FACTSHEET

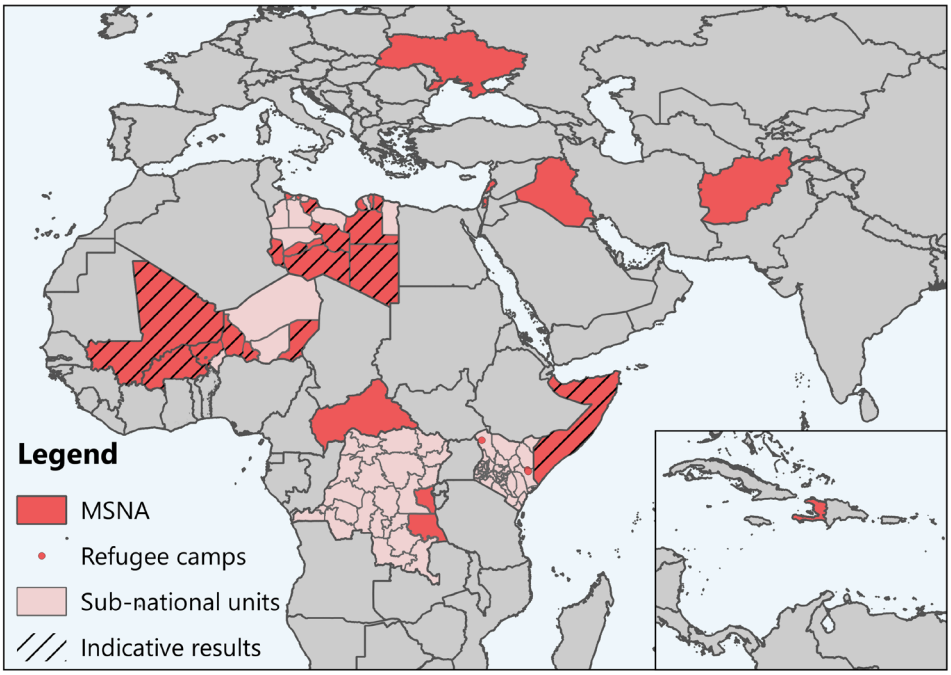
Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) 2022 - Global Indicator-Level Key Findings

April 2023
Global

KEY MESSAGES

- Across sectors and indicators, the **highest levels of deprivation** were often found in the **assessed provinces (Tanganyika, Sud Kivu) of DRC**, as well as in **CAR** and **Somalia**.
- **High levels of deprivation** were further found among the assessed households in **Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps (Kenya),** in **Haiti, Afghanistan**, and **Niger**, and to a lesser degree in **Burkina Faso**, and **Mali**.
- The **lowest levels of deprivation** were found among the assessed households in the included **MENA contexts**, as well as in **Ukraine**.

Contexts included in the analysis



In contexts where only a minority of the national territory was covered by the MSNA, non-covered administrative units are shown in pink, while those covered by the MSNA are shown in red. Countries where the majority of the territory was covered are shown in red. However, also in countries largely covered, not always the entire national territory (or affected population) may have been covered by the MSNA, e.g. due to access constraints. Most notably, the IRQ MSNA is not representative of the host community throughout Iraq. For more information, see 'coverage / representativeness' in the annex.

CONTEXT & COVERAGE

Throughout 2022, REACH, collaboration with in-country coordination bodies and implementing partners, facilitated 22 Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) across 21 countries. While contexts varied, the overarching goal of the MSNAs was to enhance the availability of evidence on multi-sectoral needs of populations affected by crises, in order to support strategic humanitarian decision-making.

In the following, results from 14 MSNAs conducted in 2022 will be presented, including: Afghanistan (AFG), Burkina Faso (BFA), the Central African Republic (CAR), the provinces of Tanganyika and Sud Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC - TS), Haiti (HTI), Iraq (IRQ), the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya (KEN - DK), Lebanon (LBN), Libya (LBY, covering the Libyan population, excluding refugees and migrants), Mali (MLI), Niger (NER), the occupied Palestinian territories (OPT), Somalia (SOM), and Ukraine (UKR).

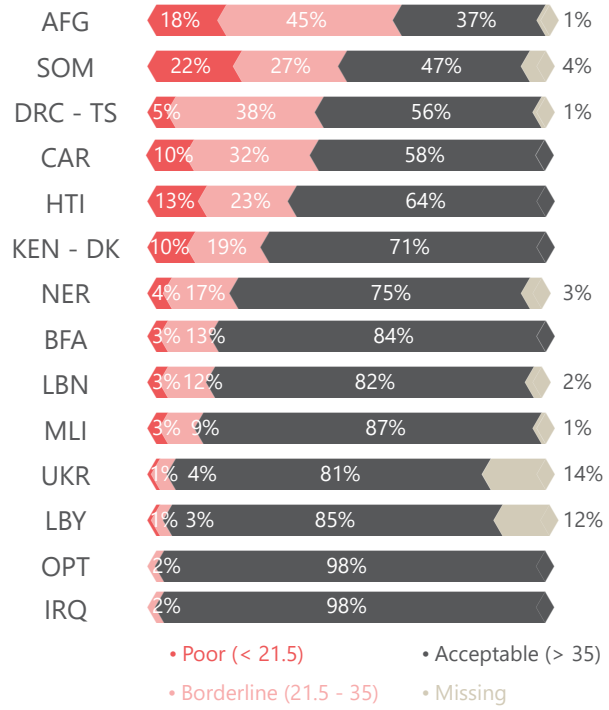
METHODOLOGY:
The data of the above-mentioned MSNAs was re-analysed in view of aligning the analysis across contexts. In the following, results are presented for indicators found across most of the included contexts. For more information, please refer to the methodology overview and limitations on page 12, as well as to the detailed methodological note.

FOOD SECURITY

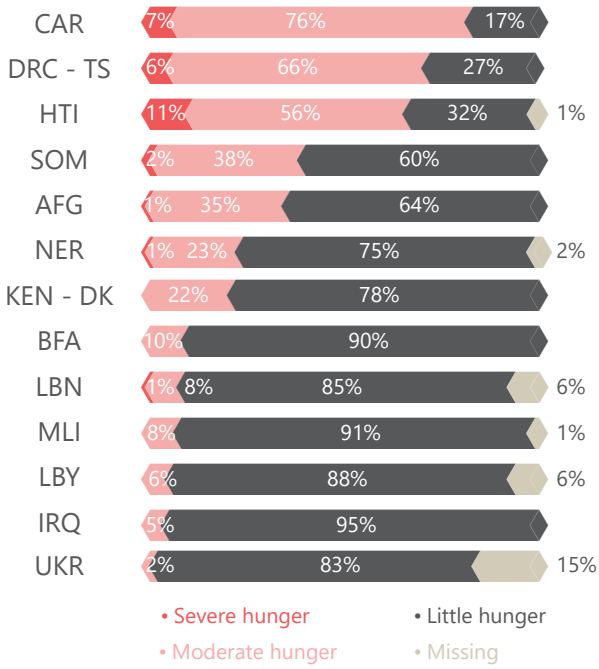
Indicator availability*	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
Food Consumption Score	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Household Hunger Scale	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
reduced Coping Strategies Index	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Livelihood Coping Strategies Index	x		x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	

- The highest proportions of households with **poor food consumption outcomes** (based on the Food Consumption Score and Household Hunger Scale) **were found in AFG, SOM, DRC - TS, CAR, HTI, KEN-DK, and NER.**
- Proportions of households with **medium or high rCSI results**, as well as proportions of households having adopted **crisis / emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies, were highest in the same contexts**.

