

Comparative Durable Solutions Findings

10 Districts of the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment

April, 2023

Iraq

KEY MESSAGES

- Durable solutions indicators reflect persistent vulnerabilities and barriers to basic needs and services across districts and population groups, with sector and location-specific nuances, emphasizing the need for a tailored and inclusive response.
- The majority of out-of-camp IDP households (HHs) reported an intention to remain in their districts of displacement in the 12 months following data collection, with the highest intention to return reported in Al-Baaj (8%), Sinjar (6%), and Sumail (5%), and the highest degree of uncertainty reported in Tooz Khurmato (23%) and Sinjar (10%). Returnee HHs in Al-Hatra (10%), as well as in Al-Falluja and Al-Baaj (7%), reported the highest intention to relocate and/or uncertainty, casting doubt on the sustainability of their return.
- Social Security coverage nationwide falls short of meeting the population's needs, with only 17% of HHs reportedly having at least one member covered by social security other than Public Distribution System (PDS). The districts with the lowest social security rates were Al-Hawiga (1%), Tooz Khurmato (4%), and Al-Rutba (9%). Notably, in Al-Hatra, none of the out-of-camp IDPs (0%) were covered by social security schemes, while 13% of the returnees and 15% of the host community were covered. Across the 10 districts covered in this Factsheet, 22% of HHs reported to have received humanitarian aid in the month prior to data collection.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The Iraq Durable Solutions Mechanism is an operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus Approach in Iraq, engaging stabilization, development, humanitarian and peacebuilding actors to organize and link existing activities in an effective way to maximize impact. In 2021, the Monitoring and Analysis Sub-Group of the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG) developed an Iraq specific analysis framework to monitor progress towards durable solutions. The analysis framework is based along the 8 IASC criteria and the 8 strategic objectives (SO) of the Iraq DS Operational Strategic Framework.²

In this Factsheet, Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) X findings for 10 selected districts with high numbers of people in need and/or high severity of needs are organised along the 8 SO. The findings cover out-of-camp IDPs, returnees and host communities (i.e. HHs who were not displaced since 2014) in these 10 districts. Out-of-camp IDP and returnee HHs were only surveyed in districts with at least 200 HHs of the respective population group, according to IOM-DTM data (December, 2022).

SELECTED FINDINGS

92%

Nationwide: 15%

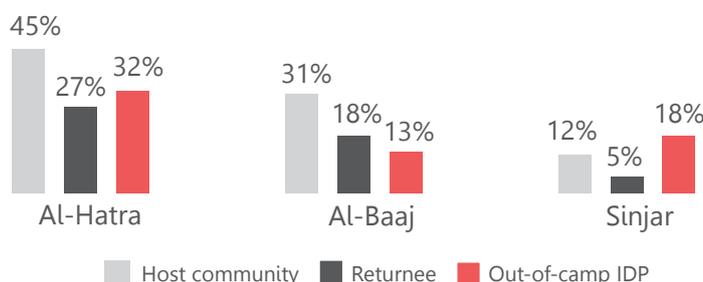
of host community HHs in Sinjar district reported having at least one person with **an unmet healthcare need**, among HHs who had a healthcare need, within 3 months prior to data collection.

39%

Nationwide: 18%

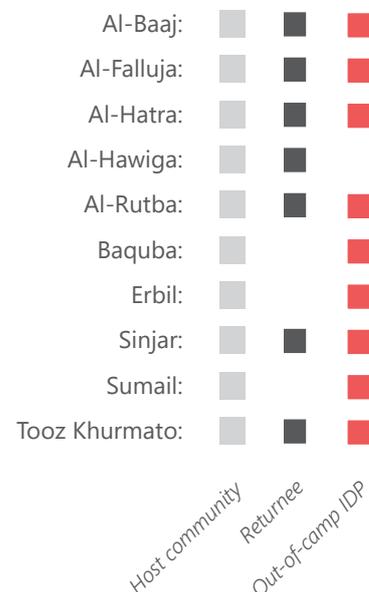
of host community school-aged children, along with (33%) of out-of-camp IDPs and (27%) of returnees, **did not attend school** during 2021-2022 academic year in **Al-Hatra district**.

Top-3 districts with the highest poor/borderline food consumption scores (FCS)¹:



ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

DISTRICTS COVERED:



AI-BAAJ DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Al-Baaj district, the most commonly reported priority needs were food (76%), livelihood support (66%), and shelter assistance (54%). Out-of-camp IDPs and returnees were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in legal documentation and healthcare when compared to host community HHs. On the other hand, host community HHs had particular vulnerabilities in access to both sufficient quantity of water and market places. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, needs within the SOs of documentation and rights, safety and security, and basic services were more pronounced in Al-Baaj district.

SO2: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:

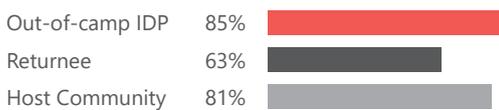


3% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

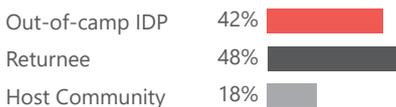
- 55%** Compensation disbursement delayed
- 49%** Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long
- 21%** Dont have all the required documentation to apply

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid house and land property (HLP) documentation:



SO3: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:

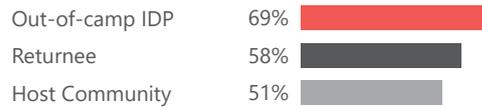


6% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to lack of job opportunities (85%), and distance to available jobs (53%). Remarkably, distance to jobs was reported by a higher proportion (88%), than returnees (39%) and out-of-camp IDPs (54%).

