABILITIES – COPING STRATEGIES

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



The percentage of households relying on negative coping strategies (especially stress coping strategies) has increased across all three population groups which could be an indication of the impact that COVID-19 had (and is still having) on people's livelihoods and food security.

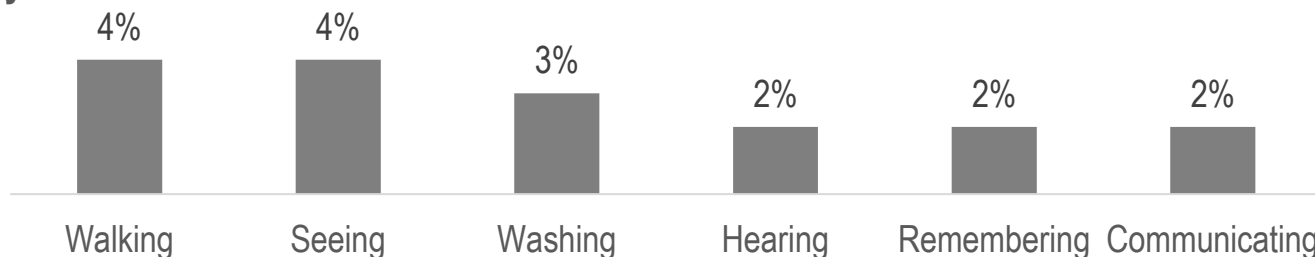
VULNERABILITIES - DISABILITY

10% of all households reporting at least one household member with a physical and/or cognitive difficulty*.

Among those households reporting at least one member with a disability, **38%** reported that at least one member cannot access basic services due to their physical and/or cognitive difficulty.

At the district level, the highest proportion of households with at least one member with a physical and/or cognitive difficulty were among out of camp IDP households in Duhok (30%), Al Shikhan (26%), Sumail (24%), Zakho (23%) and Al Amadiya (22%).

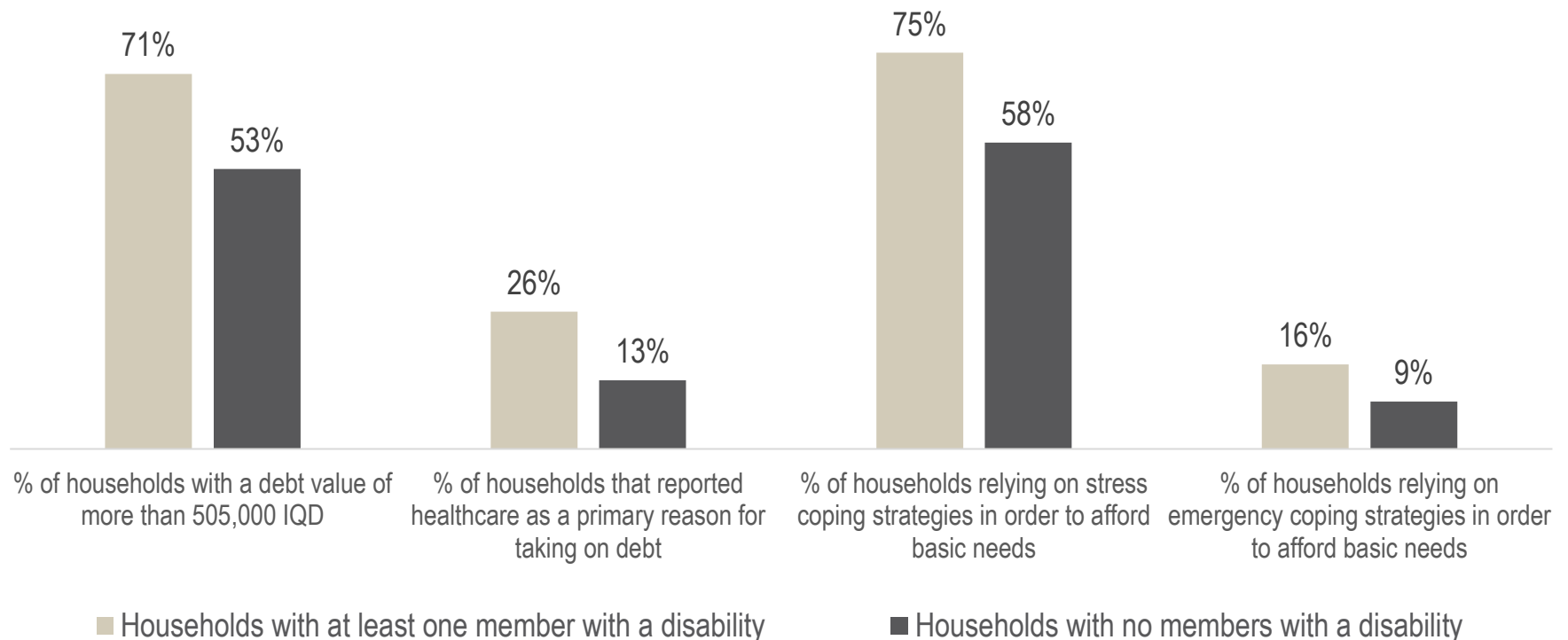
% of households reporting at least one member with a physical and/ or cognitive difficulty by type of difficulty:



*As per Washington Group guidance, this included individuals that had "lots of difficulty" or "could not do at all" one of the following activities: seeing, hearing, walking/climbing steps, remembering / concentrating, self-care, communicating.

VULNERABILITIES - DISABILITY

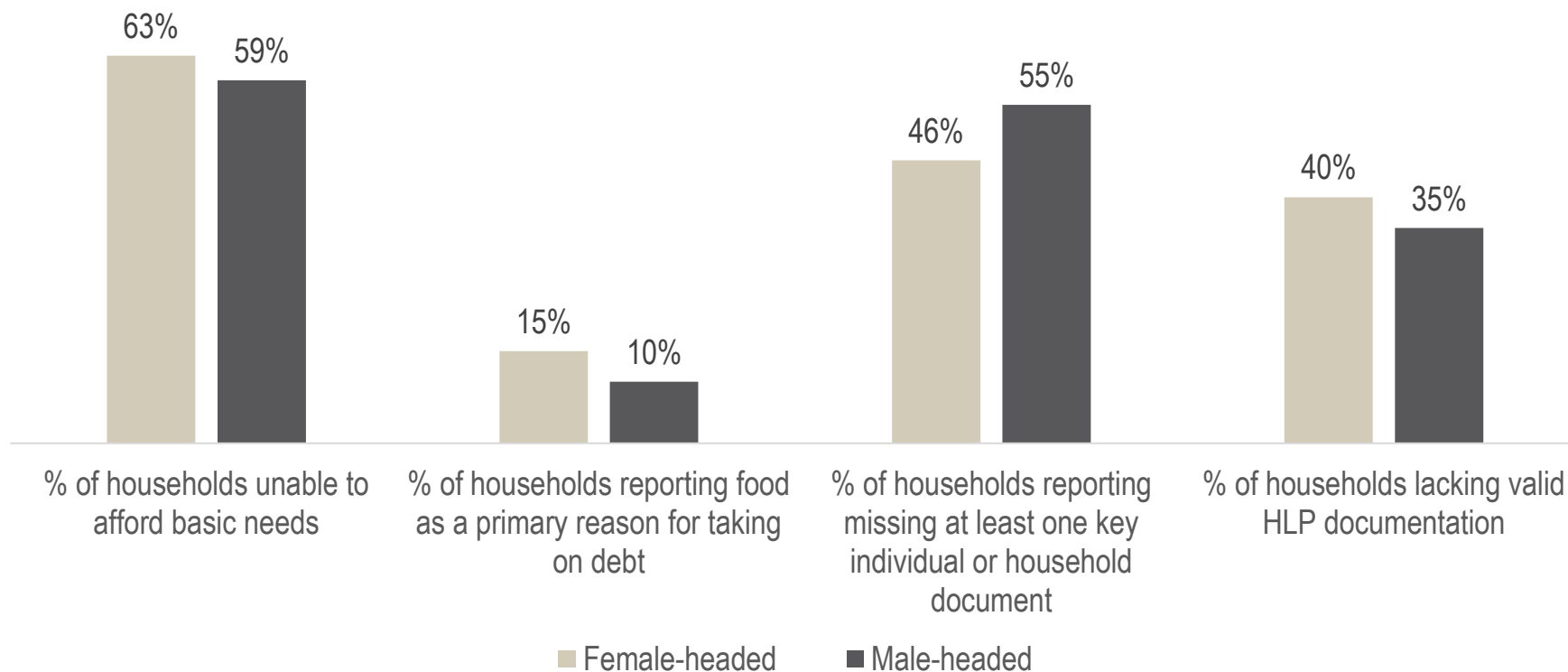
Selected findings for households with at least one member with a physical and/or cognitive difficulty* compared to findings for households where no member has a physical or cognitive difficulty:



*As per Washington Group guidance, this included individuals that had "lots of difficulty" or "could not do at all" one of the following activities: seeing, hearing, walking/climbing steps, remembering / concentrating, self-care, communicating.

VULNERABILITIES - FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

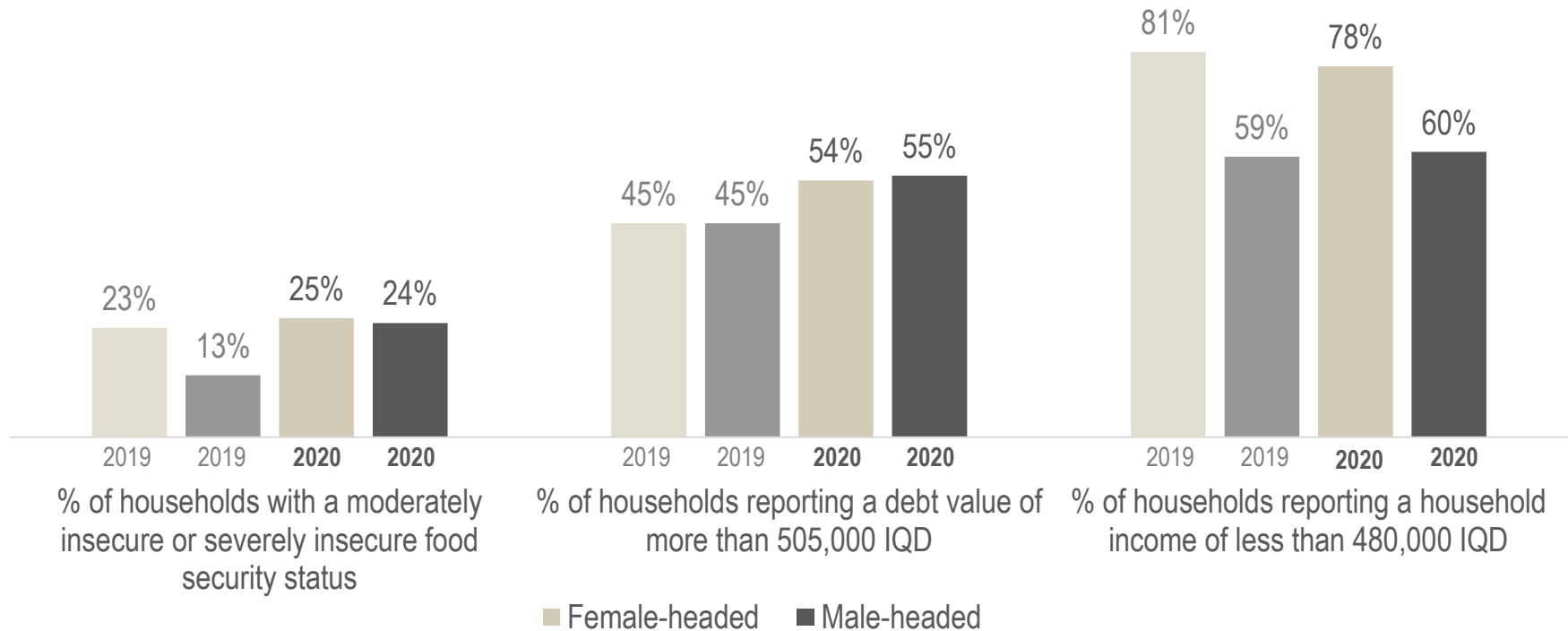
Selected findings disaggregated by the gender of the head of household:



The percentage of female-headed households varies across population groups with the highest percentage reported among in-camp IDP households (13%), followed by out of camp IDP households (12%) and returnee households (8%).