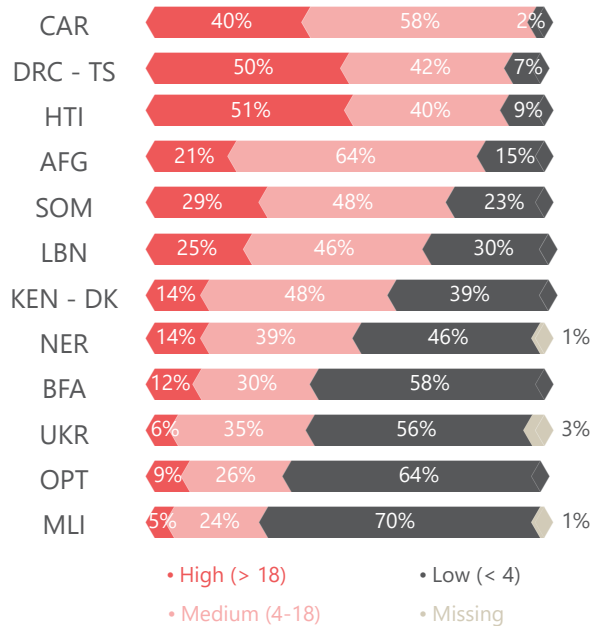
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS)



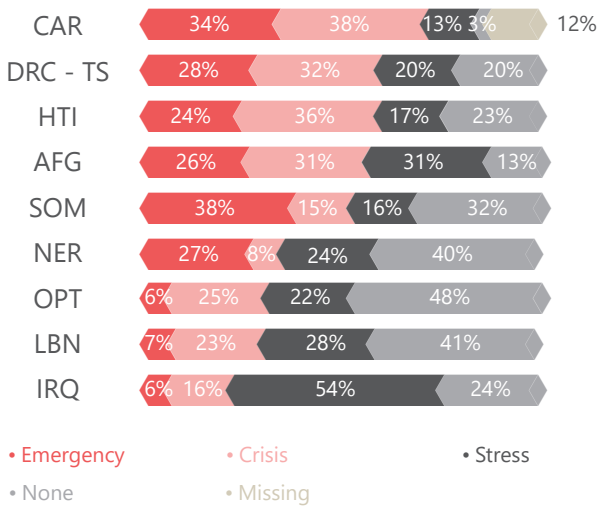
% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS)



% of households by reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)



% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI)



*For more information on these indicators, please refer to the Food Security Cluster Indicator Handbook.

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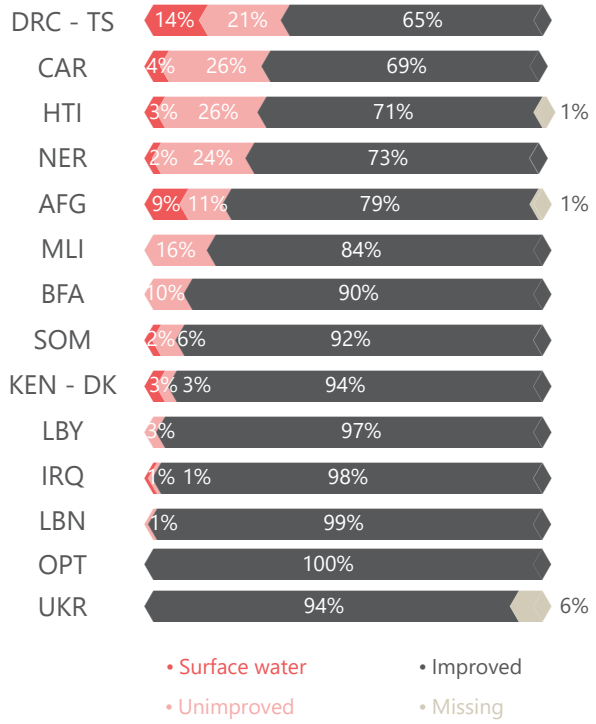
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

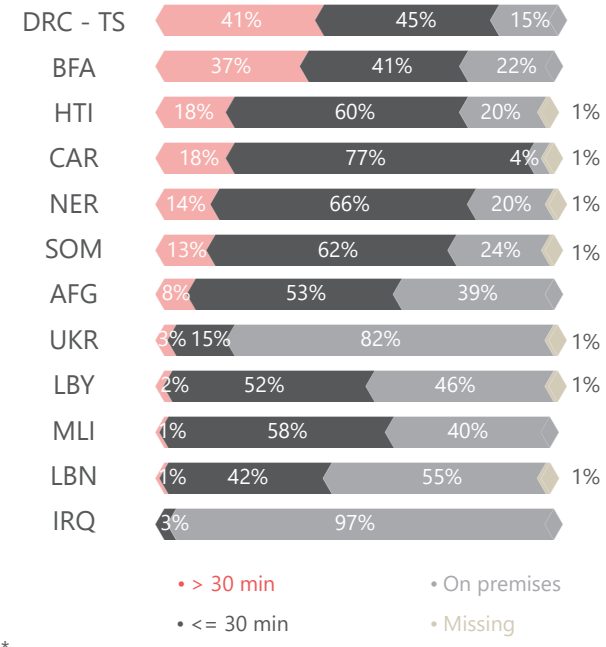
Indicator availability	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
Primary drinking water source	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Distance to water source	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x
Primary sanitation facility	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sanitation facility sharing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Handwashing facility	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x

- **Gaps in access to basic WASH infrastructure** were particularly prevalent in **DRC - TS** and **CAR**, with comparably high proportions of households having reported having used unimproved drinking water sources, as well as unimproved sanitation facilities, and / or not having had access to handwashing facilities.
- However, especially in relation to **sanitation facilities**, gaps were also prevalent in **all other included contexts outside MENA** and **UKR**.

% of households by reported main source of water used for drinking*



% of households by reported distance to main water source (time taken to go, fetch water, and return)**



__Improved drinking water sources__ are those which by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water.

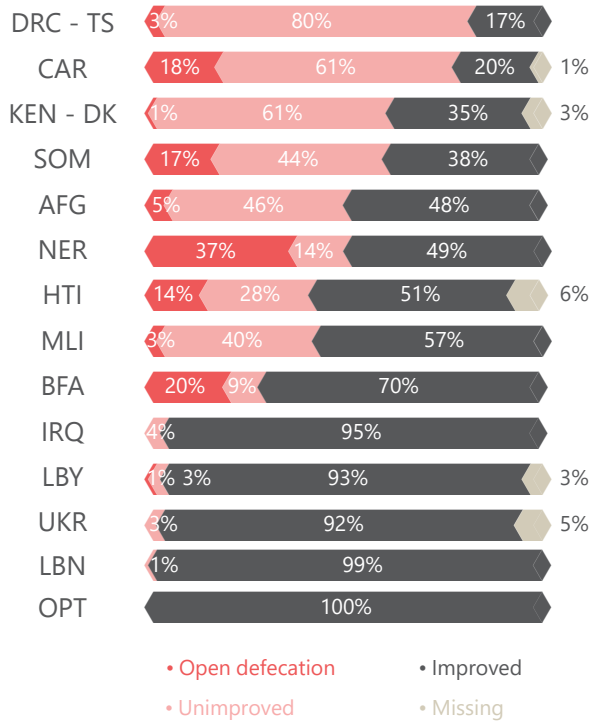
***BFA**: The time taken to go and return, and the time taken to queue and get water, were assessed separately. For the purpose of the analysis above, the answers to the two questions were combined in such a way as to get an approximate time needed to go, fetch water, and return. This may have led to a slight overestimation of the proportion of households at a distance of more than 30 minutes from their main water source.*

Barriers towards accessing water in DRC - TS and CAR

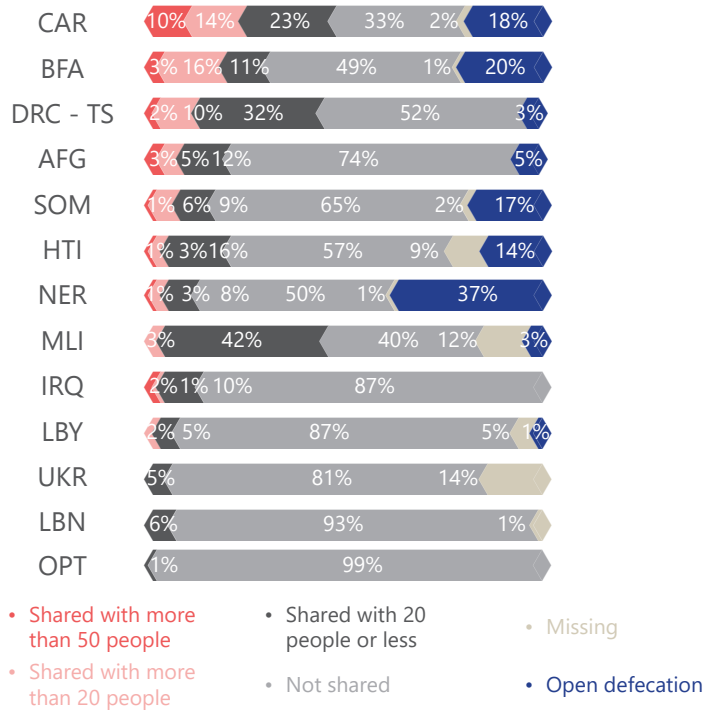
In **DRC - TS**, 57% of households reported having faced problems accessing water at the time of data collection, most commonly an insufficient number of water points / long waiting times at water points, insufficient containers to store water, and large distances. **Large distances may be a primary driver pushing households towards using unimproved water sources**, with 35% of households not having used improved water sources and having experienced problems accessing water having reported long distances as a problem, compared to 5% of households having used improved water sources and having experienced problems.

Similarly, in **CAR**, 69% of households reported having faced problems accessing water at the time of data collection, most commonly insufficient containers to store water, an insufficient number of water points / long waiting times at water points, and **bad water quality, the latter of course in particular having been a problem among those not having used improved water sources.**

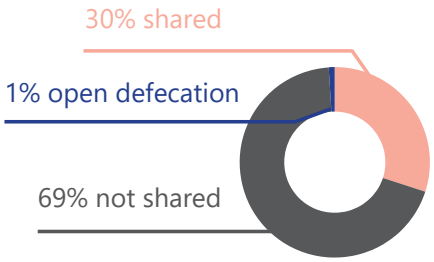
% of households by sanitation facility usually used*



% of households reportedly having shared their usual sanitation facility with people outside the household (or practiced open defecation)**



% of households in KEN - DK reporting having shared their usual sanitation facility with other households (or practiced open defecation)

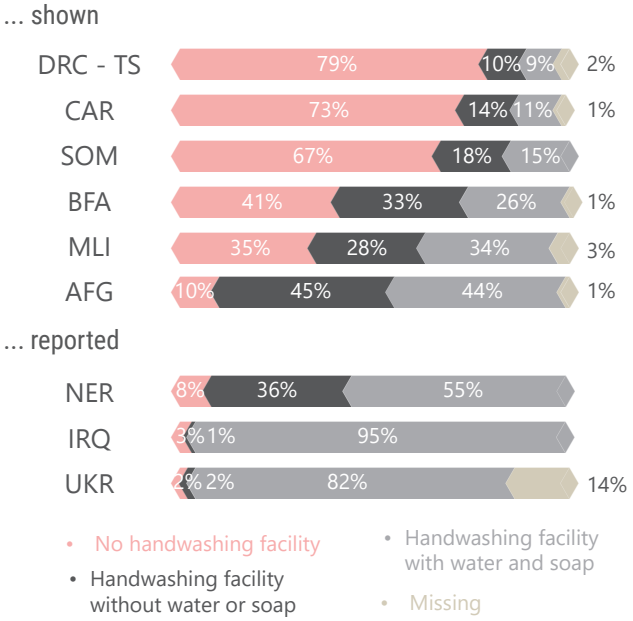


UKR: Households could give multiple responses. For the purpose of the analysis above, if at least one unimproved facility was reported among the main facilities used, the household was categorized as having used an unimproved facility.

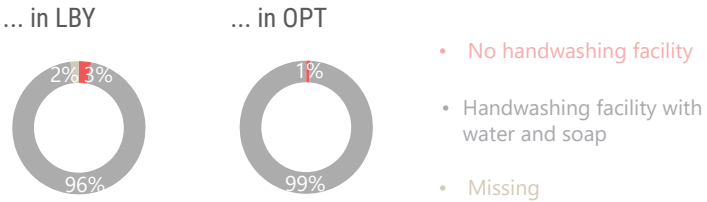
***Improved sanitation facilities** are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact.*

***With the exception of **MLI**, households were asked about the number of households (rather than the number of people) they shared facilities with. For the purpose of the analysis above, household-level thresholds corresponding to the individual-level thresholds reported above were set based on the average household size in each context. For MLI, households were considered as not having shared facilities if they had reportedly shared their facility with a number of people equal to or lower than the average household size in this context.*

% of households showing or reporting their usual handwashing facility*



% of households reporting having had (access to) a handwashing facility with water and soap



IRQ: Households were asked separately about the handwashing facility they usually used to wash their hands, and availability of soap in their household. Responses to the two questions were combined to get results broadly comparable to those of other contexts.

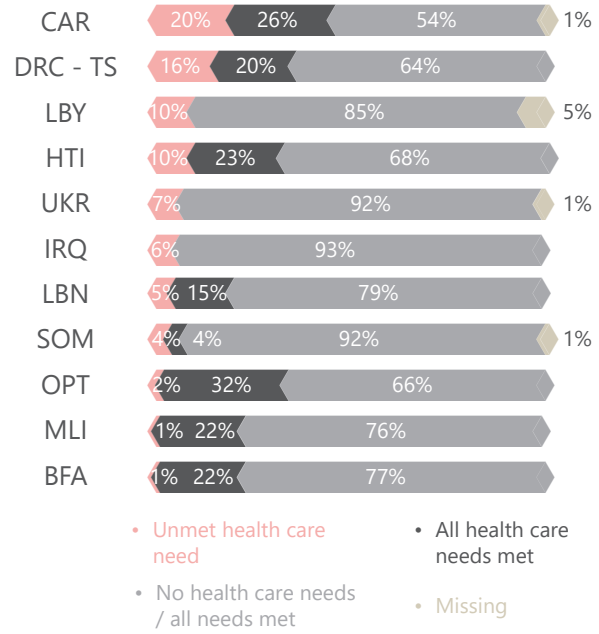
*While in AFG, BFA, CAR, DRC - TS, MLI, and SOM, enumerators recorded results based on observation, in **IRQ**, **NER**, and **UKR**, results are based on household reporting. Moreover, in NER and UKR, rather than having been asked about the facility they usually used to wash their hands, households were asked if they had access to a handwashing facility. While differences between contexts have to be taken into consideration, results may indicate that observation leads to higher proportions of households being reported as not having had handwashing facilities.*

HEALTH

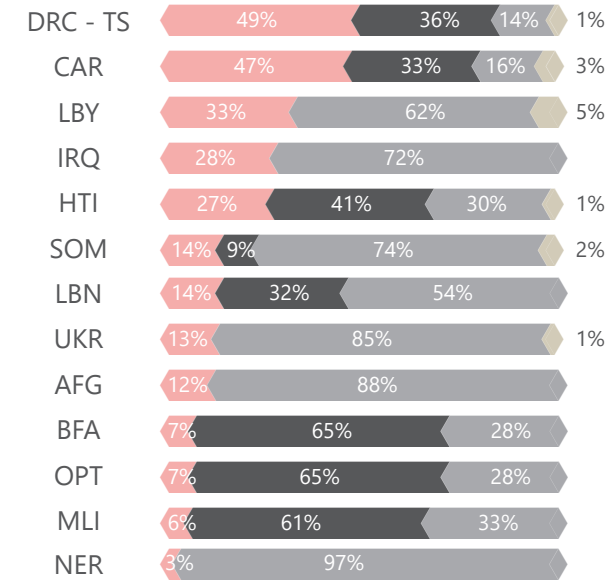
Indicator availability	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
Unmet health care needs	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barriers towards accessing health care	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x

- The reported proportions of **individuals with unmet health care needs** were found to have been highest in **CAR** and **DRC - TS**, followed by **LBY** and **HTI**.
- Across contexts, the **most frequently reported barriers** towards accessing health care often were **financial barriers**, as well as those related to the **availability of services**.

% of individuals reportedly having had unmet health care needs in the 3 months prior to data collection*



% of households with individuals reportedly having had unmet health care needs in the 3 months prior to data collection*



**AFG, IRQ, LBY, NER, UKR*: Met health care needs were not assessed. Hence, in the graphs above, no distinction is made between households without health care needs and those whose health care needs were all met. Moreover, for AFG, and NER, no analysis could be carried out at the individual level.*

% of households by self-reported barriers towards accessing health care in the 3 months prior to data collection*

Context	Availability	Financial access	Physical access	Quality	Insecurity	Cultural	Other	None
DRC - TS (1% missing)	20%	72%	14%	4%	0%	8%	0%	**14%**
CAR (2% missing)	50%	52%	30%	27%	1%	2%	1%	**6%**
LBY (1% missing)	38%	22%	4%	36%	0%	0%	2%	**40%**
IRQ	24%	59%	13%	0%	0%	1%	3%	**36%**
HTI (2% missing)	25%	33%	27%	4%	3%	1%	0%	**36%**
SOM (1% missing)	22%	32%	35%	2%	0%	1%	0%	**39%**
UKR (15% missing)	5%	9%	7%	1%	1%	1%	2%	**66%**
AFG (1% missing)	48%	37%	31%	27%	1%	14%	2%	**21%**
BFA	16%	41%	9%	2%	3%	0%	0%	**51%**
MLI (2% missing)	14%	22%	10%	2%	0%	2%	0%	**64%**

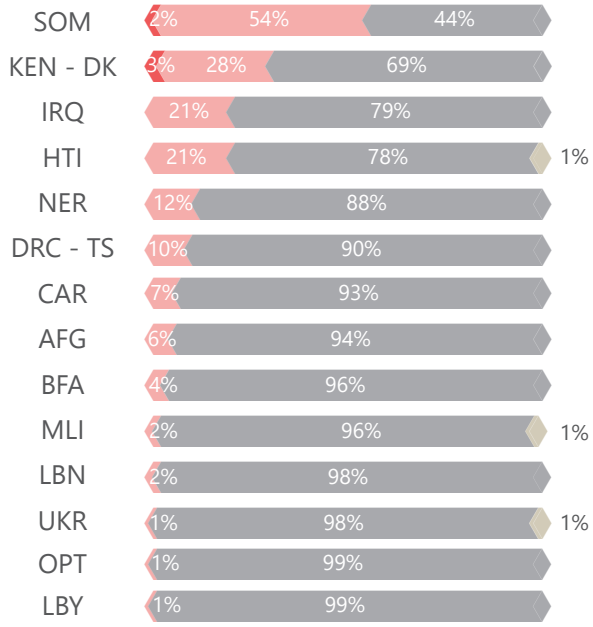
**AFG, IRQ, MLI*: While in other contexts, households could also report barriers they would expect experiencing if they needed to access health care, in IRQ, AFG, and MLI, they were only asked about actual / experienced barriers.*
***UKR**: Experienced or potential barriers were not assessed among households with members reportedly having needed health care but not having sought it (captured by the 15% of missing data).*
With the exception of IRQ, and AFG, where households could report as many barriers as applied, households could report up to 3 barriers.

SHELTER

Indicator availability	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
Shelter type	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shelter enclosure issues	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Functional domestic living space		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x

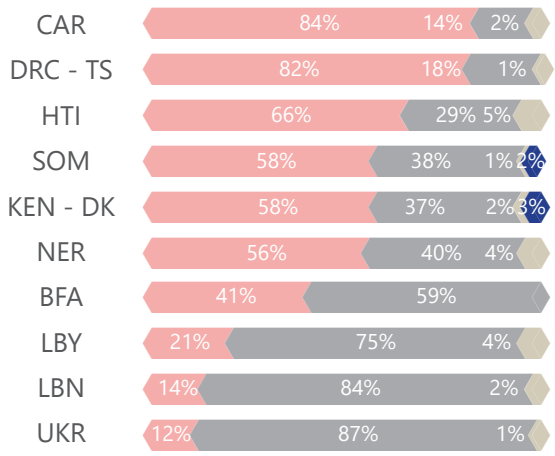
- Reports of **enclosure issues**, as well as **living space conditions**, were widespread across contexts, with the **lowest proportions of households having reported such issues in MENA and UKR.**
- **Inadequate shelter types** were reported by **more than half the households in SOM**, as well as **between one fourth and one fifth of households in KEN - DK, IRQ, and HTI.**

% of households by reported type of shelter they lived in at the time of data collection*



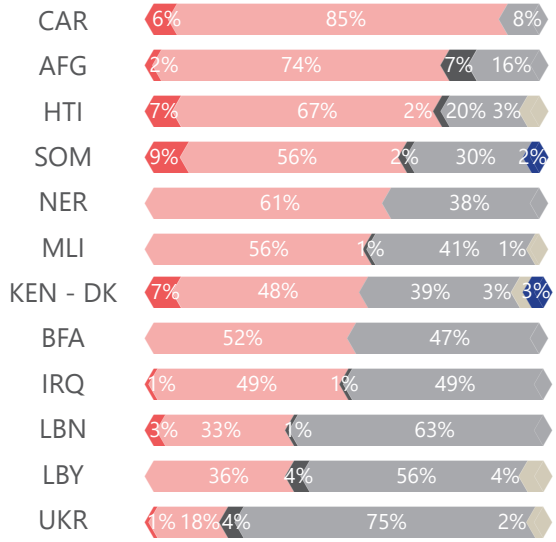
- No shelter
- Unfinished / non-enclosed building; collective shelter; tent; makeshift shelter; emergency shelter; public building not intended for living
- Solid / finished house / apartment / building; other contextually appropriate types of shelter
- Missing

% of households reporting issues related to the living conditions inside their shelter



- Issues related to the living space
- No such issues
- Missing
- No shelter

% of households reporting enclosure issues**



- Destroyed / too damaged for living
- Issues related to lack of stability / missing doors / windows; lack of insulation from heat / cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; presence of dirt or debris
- Issues related to lack of water supply; defective sewage system; lack of electricity
- No such issues
- Missing
- No shelter

*_**BFA**: Households could report a primary and a secondary type of shelter. Only the primary type of shelter was considered here, as only for this shelter, enclosure issues and living space conditions were assessed._

**KEN - DK**: Households could report multiple shelter types (without the primary shelter having been specified). For the purpose of the analysis above, if one of the reported shelter types was an unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, emergency shelter, or public building not intended for living, the household was classified as having lived in such a shelter.

**SOM**: Households could report multiple shelter types, one after the other. For the purpose of the analysis above, the shelter reported first was considered the primary shelter and is reported here.

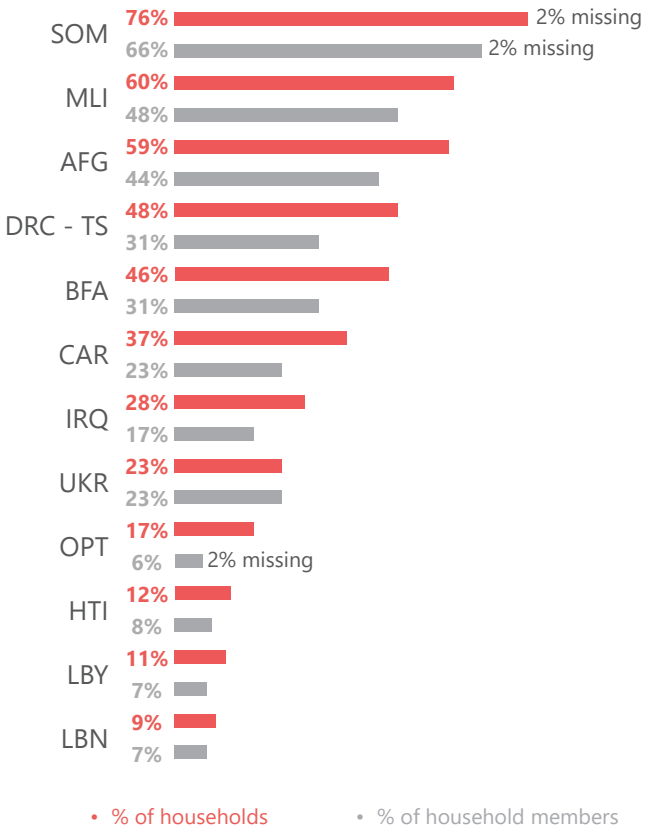
BFA, KEN - DK**: While generally comparable issues were assessed across contexts, issues related to a lack of water supply, defective sewage systems, and / or a lack of electricity were not assessed in BFA and KEN - DK. As such, compared to other contexts, the proportion of households having experienced enclosure issues may be underestimated in BFA and KEN - DK. However, given the very small proportions of households across contexts reportedly only having experienced the issues mentioned above, this underestimation is likely minor.

EDUCATION

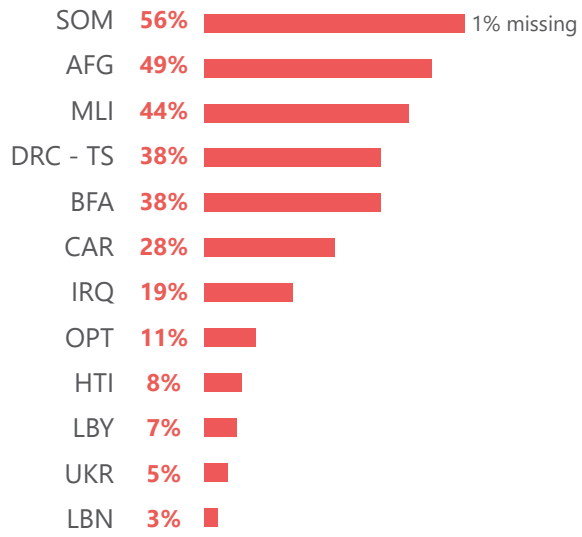
Indicator availability	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
School enrolment rate	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x
School attendance rate	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x

- The **highest non-enrolment and non-attendance rates** among school-aged children were reported in **SOM**, **MLI**, and **AFG**, follwed by **DRC - TS**, **BFA**, and **CAR**.

% of households with school-aged children / % of school-aged household members reportedly not having been enrolled in formal schools during the 2021-2022 school year*



% of households (out of all households - with or without school-aged children) reporting at least one school-aged child who was not enrolled in formal schools during the 2021-2022 school year*



**The definition of school age varied by context but generally included individuals aged between 5 / 6 and 17.*

The definition of formal schooling varied by context.

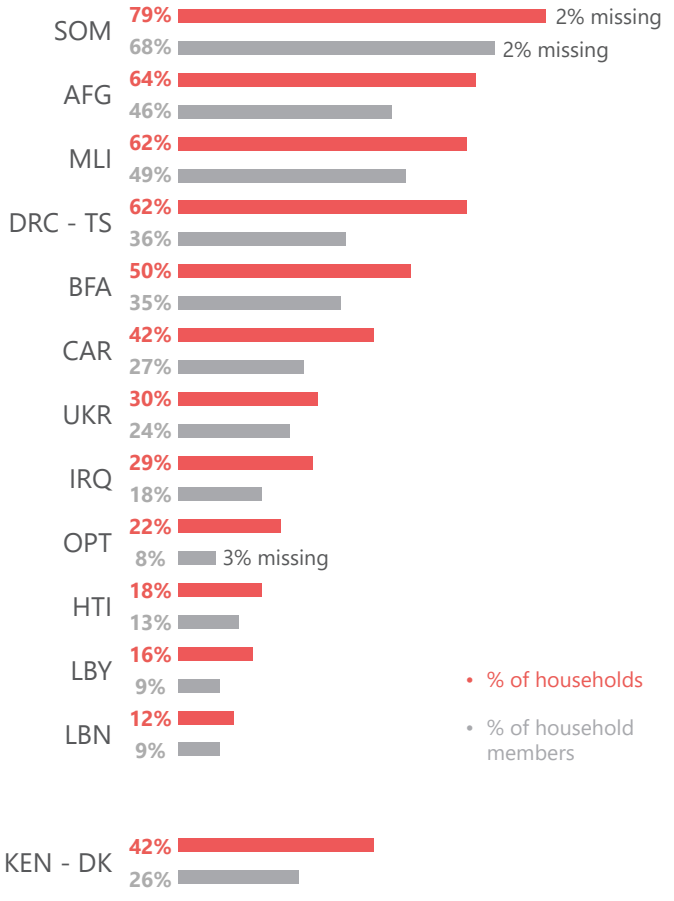
***AFG**: Reported non-enrolment refers to the 6 months prior to data collection.*

Barriers towards accessing education in SOM and MLI

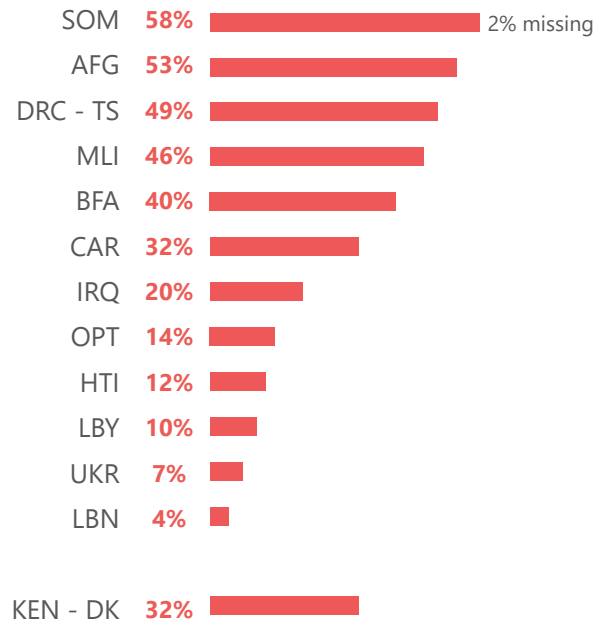
In **SOM**, the three most commonly reported barriers towards accessing education for both boys and girls included **financial reasons** (reported as a barrier for boys and girls by 29% and 28% of households, respectively), **schools being too far / a lack of transportation** (13% for both boys and girls), as well as **schools having been closed due to drought** (9% for both boys and girls).

Similarly, in **MLI**, irrespective of the age or sex of the children, the most commonly reported barriers towards accessing education for children were **financial reasons** (as reported by roughly 40% of households for both boys and girls, aged 6 to 11 and aged 12 to 17), **other priorities** (reported by roughly 25% across age and sex groups), and a **lack of teachers** (reported by 5% to 10% of households across age and sex groups).

% of households with school-aged children / % of school-aged household members reportedly not having been enrolled or attending formal school regularly during the 2021-2022 school year*



% of households (out of all households - with or without school-aged children) reporting at least one school-aged child who was not enrolled or did not attend formal school regularly during the 2021-2022 school year*



**The definition of school age varied by context but generally included individuals aged between 5 / 6 and 17.*

The definition of formal schooling varied by context.

***AFG**: Reported non-attendance refers to the 6 months prior to data collection.*

***KEN - DK**: Reported non-attendance refers to the 12 months prior to data collection, for individuals aged 4-17 not having attended neither pre-primary, nor primary, or secondary school.*

Barriers towards regularly attending education in AFG and CAR

In **AFG**, among households with at least one school-aged child reportedly not having regularly attended school, the three most commonly reported reasons for boys not having attended school included a **lack of schools in the area / schools having been too far** (as reported by 46% of households with at least one school-aged child reportedly not having regularly attended school), **education having been too expensive** (17%), and **children having had to earn money instead** (15%). On the other hand, for girls, in addition to **lack of schools in the area / schools having been too far** (as reported by 40% of households with at least one school-aged child reportedly not having regularly attended school) and **education having been too expensive** (13%), **new bans / restrictions preventing girls from attending school** (37%) were among the three most commonly reported barriers.

Similarly, in **CAR**, 46% of individuals reportedly not having attended school regularly were reported not to have attended due to a **lack of financial means**, while 13% were reported not to have attended due to **low-quality teaching**, and 6% were reported not to have attended because the **household could not allow itself to let the child go** (as reported by the household, without the reason having been given).

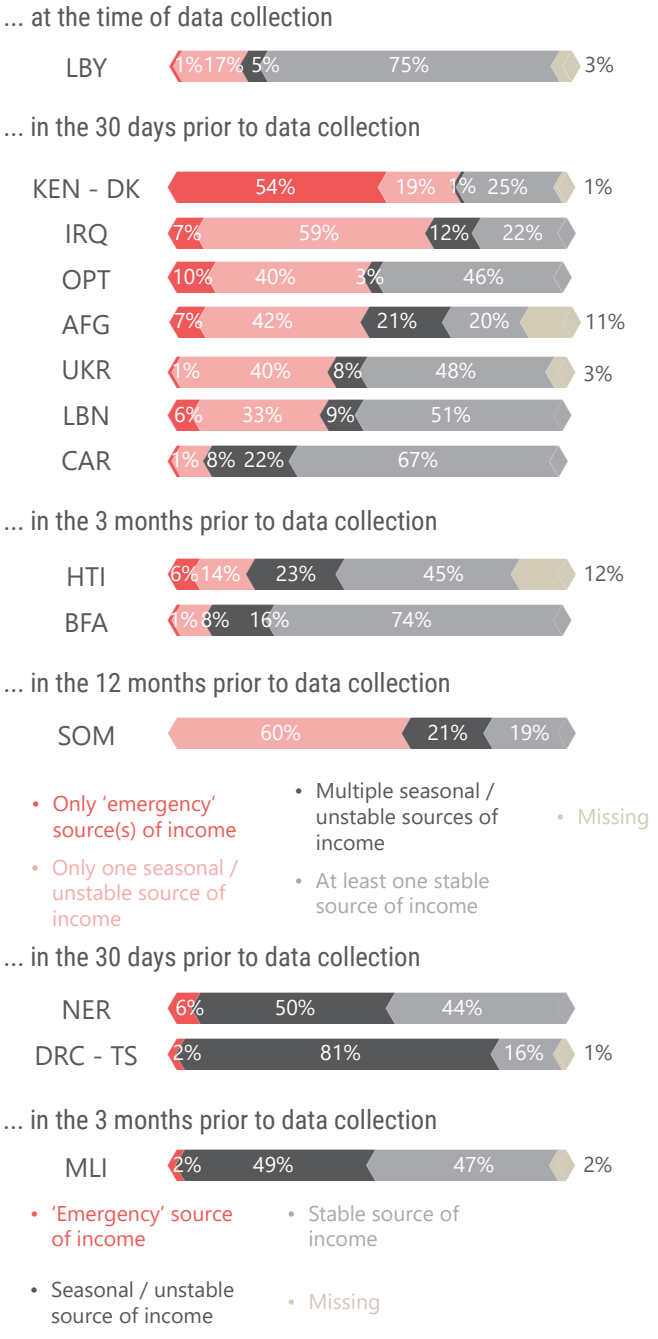
In other contexts with high reported non-attendance rates (SOM, MLI, DRC-TS, and BFA), general access barriers were assessed, rather than reasons for non-attendance.

LIVELIHOODS

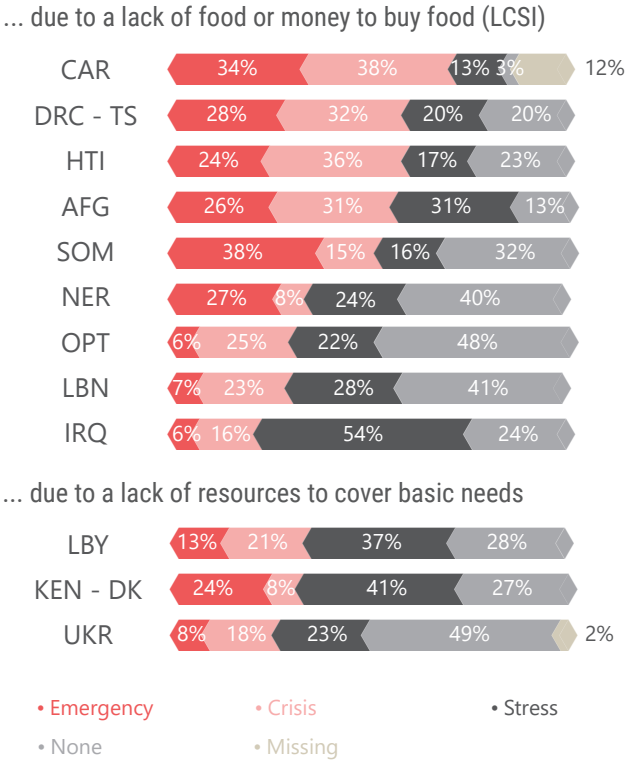
Indicator availability	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
Income source(s)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Livelihoods-based coping	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x

- A reported **lack of access to livelihoods** (and reliance on humanitarian assistance) was particularly **prevalent in the camp context in KEN - DK.**
- However, **gaps in access to livelihoods** and / or **high proportions of households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies**, being indicative of livelihoods not having been sufficient to cover basic needs, were **prevalent across contexts**.

% of households by reported main income source(s)*



% of households having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies**



*_**AFG, SOM**: Only the primary and secondary sources of income were assessed._
**DRC - TS, MLI, NER**: Only the primary source of income was assessed.
**KEN - DK, LBN, OPT, UKR**: Households could report as many income sources as applied.

In all other contexts, the top 3 income sources were assessed.

When interpreting these findings, it is important to note that only the presumed stability of the reported sources of income under 'normal' conditions was captured. The amount earned was not captured. Neither were any contextual factors, such as natural hazards or climatic events, that may have impacted the presumed stability of certain income sources in a given context considered in the analysis. Therefore, stable sources are those considered to normally provide regular income, while unstable sources would not. 'Emergency' sources of income include unsustainable sources of income or those considered to indicate high dependency, such as humanitarian assistance, begging, selling household assets, etc.

**_While the LCSI captures the adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies due to a lack of food or money to buy food, and is also reported on page 2 in the context of food security, in LBY, KEN - DK, and UKR, the adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs more broadly was assessed._

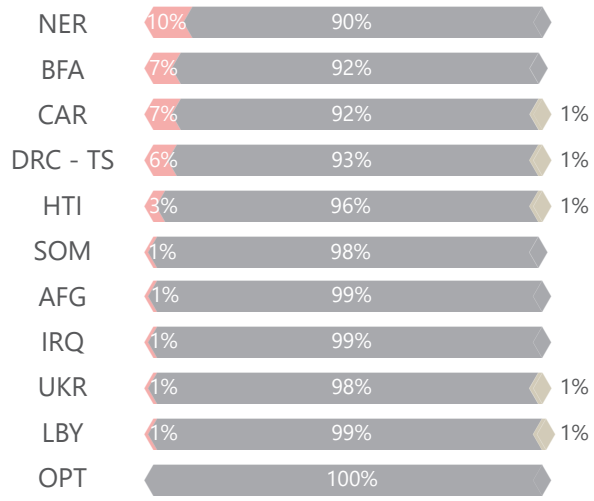
PROTECTION

Indicator availability	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
Separated children	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x
Child marriage		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	
Child labour	x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	
Security concerns	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Civil documentation	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x

- While the possibility of underreporting has to be taken into consideration, **reports of security concerns were particularly prevalent in CAR, DRC - TS, KEN - DK, LBY, BFA, OPT,** and **MLI**.
- A reported **lack of civil documentation was particularly prevalent in SOM, CAR, DRC - TS,** and **AFG.**

When interpreting the findings below, the possibility of **underreporting** of sensitive issues, such as those related to child protection or security concerns, has to be taken into consideration.

% of households reporting children not living in the household at the time of data collection*



- At least one child not living with the household for work, marriage, financial reasons, or due to insecurity / conflict
- No children not living with the household, or the reason being study, staying with other family members, health reasons, or staying in state child care institutions
- Missing

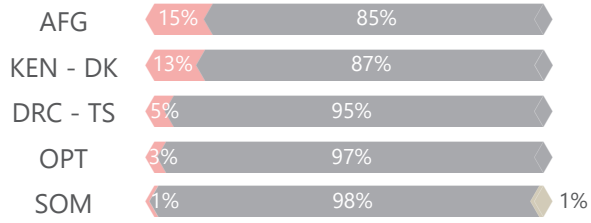
% of households reporting at least one married child***

% of households reporting children working outside the household**

... at the time of data collection

- At least one child working in risky / socially degrading jobs
- At least one child working
- No children working or no children in the household
- Missing

... in the 30 days prior to data collection



... in the 3 months prior to data collection

- At least one child working
- No children working or no children in the household
- Missing

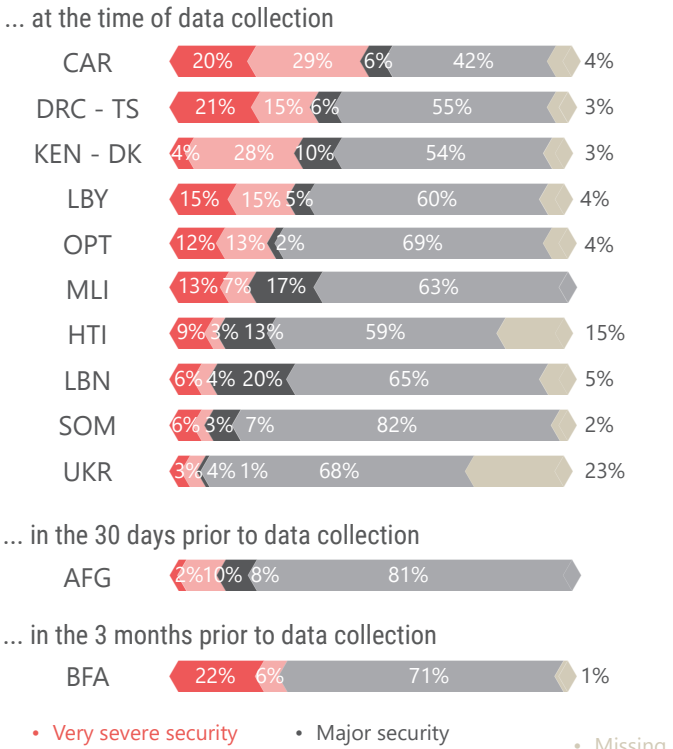
AFG: Only in AFG, children not staying with the household were still considered part of the household in the context of the assessment.

**The minimum age below which child labour was not assessed varied by context. It was 4 in KEN - DK; 6 in IRQ, and MLI; and 15 in OPT. No minimum age was set in AFG, DRC - TS, LBN, and SOM.*

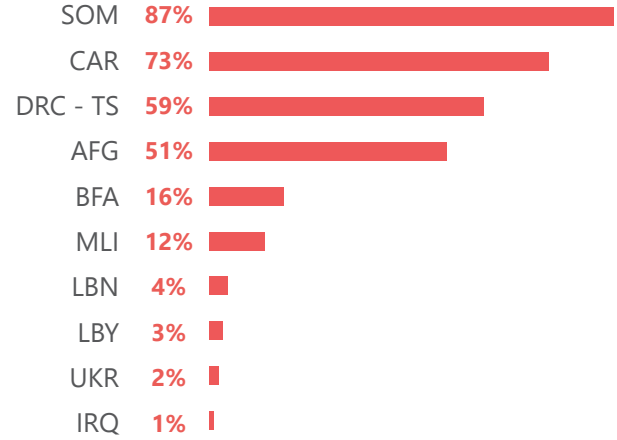
The type of work was only assessed in IRQ, and MLI. Work considered risky or socially degrading included non-structured (as opposed to structured or family work) work in IRQ, as well as work related to mining, prostitution, begging, armed groups, construction and craftsmanship (such as carpentry, forging, welding, etc.) in MLI.

***The minimum age below which child marriage was not assessed varied by context. It was 3 in SOM; 6 in CAR, and DRC - TS; 7 in MLI; 9 in LBN;12 in BFA, and IRQ; and 15 in OPT. No minimum age was set in HTI, LBY.*

% of households reporting security concerns*



% of households reporting at least one household member not having had valid civil documentation at the time of data collection**



20% of households in KEN - DK reported a at least one household member not having been registered as asylum seeker or refugee in the camp and challenges accessing basic services for unregistered household members

**The types of civil documentation assessed varied by context.*

AFG: *Concerns of men, women, boys, and girls in the household were assessed if the respective household members were present in the household.*
BFA: *Concerns for the household as a whole were assessed.*
CAR, MLI: *Concerns for men, women, boys, and girls in the household were assessed if the respective household members were present in the household.*
DRC - TS: *Concerns for men, women, boys, and girls in the household were assessed. Responses were only considered from households with the respective household members.*
HTI, KEN - DK, LBN, SOM: *Concerns for men, women, boys, and girls in the area were assessed. Responses were only considered from households with the respective household members.*
LBY: *Concerns for men or women in the family, as well as boys or girls in the area, were assessed. Responses were only considered from households with the respective household members.*
OPT, UKR: *Concerns for women, boys, and girls in the area were assessed. Responses were only considered from households with the respective household members.*

PRIORITY NEEDS

% of households by self-reported priority needs*

	AFG	BFA	CAR	DRC - TS	HTI	IRQ	KEN - DK	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	OPT	SOM	UKR
Food	91%	68%		72%	58%		91%	66%		75%	81%		72%	39%
Livelihood support, incl. cash / access to income-generating activities / employment	55%	61%	44%			63%	30%		67%	59%				
Health care (treatment, medicine, etc.)	47%	33%	50%	51%	44%	48%		65%	46%	67%	65%		59%	37%
WASH infrastructure / NFIs			54%											
Shelter				57%	53%	48%	48%						67%	
Electricity / fuel								30%	37%					
Potable water											27%			
None														24%

**In BFA, CAR, LBN, and MLI, separate questions were asked for each of the top 3 priority needs. For the purpose of this analysis, the answers to these questions were combined, such that a households was considered as having reported a specific priority need, if it had been reported on one of the three questions. In all other cases, one question was asked allowing respondents to report any (SOM), up to 5 (UKR), or up to 3 (all other contexts) priority needs, such that the proportions above reflect the three priority needs reported by the highest proportions of households. Lastly, for KEN - DK and UKR, some priority need categories were notably more granular than in other contexts. In these cases, for the purpose of the analysis above, relevant response options were grouped into broader categories more comparable across contexts.*

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Indicator availability was mapped for 21 of the 22 MSNAs REACH conducted in 2022. Only the Libyan refugee and migrant MSNA was excluded from the mapping, as for contextual reasons, many questions in this MSNA were phrased at the level of the respondent rather than the household level, rendering results incomparable to those of other MSNAs. Of the 21 datasets included in the mapping, 14 were retained for the analysis under the assumption that they provided meaningfully cross-crisis comparable data. The following datasets were excluded:

- Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Syria: Due to a low number of indicators sufficiently comparable with those collected in other contexts.
- Colombia, Myanmar: Due to the impossibility of generating results at the response level. Given the sampling strategy employed in these contexts, results can only be generated for each population group separately, making it difficult to compare the results to those of other contexts. Moreover, results for Myanmar had to be excluded for reasons of sensitivity of the data.

The data of the MSNAs retained for analysis was re-analysed for indicators collected across a majority of contexts with the aim of generating a broadly cross-crisis comparable analysis. **For more details on the analysis, please refer to the detailed methodological note.**

LIMITATIONS

Findings are reflective of the situation at the time of data collection:

- **Different levels of humanitarian assistance having been provided across different contexts may affect the comparability of the results**. The provision of humanitarian assistance was not taken into account for this analysis, and all indicators are therefore reflective of the situation given the levels of humanitarian assistance provided at the time of data collection. When interpreting these findings, triangulation with information on the levels of humanitarian assistance provided in each context is recommended.
- **Differences in seasonal patterns between countries may affect the comparability of indicators that tend to show seasonal variation**, such as indicators related to water sources or food security. Such seasonal trends were not considered in the analysis and findings are therefore reflective of the situation in each context at the time of data collection. When interpreting the findings, triangulation with contextual information on relevant seasonal patterns is recommended. **Please refer to the annex for information on data collection periods.**
- **Contextual changes since the time of data collection may affect the relevance of the findings**. In case any major contextual changes have occurred, these will have to be taken into account when interpreting the reported findings.

Coverage / sampling:

- **Not all MSNAs covered the entire national territory / affected population**. Most notably, the findings for Kenya only refer to the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps (KEN - DK), while those for DRC, only refer to the provinces of Tanganyika and Sud Kivu (DRC - TS). In all other contexts, a majority of the national territory was covered - even if not always the entire territory, e.g. due to access constraints. Moreover, **findings are not always representative of all population groups**. Geographical and population group coverage have to be taken into account when comparing the findings across contexts. **Please refer to the annex for more information on geographical and population group coverage.**
- **The level of precision of the findings varies by context**. Moreover, not all results are statistically representative and thus generalisable to the entire assessed population. Both has to be taken into consideration when interpreting and comparing the findings across contexts. **Please refer to the annex for more information on which results can be considered representative of the assessed population and which ones are indicative only.**

Methodological differences:

- Different **proportions of missing data** (either due to households having preferred not to answer certain questions or due to particularities in data collection tools) may affect the comparability of the results. The proportions of missing data are therefore always clearly stated with the reported findings. In this context, an increasing possibility of having underestimated gaps with increasing proportions of missing data has to be taken into consideration when interpreting the results.
- **Differences in data collection methodologies**, including question and response option phrasing, may affect the comparability of the results. Such differences are therefore always clearly stated.

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

ANNEX: METADATA

Country	Period of data collection	Total number of surveys	Population groups	Coverage / representativeness
AFG	30/07/2022 - 04/09/2022	17,262	Refugee; recent IDP; non-recent IDP; recent returnee; other vulnerable households (host community / non-displaced)	- **Geographical coverage**: All 34 provinces, with the exception of the urban population in Kandahar province - province-level results are representative at a 90% confidence level and with a 9% margin of error. - **Population group results**: Results are representative of each population group at a 95% confidence level and with a 5% margin of error. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
BFA	06/06/2022 - 14/07/2022	5,629	IDP; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - **Population group results**: Results are representative of non-displaced households in accessible areas (at the region level) at a 90% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. Results for IDP households, as well as non-displaced households in inaccessible areas, are indicative only. - **Overall results**: Indicative.
CAR	18/07/2022 - 16/09/2022	12,328	In-camp IDP; out-of-camp IDP; returnee / repatriate; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: 66 sub-prefectures (excluding Ouanda-Djallé, Ouadda, Yalinga, Bambouti, Zangba, and Ngaoundaye) - sub-prefecture-level results are representative at a 92% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Population group results**: Results are representative of each population group at the prefecture level at a 92% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
DRC - TS	06/06/2022 - 25/08/2022	9,889	IDP; returnee; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Accessible areas in Tanganyika and Sud Kivu provinces - results are representative at the zone de santé level at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error (for accessible areas). - **Population group results**: Results are representative of each population group at the territory level at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error (for accessible areas). - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
HTI	12/06/2022 - 13/09/2022	3,896	Rural; urban	- **Geographical coverage**: All departments - depatment-level results are representative at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Population group results**: Results are representative of each population group at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
IRQ	05/06/2022 - 16/08/2022	12,839	In-camp IDP; out-of-camp IDP; returnee; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: 64 (out of 120) districts, including those with a minimum number of out-of-camp IDP or returnee households, as well as those with a high number of host community households in need, and 26 IDP camps (altogether, covering all governorates with the exception of Al-Muthanna) - district- / camp-level findings are representative at a 90% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Population group results**: Results are representative at the district / camp level at a 90% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error of out-of-camp IDP households, returnee households, and in-camp IDP households. Host community households were only surveyed in ten high-vulnerability districts. Findings for the host community are representative of the host community in their district at a 90% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. They should not be considered representative of the host community throughout Iraq. - **Overall results**: Results are representative of the assessed population.
KEN - DK	12/10/2022 - 21/10/2022	2,901	Refugee	- **Geographical coverage**: Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera refugee camps of the Dadaab refugee camp, and Kakuma 1 to 4 of the Kakuma refugee camp - results are representative of the population in Dadaab and Kakuma camps at a 95% confidence level and with a 5% margin of error. - **Overall results**: Results are representative of the assessed population.

Country	Period of data collection	Total number of surveys	Population groups	Coverage / representativeness
LBN	28/07/2022 - 26/11/2022	5,659	Palestinian refugee; migrant; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - **Population group results**: Results are representative of each population group at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error at the governorate level for migrants and Palestinian refugees, and at the district level for host community / non-displaced households. - **Overall results**: Results are representative of the assessed population.
LBY	04/07/2022 - 04/10/2022	3,757	IDP; returnee; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: The following baladiyas (across 14 districts) were covered: Abusliem, Albayda, Alghrayfa, Aljufra, Azzahra, Bani Waleed, Benghazi, Derna, Ghat, Jalu, Murzuq, Rigdaleen, Sebha, Tazirbu, Ubari - with the exception of Azzahra, baladiya-level results are representative at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. Results for Azzahra are indicative only. - **Population group results**: Indicative. - **Overall results**: Indicative.
MLI	05/09/2022 - 16/10/2022	7,640	IDP; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - **Population group results**: With the exception of the region of Mopti, results are representative of non-displaced households in accessible areas (at the cercle level) at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. Results for IDP households (region level), as well as non-displaced households (cercle level) in inaccessible areas, are indicative only. - **Overall results**: Indicative.
NER	20/06/2022 - 10/08/2022	9,212	IDP; refugee; returnee; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: All departments, with the exception of the regions of Agadez, Dosso, and Zinder, as well as part of the department of Téra (Tillabéry) - results are indicative as not all communes could always be accessed. - **Population group results**: Indicative. - **Overall results**: Indicative.
OPT	30/05/2022 - 06/07/2022	8,331	In-camp refugee; out-of-camp refugee; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Gaza Strip and West Bank - for the West Bank, results are representative of the population in Oslo Areas A and B, as well as Oslo area C in each governorate at a 95% confidence level and with a 9% margin of error. They are representative of the population in Hebron City, as well as in East Jerusalem, at a 95% confidence level and with a 9% margin of error. For the Gaza Strip, results are representative of the population in each locality, as well as camp, at a 95% confidence level and with a 9% margin of error. - **Population group results**: Results are representative of each population group. - **Overall results**: Results are representative of the assessed population.
SOM	19/07/2022 - 20/08/2022	13,720	IDP; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: All regions, with the exception of Middle Juba - however, the sampling frame and coverage were designed based on accessibility and the location of population groups from previous assessments, and may thus be biased towards (1) urban and peri-urban areas, as well as (2) areas with relatively less active conflict / armed actors. - **Population group results**: Indicative. - **Overall results**: Indicative.
UKR	10/10/2022 - 21/12/2022	13,449	NA	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide - results are representative of the population in newly accessible areas, as well as in government-controlled conflict-affected areas, at the raion-level at a 95% confidence level and with a 5% margin of error. They are representative of the population in other accessible government-controlled areas at the raion-level (as well as for Kyiv city) at a 95% confidence level and with a 7% margin of error. They are indicative for the population in inaccessible conflict-affected areas (representative by groups of raions among those having had access to phones). - **Overall results**: Results are representative of the assessed population.