SO1: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

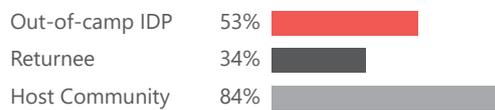
Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:

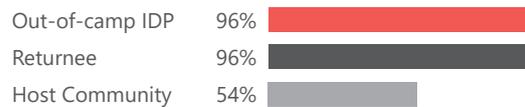


SO4: BASIC SERVICES

Top-3 **priority needs** in Al-Baaj district HHs were food (76%), livelihood support (66%) and shelter assistance (54%). Moreover, health-care need was reported at a higher rate for host community HHs (67%) than out-of-camp IDPs (27%). In contrast, shelter assistance was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp IDP (72%) more than host community HHs (32%).

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:

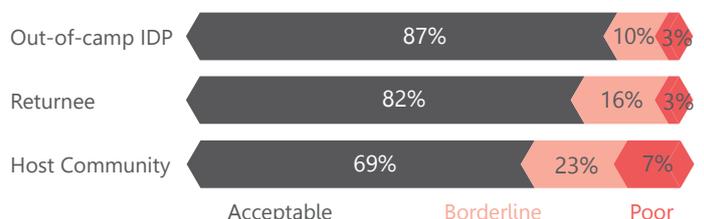


Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=727) by gender:

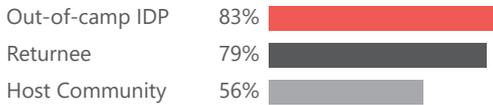


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 48% Cost of school related expenses
- 22% Unable to register children in school
- 14% Physical limitations to access school (e.g., distance, transport)

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 87% Cost of medication was too high
- 55% The treatment centre was too far away
- 37% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

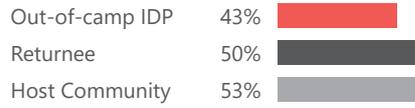
Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than public distribution system (PDS):



A higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (60%) received humanitarian aid than returnee HHs (36%) in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (N=379), a higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (67%) reported being not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received, compared to returnee HHs (48%).

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 76% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 45% Complexity, length of the legal processes
- 25% Unable to access civil affairs directorates/courts

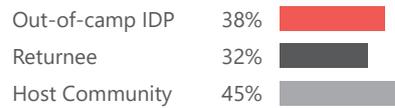
S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	Don't know
Out-of-camp IDP	83%	3%	8%	3%
Returnee	93%	2%	-	2%
Host community	90%	8%	-	2%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 40% Fear/trauma associated with returning to AoO
- 15% Family assets in AoO have been damaged/destroyed
- 2% Fear of discrimination/rejection from community in AoO

7% of host community HHs reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the HH, at the time of data collection. No HHs among the other population groups reported so.

AI-FALLUJA DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Al-Falluja district, the most commonly reported priority needs were livelihood support (69%), healthcare (50%), and shelter/housing assistance (45%). Out-of-camp IDPs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in Housing and HLP, when compared to host community and returnee HHs. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, Al-Falluja district showed an average level of vulnerability.

S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:



2% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

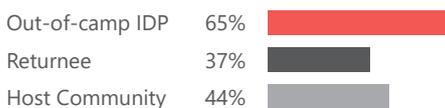
Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

43% Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long

42% Not aware of land/property compensation mechanism

38% Refused to/could not pay a bribe/"wasta"

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:



1% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (89%), and distance to available jobs with (30%). Remarkably, distance to jobs was reported by a higher proportion (43%), than returnees (25%), and out-of-camp IDPs (20%).

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

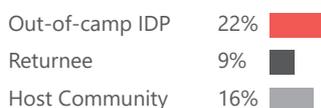
Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:

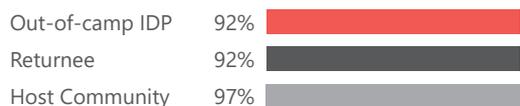


S04: BASIC SERVICES

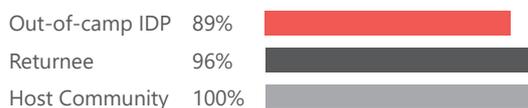
Top-3 **priority needs** in Al-Falluja district HHs were livelihood support (69%), healthcare (50%), and shelter/housing assistance (45%). Moreover, need to repay debt was reported at a higher rate for host community HHs (60%) than out-of-camp IDPs (31%). In contrast, shelter assistance was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp IDP (80%) more than host community HHs (43%).

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:



Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



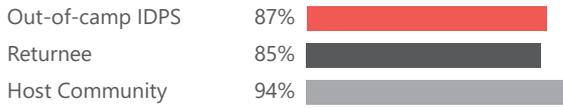
FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=471) by gender:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 41% Health condition of child (e.g. disability, disease)
- 28% Cost of school related expenses
- 16% Lack of interest of children in education.

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 85% Cost of medication was too high
- 51% No treatment available for the disease at health facility
- 48% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

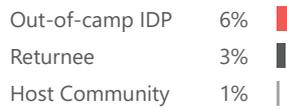
Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



A higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (30%) received humanitarian aid than returnee HHs (12%) in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (N=248), a higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (21%) reported being not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received, compared to returnee HHs (18%).

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 47% Application to obtain a document is pending
- 36% Documents are lost or left behind
- 17% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high

S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	Don't know
Out-of-camp IDP	89%	4%	0%	7%
Returnee	93%	1%	-	6%
Host community	100%	0%	-	0%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 35% Fear/trauma associated with returning to place of origin
- 35% Movement restrictions by militias
- 30% House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed

2% of out-of-camp IDP HHs and 1% of returnee HHs reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the HH, at the time of data collection. No HHs among the other population groups reported so.

AI-HATRA DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Al-Hatra district, the most commonly reported priority needs were food (71%), shelter/housing assistance (69%), and healthcare (51%). Host community HHs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in healthcare and WASH services, when compared to out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet and on nationwide level, low scores of FCS and lack of livelihood opportunities were reported more often in district Al-Hatra.

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:

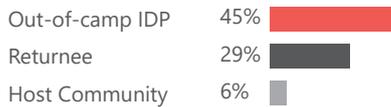


Proportion of HHs (at least one adult) reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:

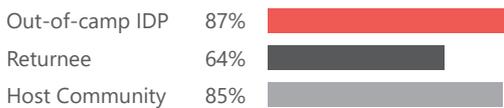


9% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- 44%** Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long
- 31%** Not aware of land/property compensation mechanism
- 11%** Compensation disbursement delayed

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

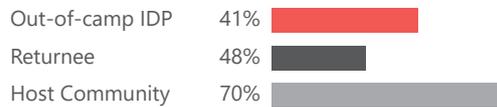
Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:



4% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (85%), and distance to available jobs with (53%). Remarkably, distance to jobs was reported by a higher proportion (88%), than returnees (39%), and out-of-camp IDPs (54%).

Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:

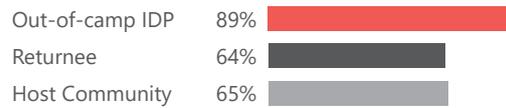


S04: BASIC SERVICES

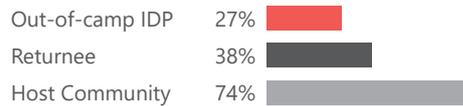
Top-3 **priority needs** in Al-Hatra district HHs were food (71%), shelter/housing assistance (69%), and healthcare (51%). Moreover, need to repay debt was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp IDPs HHs (62%) than host community HHs (6%). In contrast, livelihood support was reported at a higher rate for host community HHs (51%) than out-of-camp IDP HHs (31%).

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:



Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=421) by gender:

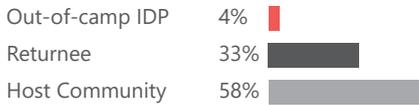


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 45% Cost of school related expenses
- 23% Lack of schools in the community
- 13% Child busy working or supporting the household (outside of home)

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 88% Cost of medication was too high
- 12% No access to qualified health staff at the health facility
- 12% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

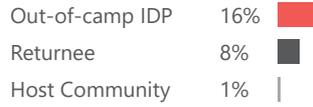
Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



A higher proportion of returnee HHs (12%) received humanitarian aid than out-of-camp IDP HHs (3%) in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (N=224), a higher proportion of returnee HHs (80%) reported being not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received, compared to out-of-camp IDP HHs (7%).

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 40% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 37% Have not tried to obtain/renew documents
- 12% Documents are lost or left behind

S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	don't know
Out-of-camp IDP	90%	6%	1%	1%
Returnee	90%	2%	-	8%
Host community	96%	2%	-	2%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 32% House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed
- 26% Lack of safety and security for women and girls
- 23% Fear/trauma associated with returning to place of origin

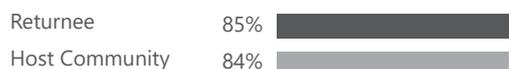
1% of host community HHs reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the HH, at the time of data collection. No HHs among the other population groups reported so.

AI-HAWIGA DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Al-Hawiga district, the most commonly reported priority needs were livelihood (89%), healthcare (57%), and food (48%). Returnees were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in food security and social cohesion, when compared to host community HHs. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, Al-Hawiga district showed an average level of vulnerability across all population groups.

S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:



0% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- 85%** Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long
- 58%** Compensation disbursement delayed
- 1%** Dont have all the required documentation to apply

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:



0% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to lack of personal/family connections (52%), the lack of job opportunities (51%), lack of opportunities for women (44%). Also, there was no significant difference for barriers across population groups.

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:



S04: BASIC SERVICES

Top-3 **priority needs** in Al-Hawiga district HHs were livelihood support (89%), healthcare (57%), and food (48%). Moreover, seeds and agriculture inputs was reported at a higher rate for host community HHs (27%) than returnees (14%). Additionally, there was no significant difference for priority needs across population groups.

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:

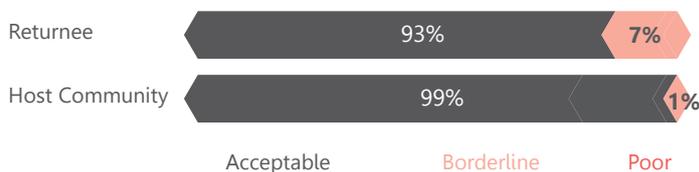


Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=346) by gender:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 33% Lack of interest of children in education
- 16% Cost of school related expenses
- 13% Health condition of the child (e.g. disability, disease or traumatization)

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 100% Cost of medication was too high
- 36% Treatment not available at the health facility
- 27% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



100% of the returnee HHs in Hawiga reported that they had **not received any humanitarian aid**, in 30 days prior to data collection.

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 100% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 0% Complexity, length of the legal processes
- 0% Unable to access civil affairs directorates/courts

S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:

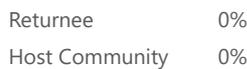


S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	don't know
Returnee	100%	0%	-	0%
Host community	100%	0%	-	0%

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the household at the time of data collection:



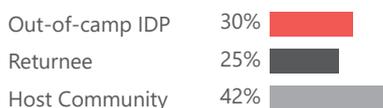
No HHs among all population groups reported **having at least one child under 18 not residing in the household at the time of data collection.**

AI-RUTBA DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Al-Rutba district, the most commonly reported priority needs were healthcare (68%), food (65%), shelter (54%). Host community HHs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in healthcare and WASH services, when compared to out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, safety and security related needs were reported more often in district Al-Rutba.

S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:



12% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- 76%** Not aware of land or property compensation mechanism
- 17%** I refused to/could not pay a bribe/"wasta"
- 13%** The bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and too long

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:

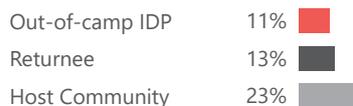


7% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (85%), distance to available jobs with (69%), and Lack of family/personal connections (64%).

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:

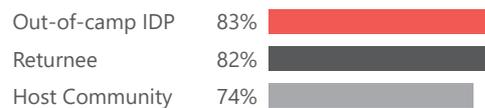


S04: BASIC SERVICES

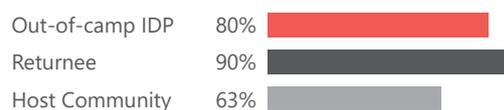
Top-3 **priority needs** in Al-Rutba district HHs were healthcare (68%), food (65%), shelter assistance (54%), and livelihood support (47%). Moreover, there was no significant difference for priority needs across population groups.

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:

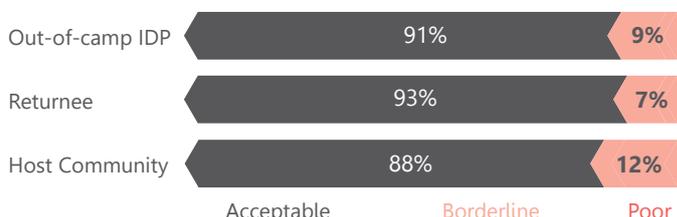


Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



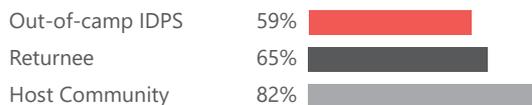
FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=537) by gender:

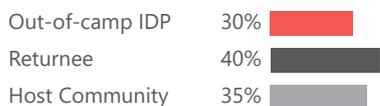


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 67% Cost of school related expenses
- 31% Lack of interest from child in education
- 26% Lack of interest/priority from parents

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:

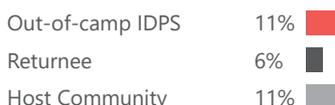


Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 85% Cost of medication was too high
- 42% The treatment centre was too far away
- 41% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

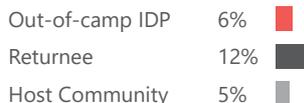
Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



A higher proportion of returnee HHs (34%) received humanitarian aid than out-of-camp IDP HHs (31%) in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (N=95), a higher proportion of returnee HHs (100%) reported being not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received, compared to out-of-camp IDP HHs (67%).

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 58% Unable to access civil affairs directorates/courts
- 55% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 35% My application to obtain a document is pending

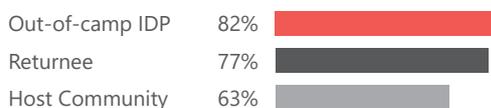
S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):

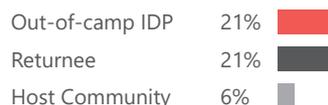


S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	don't know
Out-of-camp IDP	93%	1%	1%	5%
Returnee	97%	1%	-	2%
Host community	97%	0%	-	3%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 100% Emotional desire to return
- 50% Security situation in area of origin is stable
- 50% Limited access to basic services in area of displacement

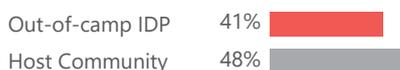
No HHs among all population groups reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the household at the time of data collection.

BAQUBA DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Al-Baquba district, the most commonly reported priority needs were livelihood (69%), food (50%) and shelter (39%). Out-of-camp IDP HHs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in healthcare services and Housing and HLP, when compared to host community HHs. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, the district of Al-Baquba displayed an average degree of vulnerability.

S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:



2% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- 35%** Not aware of land or property compensation mechanism-
- 27%** Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long
- 26%** I refused to/could not pay a bribe/"wasta"

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:

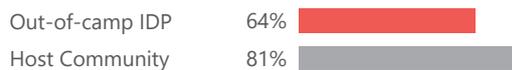


4% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (90%), Lack of family/personal connections (35%), and distance to available jobs with (14%). Additionally, lack of connections was reported at a higher rate for host community (50%), than out-of-camp IDPs (20%).