VULNERABILITIES - FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Selected findings disaggregated by the gender of the head of household for 2019 and 2020:



Although there's been a slight improvement since last year, female-headed households are still reporting much lower household incomes than male-headed households. This can have various implications including for achieving long-term durable solutions for female-headed households.

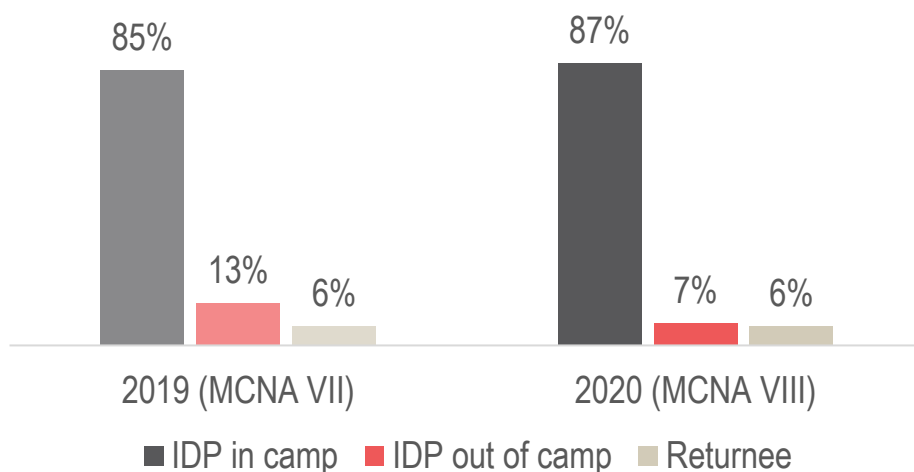


5

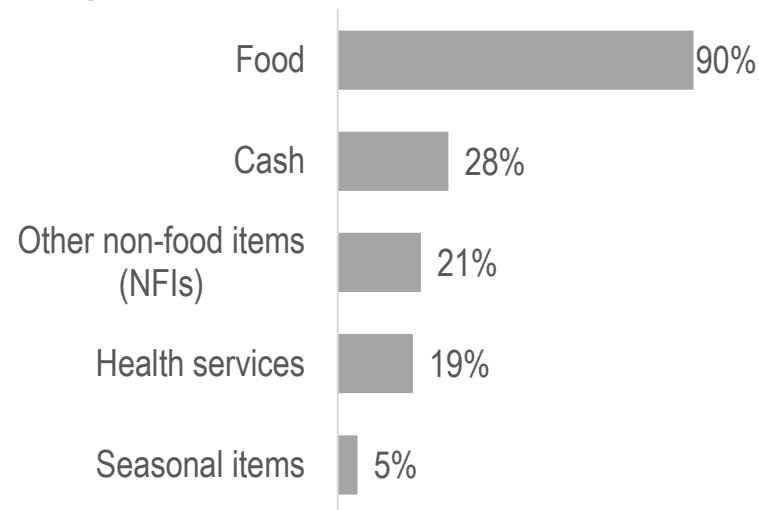
CROSS-CUTTING FINDINGS – ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

AAP – AID RECEIVED

% households reporting having received aid in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported types of aid among households reporting having received aid in the 30 days prior to data collection:



In camp IDP and returnee households more frequently reported receiving health services (22% and 18% respectively), compared to out of camp IDP households (10%).

For cash, 51% of in camp IDP households reported having received cash in the 30 days prior to data collection whereas only 23% of out of camp IDP and 4% of returnee households reported having received cash.

AAP – AID SATISFACTION

% of households reporting *not being* satisfied with the aid that they received in the 30 days prior to data collection:



24% IDP in camp



34% IDP out of camp



3% Returnee

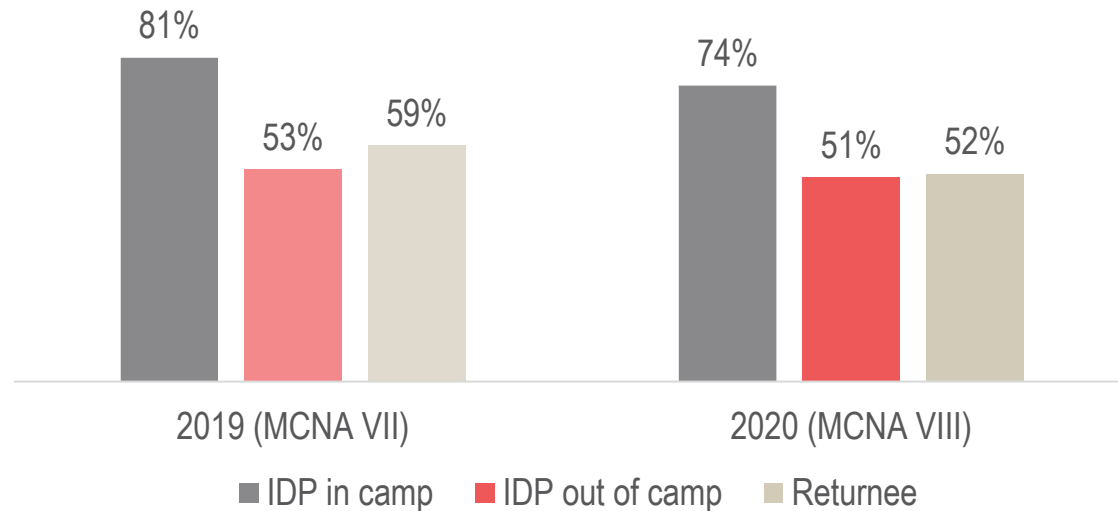
% of households reporting reasons for not being satisfied with the aid received in the 30 days prior to data collection, by type of aid:

	Quantity of aid	Quality of aid	Delays in delivery
Food	11%	8%	2%
Cash	13%	11%	17%
Other NFI items	14%	12%	3%
Health services	11%	16%	1%

Out of the 19% of households that reported having received health services in the 30 days prior to data collection, 16% were not satisfied with the quality of these services.

AAP – COMPLAINT MECHANISMS

% of households with access or knowledge of complaint mechanisms (as a share of those households that have received aid in the past 30 days):

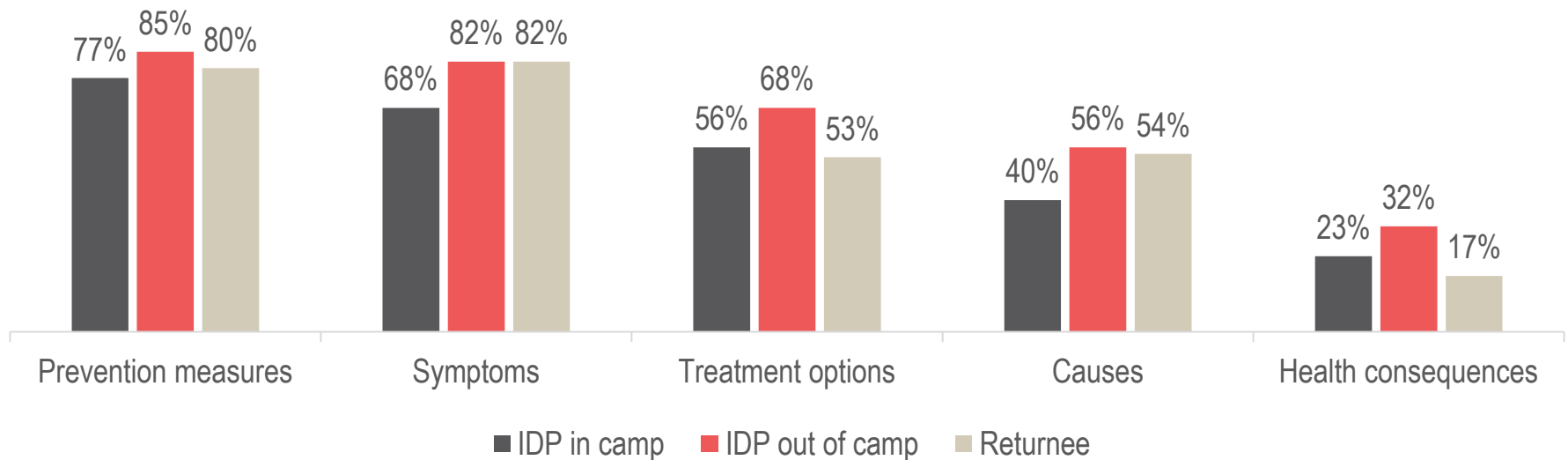


Compared to 2019, the proportion of households reporting access to and/or knowledge of complaint mechanisms decreased across all three population groups.