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:



S04: BASIC SERVICES

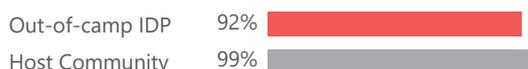
Top-3 **priority needs** in Baquba district HHs were livelihood support (69%), food (50%), and shelter assistance (39%). Moreover, livelihood support was reported at a higher rate for host community HHs (77%) than out-of-camp IDPs (63%). In contrast, shelter assistance was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp IDP (63%) more than host community HHs (12%).

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:



Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



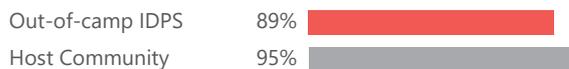
FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=270) by gender:

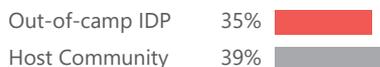


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 88% Cost of school related expenses
- 12% Moved to another area
- 12% Lack of interest from child in education

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:

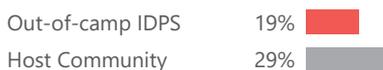


Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 53% Cost of medication was too high
- 10% The treatment centre was too far away
- 4% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



Only 6% of out-of-camp IDP HHs received humanitarian aid in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (N=110), 50% of them were not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received.

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 100% Documents are lost or left behind
- 0% Complexity, length of the legal processes
- 0% Unable to access civil affairs directorates/courts

S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	Don't know
Out-of-camp IDP	91%	1%	1%	7%
Host community	100%	0%	-	7%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 54% Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO
- 50% No financial means to return and restart
- 30% Fear/trauma associated with returning to place of origin

No HHs among all population groups reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the household at the time of data collection.

ERBIL DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Erbil district, the most commonly reported priority needs were livelihood (65%), food (54%), and shelter (54%). Out-of-camp IDPs HHs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in safety and security and WASH services, when compared to host community. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, the district of Erbil displays an average degree of vulnerability.

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:

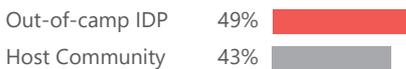


8% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- 67%** Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long
- 21%** Information or communication are unclear
- 16%** I refused to/could not pay a bribe/"wasta"

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:



10% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (93%), Lack of livelihood opportunities for women (26%), and distance to available jobs with (12%). Additionally, lack of connections was reported at a higher rate for host community (38%), than out-of-camp IDPs (5%).

Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:



S04: BASIC SERVICES

Top-3 **priority needs** in Erbil district HHs were livelihood support (65%), food (54%), and shelter assistance (54%). Moreover, healthcare need was reported at a higher rate for host community HHs (55%) than out-of-camp IDPs (45%). In contrast, shelter assistance was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp IDP (59%) more than host community HHs (34%).

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:

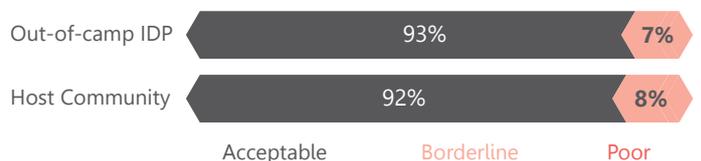


Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



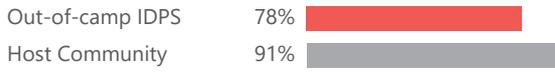
FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=559) by gender:

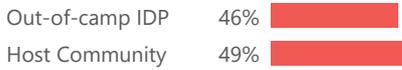


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 45% Lack of interest from child in education
- 43% Cost of school related expenses
- 20% Child busy working or supporting the household (outside of home)

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 99% Cost of medication was too high
- 29% The treatment centre was too far away
- 14% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



Only 28% of out-of-camp IDP HHs received humanitarian aid in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (N=265), 58% of them were not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received.

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 60% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 34% Complexity, length of the legal processes
- 24% Application to obtain a document is pending

S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	Don't know
Out-of-camp IDP	91%	1%	1%	6%
Host community	98%	0%	-	2%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 38% Living conditions are better in the AoD
- 36% Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO
- 36% Fear/trauma associated with returning to place of origin

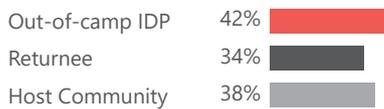
1% of out-of-camp IDP HHs reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the HH, at the time of data collection. No HHs among the other population groups reported so.

SINJAR DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Sinjar district, the most commonly reported priority needs were livelihood support (60%), healthcare (57%), and need to repay debt (36%). Host community HHs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in healthcare, housing and HLP, and safety and security when compared to out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, daytime movement restriction and health care related needs and challenges were more often reported in district Sinjar.

S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:

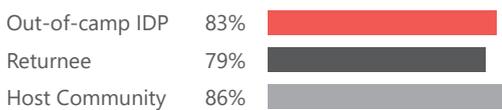


5% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

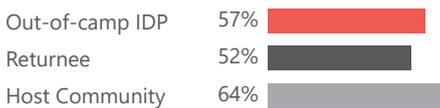
- 44%** Have not tried to obtain/renew documents
- 40%** Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 13%** Documents are lost or left behind

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:



1% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

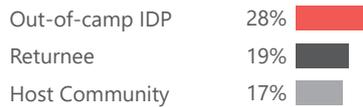
The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (64%), Lack of family/personal connections (24%), and distance to available jobs with (15%). Also, no significant difference was found for employment barriers across population groups.

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

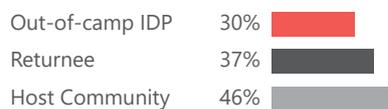
Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:

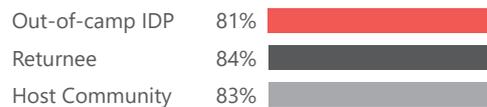


S04: BASIC SERVICES

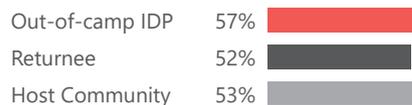
Top-3 **priority needs** in Sinjar district HHs were healthcare (72%), livelihood support (62%), and food (57%). Moreover, healthcare need was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp HHs (81%) than host community HHs (58%). Furthermore, there was no significant difference for other priority needs across population groups.

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:

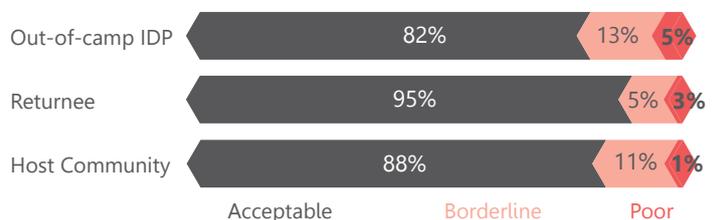


Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



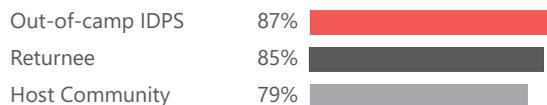
FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=489) by gender:

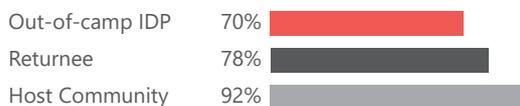


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 38% Lack of interest from child in education
- 34% Cannot afford education-related costs
- 12% Not able to register or enrol child in the school

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 68% Cost of medication was too high
- 22% Treatment not available at the health facility
- 18% The treatment centre was too far away

SOCIAL SECURITY

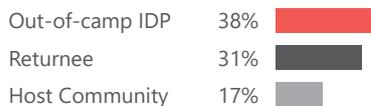
Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



A slightly higher proportion of returnee HHs (28%) received humanitarian aid than out-of-camp IDP HHs (25%) in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (n=213), a higher proportion of returnee HHs (64%) reported being not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received, compared to out-of-camp IDP HHs (58%).

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:

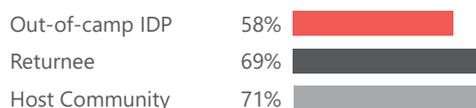


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 44% Have not tried to obtain/renew documents
- 40% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 13% Complexity, length of the legal processes

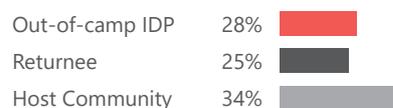
S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	don't know
Out-of-camp IDP	76%	5%	6%	10%
Returnee	92%	4%	-	1%
Host community	100%	0%	-	0%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 44% House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed
- 20% Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO
- 20% Family assets in AoO have been damaged/destroyed

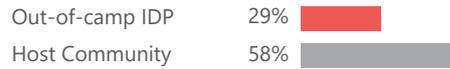
1% of out-of-camp IDP and 2% of host community HHs reported having at least one child under 18 not residing in the HH, at the time of data collection. No HHs among the other population groups reported so.

SUMAIL DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Sumail district, the most commonly reported priority needs were livelihood support (60%), healthcare (57%), and need to repay debt (36%). Out-of-camp IDPs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in government leadership and housing and HLP, when compared to host community HHs. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, needs within the SOs of housing and HLP, and safety and security were more pronounced in district Sumail.

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:

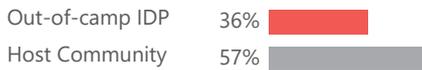


Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:

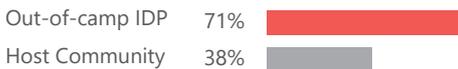


5% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- 74%** Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long
- 37%** Disbursement of the compensation has been delayed
- 6%** Not aware of land or property compensation mechanism

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:



2% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (71%), underqualified for jobs (32%), and Lack of family/personal connections (29%). Also, no significant difference was found for employment barriers across population groups.

Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:

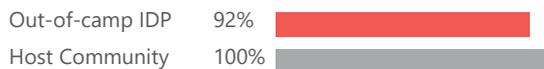


S04: BASIC SERVICES

Top-3 **priority needs** in Sumail district HHs were livelihood support (60%), healthcare (57%), and need to repay debt (36%). Moreover, need to repay debt was reported at a higher rate for host community HHs (41%) than out-of-camp IDPs (27%). In contrast, shelter assistance was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp IDP (38%) more than host community HHs (23%).

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:

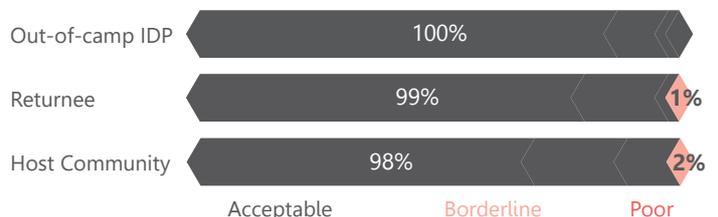


Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=1354) by gender:

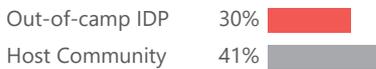


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 31% Cost of school related expenses
- 25% Lack of interest from child in education
- 19% Child busy working or supporting the household (outside of home)

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 87% Cost of medication was too high
- 55% The treatment centre was too far away
- 37% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

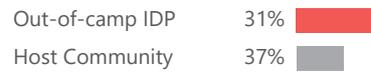
Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



A higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (60%) **received humanitarian aid** than returnee HHs (36%) in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received aid (N=691), a higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (67%) reported being not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received, compared to returnee HHs (48%).

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:

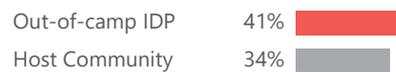


Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 53% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 33% Have not tried to obtain/renew documents
- 18% Complexity, length of the legal processes to obtain documentation

S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Return to AoO	Dont know
Out-of-camp IDP	90%	4%	5%	5%
Host community	100%	0%	-	0%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 34% House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed
- 33% Fear/trauma associated with returning to AoO
- 27% Basic services in the AoO are not enough/available (e.g. electricity, water, health)

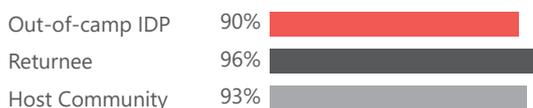
No HHs among all population groups reported **having at least one child under 18 not residing in the household at the time of data collection.**

TOOZ KHURMATO DISTRICT SUMMARY

In Tooz Khurmato district, the most commonly reported priority needs were livelihood support (69%), shelter assistance (41%), and food (37%). Out-of-camp IDPs were observed to have particular vulnerabilities in government leadership, housing and HLP, when compared to host community HHs. When compared to the 10 districts within this Factsheet, housing and HLP, and healthcare challenges were reported more often in district Tooz Khurmato.

S02: HOUSING AND HLP

Proportion of HHs who reported access to a safe and healthy housing unit³:

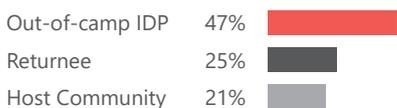


2% of HHs reported having received property compensation, among HHs who applied.

Among HHs who did not receive this, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- 54%** Bureaucratic procedures are too heavy and long
- 46%** Compensation disbursement delayed
- 33%** I refused to/could not pay a bribe/"wasta"

Proportion of HHs who reported lacking valid HLP documentation:



S03: LIVELIHOOD

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work:

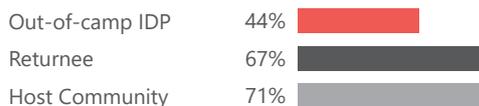


3% of HHs reported having at least one person under 18 years old working.

The **main barriers to employment** were primarily attributed to The lack of job opportunities (97%), Lack of family/personal connections (60%), distance to available jobs (41%). Also, no significant difference was found for employment barriers across population groups.

S01: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Proportion of HHs who reported being able to play a role in local decision-making:



Proportion of HHs with at least one adult reportedly unable to vote in local or national elections due to legal, administrative, or document-related issues:



Proportion of HHs who reported barriers to access an operational market place or grocery store:

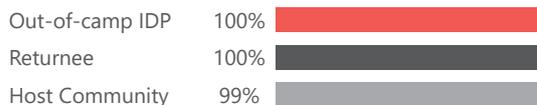


S04: BASIC SERVICES

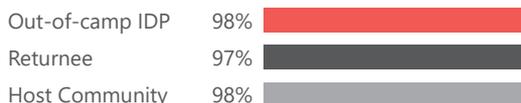
Top-3 **priority needs** in Tooz Khurmato district HHs were livelihood support (69%), shelter assistance (41%), and food (37%). Moreover, shelter assistance was reported at a higher rate for out-of-camp HHs (64%) than host community (12%), and returnees (10%).

WASH

Proportion of HHs who reported having access to improved functional sanitation facilities:



Proportion of HHs who reported having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes:



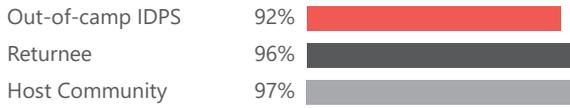
FOOD SECURITY

Household Food Consumption Score by population group:



EDUCATION

Proportion of school-aged children who reported attending formal education regularly (at least 4 days a week) in the 2021-2022 school year:



Reported attendance among school-aged children (N=588) by gender:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to attend school for school-aged children:

- 40% Lack of interest from child in education
- 30% Cost of school related expenses
- 19% Disability

HEALTHCARE

Proportion of HHs who reported having at least one person with an unmet health care need within 3 months prior to data collection, among HHs who reported having had health care needs:



Top-3 most commonly reported difficulties to access healthcare services among HHs who reported unmet health care needs:

- 80% Cost of medication was too high
- 14% Treatment not available at the health facility
- 11% Public health clinic did not provide referral

SOCIAL SECURITY

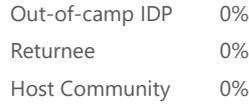
Proportion of HHs with at least one person reportedly covered under social security schemes (public or private) other than PDS:



A higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (60%) **received humanitarian aid** than returnee HHs (36%) in 30 days prior to data collection. However, among those who received ai (N=271), a higher proportion of out-of-camp IDP HHs (67%) reported being not satisfied with the quantity of aid they received, compared to returnee HHs (48%).

S05: DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

Proportion HHs missing at least one key household or individual document:



Top-3 most commonly reported barriers to accessing civil documentation:

- 0% Cost of obtaining/renewing documents is too high
- 0% Complexity, length of the legal processes
- 0% Unable to access civil affairs directorates/courts

S06: SOCIAL COHESION

Proportion of HHs (at least one member) who reported very likely to cooperate with other community members in the event of a communal issue (e.g., flood, water shortage):



S07: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of HHs who reportedly experience daytime movement restrictions:



Proportion HHs who reported having women and girls who avoid certain areas where they feel unsafe:



S08: FACILITATED MOVEMENTS

Proportion of HHs who reported their intentions to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 12 months:

	Remain	Relocate inside Iraq	Don't Know
Out-of-camp IDP	77%	0%	23%
Returnee	100%	0%	0%
Host community	100%	0%	0%

Top-3 most commonly reported reasons for IDP HHs not intending to return to their AoO, in past year.

- 58% House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed
- 55% Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO
- 48% No financial means to return and restart

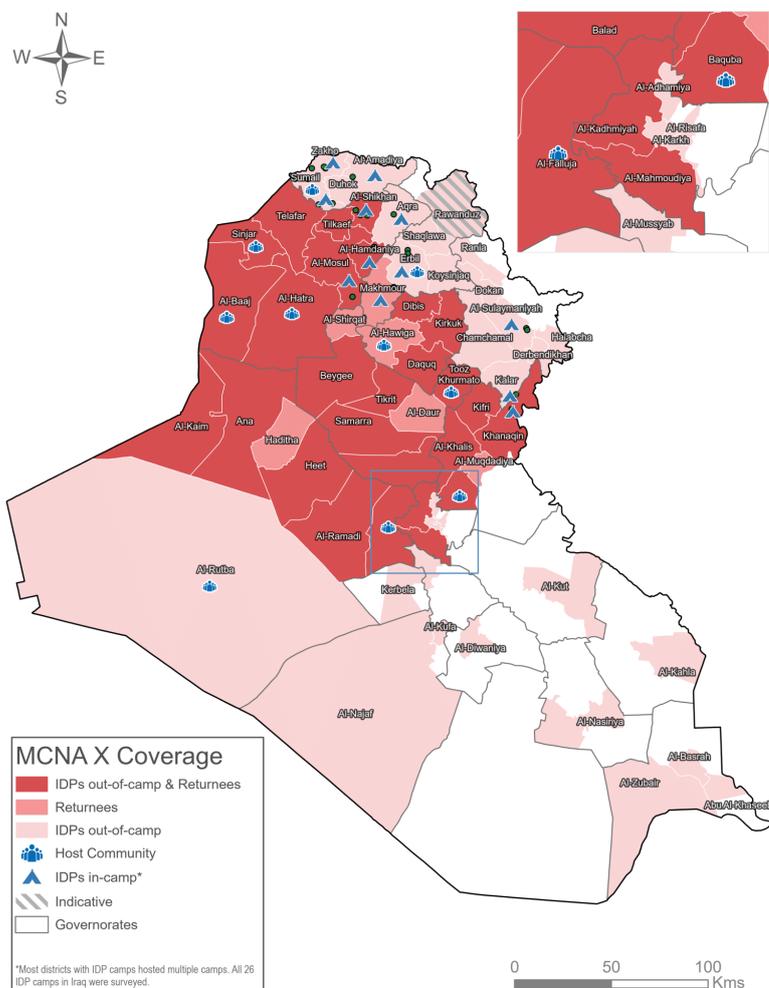
No HHs among all population groups reported **having at least one child under 18 not residing in the household at the time of data collection.**

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The MCNA X was implemented through a nationwide household-level survey, which was conducted between June 5 and August 16, 2022. For all out-of-camp samples, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach was employed (with 90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error at population group and district level). Based on the population figures from the IOM DTM Master List, 5 sampling frames were developed for all districts with a minimum of 200 IDP or returnee HHs and adjusted to align with OCHA-defined administrative boundaries. Within each location, a set of geo-points was randomly generated and provided to enumerators who would

then interview an eligible household nearest to a given geo-point. The in-camp IDP population was sampled through a simple random sampling approach (95% level of confidence, 10% margin of error). The adjacent Camp Profiling assessment was conducted using an expanded MCNA questionnaire in all formal IDP camps with at least 100 HHs (all 26 camps). Districts for host community coverage were selected based on 2021 HNO findings on high number of people in need and/or high severity scores. As such, findings on host community needs should not be generalized to be reflective of the entire country.

MCNA X COVERAGE



Map 1. Coverage map of MCNA X

Coverage:

- 64 districts in 18 governorates
- 26 IDP camps in 5 governorates
- 12,839 household surveys:
 - 2,342: In-camp IDP households
 - 5,894: Out-of-camp IDP households
 - 3,687: Returnee households
 - 916: Host community households

ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

¹ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is the most commonly used food security indicator by WFP and partners. This indicator is a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups, [World Food Programme \(WFP\), 2023](#).

² [Iraq Durable Solutions Strategy and Operational Framework](#).

³ Safe and healthy housing refers to housing that is free from health hazards and provides a safe and secure space in which people can live, work and play. Safe and healthy housing is essential to good health and well-being, and encompasses a range of elements, including: access to basic services (water, sanitation, hygiene, waste management); protection from environmental risks (air and water pollution, noise, poor sanitation, and inadequate housing conditions); and social and community support that enables people to lead healthy and productive lives, [World Health Organization \(WHO\), 2022](#).

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).