AAP – COVID-19 INFORMATION NEEDS

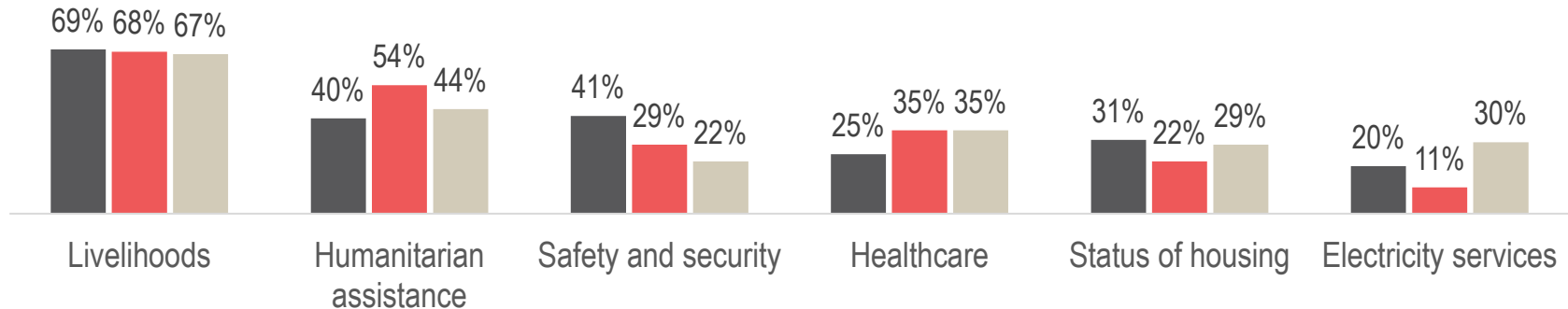
35% of households reporting needing more information about COVID-19

Most commonly reported COVID-19 related information needs among households reporting needing more information about COVID-19.

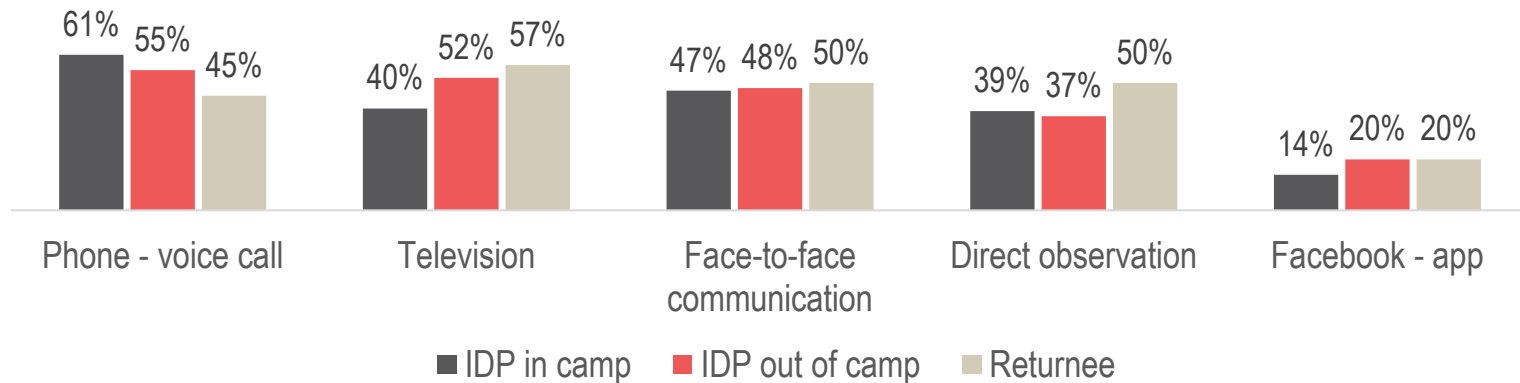


AAP – INFORMATION PREFERENCES

% of households reporting their top 3 information needs from aid providers*:



% of households reporting their preferred means of receiving information from aid providers*:



* Multiple answer choices could be selected and percentages might thus exceed 100%



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION