

IRAQ

Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment

Round VI

September 2018



AWG
Iraq Assessment Working Group

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

REACH would like to thank the following organizations for their participation in household-level data collection for the 2018 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment:



Cover photo: ©REACH, 2018

About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

SUMMARY

December 2017 marked the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Four years of active fighting across large swathes of the country led to large-scale, multi-directional, and protracted displacement, and areas that experienced active conflict remain heavily damaged or destroyed. While more than 4 million returns have been recorded as of October 2018, almost 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain.¹ Among the IDP population, 29% reside within formal camps, while those living outside of formal camps may be hosted by family and friends, renting their own space, or residing in critical shelters such as unfinished or abandoned buildings. Populations who remained non-displaced during multiple waves of active conflict face unique vulnerabilities accessing services and assistance. As recovery efforts in Iraq are underway, the immediate needs of a wide-range of population groups must be considered in order to promote an equitable and sustainable recovery.

Given the pivotal shift in the underlying context, humanitarian planning and programming must be grounded in and informed by up-to-date information reflecting the evolving needs of conflict-affected populations. A nationwide Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) was conducted in July-September 2018 to provide this analysis and inform the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in Iraq. The MCNA was led by the OCHA-chaired Assessment Working Group (AWG) and facilitated by REACH, in close collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). The assessment scope and survey questionnaire were jointly developed and endorsed by AWG and ICCG, and data collection was conducted with the support of 18 partner organisations, meeting a core commitment of the Grand Bargain.² A total of 12,261 households across 72 districts in 16 governorates were interviewed, comprised of 68,918 individual family members. The MCNA focused on a mixed population group including out-of-camp IDP, in-camp IDP, returnee, and non-displaced households in recently retaken areas.

Analysis of household-level data was centred around a Cluster-defined index of need for each sector, comprised of multiple indicators weighted based on their estimated proportional contribution to overall humanitarian need out of a total possible score of 100. Each household was then identified as "in need" if the weighted sum of their sectoral deprivation was greater than a specified threshold. A detailed overview of the analysis framework can be found in the Methodology section.

Key findings

Across all conflict-affected population groups in Iraq (IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced in recently retaken areas), 85% of households were found to be in need in at least one humanitarian sector. A breakdown by households' displacement status reveals unmet humanitarian needs in at least one sector among 94% of in-camp IDPs, 86% of returnees, 82% of out-of-camp IDPs, and 75% of non-displaced households. When projecting those proportions onto the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Humanitarian Profile for Iraq and population figures from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), **an estimated 550,000 returnee, 210,000 out-of-camp IDP, 100,000 non-displaced, and 80,000 in-camp households face unmet humanitarian needs, pointing to a need for continual humanitarian support during this pivotal moment.**³

Multi-sectoral findings

When looking towards multi-sectoral needs in support of a coordinated humanitarian response, assessment findings provided some indication of areas where concentrated need persists. Households living in a few districts in Anbar and Ninewa governorates exhibited high levels of multi-sectoral needs regardless of displacement status. **Nationwide, among the 2% of conflict-affected households facing simultaneous unmet needs in six or**

¹ [IOM DTM Baseline Dashboard](#) estimated roughly 2.3 million returns as of October 2017, compared to more than 4 million as of October 2018. Accessed 15 October 2018.

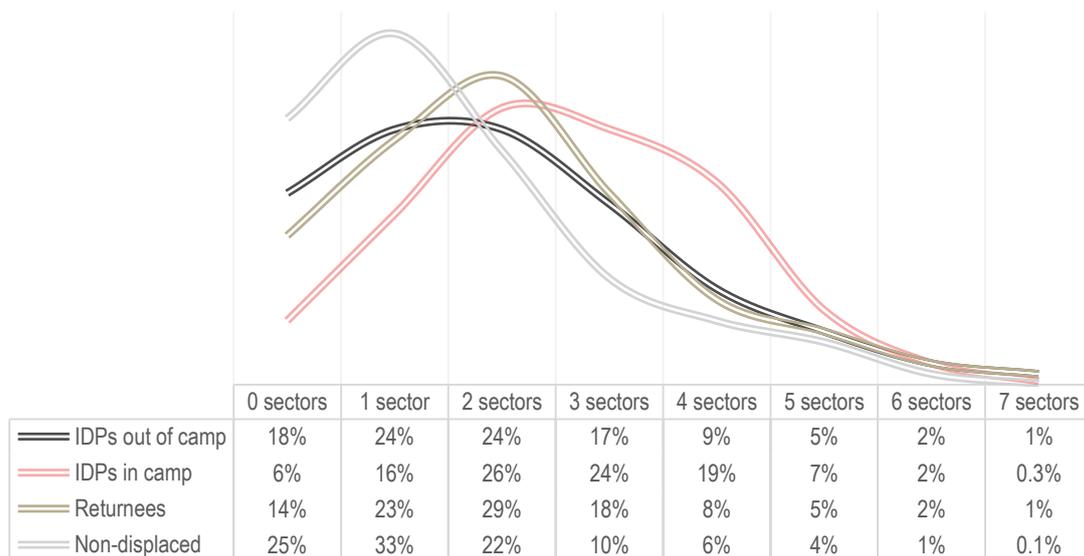
² The [Grand Bargain](#) is a shared commitment between over 30 international aid providers and donors "to get more means into the hands of people in need," and was endorsed in May 2016 at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey. Core commitment 5 is to improve joint and impartial needs assessments.

³ Baseline population figures for IDPs and returnees from Iraq Humanitarian Profile, August 2018; baseline population figures for non-displaced households from IOM Integrated Location Assessment (III). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10,000 households.

seven sectors, more than half currently reside in just three districts in Iraq: Telafar (25%), Falluja (15%), and Mosul (12%). A well-coordinated cross-sectoral response would be required in order to holistically address the multitude of gaps facing these households. Furthermore, across all population groups nationwide, **the average number of sectoral humanitarian needs was highest for out-of-camp IDP households in Telafar, Falluja, and Sinjar districts.** Out-of-camp IDP households in these three districts faced, on average, more than 4 simultaneous sectors of unmet humanitarian need. Higher proportions of households in these three districts were categorised to be in need in every single sector, compared to national levels. A few pockets of concentrated need were also found for returnee households in Sinjar and Baiji districts, where the average number of humanitarian sectors of need facing returnee households was close to four. In particular, high proportions of returnee households in Sinjar and Baiji were found to be in need in livelihoods, shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, and education, as compared to national levels.

The below figure summarises the multi-sectoral needs facing households of each displacement status. At the national level, IDP households living in formal camp settings presented the highest proportion of households with humanitarian need, with a majority of in-camp IDP households facing simultaneous needs in three or more sectors (52%) despite the overwhelming majority (94%) reporting having received assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Figure 1: Proportion of households in need, by number of sectors and population group (national level)



Regardless of households' displacement status, certain vulnerabilities were found to be associated with higher unmet humanitarian need. **A higher proportion of single female-headed households (SFHH) nationwide was categorised to be in need in every single sector as compared to non-SFHH, regardless of displacement status.** Notably, the most pronounced difference in need was for food security, where the proportion of SFHH classified as food insecure was almost twice that of non-SFHH. Findings also provide a compelling evidence base regarding differing livelihoods trends for this subpopulation, driven by the finding that SFHH were much less reliant on sustainable income sources and owed significantly less debt, but instead rely significantly more on assistance-based sources such as direct assistance and selling assistance received. The overwhelming majority of adult women assessed nationwide were reported to not have worked during the 30 days prior to data collection (94%) but were also not actively seeking employment (87%), potentially pointing to incongruencies between the need for reliable income sources and the perceived ability to join the existing workforce.

Given that both SFHH and in-camp households were found to face, on average, higher levels of humanitarian need nationwide, response planning for both immediate and sustainable solutions must be targeted and adapted for their needs, while **a concerted effort must focus on reducing existing dependence on assistance.** As the increasing protracted nature of the crisis in Iraq will likely be met with additional resource constraints and donor fatigue, dependence on humanitarian assistance may ultimately become a source of vulnerability. In-camp IDP households currently face the same risks as SFHH related to aid dependency, as seen through the 28% who

reported selling assistance received and 20% who reported assistance from charities or non-governmental organisations (NGO) as a primary income source for their household. With the average length of displacement nearing 3-4 years for IDP households, compounded with the low return rate and expressed movement intentions of displaced households, the humanitarian community must shift towards sustainable solutions for the tens of thousands of households expected to remain in their current areas for the foreseeable future.

Sectoral findings

Specific sectoral findings can be found in national-level factsheets for each population group (Annexes 2-5), including key findings from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) module related to perceptions of the ongoing response and information and feedback preferences. Overall proportions of households facing unmet humanitarian need, based on Cluster-defined indices of need, are summarized in the below table.

Table 1: Proportion of households facing unmet humanitarian need in each sector, by population group

Sector	Out-of-camp IDPs	Returnees	Non-displaced	In-camp IDPs
Education	37%	24%	19%	41%
Food Security	12%	10%	10%	11%
Health	28%	29%	20%	33%
Livelihoods	36%	39%	36%	34%
Protection	40%	23%	20%	40%
Shelter / Non-Food Items (S/NFI)	28%	47%	22%	50%
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	19%	28%	24%	65%

The comparatively higher levels of educational need for IDP households is largely driven by lower enrollment rates in formal education. The disruptive effect on displacement on children's education is a key element, but the fact that children of returnee households were enrolled at a higher rate despite multi-directional displacement might suggest additional barriers to school for displaced children, potentially related to affordability, suitability of curricula and language considerations, children's adaptability to their area of displacement, and/or administrative or legal access issues. **In addition to higher levels of educational humanitarian needs, a higher proportion of IDP households both in and out of camps were found to face protection-related concerns.** Low enrollment rates in formal or non-formal education raises child protection concerns for IDP households, but additional protection-related issues are unique to IDP households, many of whom reported property-related legal issues or concerns of explosive hazards in their areas of origin as barriers to return. **Another area where sectoral needs were comparatively high was regarding the WASH situation within formal camps.** The humanitarian community has successfully provided communal water tanks and latrines for these households but would require additional or new programming to achieve conditions similar to households' situations out-of-camp and pre-ISIL. **Finally, S/NFI needs were elevated within formal camps and for returnee households.** Given the in-camp population's dependence on the humanitarian community for their current shelter, and the additional households expected to return and rebuild in 2019, shelter and NFI will be a particular concern for these population groups who are already facing large gaps.

Considerations for recovery and stabilisation

The duality of needs between sustainable solutions and households' immediate basic needs was highlighted throughout the assessment, mirroring the country's shift towards stabilisation and recovery efforts while simultaneously responding to continuing targeted attacks and poverty-related political unrest. Assessment findings show that conflict-affected households in a few localised areas continue to face acute and immediate protection-related needs such as movement restrictions (Baiji, Telafar, and Ru'ua districts) and risk of evictions (Kerbala Governorate, and Ru'ua Tikrit, and Haditha districts). Findings also highlighted the widespread impact of conflict on the disruption of sustainable livelihoods and reliable income sources. Soaring levels of household debt were particularly high among non-displaced, returnee, and out-of-camp IDP households and among households in Erbil, Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Dahuk, and Salah al-Din Governorates.

While some basic services and infrastructure seem to have improved across the country over the past year, as indicated by the majority of households who reported the availability of functional health centers, hospitals, school facilities, and access to network water, other barriers stood in the way of household access. Downstream effects of households' lack of funds were evident through the **large proportion of households who cited costs as a major barrier to accessing basic services such as education, health services, and medications**. Additionally, high levels of need for basic non-food items were reported despite the resumption of functional markets in many areas, and the overwhelming majority of households in the south reported purchasing water from a shop instead of accessing it through the public network.

As new areas of access have allowed humanitarian and development actors to improve public infrastructure and services in many areas, households are simultaneously taking on the responsibility of rebuilding and repairing personal property. **Shelter-related issues were not only cited as the top reason for high levels of debt across the country, but was the most frequently cited barrier to return among households who did not intend to return by July 2019.**⁴ Therefore, IDP households not intending to return, in large part due to damaged houses in their areas of origin, are faced with the added burden of high rental costs in their areas of displacement, highlighted through the 75% of out-of-camp IDP households reported rent expenditures during the 30 days preceding data collection, compared to 15% of returnee and 11% of non-displaced households. Among non-displaced and returnee households who paid for shelter maintenance in the 30 days preceding data collection, they were spending, on average, nearly as much on shelter maintenance as they were on food. **Assessment findings also showed that returnee households who had returned for a period of 1-2 years were spending comparatively more money on shelter maintenance**, suggesting a significant period of time required for households to recover and rebuild, and emphasizes the need for continued assistance throughout this period. Non-displaced households, who reported the highest levels of debt, were spending comparable amounts on shelter maintenance as returnee households.

Ultimately, the unique vulnerabilities facing each population group must be strategically considered in a well-coordinated and comprehensive response plan. **Persistently high levels of multi-sectoral need facing households who remain in protracted displacement point to a need for new, durable solutions that look beyond temporary humanitarian provision of basic needs and address the medium to longer term needs of these households. In areas of return, the centrality of social cohesion and reconciliation must be incorporated across all interventions to ensure safe, equitable, and sustainable rebuilding efforts across returnee and non-displaced populations.** The expressed movement intentions and anticipated evolution the humanitarian situation must be closely monitored and well-integrated to ensure that current and anticipated needs of vulnerable households, regardless of displacement history, remain a priority during this rapidly-evolving period in Iraq's history.

⁴ [National-Level Movement Intentions of IDP Households](#). August 2018.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
Key findings	2
Multi-sectoral findings	2
Sectoral findings	4
Considerations for recovery and stabilisation	5
CONTENTS	6
List of Acronyms	7
Geographical Classifications	7
List of Figures, Tables and Maps	7
INTRODUCTION.....	9
METHODOLOGY	10
Research objectives and research questions.....	10
Methodology overview	10
Geographic coverage	11
Sampling strategy	14
Data collection and processing	14
Analysis framework and overview	14
Severity of need	15
Multi-sectoral needs.....	15
Incorporation of findings within strategic decision-making	17
Challenges and limitations	17
FINDINGS	19
Multi-sectoral needs	19
Notable sectoral variations between population groups.....	27
Access to services: in-camp versus out-of-camp populations	27
Access to services: displaced households versus returnees and non-displaced	28
Household income and expenditure	29
Tenancy arrangements	33
Notable sectoral variations between geographical areas.....	34
Access to services: reproductive health for women and girls	34
Sources of drinking water	34
Access to functional markets	35
Household debt.....	35
Movement restrictions.....	36
Risk of eviction.....	37
Single female-headed households.....	38
Multi-sectoral needs.....	38
Household income and expenditure	40
Gender-breakdown of employment figures	42
CONCLUSION	43
ANNEXES	45
Annex 1: Assessment Coverage, Sampling Frame, and Data Collection Partners.....	45
Annex 2: National sectoral findings for out-of-camp IDP households	48
Annex 3: National sectoral findings for returnee households	54
Annex 4: National sectoral findings for non-displaced households	60
Annex 5: National sectoral findings for in-camp IDP households.....	66

List of Acronyms

AWG	Assessment Working Group
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
GIS	Geographic Information System
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
IDP	Internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IQD	Iraqi dinar
MCNA	Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment
MIRA	Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
NFI	Non-food items
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDS	Public distribution system
SFHH	Single female-headed household
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Geographical Classifications

Governorate	Highest administrative boundary below the national level
District	Second highest administrative boundary. Each governorate is comprised of districts

List of Figures, Tables and Maps

Figure 1: Proportion of households in need, by number of sectors and population group (national level)	19
Figure 2: Proportion of households reporting receipt of assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by population group (national level)	20
Figure 3: Among households facing six or seven simultaneous humanitarian needs (2%), breakdown of households by population group (national level)	25
Figure 4: Among households facing six or seven simultaneous humanitarian needs (2%), breakdown of households by population group (national level)	25
Figure 5: Proportion of households reporting a functioning health clinic within 5 km, by population group (national level)	28
Figure 6: Proportion of households reporting a functional hospital within 10 km, by population group (national level)	28
Figure 7: Proportion of school-aged children attending formal education	28
Figure 8: Proportion of school-aged children attending formal education by sex of child	28
Figure 9: Most frequently cited reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children who have never attended school.....	29
Figure 10: Proportion of households reporting accessing PDS items in the 90 days preceding data collection, by population group (national level)	29
Figure 11: Top four sources of income per population group, national level.....	30
Figure 12: Median total monthly household income and expenditure (IQD), per population group at the national level.....	30
Figure 13: Proportion of households reporting total monthly income less than total monthly expenditures	31
Figure 14: Median total household debt per population group	31
Figure 15: Proportion of out-of-camp households reporting to be at risk of eviction at the time of data collection, by population group (national level)	33
Figure 16: Proportion of out-of-camp households reporting either no tenancy agreement, an expired agreement, or a verbal agreement, by population group (national level)	33

Figure 17: Proportion of households citing water purchased from shop as the primary source of water during the 7 days prior to data collection	34
Figure 18: Proportion of households reporting distance to closest functioning market accessed within 30 days preceding data collection	35
Figure 19: Average value of household debt in IQD per governorate, rounded to the nearest 1,000 IQD.....	36
Figure 20: Most frequently cited types of movement restrictions faced, among 2% of households nationwide facing restrictions	36
Figure 21: Proportion of out-of-camp IDP households who reported being at risk of eviction at the time of data collection, top 4 governorates	37
Figure 22: Proportion of SFHH, by population group	38
Figure 23: Proportion of households in need, by number of sectors and head of household status (national level)	39
Figure 24: Common combinations of sectors in which SFHH were found to be in need.....	40
Figure 25: Top four sources of income for SFHH and non-SFHH, national level.....	40
Figure 26: Average monthly income from employment and pension as a share of total household income, by head of household status (national level).....	41
Figure 27: Median total monthly income, monthly expenditure, and total household debt, by head of household status (national level)	41
Figure 28: Proportion of households with at least one adult member working during the 30 days preceding data collection	42
Figure 29: Proportion of employed vs. unemployed individuals, and proportion of unemployed individuals seeking vs. not seeking employment, by sex	42
Table 1: Proportion of households facing unmet humanitarian need in each sector, by population group	4
Table 2: Data collection and sampling methods, by population group	11
Table 3: Summary of components for Cluster-defined Index of Need (indicator, weights, threshold).....	15
Table 4: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for out-of-camp IDPs	21
Table 5: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for returnees.....	22
Table 6: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for non-displaced households	23
Table 7: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for in-camp IDP households.....	24
Table 8: Proportion of households facing unmet humanitarian need and severity of need (out of 100), by population group	27
Table 9: Per expenditure category, proportion of households spending more than 0 IQD during the 30 days preceding data collection and median expenditures among those households spending more than 0 IQD	32
Table 10: Proportion of households across all population groups reporting lack of access to specialised reproductive health services for women and girls (district level)	34
Table 11: Proportion of households across all population groups reporting being at risk of eviction at the time of data collection	37
Table 12: Proportion of households facing unmet humanitarian need in each sector, SFHH vs. non-SFHH.....	39
Map 1: Data collection coverage for out-of-camp IDP households	12
Map 2: Data collection coverage for returnee households	12
Map 3: Data collection coverage for non-displaced households	13
Map 4: Data collection coverage for in-camp IDP households.....	13
Map 5: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing out-of-camp IDP households per district	21
Map 6: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing returnee households per district.....	22
Map 7: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing non-displaced households per district.....	23
Map 8: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing in-camp IDP households per district.....	24
Map 9: Distribution of households categorised as being in need in 6 or 7 sectors simultaneously.....	26

INTRODUCTION

December 2017 marked the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Four years of active fighting across large swathes of the country led to large-scale, multi-directional, and protracted displacement, and areas that experienced active conflict remain heavily damaged or destroyed. As a fractured society moves towards rebuilding efforts, the immediate needs of wide-ranging population groups must be considered in order to promote an equitable and sustainable recovery.

While more than 4 million returns have been recorded as of October 2018, representing an increase of more than 1.5 million returns since October 2017, almost 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain.⁵ Among the IDP population, 29% reside within formal camps, while those living outside of formal camps may be hosted by family and friends, renting their own space, or residing in critical shelters such as unfinished or abandoned buildings. While displaced households are expected to continue returning to their areas of origin in the coming year, the monthly rate of return appears to be leveling off at less than 1% as of October 2018, and the majority of IDP households have expressed no intention to return in the near to medium term.⁶ Furthermore, secondary displacement and new arrivals to formal camps signal the tenuous nature of some returns.⁷ Therefore, although recovery efforts in Iraq are underway, understanding the multifaceted and intersecting needs of all affected groups is critical to supporting durable returns, while establishing sustainable solutions for those in protracted displacement and addressing the unique vulnerabilities of populations who remained non-displaced during active conflict.

Given the pivotal shift in the underlying context, humanitarian planning and programming must be grounded in and informed by up-to-date information reflecting the evolving needs of conflict-affected populations. A nationwide Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) was conducted in July-September 2018 to provide this analysis and inform the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in Iraq. The MCNA was led by the OCHA-chaired Assessment Working Group (AWG) and facilitated by REACH, in close collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). The assessment scope and survey questionnaire were jointly developed and endorsed by AWG and ICCG, and data collection was conducted with the support of 18 data collection partners, meeting a core commitment of the Grand Bargain⁸. A total of 12,261 households across 72 districts in 16 governorates were interviewed, comprised of 68,918 individual family members. This round of the MCNA focused on a mixed population group including out-of-camp IDPs, in-camp IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced in recently retaken areas.

This summary report primarily focuses on national-level analysis of cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral humanitarian need, with additional comparisons across geographic and between sub-population groups, such as single female-headed households. Key sectoral findings are summarized in national-level factsheets for each population group, included in this document (Annexes 2-5) as well as at the following links:

- [Out-of-camp IDP households](#)
- [In-camp IDP households](#)
- [Returnee households](#)
- [Non-displaced households in recently retaken areas](#)

⁵ [IOM DTM Baseline Dashboard](#) estimated roughly 2.3 million returns as of October 2017, compared to more than 4 million as of October 2018. Accessed 15 October 2018.

⁶ Return rates from [IOM DTM Return Dashboards](#). Accessed 25 October 2018.

⁷ [CCCM Cluster recorded](#) 15,630 families arriving to camps from January – September 2018, 50% of whom were secondarily displaced.

⁸ The [Grand Bargain](#) is a shared commitment between over 30 international aid providers and donors “to get more means into the hands of people in need,” and was endorsed in May 2016 at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey. Core commitment 5 is to improve joint and impartial needs assessments.

METHODOLOGY

Research objectives and research questions

The primary objective of the MCNA was to inform evidence-based, multi-sectoral humanitarian programming across the whole of Iraq to inform the 2019 HNO and HRP. This round focused on understanding the multi-sectoral needs facing the following conflict-affected population groups:

- Out-of-camp IDP
- In-camp IDP
- Returnee⁹
- Non-displaced in recently retaken areas¹⁰

The population groups were selected to align with the humanitarian profile identified for the 2019 HNO/HRP, with the notable exception of non-displaced households.¹¹ To provide an overview of humanitarian need facing these population groups, the assessment sought to answer the following overarching research questions:

1. What is the prevalence and severity of cluster-specific needs, inclusive of protection, shelter and NFIs, WASH, health, food security, livelihoods, and education, of each conflict-affected population group?
2. What proportion of each population group has received humanitarian assistance in the 90 days preceding data collection?
3. What are the movement intentions of population groups in the 90 days following data collection?

The full Research Terms of Reference for the MCNA can be found [on the REACH Resource Centre](#), which includes survey questions and response options.

Methodology overview

The objectives, scope, and methodology of the MCNA were developed through the Iraq Assessment Working Group (AWG), led by OCHA and co-led by REACH, and endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) in June 2018. Using the AWG Common Database of Indicators as a basis, the MCNA indicator and questionnaire design was refined through bilateral consultations with each Cluster between April – May 2018 in order to address Cluster-identified priority information gaps.

The assessment was implemented through a statistically representative household survey administered across 72 districts within 16 governorates. In total, 12,261 representative household surveys were conducted, composed of 68,918 individuals. Primary data collection took place from 1 July to 3 September 2018 and was facilitated by REACH in collaboration with 18 operational partners¹². This exercise aimed to meet Core Commitment 5 of the Grand Bargain – improving joint and impartial needs assessments – through coordinated and partner-driven data collection.

⁹ A returnee is defined as an individual previously displaced who has returned to their sub-district of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type (source: IOM DTM)

¹⁰ Non-displaced populations are defined as those who have not displaced since 2014, living in areas reported to have been under ISIL occupation. Through a prioritisation exercise at an in-country HNO workshop with the Assessment Working Group, non-displaced households in Falluja, Rutba, and al-Daur Districts were removed from the sampling frame in order to focus on areas that were recently retaken. Falluja, Rutba, and Daur were retaken by Iraqi forces in 2016.

¹¹ In the MCNA, non-displaced households are defined to represent households who remained non-displaced during the period of ISIL occupation, while the final OCHA humanitarian profile includes vulnerable host communities living in areas with an elevated density of IDPs.

¹² Data collection partners included: Alkhair (UNHCR), Bent al-Rafedain, Danish Refugee Council, Human Appeal, International Organization for Migration, International Rescue Committee, Medair, Mercy Corps, Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid, Oxfam, Premiere Urgence International, Sabe'a Sanabul, Sahara Economic Development Organization, Terre des Hommes, United Iraqi Medical Society, War Child UK, Welthungerhilfe, and World Vision

Table 2: Data collection and sampling methods, by population group

Population Group	# of HH surveys	Stratification	Sampling Frame	Quantifiable level of precision ¹³
Out-of-camp IDP	5,148	District level: 54 districts	IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM); IDP Master List; 15 June 2018; Round 97	90% confidence and 10% margin of error at the district level
		Governorate level: 4 governorates ¹⁴		95% confidence and 10% margin of error at the governorate level
In-camp IDP	3,494	Camp area level: 55 camp areas ¹⁵	Population data from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster	90% confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level
Returnee	2,833	District level: 30 districts	IOM DTM; Returnee Master List; 15 June 2018; Round 97	90% confidence and 10% margin of error at the district level
Non-displaced	786	District level: 9 districts	IOM Integrated Location Assessment (III)	90% confidence and 10% margin of error at the district level

Geographic coverage

The assessment encompassed the whole of Iraq, with data from accessible areas in 72 districts across 16 governorates.¹⁶ Geographic coverage for primary data collection was influenced by two primary factors: the presence of the population group in the district, and the security situation in each individual district, as determined by the internal security team of the data collection partner organization. A minimum threshold of 200 households was set for each targeted population group per sampling unit, in order to mitigate anticipated challenges locating households due to the inherent mobile nature of these households and potential discrepancies in population tracking data. A detailed table can be found in Annex 1, and coverage maps by district and population group can be found below:

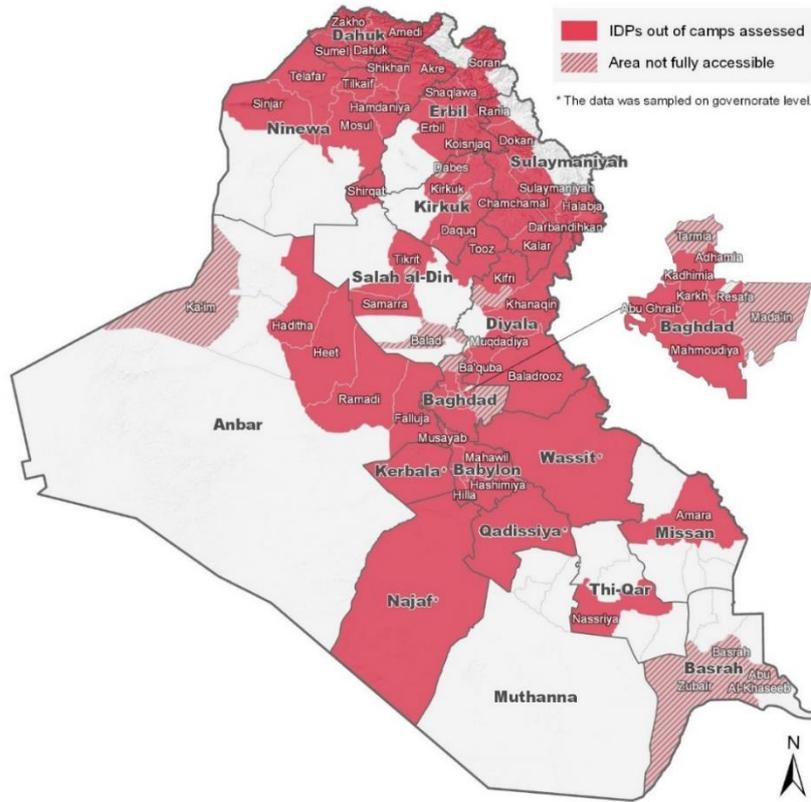
¹³ Findings aggregated to a higher level, such as national or governorate level, are representative with a higher confidence level and lower margin of error. Conversely, findings based on the responses of a subset of the sample population have a lower confidence level and higher margin of error. For example, questions asked only to households with school-aged children, or only to households who reported needing access to healthcare services, will yield results with a lower precision.

¹⁴ Based on a prioritization exercise with all Clusters through the AWG, IDPs living out of formal camp settings in the following four governorates were sampled at the governorate level: Kerbala, Najaf, Qadisiya, and Wassit.

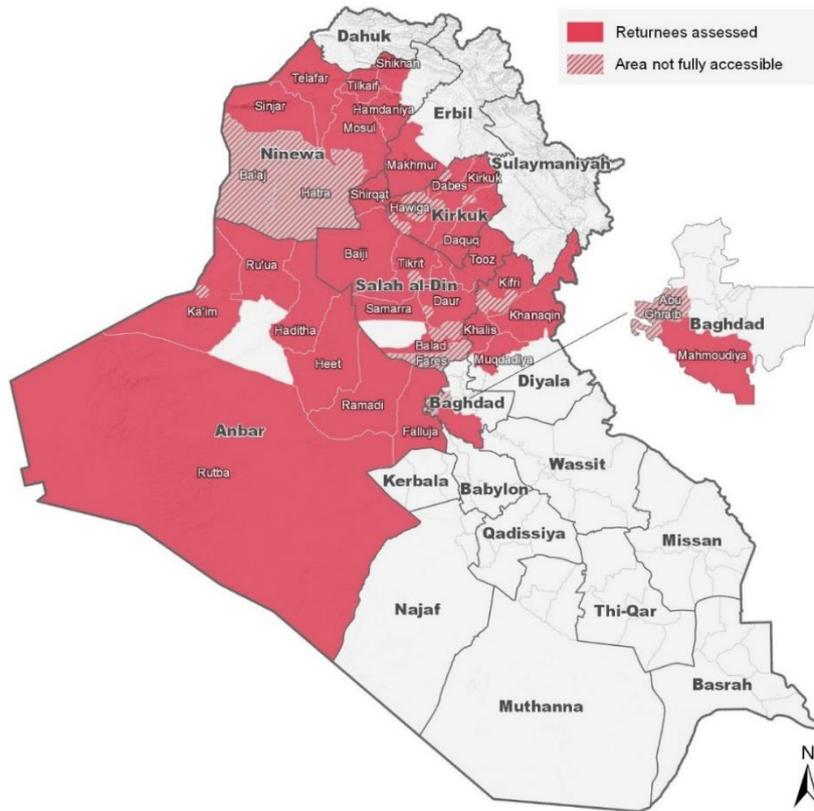
¹⁵ In consultation with the CCCM Cluster, smaller camps grouped together in larger administrative areas were assessed as one collective unit.

¹⁶ No districts in Muthanna Governorate reached the threshold of having at least 200 households in any population group. During data collection, many areas of Basrah Governorate experienced widespread public protests, resulting in movement restrictions and the suspension of data collection (source: International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) Report: IRAQ/BASRA/R/16072017/#001-U7)

Map 1: Data collection coverage for out-of-camp IDP households

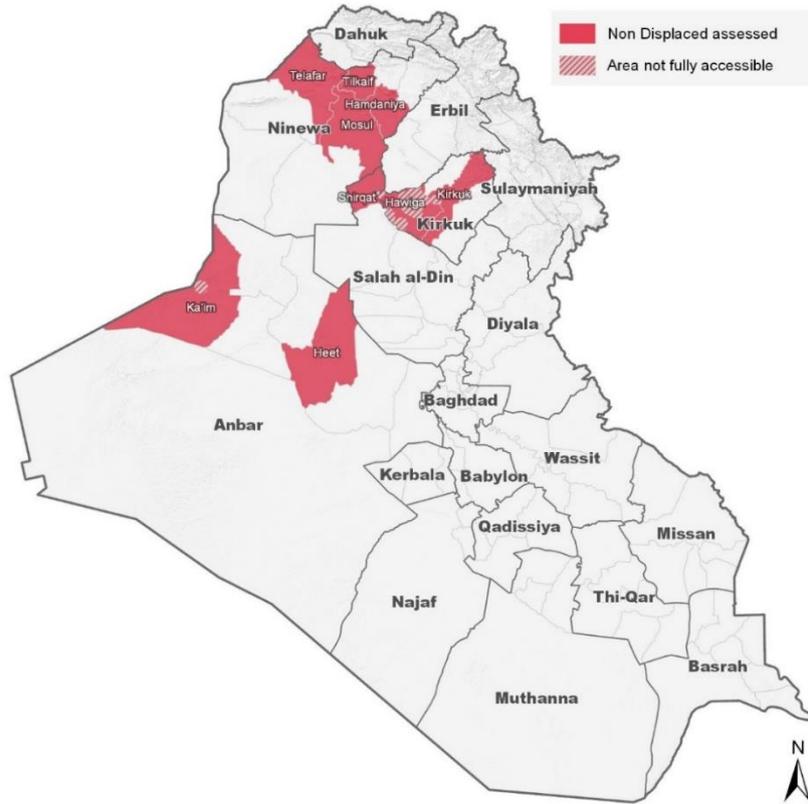


Map 2: Data collection coverage for returnee households¹⁷

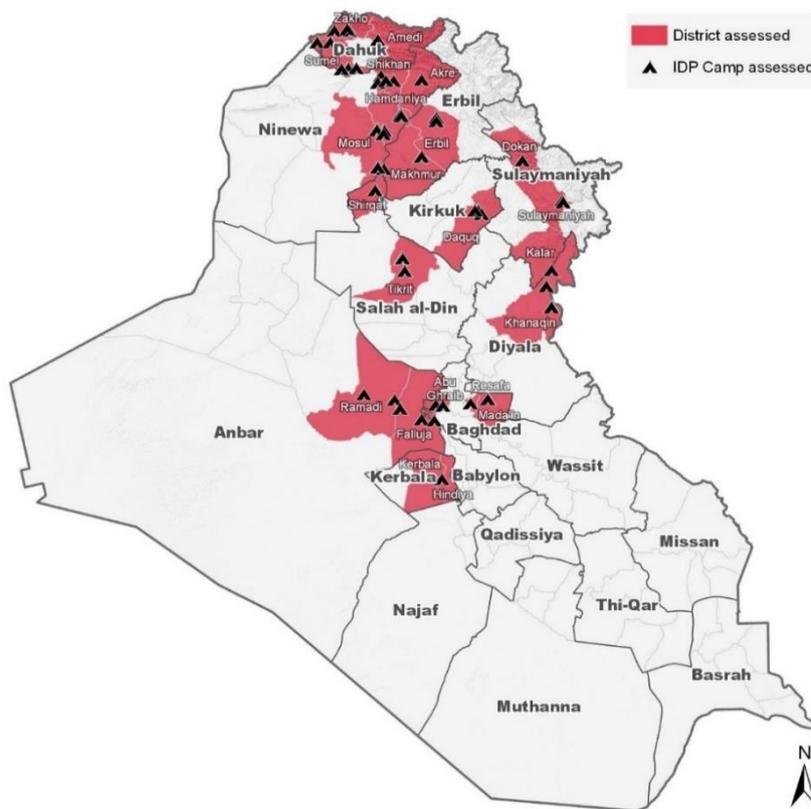


¹⁷ No NGO partners were able to obtain the necessary authorizations to conduct assessments in Ba'aj District (Ninewa) and Fares District (Salah al-Din). Returnee households in those districts were therefore inaccessible and not included in the assessment.

Map 3: Data collection coverage for non-displaced households



Map 4: Data collection coverage for in-camp IDP households



Sampling strategy

Out-of-camp IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced populations

Households were selected through a multi-stage cluster sampling approach. The distribution of households, including the locations and numbers of household per location, were derived from IOM data sources as summarized in Table 1. The REACH Geographic Information Systems (GIS) team refined the sampling frames in advance of drawing the sample in order to ensure that locations corresponded with OCHA-defined geographic boundaries for districts and governorates, and to adjust or remove any GPS points that fell within areas such as military bases, airports, or areas known to be contaminated with explosive hazards. A cluster sample with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) was drawn for each district or governorate, using IOM locations as the cluster sampling unit. The minimum target sample size for each location was set at six households.

The second sampling stage consisted of randomly selecting households at the location level. A set of random geo-points was generated, and maps were provided to enumerators through the *maps.me* smartphone application. The eligible household nearest to each point will be interviewed. In the event that the household did not have an adult willing to participate in the survey, the nearest household in the same target population group was approached for the survey (if in the same city block or apartment building). If no other eligible household was present, the enumerator continued to the next randomly assigned geo-point. A large buffer of geo-points was drawn per location to account for this possibility.

In-camp IDP population

Wherever possible, anonymized camp household rosters provided by camp managers were used as the basis for simple random sampling within the camp. In camps where updated, anonymized lists were unable to be obtained¹⁸, point-based sampling was applied across residential areas of the camp, with points randomly selected using GIS. Sampling maps were provided to data collection teams, and the nearest household to each point was then interviewed. In the event that the household did not have an adult willing to participate in the survey, the nearest household (in a randomized direction) was approached for the survey.

Data collection and processing

REACH assessment and field teams hosted multiple trainings for data collection partners in Erbil and Baghdad, with additional ad hoc trainings conducted as new partners were identified. A detailed breakdown of data collection coverage and partner teams can be found in Annex 1. Data collection was implemented by mixed-sex teams of enumerators, under the supervision of each organization's team leader and under the overall guidance of REACH. Interview responses were recorded through Kobo Collect, an Android-based mobile application designed to enable digital data collection and minimize data entry errors that are more likely to occur when administering pen-and-paper questionnaires. Data cleaning was conducted on a daily basis by the REACH assessment team, focusing on potential data entry errors and location accuracy, with feedback provided to enumerator teams as necessary. All changes to dataset values were logged in the data cleaning log and included within the published dataset.

Analysis framework and overview

Analysis was guided by the IASC's Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) framework and implemented using Stata statistical packages for the Alkire-Foster Method for dimensional needs, developed by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Institute.

To understand the specific humanitarian needs facing conflict-affected households, an index of need was calculated for each sector, comprised of multiple indicators selected and refined through consultations with each Cluster. Indicators within each sectoral index took on different weights based on their estimated proportional contribution to overall need, out of a total possible score of 100. Each household was then identified as "in need" if the weighted sum of their sectoral deprivation was greater than a specified threshold. A detailed overview of the components can be found in Table 2 below.

¹⁸ The camps for which anonymised resident rosters were unavailable were: Habbaniya Tourist Camp (HTC) and Al Khalidiya camps in Anbar Governorate, Al Amal, Al Ahal, Nabi Younis, and Zayona in Baghdad Governorate, and Al Kawthar camp in Kerbala Governorate.

Severity of need

For each sector, a total severity score was calculated among all households classified as "in need". Out of a maximum of 100, the sectoral score is calculated through aggregating weights of all indicators in which the household was found to be in need. This overall score provides an indication of the severity of sectoral need within the population of interest. For example, if the sectoral threshold was set at 25, all households who scored above 25 were considered to be in need for that sector. However, a household with a score of 90 faced need in more sectoral indicators than a household that scores 30, despite both being classified as "in need". Therefore, this average severity score across all "in need" households provides an additional dimension of understanding when considering humanitarian need in each sector.

Multi-sectoral needs

The multidimensional index of need for each household was subsequently calculated as a total of the number of sectoral needs that the household faced (maximum of 7). This aggregated number can then be extrapolated to the district and national levels for each population group to understand geographic areas and sub-population groups who might be facing simultaneous unmet humanitarian needs.

Table 3: Summary of components for Cluster-defined Index of Need (indicator, weights, threshold)

Sector	MCNA Indicator at HH level	Threshold for need (household level)		Indicator Weight	Sectoral Threshold
		Yes, in need (1)	No, not in need (0)		
Education	% of HH with at least one child (aged 6-17) not attending formal education	at least one child not attending	All children attending OR no children in household	60	25
	% of HH with a functional primary and secondary school within 5km	Either primary or secondary school not within 5km	Both primary and secondary school within 5km	20	
	% of HH (with access to functional schools) who reported sufficient certified teachers	Insufficient teachers at both schools	Sufficient teachers at one or another	10	
	% of HH with at least one child aged 6-17 who dropped out after January 2014	At least one child dropped out after January 2014	No children dropped out after 2014	10	
Food Security	% of HH with "moderately insecure" or "severely insecure" food security status, using CARI Analysis (composite using food consumption score, food expenditure share, and coping strategies index)	3 or 4 (moderate or severe food insecurity)	1 or 2 (food secure, or marginally insecure)	100	N/A
Health	% HH with access to a functional health clinic within 5km	No access	Yes access	30	25
	% HH with access to a functional hospital within 10km	No access	Yes access	30	
	% of HH with all children vaccinated (measles, penta-3, and polio) ¹⁹	Not all children vaccinated	All children vaccinated	20	
	% of HH with members with chronic health conditions	Yes, at least one member with a chronic illness	No members with chronic illness	20	

¹⁹ Children aged 0-5 for measles and polio vaccinations; children aged 0-2 for penta-3 vaccination

Livelihoods	% of HH with debt value > 505,000 Iraqi dinar (IQD)	Above debt threshold	Below debt threshold	20	55
	% of HH taking on debt due to healthcare, food, education, or basic household expenditures	Basic needs not met	Basic needs met	20	
	% of HH with at least one adult (18+) unemployed and seeking work	Yes, unemployed adults seeking work	No unemployed adults seeking work	60	
Protection	% of HH with at least one child (6-17) outside of a learning environment (formal or non-formal)	at least one child not in learning environment	all children in learning environment	10	10
	% of HH reporting children with psychosocial distress	Yes	No	10	
	% of HH with single female-headed households	Yes	No	20	
	% of HH reporting missing documentation of any kind	Yes	No	20	
	% of HH reporting being at risk of eviction	Yes	No	10	
	% of HH not returning due to HLP issues (damage/destruction or secondary occupation)	Yes	No	10	
	% of HH with members disabled due to explosive hazards	Yes	No	10	
	% of HH not returning due to EH contamination	Yes	No	10	
Shelter / Non-Food Items	% needing basic NFI items ²⁰	needs at least 3 of 7 items	needs 0-2 items	25	30
	% needing summer NFI items	needs at least 2 of 3 summer items	needs 0-1 items	15	
	% needing winter NFI item	needs heater	Does not need heater	10	
	% reporting at least 2 shelter improvements	2+ reported needs	0-1 need	45	
	% at risk of eviction	Yes	No	5	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	% HH with less than 50 litres of water per person per day	Less than 50L/ppd	At least 50L/ppd	30	25
	% of HH who require water treatment prior to drinking	Yes, require treatment	No treatment required	15	
	% of HH without access to private latrines	No access	Access	20	
	% of HH without access to hygiene items OR unaware of appropriate hygiene promotion messages	Not aware or no access	Aware and has access	20	
	% of HH without access to waste collection or communal garbage bins	No access to either	Access to one or the other	15	

²⁰ Basic NFI items were: bedding, mattress, blankets, cooking utensils, stove, light source, and fuel storage; summer NFI items were: coolbox, water storage, fan; and the winter NFI item was a winter heater

An important note regarding the methodology influencing these summary numbers lies in the definition of the components of each sectoral index of need. Some indicators might only apply to one population type or may be inherently biased towards one group. For example, households who had access to communal latrines as opposed to private latrines were categorised as “in need” for that indicator, which contributed to the household’s overall score for WASH. Given camp infrastructure and humanitarian programming within formal camps, it is known that households within camps access communal latrines at a much higher rate than out-of-camp populations. Another example lies in the index for Protection, which included indicators related to IDP households’ reasons for not intending to return home as well as the household’s risk of eviction, which would not apply to all population groups. To the greatest extent possible, these indicators that did not apply uniformly across all population groups were assigned reduced weights or balanced by other indicators.

Incorporation of findings within strategic decision-making

REACH conducted a series of cluster-specific preliminary findings presentations between August – September 2018, culminating in the incorporation of MCNA results at the OCHA-led HNO Joint Analysis Workshop in September. Governorate-level MCNA findings were presented at Cluster-led data validation workshops with key stakeholders. Both national-level findings as well as district-level disaggregations of key indicators were integrated within overall calculations of people in need and severity mapping components. Through these workshops, consolidated datasets, and national-level factsheets, humanitarian actors in Iraq were able to use MCNA data and findings to inform their HNO/HRP planning.

Globally, REACH supports the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), which is working towards better representation of the views of affected populations in humanitarian response planning, including Humanitarian Needs Overviews. In addition to seeking to understand humanitarian need in each technical sector, the MCNA survey incorporated priority indicators and corresponding questions from the global AAP module. Key findings from the MCNA related to affected populations’ perceptions of the response were included as an overarching contextual chapter within the HNO.

Challenges and limitations

- **The survey was administered to a single respondent per household answering on behalf of the household, including questions about individual family members.** Therefore, questions regarding sub-groups of the household or regarding individual members were all answered by the head of household (or an adult household representative). The series of questions regarding individual family members included immediate family members as well as any dependents that the family was responsible for, including elderly or disabled individuals and unaccompanied or separated children.
- **A minimum age for respondents was set at 18 years old** in order to adhere to informed consent policies. As a result, findings on child-headed households was not possible, despite the unique vulnerabilities and needs potentially facing this sub-group of conflict-affected households.
- Given the primary objective of this assessment as a key data source for the 2019 HNO/HRP, **the survey methodology was aligned with administrative boundaries defined by OCHA and endorsed by the Information Management Working Group on October 2015.** Prior to drawing the survey sample, locations were verified and adjusted based on their GPS points to align with OCHA boundary definitions, in order to obtain representative samples of each district and governorate as they would be reported within the HNO. These boundary designations sometimes conflicted with on-the-ground authorization bodies and in some cases, affected the data collection team’s ability to conduct the assessment in border areas.
- **The holy month of Ramadan may have impacted certain survey responses with a recall period.** Ramadan ended on 15 June 2018 and data collection began on 1 July 2018. This was a key consideration in the planning of the assessment, particularly regarding recall periods food consumption; however, some questions involving 30-day recall (such as income and expenditure) may have been slightly affected by spending trends during this religious holiday.

- **The collaboration of 19 organizations may have led to minor inconsistencies between different data collection teams.** REACH provided trainings on the assessment objectives, methodology, and questionnaire to all data collection partners, as well as regular feedback and guidance to partner field teams, to mitigate such issues to the greatest extent possible.
- **Certain specific locations were inaccessible**, as determined by each partner organization’s security access and restrictions. These areas are indicated on Maps 1-4.
- **Given the inherently mobile nature of the households in the population of interest, households may not have been in their expected locations as estimated by the sampling frames.** In a few instances, particularly in districts where the sampling frame estimated fewer than 500 households, data collection teams were unable to reach the target sample size even after visiting multiple additional locations. These surveys are included as “indicative” in the dataset but are not presented in the findings in this report.
- **A minimum household threshold was set** in order to help mitigate the challenges outlined above. A minimum of 100 households in formal camp areas and a minimum of 200 households within any of the sampling units for the out-of-camp populations was applied to the selection of data collection locations. As a result, households living in areas with fewer households than these thresholds, but of the same displacement status, were not included in the scope of this assessment.

FINDINGS

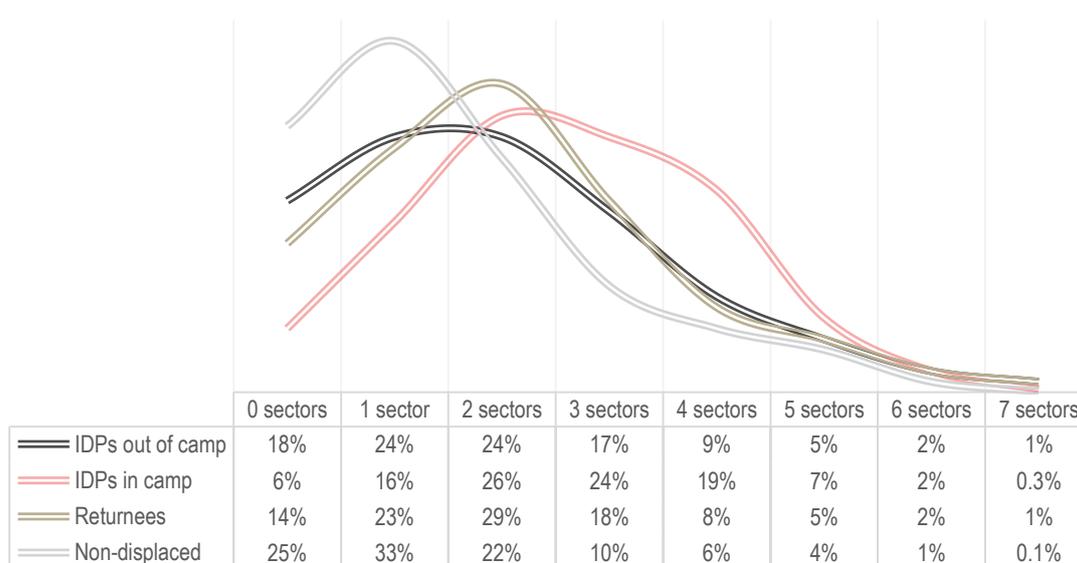
Across all conflict-affected population groups assessed in the MCNA (IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced in recently retaken areas), 85% of households were found to be in need in at least one humanitarian sector. A breakdown by households' displacement status reveals unmet humanitarian needs in at least one sector among 94% of in-camp IDPs, 86% of returnees, 82% of out-of-camp IDPs, and 75% of non-displaced households. When projecting those proportions onto the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Humanitarian Profile for Iraq and population figures from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), **an estimated 550,000 returnee, 210,000 out-of-camp IDP, 100,000 non-displaced, and 80,000 in-camp households face unmet humanitarian needs, pointing to a need for continual humanitarian support during this pivotal moment.**²¹ Detailed national-level factsheets for each population group can be found in Annexes 2-5, which presents findings for key sectoral indicators. The findings in this report will further explore the multi-sectoral nature of humanitarian needs and will examine some notable differences between population groups and between geographic areas.

Multi-sectoral needs

To better understand the needs of conflict-affected populations in Iraq, it is important to consider that households may face simultaneous needs in multiple sectors. Humanitarian needs and conditions are likely most severe for areas and population groups where high proportions of households are categorised as being in need in multiple sectors at once.²²

At the national level, based on Cluster-defined indices of need, IDP households living in formal camp settings indicated the highest proportion of households with humanitarian need. In addition to having the lowest proportion of households with zero sectors of need (6%), a majority of in-camp IDP households had simultaneous needs in three or more sectors (52%). However, the caseload of in-camp IDPs overall is estimated to be roughly 500,000 individuals, which is significantly less than returnees (4 million) and out-of-camp IDPs (1.5 million). While the findings of the MCNA suggest that a slightly higher proportion of in-camp IDP households face humanitarian needs compared to out-of-camp populations, the higher overall caseload of households facing humanitarian need living outside of camps must be central to response planning.

Figure 1: Proportion of households in need, by number of sectors and population group (national level)



²¹ Baseline population figures for IDPs and returnees from Iraq Humanitarian Profile, August 2018; baseline population figures for non-displaced households from IOM Integrated Location Assessment (III). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10,000 households.

²² The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses a Multidimensional Poverty Index as a measure of "acute" poverty to characterize "severe deprivation". This analytical framework of analyzing overlapping and interconnected needs is applied to the humanitarian context through the MCNA. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/faq-page/multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi>

Although a high proportion of in-camp IDP households were categorised as being in need of humanitarian assistance, 94% of these same households reported receiving assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection – a much higher rate than non-camp population groups (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Proportion of households reporting receipt of assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by population group (national level)



Given the less visible forms of assistance provided in areas of return, such as infrastructure reconstruction and support to municipal basic services, one might expect that household-reported assistance would be skewed towards the types of assistance provided in camps, such as food and NFI distributions. For example, an exploratory analysis on the humanitarian response and persistent gaps in Mosul al-Jadida Municipality found that the majority of WASH projects targeted educational and public facilities, and a significant portion of the humanitarian response focused on the resumption basic services such as waste removal and rebuilding electricity transformers and power stations.²³ However, the overall trend of in-camp IDP households receiving more direct assistance than out-of-camp populations is likely to hold true, given that a key do-no-harm principle underpinning the recent context in Iraq is the prevention of premature or unsafe returns. Humanitarian actors have been careful to avoid providing incentives to return before conditions are conducive for safe and sustainable returns.²⁴

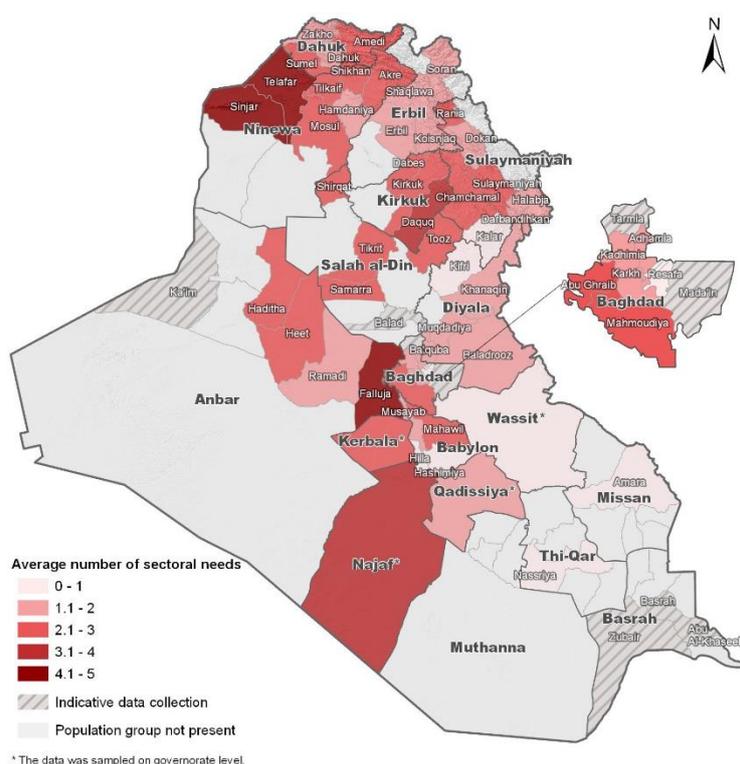
National-level summary findings provide indications of general trends but often hide pockets of extreme need. Given the diverse and substantial caseload of these population groups, geographic variations are important to consider when prioritising households who may be facing the most urgent humanitarian needs. For example, among out-of-camp IDP households who are currently spread out over almost all of Iraq, the average number of sectoral needs (using Cluster-defined sectoral indices) ranged from less than one sector for households in Wassit and Missan Governorates, to greater than four simultaneous sectors in Telafar, Falluja, and Sinjar Districts (Map 5). **Across all population groups nationwide, the average number of sectoral humanitarian needs facing out-of-camp IDP households in Telafar, Falluja, and Sinjar was the highest.** With only 10% of the out-of-camp IDP population reporting having received assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, a severe gap in response has been highlighted for some of the most vulnerable conflict-affected households nationwide. Additionally, 12% of out-of-camp IDP households reported intention to return home by July 2019, leaving a significant caseload of out-of-camp IDPs whose needs will continue to persist unless a significant effort to target these households is undertaken by governmental, humanitarian, or development actors.

²³ REACH Initiative. Mosul al-Jadida gap analysis and response. August 2018

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_aba_maj_gap_analysis_response_august_2018.pdf

²⁴ National Protection Cluster meeting minutes and updates

Map 5: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing out-of-camp IDP households per district



A deeper look into the sectoral needs of out-of-camp IDP households living in areas with the highest average number of sectoral highlights provides additional information to understand the drivers of need. A higher proportion of out-of-camp IDPs in Telafar, Falluja, and Sinjar were categorised to be in need in every single sector as compared to the national average for this population group.²⁵ Additionally, out-of-camp households in Daquq District and Najaf Governorate exhibited higher levels of unmet humanitarian needs in many sectors as compared to the national average, namely in S/NFI, food security, and protection.

Table 4: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for out-of-camp IDPs²⁶

Sector	National average for out-of-camp IDPs	Telafar	Falluja	Sinjar	Daquq	Najaf Governorate
Education	37%	63%	39%	67%	50%	22%
Food Security	12%	35%	38%	21%	26%	36%
Health	28%	79%	69%	49%	60%	20%
Livelihoods	36%	64%	54%	89%	26%	50%
Protection	40%	70%	45%	76%	59%	49%
Shelter / Non-Food Items	28%	76%	92%	71%	67%	78%
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	19%	65%	75%	62%	25%	61%

²⁵ The proportion of households in need of Education in Falluja is the only potential exception, as the difference was not statistically significant.

²⁶ Findings are generalisable to a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for district-level findings

The returnee population group, which constitutes the greatest caseload of conflict-affected households, exhibits similar geographic variations of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs. On average, returnee households in Makhmur and Kifri Districts face less than one sector of need, while **returnee households in Sinjar and Baiji Districts face almost four sectors simultaneously. The average number of sectoral needs facing returnee households was consistently high in the Centre-South region, particularly in Salah al-Din Governorate.** Humanitarian needs in S/NFI and livelihoods sectors were particularly elevated among returnee households (47% and 39% of all returnee households were categorised to have unmet humanitarian needs in those sectors, respectively). Given that returns are expected to continue into 2019, the interconnected nature of these two sectors should be considered in order to address existing gaps while ensuring that communities are prepared to receive additional returnees looking to rebuild homes and livelihoods.

Map 6: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing returnee households per district

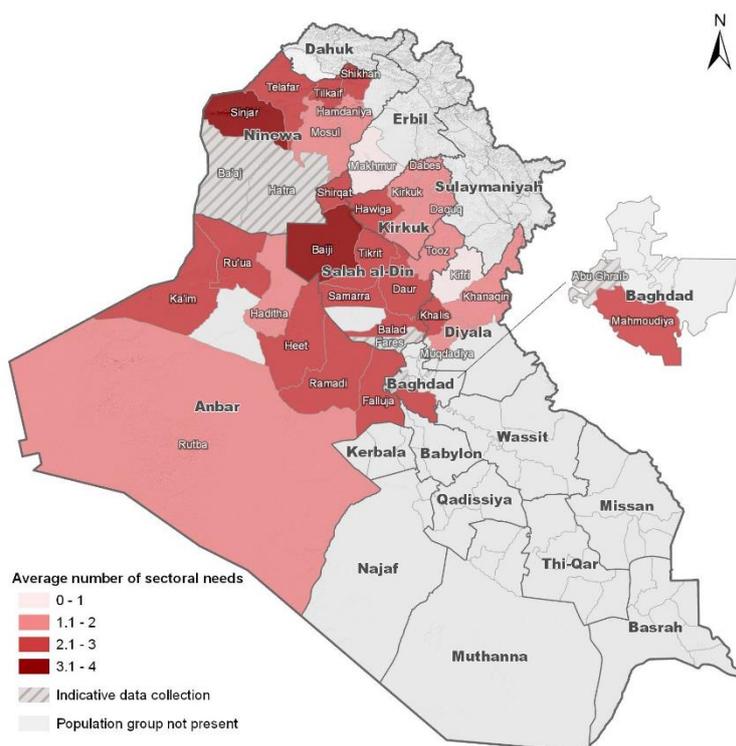


Table 5: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for returnees²⁷

Sector	National average for returnees	Sinjar	Baiji	Balad	Mahmoudiya	Hawiga
Education	24%	66%	28%	21%	29%	34%
Food Security	10%	8%	12%	10%	1%	25%
Health	29%	66%	59%	48%	78%	47%
Livelihoods	39%	80%	52%	46%	20%	33%
Protection	23%	26%	14%	27%	16%	26%
Shelter / Non-Food Items	47%	62%	73%	83%	84%	65%
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	28%	62%	76%	64%	69%	43%

²⁷ Findings are generalisable to a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for district-level findings

Among all conflict-affected population groups included in the assessment, non-displaced households were the only group where the average number of sectoral needs in every district was greater than one. However, at the national level, non-displaced households seemed to exhibit fewer sectors of humanitarian need than other populations groups, with 25% of non-displaced households categorised as having need in zero sectors (Figure 1). These two perspectives suggest that these non-displaced households with zero humanitarian need may not be concentrated in one particular area, further suggesting that there may be higher variation of humanitarian need within districts.

Map 7: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing non-displaced households per district

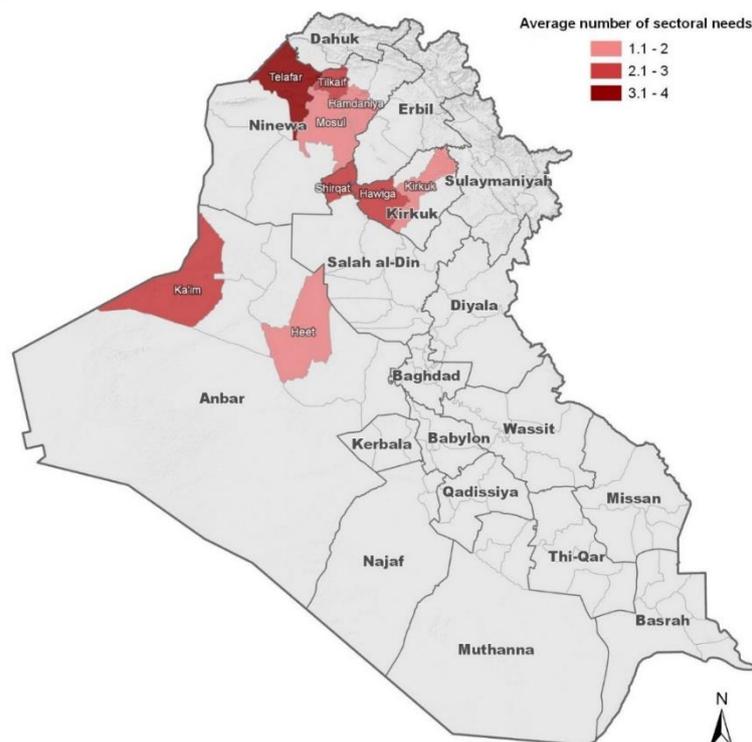


Table 6: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for non-displaced households²⁸

Sector	National average for non-displaced	Telafar	Tilkaif	Hawiga	Shirqat	Ka'im
Education	19%	55%	44%	34%	27%	13%
Food Security	10%	23%	32%	16%	7%	55%
Health	20%	77%	53%	72%	17%	6%
Livelihoods	36%	41%	38%	24%	45%	27%
Protection	20%	23%	44%	28%	23%	20%
Shelter / Non-Food Items	22%	68%	27%	48%	66%	44%
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	24%	47%	44%	40%	46%	45%

²⁸ Findings are generalisable to a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for district-level findings

Nationwide, 94% of all in-camp IDP households were found to face at least one sector of humanitarian need. However, households living in camps in Hindiya and Resafa Districts faced, on average, less than one sector of need. The highest levels of average humanitarian need among in-camp IDP households were among those currently residing in camps in Ninewa, Anbar, and Salah al-Din Governorates, where households across five districts (Hamdaniya, Ramadi, Tikrit, Mosul, Shirqat) faced an average of between three to four sectors of simultaneous need. Additional detail on multi-sectoral needs facing in-camp households, based on MCNA data, can be found in [Round X of REACH and CCCM's Camp Profiling Directory](#).

Map 8: Average number of humanitarian sectoral needs facing in-camp IDP households per district

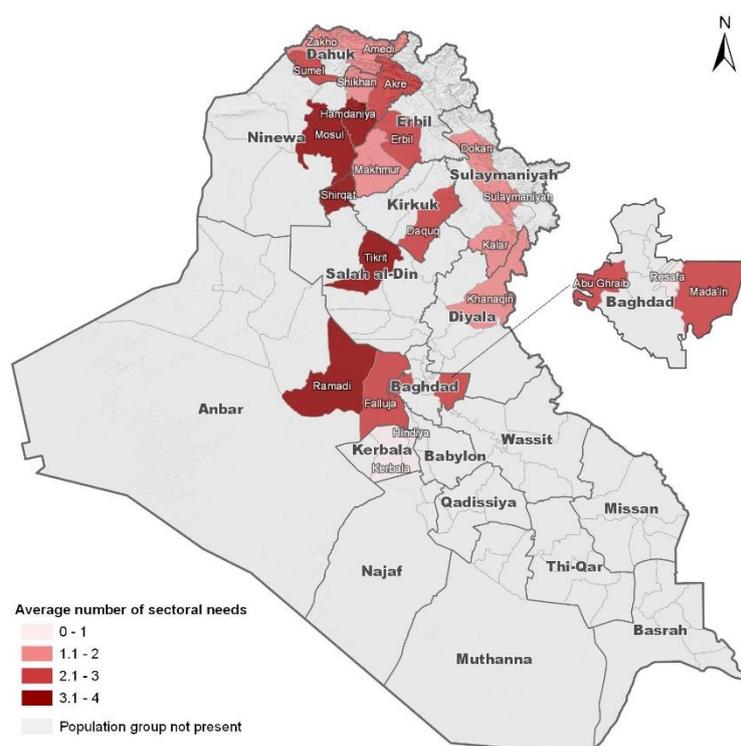


Table 7: Proportion of households with sectoral needs in top five areas with elevated multi-sectoral needs for in-camp IDP households²⁹

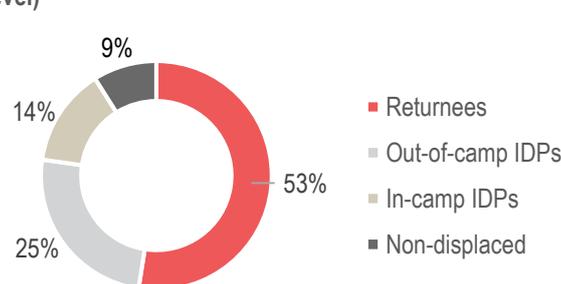
Sector	National average for in-camp IDPs	Hamdaniya	Ramadi	Tikrit	Mosul	Shirqat
Education	41%	62%	38%	53%	60%	50%
Food Security	11%	11%	22%	13%	6%	4%
Health	33%	62%	81%	25%	17%	0%
Livelihoods	34%	40%	20%	39%	34%	42%
Protection	40%	45%	46%	39%	40%	34%
Shelter / Non-Food Items	50%	69%	67%	69%	67%	72%
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	65%	92%	62%	90%	95%	98%

²⁹ Findings are generalisable to a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the camp level, which aggregates to a higher precision per district depending on the number of camps per district

Furthermore, to support coordinated and effective humanitarian responses targeting households who are most in need, it is important to consider the subset of households who face extremely elevated simultaneous needs in multiple sectors. Continuing to use the Cluster-defined indices of need as the basis of analysis, **roughly 2% of households nationwide were found to face simultaneous humanitarian needs in six or seven sectors.** While this is a small subset of the overall population, given the far-reaching effects of the recent conflict and the elevated caseload of affected population, this finding suggests that there remains thousands of households across the country continuing to face extreme unmet humanitarian need.

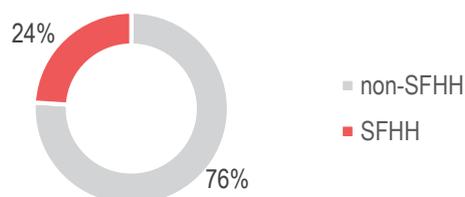
To support operational planning in understanding the profile of these households facing extreme need, findings show that a majority of these households are returnees. However, the distribution of households facing extreme need mirrors the overall distribution of the conflict-affected caseload. In other words, households facing six or seven sectors of simultaneous need seem to be proportionally distributed across population groups regardless of displacement status (roughly 2% among each population group).

Figure 3: Among households facing six or seven simultaneous humanitarian needs (2%), breakdown of households by population group (national level)³⁰



Notably, 24% of all households categorised as facing six or seven simultaneous sectors of need were headed by single females. This proportion is higher than the 16% of households overall who were headed by single females, suggesting that single female-headed households face disproportionate levels of extreme humanitarian need.³¹ More detailed findings on single female-headed households can be found beginning on page 38.

Figure 4: Among households facing six or seven simultaneous humanitarian needs (2%), breakdown of households by population group (national level)³²



Geographically, across all population groups, **the majority of these households facing elevated simultaneous humanitarian need were residing in a few districts in Anbar and Ninewa Governorates. Among the 2% of households nationwide facing six or seven sectors of need, more than half currently reside in just three districts in Iraq: Telafar (25%), Falluja (15%), and Mosul (12%).** Map 9 illustrates the distribution of these households, showing additional districts in Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Kirkuk Governorates that also host at least 5% of these extremely vulnerable households (Hamdaniya, Sinjar, Daur, Kirkuk, and Hawiga).

³⁰ Among a total of 256 households who were categorized as being in need in 6 or 7 humanitarian sectors.

³¹ Statistically significant with a p-value = 0.0003

³² Among a total of 256 households who were categorized as being in need in 6 or 7 humanitarian sectors.

Notable sectoral variations between population groups

The below table summarizes the proportions of households categorised as facing unmet humanitarian need in each sector, derived from the composite sectoral indices outlined in the methodology (Table 1). For each sector, the severity score is presented for each population group, summarizing the total weights of all sectoral indicators in which the household was found to be in need out of a maximum score of 100 per sector.

Table 8: Proportion of households facing unmet humanitarian need and severity of need (out of 100), by population group

Sector	Out-of-camp IDPs		Returnees		Non-displaced		In-camp IDPs	
	% in need	Severity	% in need	Severity	% in need	Severity	% in need	Severity
Education	37%	62	24%	64	19%	65	41%	63
Food Security	12%	-	10%	-	10%	-	11%	-
Health	28%	45	29%	46	20%	46	33%	40
Livelihoods	36%	86	39%	86	36%	88	34%	88
Protection	40%	19	23%	17	20%	17	40%	19
Shelter / Non-Food Items	28%	52	47%	52	22%	52	50%	54
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	19%	43	28%	42	24%	43	65%	49

*top two sectors of need per population group highlighted

Access to services: in-camp versus out-of-camp populations

When taking a closer look at households reported access to services, in-camp IDP households often presented differing trends when compared to the three out-of-camp populations. The difference in trends could potentially be attributed to the services and assistance being provided within camp areas, pointing to the realised impact and effect of response programmes on the lives of beneficiaries. In particular, the diverging WASH situation within camps reported by households could be reflective of the strategic programming provided within camps. **A significantly higher proportion of in-camp IDP households reported trash collection or communal bins (99% among in-camp populations reported access to these waste collection services compared to only 23-44% among out of camp populations³³).** Additionally, while out-of-camp populations (IDP, returnee, and non-displaced) reported water filtration as their main method of water treatment, in-camp IDPs reported water chlorination as their primary method of water treatment, potentially reflective of their access to distribution items.

A lower proportion of IDPs living within formal camps reported children displaying signs of behaviour change since the beginning of conflict (4% among in-camp households, compared to 9-14% among out-of-camp households³⁴). One potential explanation for this difference could be the availability and effectiveness of psychosocial programs set up and run by humanitarian actors within formal camps. Similar trends were also found regarding access to health facilities, **where in-camp populations were more likely to report an accessible and functional health clinic within five kilometres (km) but less likely to report a functioning hospital within 10 km (Figures 4 and 5)³⁵.**

³³ Statistically significant with a p-value < 0.0001

³⁴ Statistically significant with a p-value < 0.0001

³⁵ Statistically significant with a p-value < 0.0001

Figure 5: Proportion of households reporting a functioning health clinic within 5 km, by population group (national level)

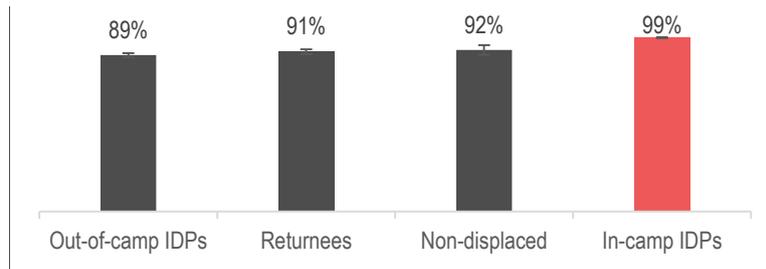
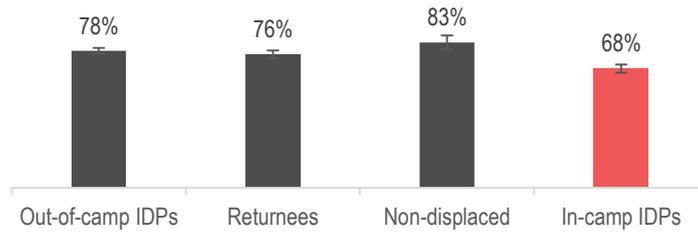


Figure 6: Proportion of households reporting a functional hospital within 10 km, by population group (national level)



Access to services: displaced households versus returnees and non-displaced

Among the 66% of conflict-affected households with at least one school-aged child (aged 6-17)³⁶, 64% reported that all children were attending formal education. However, non-attendance was more prevalent among IDP households as compared to households living in areas of return. Across all population groups, female school-aged children were less likely to be attending formal education than their male counterparts.

Figure 7: Proportion of school-aged children³⁷ attending formal education

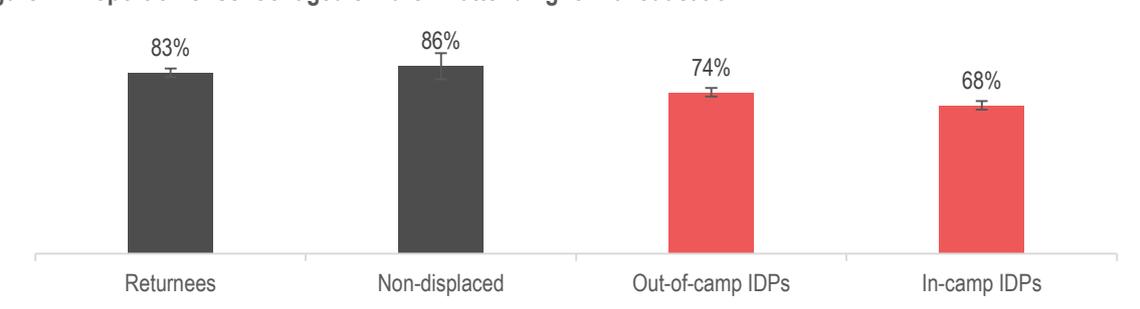
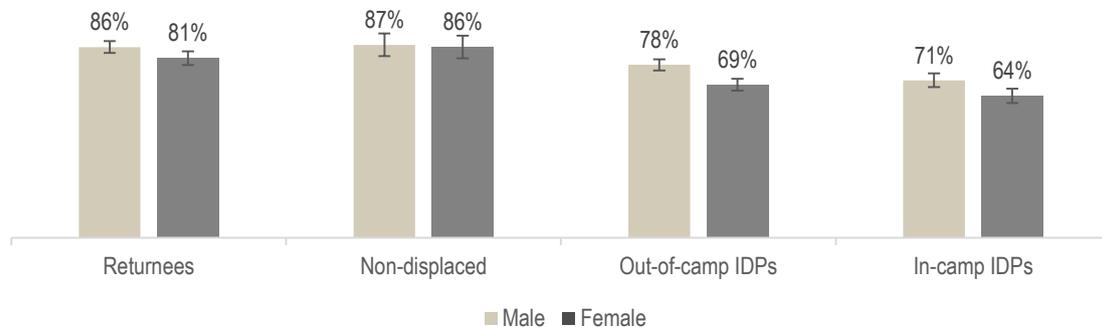


Figure 8: Proportion of school-aged children³⁸ attending formal education by sex of child



³⁶ A total of 8,120 households across all population groups reported having school-aged children.

³⁷ Among 22,500 school-aged children (aged 6-17) in the individual-level dataset

³⁸ Among 22,500 school-aged children (aged 6-17) in the individual-level dataset

While gaps in schooling related to the displacement process is likely a key factor affecting school enrollment rates, the fact that a higher proportion of returnee children are currently enrolled despite having been displaced at least once before returning home might point to larger structural barriers to access to formal education. Some potential barriers could be related to school affordability, suitability of curricula and language considerations, children's adaptability to their area of displacement, and/or administrative or legal access issues.

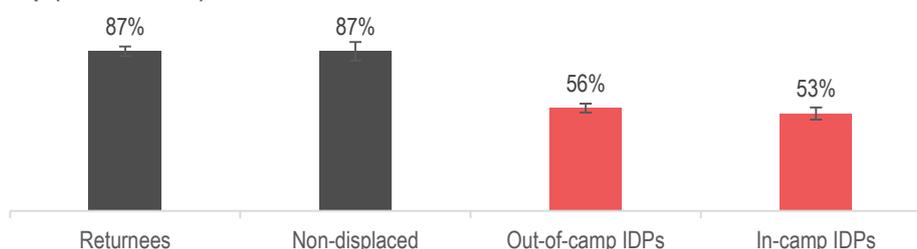
Figure 9: Most frequently cited reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children who have never attended school³⁹



Notably, cost-related issues were cited by a higher proportion of in-camp households (46%) as compared across population groups, while child disability or trauma was cited by a higher proportion of returnee households (16%). As previously reported, a larger proportion of returnee households reported signs of behaviour change in their children since the conflict began in 2014, and school non-attendance may be a realised downstream effect of this potential psychosocial distress.

IDP households both in and out of camp settings were significantly less likely to report having accessed Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS)⁴⁰ for subsidized food items within the 90 days prior to data collection. While IDP households registered in formal camps have regular access to humanitarian food distributions,⁴¹ a significant portion of IDPs living out of formal camp settings have lower access to both forms of food assistance, suggesting a potential added burden on these households in covering their food-related basic needs.

Figure 10: Proportion of households reporting accessing PDS items in the 90 days preceding data collection, by population group (national level)



Household income and expenditure

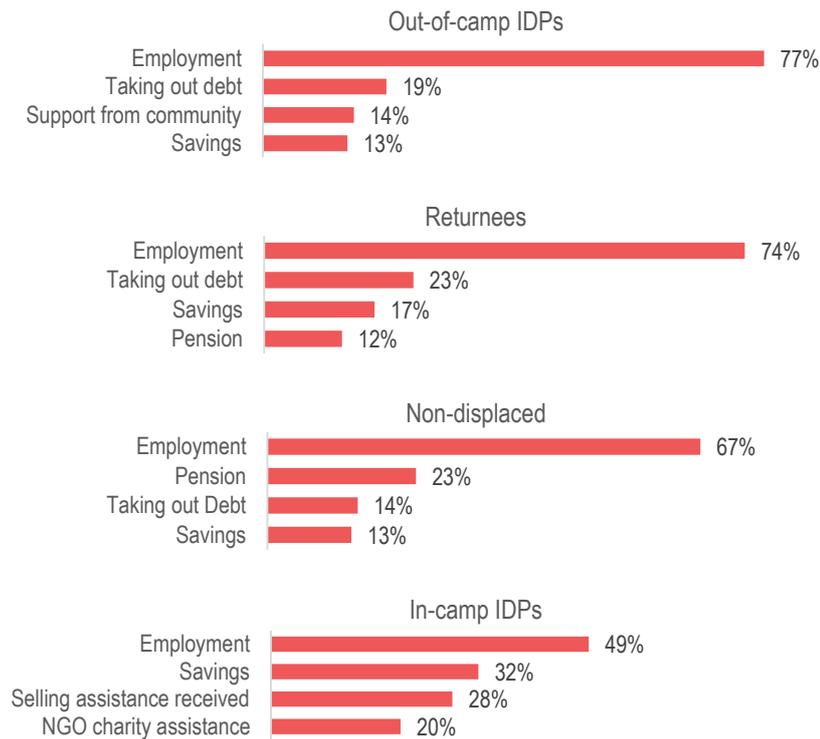
When considering household income and expenditures, **a lower proportion of households living within formal camp settings cited employment as a primary source of income during the 30 days prior to data collection.** Instead, a higher proportion of in-camp IDP households cited selling assets, selling assistance, and assistance from charities or non-governmental organisations (NGO) as primary income sources. This suggests that in-camp IDPs are more dependent on less sustainable income sources, but also that in-camp households have more access to various types of assistance.

³⁹ Respondents could choose multiple options. Among 2,909 school-aged children who have never attended school. Due to an oversight in the questionnaire's skip logic, reasons for non-attendance was not asked to children who have dropped out of school.

⁴⁰ The Iraqi Public Distribution System (PDS) is run by the Ministry of Trade and provides government-subsidised food and fuel rations to all Iraqi citizens.

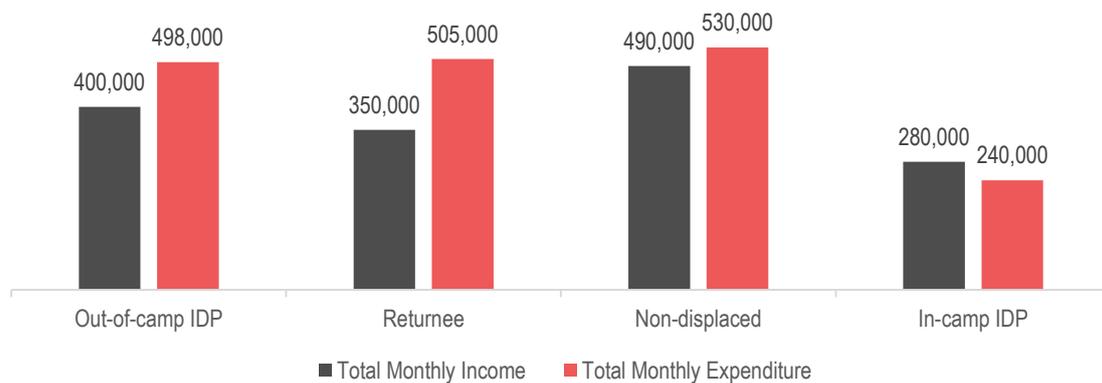
⁴¹ While the World Food Programme (WFP) experienced a temporary pipeline break that resulted in half rations of food distributions for a few months in 2018, the pipeline has been restored and full rations are expected beginning in November 2018. Their caseload includes all in-camp IDPs in Iraq. (Source: communication from the Iraq Food Security Cluster, September – November 2018).

Figure 11: Top four sources of income per population group, national level⁴²



When considering household-reported total amounts of income and expenditure during the 30 days preceding data collection (in Iraqi Dinars⁴³), **median total income and total expenditure values for in-camp IDP populations were lower than out-of-camp populations.**⁴⁴ However, notably, in-camp IDPs were the only population group where monthly median expenditure was less than median income.

Figure 12: Median total monthly household income⁴⁵ and expenditure (IQD), per population group at the national level



A comparison of household net income (total monthly income - total monthly expenditure) can provide insight into whether household income over the 30 days preceding data collection was sufficient to cover household expenditures for that same month.⁴⁶ Nationally, 61% of households reported less total income than total expenditures during the 30 days prior data collection, supporting assessment findings related to high proportions

⁴² Respondents could select multiple options.

⁴³ On 31 July 2018, 1 USD was equivalent to 1192 IQD; www.xe.com

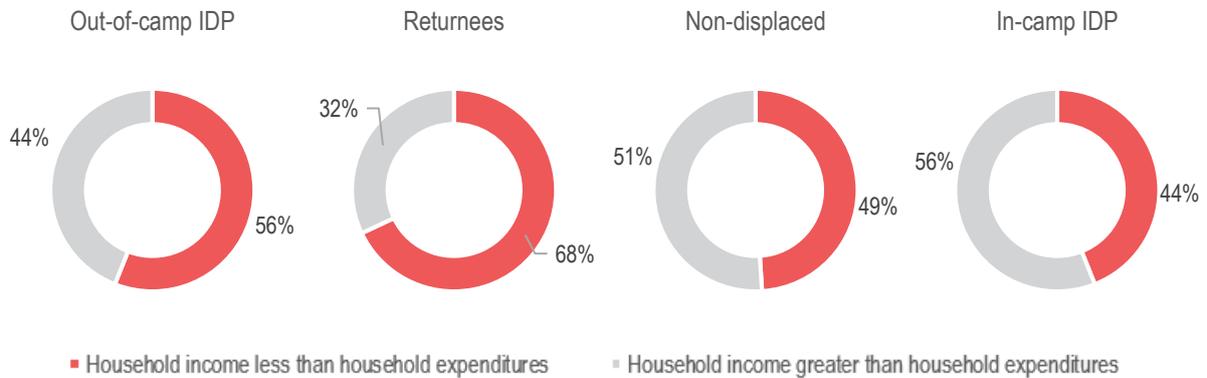
⁴⁴ One-way ANOVA testing was conducted for household income and household expenditure across the four population groups, both producing p-values <0.0001

⁴⁵ As reference, the cash transfer value of Iraq's one-month Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance is 480,000 IQD (400 USD), based on the value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket as determined by the Iraq Cash Working Group.

⁴⁶ Total household income includes all sources of income *except* for money received through taking out debt.

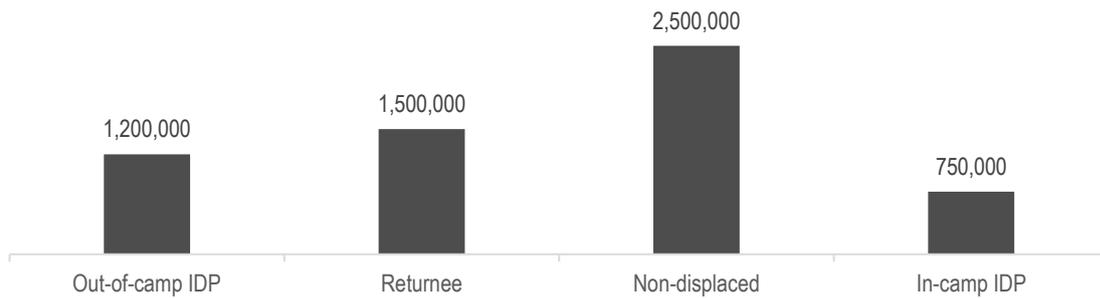
of households facing some level of debt. During the 30 days preceding data collection, this imbalance in income to expenditure affected a higher proportion of returnee households as compared to the other population groups.

Figure 13: Proportion of households reporting total monthly income less than total monthly expenditures



The lack of household income to cover monthly expenditures is further illustrated by the 81% of conflict-affected households nationwide who reported to have some level of debt. Among households reporting debt, the median cumulative debt ranged between 750,000 IQD (roughly 625 USD) for in-camp households to 2,500,000 IQD (roughly 2,000 USD) for non-displaced households. The primary reason for taking on debt across all population groups was for basic household expenditures, including rent and utilities.

Figure 14: Median total household debt per population group



When disaggregating household expenditures among different categories, a few key themes emerge to help explain differences in total monthly expenditures across population groups. The below table summarizes the proportions of households who reported spending more than 0 IQD in the 30 days preceding data collection in each category of expenditure. Among those households spending more than 0 IQD in the category, the median amount spent during the 30 days preceding data collection is reported.

Table 9: Per expenditure category, proportion of households spending more than 0 IQD during the 30 days preceding data collection and median expenditures among those households spending more than 0 IQD

Expenditure Category	Out-of-camp IDPs		Returnees		Non-displaced		In-camp IDPs	
Average household size	6.9		6.8		7.7		5.8	
	%	Median (IQD)	%	Median (IQD)	%	Median (IQD)	%	Median (IQD)
Food	99%	160,000	100%	200,000	99%	250,000	95%	120,000
Rent	75%	175,000	15%	150,000	11%	150,000	0%	-
Shelter maintenance	20%	30,000	43%	150,000	30%	200,000	23%	20,000
Healthcare	64%	50,000	79%	50,000	77%	50,000	64%	50,000
Education	17%	30,000	20%	30,000	15%	30,000	10%	25,000
Clothing + NFI	62%	30,000	61%	30,000	65%	35,000	63%	25,000
Water	49%	10,000	47%	12,000	18%	15,000	7%	15,000
Electricity	81%	30,000	88%	45,000	87%	40,000	13%	25,000
Transportation	65%	25,000	71%	25,000	73%	30,000	48%	25,000
Communications	83%	14,000	90%	15,000	94%	20,000	76%	12,000
Debt repayment	15%	100,000	22%	200,000	13%	135,000	19%	50,000
Productive Assets	6%	50,000	6%	50,000	14%	50,000	5%	75,000
Other	2%	50,000	1%	25,000	5%	50,000	.5%	26,000

Food expenditure was consistently high across all population groups. Nationwide, food expenditure share was 42%, meaning that the average household spent 42% of their income on food during the 30 days preceding data collection. However, not only did 5% of in-camp households report spending 0 IQD on food, those who did spend money on food spent, on average, less than the other population groups. Additionally, shelter-related expenses represented a large share of expenditures for out-of-camp populations. Three out of four out-of-camp IDP households paid for rent during the 30 days preceding data collection, and more of a third of returnees and non-displaced households paid for shelter maintenance. Among households paying for shelter maintenance, the average amount spent by returnees and non-displaced households was almost 10 times the average amount spent by IDP households. **Consistently across multiple expenditure categorisations including food, education, water, electricity, transportation, and communications, a lower proportion of in-camp IDP households reported having these expenditures, and the reported IQD value for each of those categories was consistently on the lower end for in-camp IDP households.** This trend is in addition to in-camp households not needing to pay rent within formal IDP camps.

For some categories of expenditures, although varying proportions of households reported expenditures during the 30 days preceding data collection, those who did spend money spent, on average, roughly equal amounts. This applies to healthcare, education, clothing and NFI, transportation, communications, and productive assets, where median amount spent did not vary significantly based on displacement status.

Returnee expenditures on shelter maintenance

With large expenditures on shelter maintenance disproportionately affecting households living in areas of return, particularly returnee households (Figure 12), assessment findings provided a bit of insight as to when returnee households were undertaking repairs to their homes. Roughly 40-45% of returnee households spent money on shelter maintenance in the 30 days preceding data collection regardless of their duration of return, implying that shelter repairs remain a concern for households not only during the initial periods of return but during the years

following their return home.⁴⁷ Furthermore, findings show that the amount spent on shelter repairs among households who had returned for a period of 1-2 years was significantly more than returnee households with other durations of return.⁴⁸ Returnee households who had returned for more than a year were spending an average of 532,645 IQD per month (roughly 450 USD) on shelter maintenance, compared to 277,000 IQD (roughly 230 USD) among other returnee households.

Tenancy arrangements

While 6% of out-of-camp populations (IDP, returnee, and non-displaced) reported to be at risk of eviction at the time of data collection, 10% of households with either no tenancy agreement or an expired or verbal agreement reported being at risk, as compared to less than 1% of households who either had a non-expired written agreement or owned their homes⁴⁹. Household-reported risk of eviction was similar across all population groups, but **out-of-camp IDP populations were much more likely to be living in their shelters without a valid tenancy agreement** (Figures 7 and 8).

Figure 15: Proportion of out-of-camp households reporting to be at risk of eviction at the time of data collection, by population group (national level)

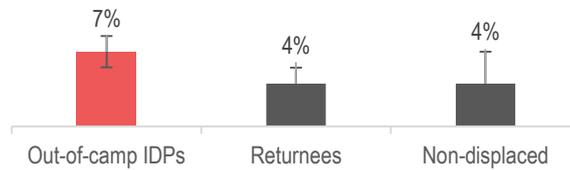
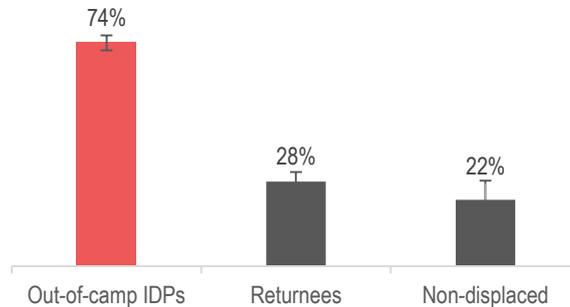


Figure 16: Proportion of out-of-camp households reporting either no tenancy agreement, an expired agreement, or a verbal agreement, by population group (national level)



⁴⁷ Returnee households were categorised based on return durations of 0-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-24 months, and 24+ months

⁴⁸ Statistically significant with a p-value = 0.001

⁴⁹ Statistically significant with a p-value < 0.0001

Notable sectoral variations between geographical areas

Access to services: reproductive health for women and girls

High proportions of conflict-affected households in certain areas expressed lack of access to specialised reproductive health services for women and girls in their community, with conflict-affected **households in Baghdad, Anbar, Diyala, Salah al-Din, and Kirkuk reporting the greatest need (58%, 43%, 40%, 40, and 38% respectively reporting lack of specialised reproductive health services)**. At the district level, this reported lack of reproductive health services was more stark, highlighting potential areas of focus for increased provision of reproductive health services (Table 3).

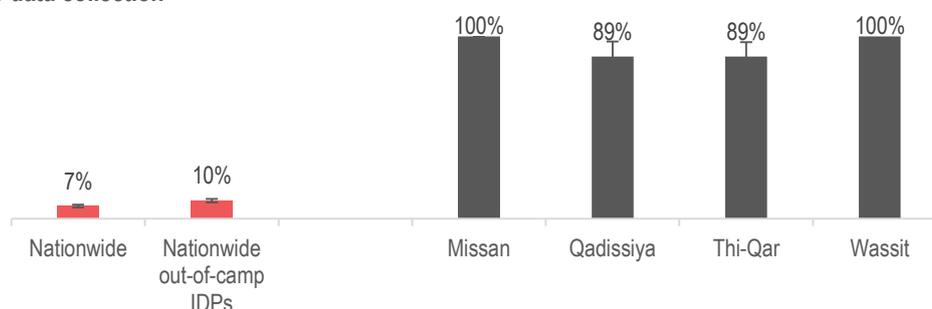
Table 10: Proportion of households across all population groups reporting lack of access to specialised reproductive health services for women and girls (district level)

District and governorate	Proportion of households
Resafa (Baghdad)	93%
Ru'ua (Anbar)	91%
Karkh (Baghdad)	89%
Bajji (Salah al Din)	88%
Adhamia (Baghdad)	84%
Sinjar (Ninewa)	80%

Sources of drinking water

Access to clean water has been reported as a major problem in the south of Iraq, leading to growing civil unrest and health concerns.^{50,51} The rising water salinity has reportedly disrupted water treatment systems, reduced agricultural potential, and affected household access to safe drinking water.⁵² While MCNA data collection in Basrah Governorate was halted due to political protests and movement restrictions during the data collection period, out-of-camp IDP households from the nearby governorates of Thi-Qar, Missan, Qadissiya, and Wassit could provide insight as to effects of the ongoing water problems in the region. **While nationwide, 7% of conflict-affected households (and 10% of out-of-camp IDP households) reported purchasing water from a shop as their primary source for drinking water during the 7 days preceding data collection, the overwhelming majority of out-of-camp IDP households in the four southern governorates reported purchasing water from a shop.** While this disproportionate reliance on purchased water could be related to other factors and should be further explored, it is clear that out-of-camp households in these areas are not relying on water from the public network.

Figure 17: Proportion of households citing water purchased from shop as the primary source of water during the 7 days prior to data collection



⁵⁰ Foreign Policy. "Northern Iraq May Be Free, but the South Is Seething". 9 November 2018

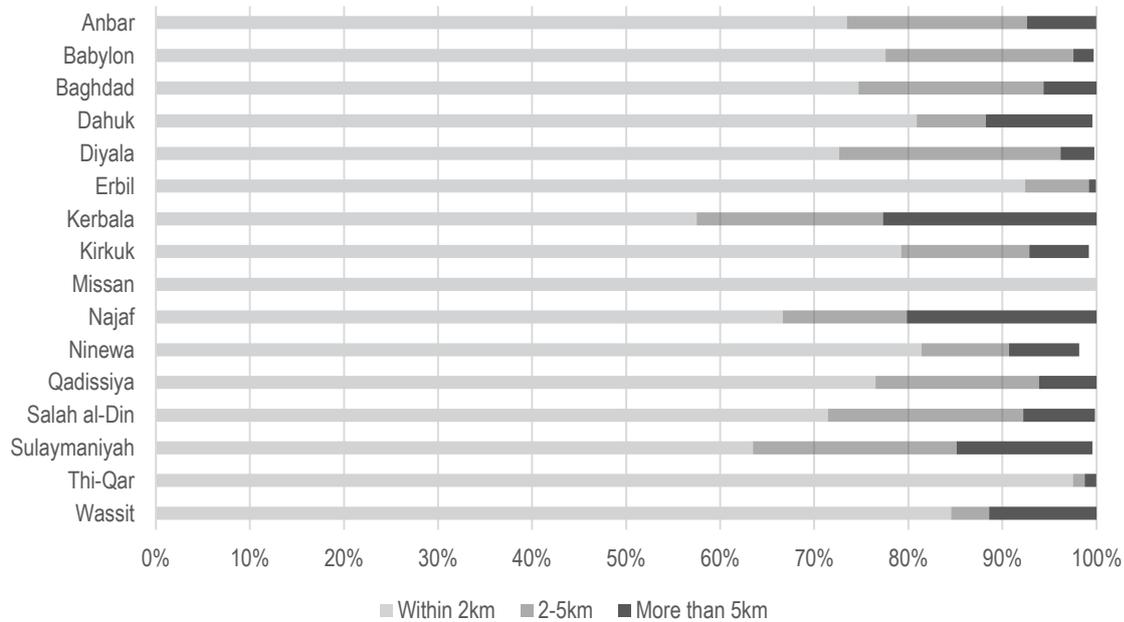
⁵¹ Voice of America. "Iraq Sees Spike in Water-Borne Illnesses". 29 August 2018

⁵² Bloomberg News. "Basra's Tap Water Is Too Salty and Polluted Even for Washing". 2 August 2018.

Access to functional markets

Nationwide, high proportions of conflict-affected households reported accessing functional markets in the 30 days preceding data collection, implying resumption of trade and even in areas that have recently opened up. However, there were small variations geographically, with more households in Kerbala, Najaf, and Sulaymaniyah Governorates reporting having to travel long distances to access functional markets.

Figure 18: Proportion of households reporting distance to closest functioning market accessed within 30 days preceding data collection

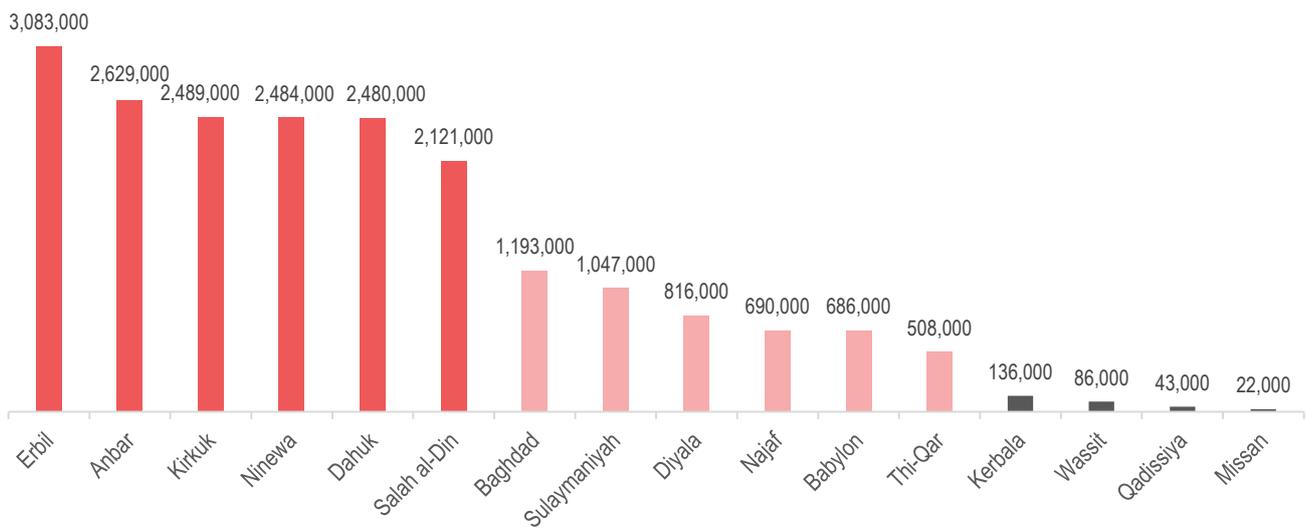


*The remaining households expressed that they either were not able to access the market or did not know where the closest market was.

Household debt

Nationwide, more than 80% of conflict-affected households reported having some level of debt. Not only does household debt vary by population group (as discussed on page 31), average cumulative household debt varied quite significantly across the country. Conflict-affected households in Erbil reported an average of more than 3,000,000 IQD of debt (roughly 2,500 USD), while conflict-affected households in Missan reported an average of 22,000 IQD of debt (roughly 20 USD).

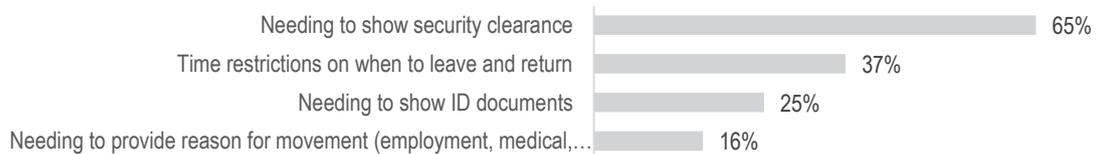
Figure 19: Average value of household debt in IQD per governorate, rounded to the nearest 1,000 IQD⁵³



Movement restrictions

While the vast majority of households nationwide reported not having experienced daytime movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to data collection (98% of all households regardless of population type⁵⁴), higher proportions of households in Baiji, Telafar, and Ru'ua reported experiencing movement restrictions (31%, 10%, and 8% of conflict-affected households in each district, respectively).

Figure 20: Most frequently cited types of movement restrictions faced, among 2% of households nationwide facing restrictions⁵⁵



⁵³ Respondents could choose multiple options

⁵⁴ A total of 227 households reported experiencing movement restrictions during daytime hours in the 30 days prior to data collection

⁵⁵ Respondents could choose multiple options

Risk of eviction

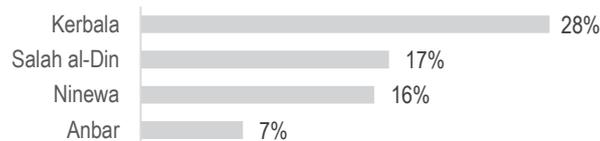
When disaggregating the 6% of out-of-camp IDP, returnee, and non-displaced households who reported to be at risk of eviction at the time of data collection, a higher proportion of households in certain districts were found to be at risk irrespective of displacement status.

Table 11: Proportion of households across all population groups reporting being at risk of eviction at the time of data collection

District and governorate	Proportion of households
Kerbala Governorate	28%
Ru'ua (Anbar)	16%
Tikrit (Salah al-Din)	10%
Hadiitha (Anbar)	10%

While geographic disaggregations among returnee and non-displaced households yielded no significant areas of concern, among out-of-camp IDP households, the risk of eviction was reported to be a concern for a higher proportion of households in Kerbala, Salah-al Din, Ninewa, and Anbar.⁵⁶ However, many more households may be vulnerable, as **more than 50% of out-of-camp IDP households in all governorates except Erbil and Qadissiya reported either no tenancy agreement or an expired or verbal agreement.**

Figure 21: Proportion of out-of-camp IDP households who reported being at risk of eviction at the time of data collection, top 4 governorates



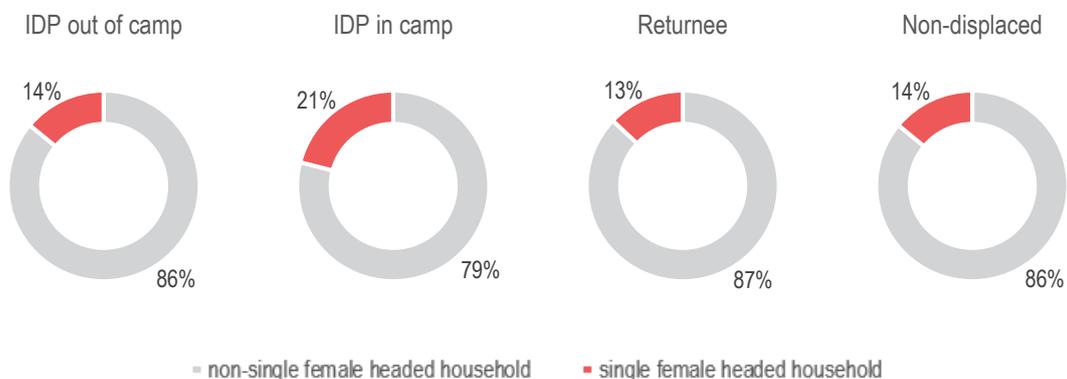
⁵⁶ A total of 243 out-of-camp IDP households reported being at risk of eviction

Single female-headed households

One of the key cross-cutting considerations for humanitarian decision makers and implementing partners are the unique vulnerabilities facing households headed by a single female individual (whether she may be single, divorced, or widowed). Vulnerability characteristics related to the head of household are a key determinant of targeted assistance in both early onset emergencies as well as protracted contexts such as Iraq.^{57,58} Furthermore, the composition of family members within conflict-affected single female-headed households (SFHH) was found to skew more heavily towards women. While 52% of SFHH had more female family members than male family members, only 32% of non-SFHH had more female members. Therefore, in addition to social and cultural underpinnings that have resulted in Iraqi women's low participation rates in labour markets, certain protection-related risks and vulnerabilities may be an additional concern for women and in turn, the households that they are responsible for.⁵⁹

Nationwide, 16% of conflict-affected households were found to be single female-headed households, though the proportion of SFHH residing in formal IDP camps was slightly higher (21%).⁶⁰ The national level represents an increase in female-headed households since 2011/2012, when it was estimated by humanitarian actors that roughly 10% of all households were female-headed⁶¹.

Figure 22: Proportion of SFHH, by population group



Multi-sectoral needs

Methodological Note

The Protection Cluster's sectoral index of need included single female-headed households as one of their eight indicators. Therefore, in order to understand the comparative humanitarian needs of this sub-population across other protection-related issues as well as in other sectors, the findings on multi-sectoral needs reflect a reweighted index that removes the SFHH indicator but includes the remaining seven indicators only. No changes have been made to the other sectors.

When considering the multi-sectoral needs of SFHH using the adjusted Cluster-defined indices of humanitarian needs, **89% of SFHH were categorised to be in need in at least one humanitarian sector.** While the proportion of non-SFHH found to be facing unmet humanitarian needs was equally concerning at 83%, there remains extremely high levels of need for conflict-affected households who are currently headed by a single female individual, regardless of displacement status. Furthermore, **one out of every three SFHH nationwide was found to face three or more simultaneous sectors of humanitarian need.**

⁵⁷ Examples from the [Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response](#) and in [government-controlled areas of Syria](#).

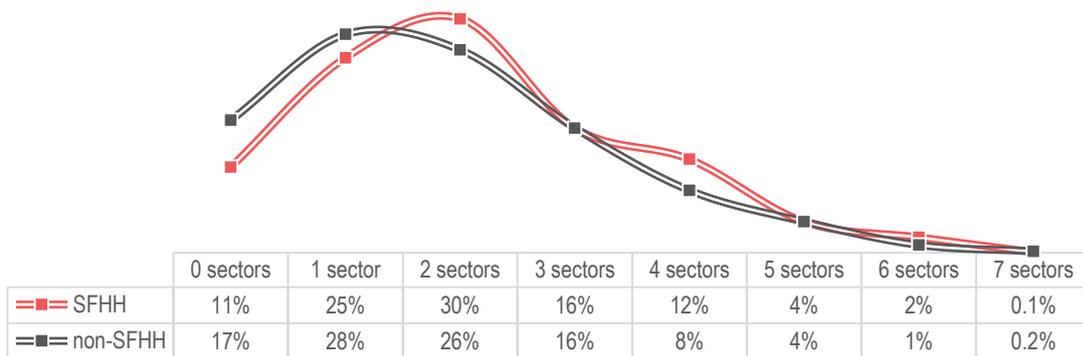
⁵⁸ IRIN News. "As Iraq slips from the headlines, humanitarians worry that aid donors are beginning to lose interest". 2 August 2018.

⁵⁹ The World Bank / International Labour Organization estimate a female labor force participation of roughly 19% for Iraq. Data retrieved September 2018 from [World Bank Data](#)

⁶⁰ Statistically significant with a p-value = 0.006

⁶¹ [United Nations Women in Iraq Factsheet](#), March 2013

Figure 23: Proportion of households in need, by number of sectors and head of household status (national level)



A further breakdown of sectoral needs between SFHH and non-SFHH, regardless of displacement status, shows that a higher proportion of SFHH was categorised to be in need in every sector.⁶² The most pronounced difference in need was for food security, where the proportion of SFHH classified as food insecure was almost twice that of non-SFHH, and shelter/NFI.

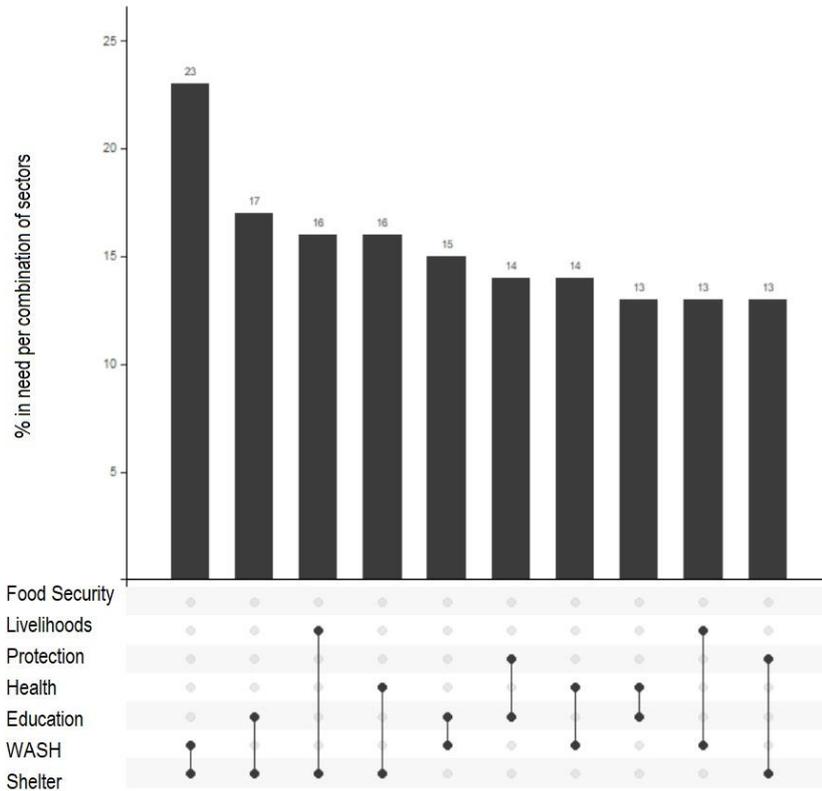
Table 12: Proportion of households facing unmet humanitarian need in each sector, SFHH vs. non-SFHH

Sector	SFHH	non-SFHH
Education	30%	27%
Food Security	16%	9%
Health	29%	28%
Livelihoods	39%	37%
Protection	19%	19%
Shelter / Non-Food Items	48%	39%
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	31%	29%

To support a coordinated, cross-cutting humanitarian programming to more effectively address high levels of need facing these vulnerable households, the below figure shows cross-sectoral needs for SFHH. Among SFHH who were facing humanitarian need, almost one out of four faced simultaneous needs in S/NFI and WASH, while almost one out of five faced simultaneous needs in S/NFI and Education.

⁶² For the index of need for the Protection Cluster, 19.2% of the SFHH population facing unmet needs and 18.5% of the non-SFHH population facing unmet needs. 2-sample t-tests between SFHH and non-SFHH yielded statistically significant results for food security and S/NFI, with p-values < 0.001. Statistical tests of means for the other sectors yielded p-values greater than 0.05 and are therefore not considered to be statistically significant.

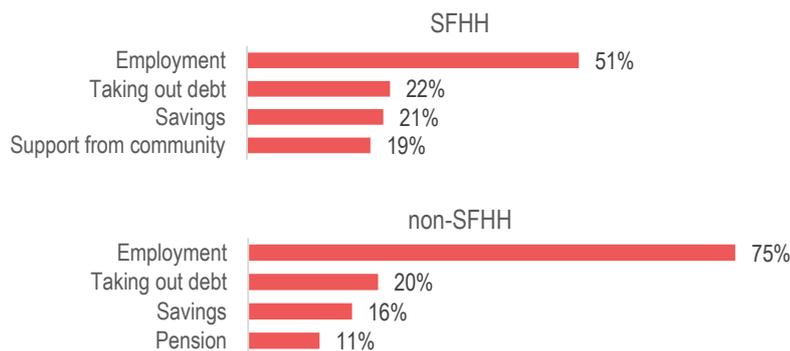
Figure 24: Common combinations of sectors in which SFHH were found to be in need



Household income and expenditure

In comparing conflict-affected households' access to income and money, a lower proportion of SFHH cited employment as a primary source of income for the household as compared to non-SFHH, while a higher proportion reported community support from friends and family as a primary income source. **In particular, a higher proportion of SFHH reported assistance-based sources as a primary source of money during the 30 days preceding data collection; 10% of SFHH compared to 6% of non-SFHH cited either selling assistance received, direct cash assistance, or NGO/charity assistance.**

Figure 25: Top four sources of income for SFHH and non-SFHH, national level⁶³

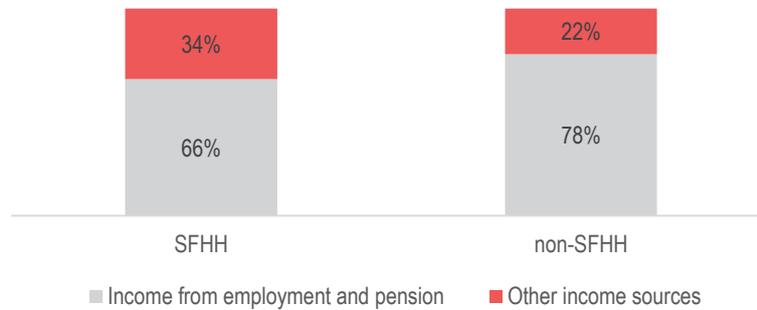


Specifically, when considering only income from employment and pension sources, which can be considered to be more sustainable sources of money as compared to assistance-related sources (e.g. support from friends and family, assistance from charities, NGOs, or religious groups), the median amount earned by SFHH in the 30 days prior to data collection was less than the median amount earned by their non-SFHH counterparts (200,000 IQD

⁶³ Respondents could select multiple options.

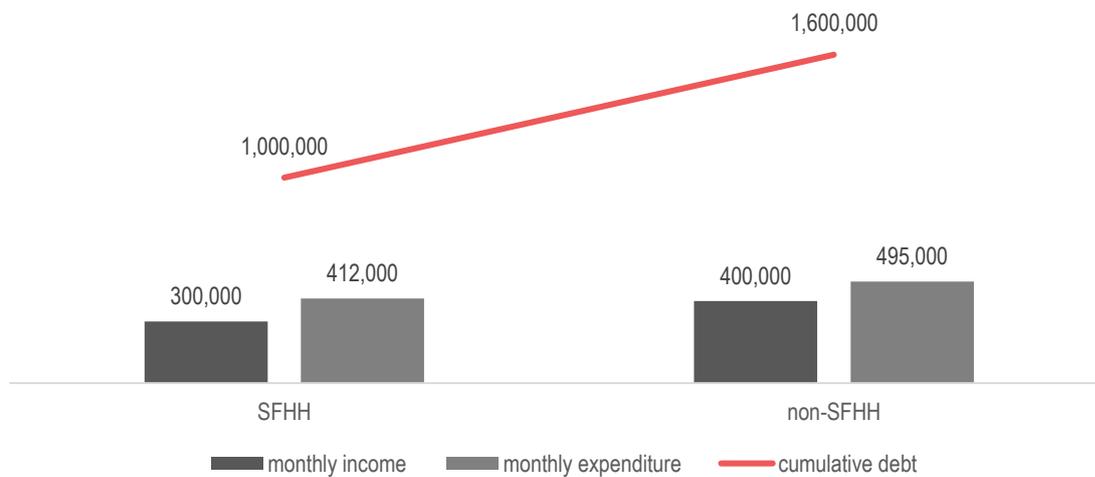
compared to 300,000 IQD). As a proportion of total household income, employment and pension represented 66% of total income for SFHH as compared to 78% for non-SFHH, as summarized in the below figure.⁶⁴

Figure 26: Average monthly income from employment and pension as a share of total household income, by head of household status (national level)



Overall, SFHH were found to have significantly less monthly income, less monthly expenditures, and less overall household debt when analysing median figures for each.⁶⁵ While the median total household income during the 30 days preceding data collection was 100,000 IQD less for SFHH compared to non-SFHH households, their monthly expenditures was roughly 83,000 IQD less. With less monthly expenditures, their overall cumulative debt was found to be roughly 660,000 IQD less than that of non-SFHH. This was even more pronounced among returnee households, where SFHH households had almost 900,000 IQD less debt than non-SFHH.⁶⁶

Figure 27: Median total monthly income, monthly expenditure, and total household debt, by head of household status (national level)⁶⁷



While slightly smaller household sizes of SFHH⁶⁸ may partially explain this reduction in household-level income, expenditures, and debt⁶⁹, underlying trends in access to employment, household dependency ratios, and differences in types of employment available to various household members should be further explored to better understand the livelihood situations facing SFHH.

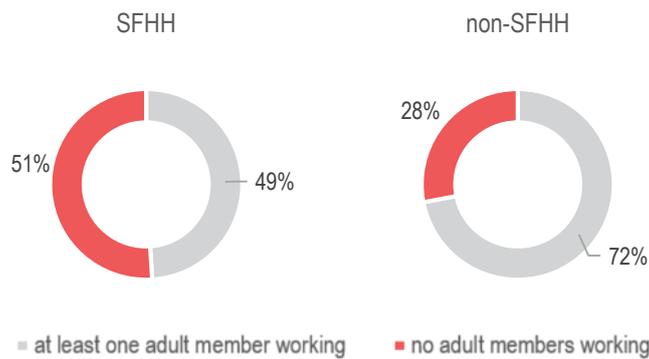
Despite different trends in household income, expenditure, and debt, no significant differences were found regarding potential downstream effects of SFHH receiving less monthly household income. At the national level,

⁶⁴ Total household income includes all sources of income *except* for money received through taking out debt.
⁶⁵ The difference between household income, expenditure, and debt were significantly significant with p-values of <0.001, 0.03, and 0.012, respectively.
⁶⁶ Among 406 SFHH returnee households. Statistically significant with a p-value = 0.03
⁶⁷ Amounts are shown in Iraqi dinar (IQD). 1 USD = 1,192.76 IQD (xe.com, 13 November 2018).
⁶⁸ Average household size of SFHH was 6.2 [5.6, 6.9] as compared to an average size of 6.9 [6.8, 7.1] for their non-SFHH counterparts.
⁶⁹ Linear and logistic regression models were run to estimate the effect of household size on household income, expenditure, and debt. While the results were significant for expenditure and debt, the R² of the model was quite low, at 0.01.

SFHH were not found to have a higher prevalence of children working within the household, or to have higher rates of children unenrolled in schools. Finally, no significant difference was found regarding whether SFHH were missing civil documentation (10% among SFHH and 8% among non-SFHH), but they were less likely to report having experienced movement restrictions.⁷⁰

Finally, certain characteristics related to being a single female-headed household may contribute to additional vulnerabilities, such as the household age dependency ratio and the ratio between female to male members.⁷¹ One potential explanation for reduced total household incomes for SFHH might lie in the proportion of working adults. On average, all households regardless of the sex of head of household reported that 54% of household members were of working age (between 18-59 years). Therefore, the higher proportion of SFHH that reported having zero adults working in the 30 days prior to data collection is disproportionately high.

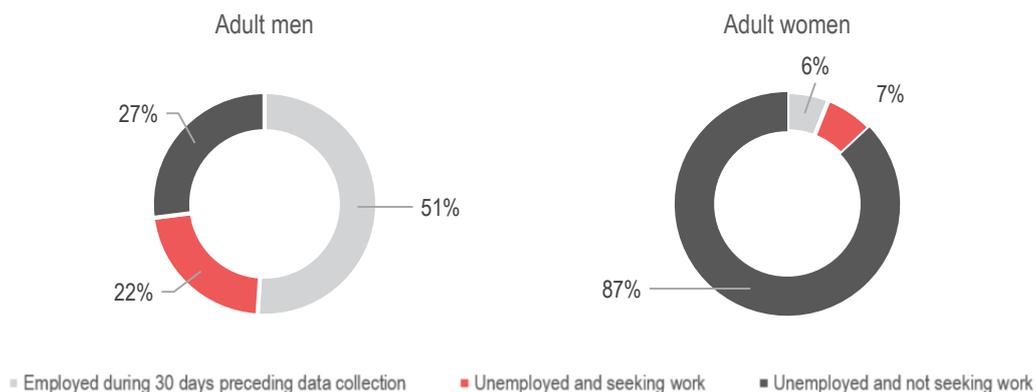
Figure 28: Proportion of households with at least one adult member working during the 30 days preceding data collection



Gender-breakdown of employment figures

While unemployment was found to be high across all individuals in the MCNA, **adult women were significantly less likely to have worked in the 30 days prior to data collection. However, unemployed women were also significantly less likely to be actively seeking employment**, suggesting an urgent need for targeted, durable livelihood solutions that address the specific needs of adult women living in vulnerable households.

Figure 29: Proportion of employed vs. unemployed individuals, and proportion of unemployed individuals seeking vs. not seeking employment, by sex



⁷⁰ Statistically significant with a p-value = 0.0137

⁷¹ Barros, Ricardo & Fox, Louise & Mendonca, Rosane & DEC (1994): [Female - headed households, poverty, and the welfare of children in urban Brazil](#)

CONCLUSION

The humanitarian response in Iraq has evolved following the withdrawal of ISIL in late 2017, encompassing new areas of access while continuing to address the needs of all conflict-affected populations such as returnees, non-displaced households who remained in recently retaken areas, and displaced households and their host communities. In light of this new context, the primary aim of this assessment was to provide up-to-date nationwide, multi-sectoral information regarding the needs of conflict-affected population groups. Through a statistically representative household-level survey of 12,261 households nationwide, the needs and vulnerabilities of affected households were directly captured. As a result, the findings presented in this report also allow for varying extents of comparability between groups, governorates and districts, in order to highlight particularly vulnerable subsets of the conflict-affected population in Iraq.

The duality of needs between sustainable solutions and households' immediate basic needs was highlighted throughout the assessment, mirroring the country's shift towards stabilisation and recovery efforts while simultaneously responding to continual targeted attacks and poverty-related political unrest. Assessment findings show that households in a few localised areas continue to face acute and immediate needs such as movement restrictions and risk of evictions, particularly in Salah al-Din and Anbar Governorates. Findings also highlighted the widespread impact of conflict on the disruption of sustainable livelihoods and the centrality of downstream effects related to a lack of reliable income sources.

While some basic services and infrastructure seem to have improved across the country, as indicated by the majority of households who reported the availability of functional health centers, hospitals, school facilities, and access to network water, other barriers stood in the way of household access. Downstream effects of households' lack of funds was evident through the **large proportion of households who cited costs as a major barrier to accessing basic services such as education, health services, and medications.** Additionally, high levels of need for non-food items were reported despite the resumption of functional markets in many areas, and the overwhelming majority of households in the south reported purchasing water from a shop instead of accessing it through the public network. Other public services that have been weakened by the conflict will need continued support in order to meet the needs of the population. For instance, almost half of the IDP population reported not accessing the Public Distribution System (PDS), while also spending a significant share of their monthly household expenditures on food. As households continue to relocate multi-directionally over the upcoming year, improving access and removing administrative barriers to this social safety net program will be crucial in maintaining acceptable household food consumption and to help relieve the existing burden of lack of livelihood opportunities.

As newly accessible areas have allowed humanitarian, development, and government actors to improve public infrastructure and services, households are simultaneously taking on the responsibility of rebuilding and repairing homes. **Shelter-related issues were not only cited as the top reason for the soaring debt across the country, but were highlighted as a key factor driving population flow dynamics. Housing damage was the most frequently cited barrier to return among displaced households who did not intend to return by July 2019.**⁷² Therefore, IDP households not intending to return, in large part due to damaged houses in their areas of origin, are faced with the added burden of high rent costs in their areas of displacement. Assessment findings also showed that returnee households who had returned for a period of 1-2 years were spending comparatively more money on shelter maintenance, suggesting a significant period of time required for households to recover and rebuild, and emphasizes the need for continued assistance throughout this period. Non-displaced households, who reported the highest levels of debt, were spending comparable amounts on shelter maintenance as returnee households. Finally, risk of eviction was reported by a higher proportion of out-of-camp IDPs, but remained a concern for all population groups, namely in Kerbala Governorate, Ru'ua and Haditha Districts (in Anbar Governorate), and Tikrit District (in Salah al-Din Governorate).

Regardless of households' displacement status, certain vulnerabilities were found to be associated with higher unmet humanitarian need. **A higher proportion of single female-headed households nationwide was categorised to be in need in every single sector as compared to non-SFHH, regardless of displacement status.** Notably, the most pronounced difference in need was for food security, where the proportion of SFHH

⁷² [National-level Movement Intentions of IDP Households](#). August 2018.

classified as food insecure was almost twice that of non-SFHH. Findings also provide a compelling evidence base regarding differing livelihoods trends for this subpopulation, driven by the finding that SFHH were much less reliant on sustainable income sources and owed significantly less debt, but instead rely significantly more on assistance-based sources such as direct assistance and selling assistance received. These findings confirm that greater access to sustained livelihoods sources is a key need, but point to a few important considerations that must be strategically incorporated within recovery response plans. While an overall lack of livelihood opportunities was expressed by all conflict-affected households, additional information may be required regarding labour force dynamics as they specifically apply to adult women. The overwhelming majority of adult women assessed nationwide were reported to not have worked during the 30 days prior to data collection but were also not actively seeking employment, potentially pointing to incongruencies between the need for reliable income sources and the perceived ability to join the existing workforce. Given that SFHH were found to have higher levels of humanitarian need in every sector, response planning for both immediate and sustainable solutions must be targeted and adapted for their needs, while a concerted effort must focus on reducing their existing dependence on assistance. As the increasing protracted nature of the crisis in Iraq will likely be met with additional resource constraints and donor fatigue, dependence on humanitarian assistance may ultimately become a source of vulnerability.

When looking towards multi-sectoral needs and coordinated responses, assessment findings provided some indication of areas where concentrated need persists. **Geographically, a few districts in Ninewa and Anbar Governorates exhibited high levels of multi-sectoral needs particularly for out-of-camp IDPs, and were also found to host a disproportionate amount of households facing extreme simultaneous unmet needs in 6 or 7 sectors.** The focus of the response in recent months on these key areas seems to have been appropriately targeted, but the high level of unmet need highlighted in these areas points to a need for an increased and coordinated response to fully address the needs of these highly vulnerable households. In areas of return, the centrality of social cohesion and reconciliation must be incorporated across all interventions to ensure safe, equitable, and sustainable rebuilding efforts across returnee and non-displaced populations.

Persistently high levels of multi-sectoral need facing households who remain in protracted displacement point to a need for new, durable solutions that look beyond temporary humanitarian provision of basic needs and address the medium to longer term needs of these households. Although assessment findings alone cannot explain the high proportion of in-camp IDPs facing multi-sectoral needs despite the concentration of humanitarian actors working within formal camps and the high proportion of households reporting having received assistance, some exploratory reasons can be considered. For example, potential discrepancies may exist between the types of assistance required and types of assistance provided, if targeting and vulnerability assessments within camps are not fully implemented across different sectoral programming. Alternatively, new arrivals to camps and the comparative increased prevalence of SFHH within formal camps may point to additional factors beyond displacement status driving this increased need. Other potential explanations could be related to methodological nuances within the assessment, including the fact that certain sectoral indices were slightly more likely to categorise in-camp IDP households as being in need, or that in-camp respondents' increased exposure with humanitarian needs assessments over multiple years has led them to be more comfortable understanding and navigating the survey. Regardless, in-camp IDP households currently face the same risks as SFHH related to aid dependency, as seen through the 28% who reported selling assistance received and 20% who reported NGO charity assistance as a primary income source for their household. With the average length of displacement nearing 3-4 years for IDP households, compounded with the low return rate and expressed movement intentions of displaced households, the humanitarian community must shift towards sustainable solutions for the tens of thousands of households expected to remain in their current areas for the foreseeable future.

Lastly, the fragile but rapidly changing context in Iraq highlights the need to anticipate potential additional emergency shocks. Ongoing regional conflicts have contributed to overall instability in the region and an expanded presence of certain military groups, in addition to compounding risks of natural hazards.^{73,74} Shifting population flows and internal political dynamics related to these events must be closely monitored to ensure that the needs of vulnerable households remain a priority. New and additional lenses through which to understand household vulnerability characteristics, beyond recent displacement status, can provide additional insight into the evolving needs of this population.

⁷³ [Turkey/Iraq: Strikes May Break Laws of War](#). Human Rights Watch. September 2018.

⁷⁴ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. Accessed November 2018.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Assessment Coverage, Sampling Frame, and Data Collection Partners

Governorate	District	Assessment Coverage				Adjusted Sampling Frame (Source: IOM DTM's Master Lists from 15 June 2018; Integrated Location Assessment III, adjusted to remove inaccessible locations)				Data Collection Partner
		Out-of-camp IDP	Returnees	Non-displaced	In-camp IDP	Out-of-camp IDP	Returnees	Non-displaced	In-camp IDP	
Anbar	Falluja	x	x		x	1692	88872	200	9476	DRC, SSORD
Anbar	Haditha	x	x			504	4555	0	0	IOM, PUI
Anbar	Heet	x	x	x		675	29701	265	0	IRC
Anbar	Ka'im	indicative only	x	x		423	3786	621	0	PUI, Mercy Corps
Anbar	Ramadi	x	x		x	1430	70797	107	983	IRC, SSORD
Anbar	Rutba		x			0	4623	465	0	UIMS
Anbar	Ru'ua		x			67	2688	0	0	TdH, Human Appeal
Babylon	Hashimiya	x				204	0	0	0	REACH
Babylon	Hilla	x				1262	0	0	0	REACH
Babylon	Mahawil	x				1111	0	0	0	IOM
Babylon	Musayab	x				1697	0	0	0	REACH
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	x			x	2189	0	0	241	War Child UK
Baghdad	Adhamia	x				1742	0	0	0	REACH
Baghdad	Kadhimia	x				1215	0	0	0	REACH
Baghdad	Karkh	x				7003	0	0	0	REACH
Baghdad	Mada'in	indicative only			x	235	0	0	84	REACH
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	x	x			973	7098	0	0	IOM
Baghdad	Resafa	x			x	1402	0	0	103	REACH
Baghdad	Tarmia	indicative only				310	0	0	0	REACH
Basrah		indicative only				1152				Alkhair, IOM
Dahuk	Amedi	x			x	770	0	0	614	REACH
Dahuk	Dahuk	x				6381	0	0	0	REACH
Dahuk	Sumel	x			x	16202	0	0	14783	REACH

Dahuk	Zakho	x			x	9661	130	0	8174	REACH
Diyala	Baladrooz	x				681	0	0	0	REACH
Diyala	Ba'quba	x				522	0	0	0	REACH
Diyala	Khalis		x			106	2195	0	0	REACH
Diyala	Khanaqin	x	x		x	2526	27729	0	1212	REACH
Diyala	Kifri	x	x			1792	588	0	0	REACH
Diyala	Muqdadiya	x	x			3953	3886	0	0	REACH
Erbil	Erbil	x			x	30888	0	0	1209	REACH
Erbil	Koisnjq	x				982	0	0	0	REACH
Erbil	Makhmur		x		x	41	7249	0	2053	REACH
Erbil	Shaqlaw	x				1019	0	0	0	REACH
Erbil	Soran	x				645	0	0	0	REACH
Kerbala		x			x	4435	0	0	135	IRC
Kirkuk	Dabes	x	x			222	991	0	0	World Vision
Kirkuk	Daquq	x	x		x	1489	2447	0	2838	World Vision
Kirkuk	Hawiga		x	x		17	20827	6480	0	World Vision, REACH
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	x	x	x		16374	25642	4130	0	World Vision
Missan	Amara	x				392	0	0	0	REACH
Najaf		x				4047	0	0	0	IRC
Ninewa	Akre	x			x	5091	0	0	338	War Child UK, REACH
Ninewa	Hamdaniya	x	x	x	x	23589	68160	83012	9831	REACH
Ninewa	Hatra		indicative only			17	258	0	0	SEDO
Ninewa	Mosul	x	x	x	x	8198	95467	20629	33275	Mercy Hands, REACH
Ninewa	Shikhan	x	x		x	4259	288	0	5000	REACH
Ninewa	Sinjar	x	x			3718	8696	0	0	WHH
Ninewa	Telafar	x	x	x		3068	49048	6848	0	WHH, DRC
Ninewa	Tilkaif	x	x	x		5186	14686	3500	0	Medair, DRC
Qadissiya		x				1125	0	0	0	REACH
Salah al-Din	Baiji		x			0	2308	0	0	BROB
Salah al-Din	Balad	indicative only	x			659	5748	21	0	Oxfam
Salah al-Din	Daur		x			77	14270	1363	0	Mercy Corps

Salah al-Din	Samarra	x	x			4748	3604	0	0	BROB
Salah al-Din	Shirqat	x	x	x	x	1051	13790	4681	286	IRC, TdH, REACH
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	x	x		x	10885	34982	1	1319	DRC, World Vision
Salah al-Din	Tooz	x	x			5182	5647	0	0	World Vision
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	x				2214	0	0	0	REACH
Sulaymaniyah	Darbandikhan	x				885	0	0	0	REACH
Sulaymaniyah	Dokan	x			x	727	0	0	244	REACH
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	x				674	0	0	0	REACH
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	x			x	3680	0	0	375	REACH
Sulaymaniyah	Rania	x				532	0	0	0	REACH
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	x			x	12533	0	0	2772	REACH
Thi-Qar	Nassriya	x				376	0	0	0	REACH
Wassit		x				1874	0	0	0	REACH

Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA)

Out-of-camp IDPs
September 2018

IRAQ

CONTEXT

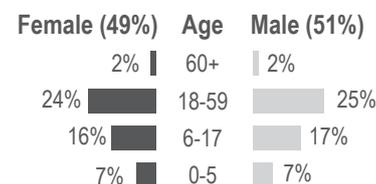
December 2017 marked the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). While more than 4 million returns have been recorded as of September 2018, almost 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain, of whom 71% reside outside of formal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

METHODOLOGY

A structured household survey was conducted amongst a representative sample of 12,261 conflict-affected households nationwide (of which 5,148 were out-of-camp IDPs) using two-stage, stratified cluster sampling. Target sample sizes were calculated based on population figures from the IOM DTM IDPs Master List dataset (15 June 2018, Round 97). Findings are statistically representative of accessible districts in which 200 or more out-of-camp IDP households were present, with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error.³ Findings at the national level are representative at a higher level of precision, with 99% confidence level and 2% margin of error. Data collection took place from 1 July to 3 September 2018, coordinated by REACH field staff and team leaders from each partner organisation. Analysis was guided by the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) framework (see Annex 1 for the detailed methodology). **Findings in this factsheet are representative of out-of-camp IDP households in accessible areas of Iraq only, as depicted in the coverage map below.**

POPULATION PROFILE

Demographics



Single female-headed households: **14%**

Average household size: **6.9**

Displacement history

Top districts of origin:

- 1 Mosul (17%)
- 2 Sinjar (16%)
- 3 Telafar (11%)
- 4 Baiji (5%)

Average length of displacement: 3 years & 9 months

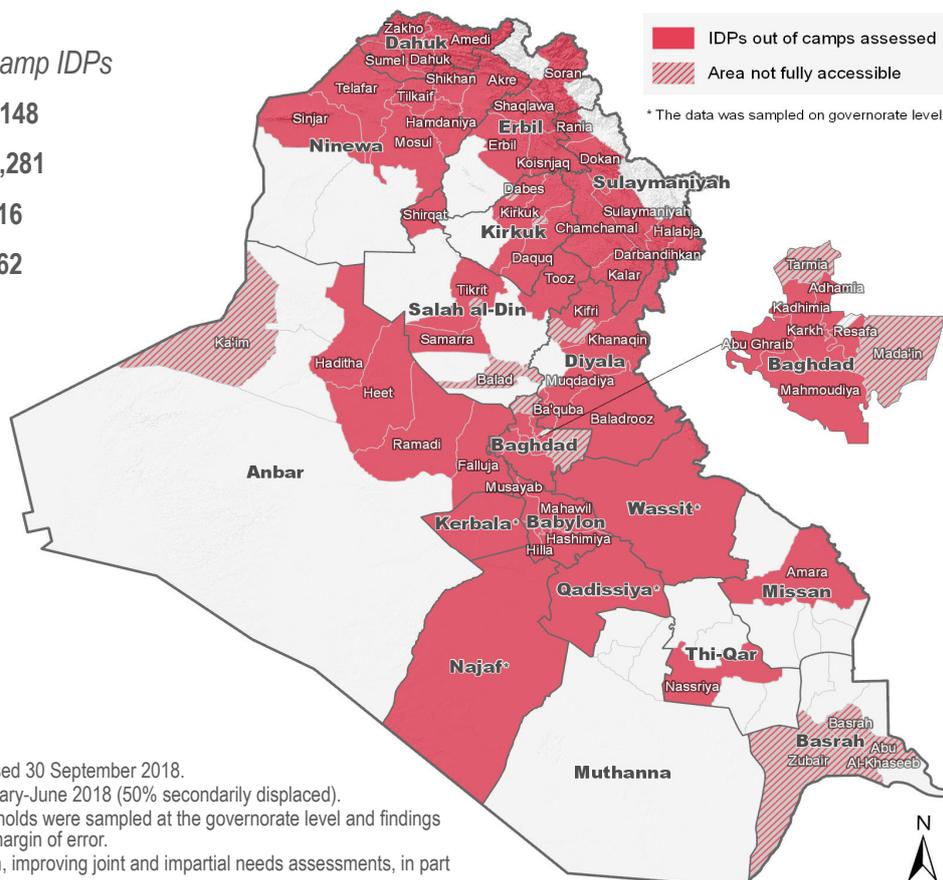
50% of households are currently in their first area of displacement

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

	All groups	Out-of-camp IDPs
Households	12,261	5,148
Individuals	68,918	29,281
Governorates	16	16
Districts	72	62

Data collection partners⁴

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Alkhair | 11 Premiere Urgence |
| 2 Bent al-Rafedain | 12 REACH |
| 3 DRC | 13 Sabe'a Sanabul |
| 4 Human Appeal | 14 SEDO |
| 5 IOM | 15 Terre des Hommes |
| 6 IRC | 16 United Iraqi Medical Society |
| 7 Medair | 17 War Child UK |
| 8 Mercy Corps | 18 Welthungerhilfe (WHH) |
| 9 Mercy Hands | 19 World Vision |
| 10 Oxfam | |



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

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

³ In four governorates - Kerbala, Najaf, Qadissiya, and Wassit - households were sampled at the governorate level and findings are statistically representative with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

⁴ The MCNA sought to meet Core Commitment 5 of the Grand Bargain, improving joint and impartial needs assessments, in part through coordinated, partner-driven data collection.

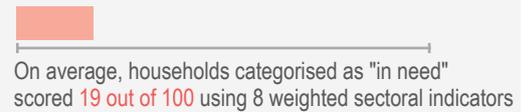


PROTECTION

MCNA | IRAQ
IDPs out of camp

Households in need of protection assistance **40%**

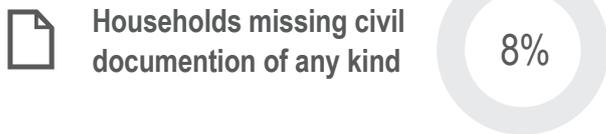
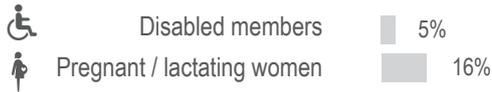
Severity of need



see Annex for details on methodology

GENERAL PROTECTION

Households with vulnerable members

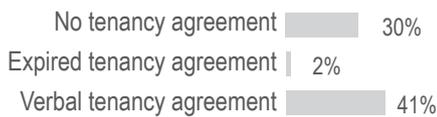


1% of households experienced movement restrictions during daytime hours in the month prior to data collection

HOUSING, LAND, & PROPERTY (HLP)

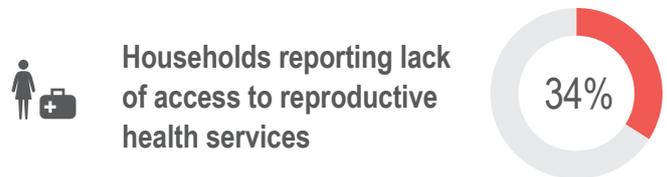
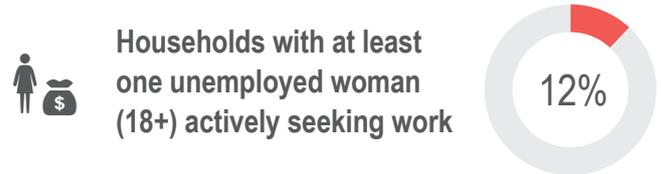


Tenancy agreement

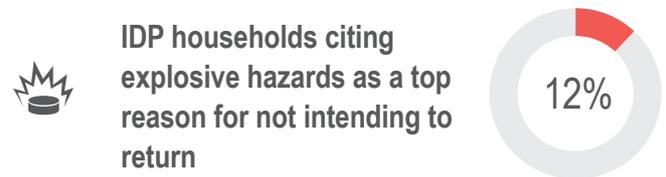


46% of IDP households cited shelter damage, secondary occupation, or unresolved HLP ownership issues as a top reason for not intending to return

GENDER

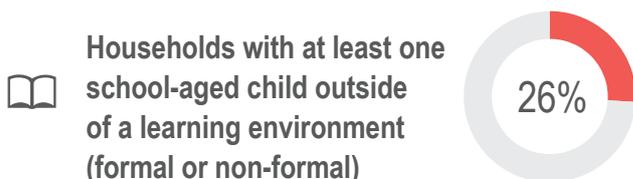


MINE ACTION



4% of households with members reported to be disabled due to explosive hazards

CHILD PROTECTION



14% of households with children showing signs of psychosocial distress, such as behaviour change since the conflict began

Child labour and marriage

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

2% of households with at least one married child (aged 12-17)

The above child protection findings are among all out-of-camp IDP households - not only households with children

Households in need of WASH assistance **19%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **43 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

 Households with at least 50 litres* of water per person per day **73%**

*Cluster-defined minimum standard

66% of households reported private access to the network as their primary source of drinking water

 Households treating their drinking water **36%**
Filtration was the most commonly reported treatment method (21%)

SANITATION & HYGIENE

 Households with access to:

93%

 Private latrines

88%

Key hygiene items (e.g. soap, diapers)

77%

Waste collection / Communal bins 

97% of households reported being aware of appropriate hygiene promotion messaging

Households in need of health assistance **28%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **45 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

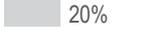
ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

 **11%** of households reported not having a functional *health clinic* within 5km
22% of households reported not having a functional *hospital* within 10km

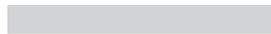
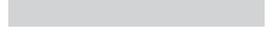


 Households with chronic health conditions (1 or more members) **37%**
71% of these households reported barriers to accessing health care services
99% confidence level; 3% margin of error

 **Top 3 barriers to accessing care***

Cost of services was too high  58%
Cost of medicine was too high  33%
No medicine available at hospital  20%

 **Child vaccination rates***

Polio  96%
Measles  95%
Penta-3  91%

*Multiple response options could be selected; among the 18% of individuals attempting to access health services during 90 days prior to data collection

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

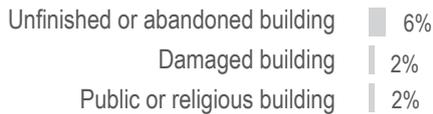


Households in need of shelter assistance **28%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **52 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

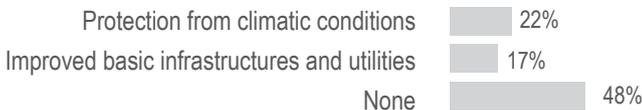
SHELTER TYPE AND OCCUPANCY

Households residing in critical shelter



86% of households reside in non-critical shelter

Priority shelter improvements*



*Multiple response options could be selected

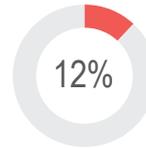
Households being hosted by another family



¹Critical shelter also includes makeshift shelters, containers, and other non-residential buildings; non-critical shelter includes residential housing and apartments.

NON-FOOD ITEMS

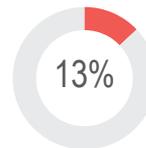
Households reporting needing:



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



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



A winter heater

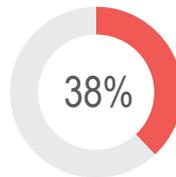
Households in need of education assistance **37%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **62 out of 100** using 4 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO EDUCATION SERVICES¹

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

¹Among the 71% of households with school-aged children



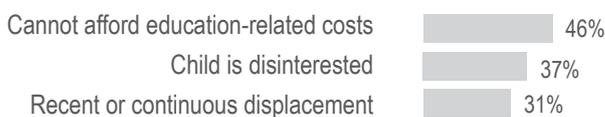
41% of children not attending formal school dropped out after January 2014

¹Among the 26% of school-aged children not currently attending

15% of households reported not having a functional *primary* school within 5 km

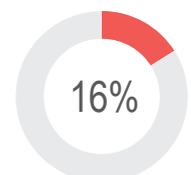
23% of households reported not having a functional *secondary* school within 5 km

Top 3 reasons for non-attendance*



*Multiple response options could be selected; among 14% of school-aged children who never attended formal school

Households reporting insufficient certified teachers



¹Among the 74% of households reporting access to functional schools

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



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MCNA | IRAQ
IDPs out of camp

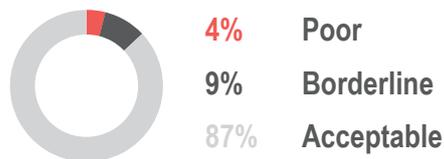
Households in need of food assistance

(using WFP CARI Methodology)

12%



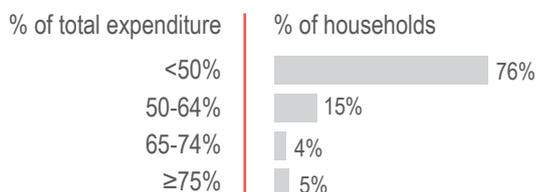
FOOD CONSUMPTION*



56% of households accessed the Public Distribution System in the 3 months prior to data collection

Food expenditure share

(as a proportion of total monthly expenditures)

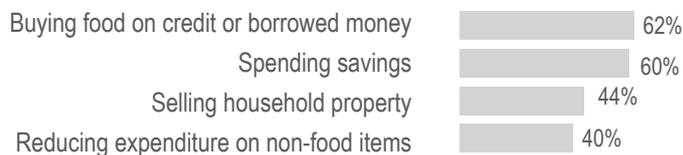


COPING STRATEGIES*

Top food coping strategies



Top livelihood coping strategies



29% of households engaged in at least one emergency livelihood coping strategy

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

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

Households in need of livelihoods assistance

36%

Severity of need



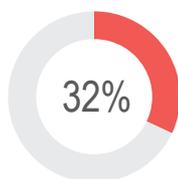
62% of households reported a total monthly income less than their monthly expenditure

*in the 30 days prior to data collection



Households with at least one unemployed adult actively seeking work

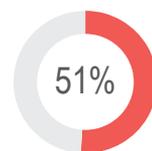
*At the time of data collection



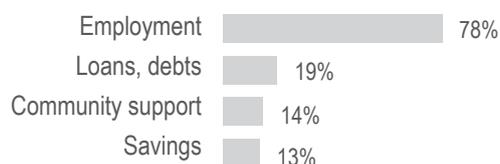
Households with monthly income from employment and pension less than 480,000 IQD (400 USD)*



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



Top sources of money*



Primary reasons for taking on debt



*Multiple response options could be selected

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



BACKGROUND

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

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

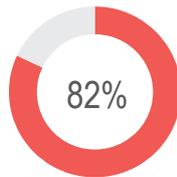
PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONSE

➔ Assistance received*



69% of aid recipients were satisfied with the aid received

Households satisfied with the behaviour of aid workers in their area



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



*In the 30 days preceding data collection

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Movement intentions in the 3 months after data collection



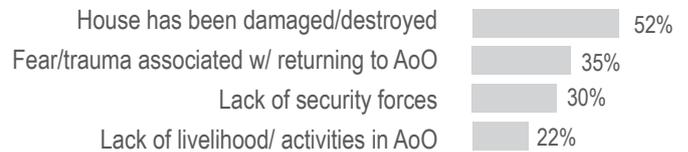
- 81% Remain in current location
- 11% Wait to decide
- 7% Return to area of origin
- 1% Move elsewhere (within or outside Iraq)

Movement intentions in the 12 months after data collection



- 65% Remain in current location
- 22% Wait to decide
- 12% Return to area of origin
- 1% Move elsewhere (within or outside Iraq)

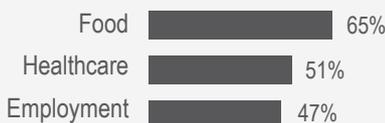
Top reasons for those not intending to return in 12 months*



*Multiple response options could be selected

NEEDS & INFORMATION PREFERENCES*

➔ Priority sectoral needs



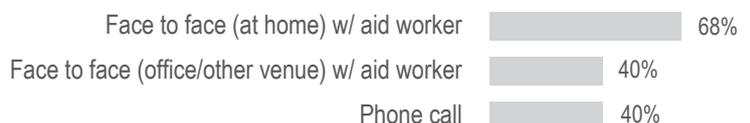
Preferred means to receive information about aid



Priority information needs



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



*Multiple response options could be selected for above questions

Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA)

Returns
September 2018

IRAQ

CONTEXT

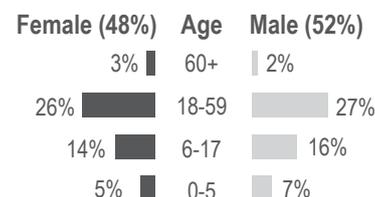
December 2017 marked the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). While more than 4 million returns have been recorded as of September 2018, almost 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain, of whom 71% reside outside of formal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

METHODOLOGY

A structured household survey was conducted amongst a representative sample of 12,261 conflict-affected households nationwide (of which 2,833 were returnees) using two-stage, stratified cluster sampling. Target sample sizes were calculated based on population figures from the IOM DTM Returnees Master List dataset (15 June 2018, Round 97). Findings are statistically representative of accessible districts in which 200 or more returnee households were present, with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Findings at the national level are representative at a higher level of precision, with 99% confidence level and 2% margin of error. Data collection took place from 1 July to 3 September 2018, coordinated by REACH field staff and team leaders from each partner organisation. Analysis was guided by the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) framework (see Annex 1 for the detailed methodology). **Findings in this factsheet are representative of returnee households in accessible areas of Iraq only, as depicted in the coverage map below.**

POPULATION PROFILE

Demographics



Average household size: **6.8**

Single female-headed households:



Displacement history

Average length of displacement:
1 year & 10 months

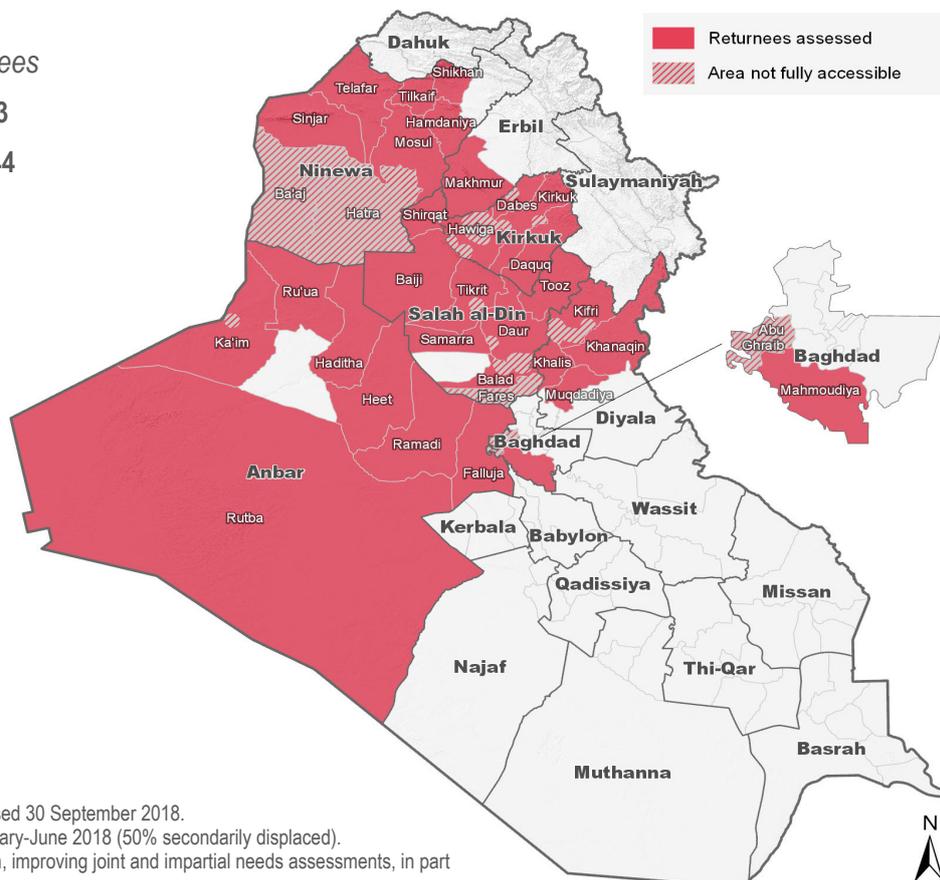
Average length of return:
1 year & 7 months

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

	All groups	Returnees
Households	12,261	2,833
Individuals	68,918	16,844
Governorates	16	7
Districts	72	30

Data collection partners³

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Alkhair | 11 Premiere Urgence |
| 2 Bent al-Rafedain | 12 REACH |
| 3 DRC | 13 Sabe'a Sanabul |
| 4 Human Appeal | 14 SEDO |
| 5 IOM | 15 Terre des Hommes |
| 6 IRC | 16 United Iraqi Medical Society |
| 7 Medair | 17 War Child UK |
| 8 Mercy Corps | 18 Welthungerhilfe (WHH) |
| 9 Mercy Hands | 19 World Vision |
| 10 Oxfam | |



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

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

³ The MCNA sought to meet Core Commitment 5 of the Grand Bargain, improving joint and impartial needs assessments, in part through coordinated, partner-driven data collection.



PROTECTION

Households in need of protection assistance **23%**

Severity of need

On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **17 out of 100** using 8 weighted sectoral indicators

see Annex for details on methodology

GENERAL PROTECTION

Households with vulnerable members



Disabled members

5%

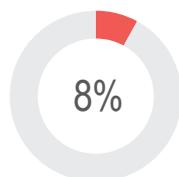


Pregnant / lactating women

17%



Households missing civil documentation of any kind

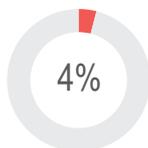


1% of households experienced movement restrictions during daytime hours in the month prior to data collection

HOUSING, LAND, & PROPERTY (HLP)



Households at risk of eviction



Tenancy agreement

No tenancy agreement 19%

Expired tenancy agreement 0.5%

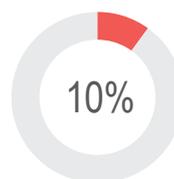
Verbal tenancy agreement 9%

69% of households reported owning their current shelter

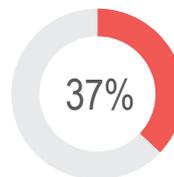
GENDER



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



Households reporting lack of access to reproductive health services



MINE ACTION



6% of households with members reported to be disabled due to explosive hazards

CHILD PROTECTION



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



13% of households with children showing signs of psychosocial distress, such as behaviour change since the conflict began



Child labour and marriage

4% of households with at least one child aged 6-17 working during the 30 days prior to data collection

2% of households with at least one married child (aged 12-17)

The above child protection findings are among all returnee households - not only households with children



Households in need of WASH assistance **28%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **42 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER



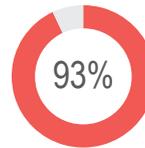
*Cluster-defined minimum standard

51% of households reported private access to the network as their primary source of drinking water

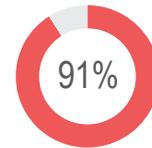


SANITATION & HYGIENE

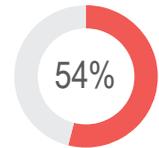
 Households with access to:



Private latrines



Key hygiene items (e.g. soap, diapers)



Waste collection / Communal bins

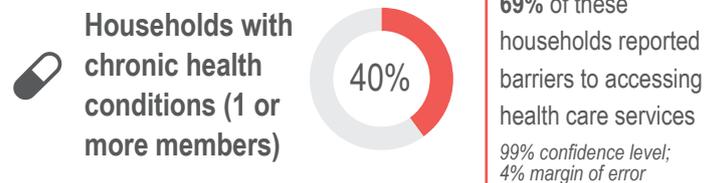
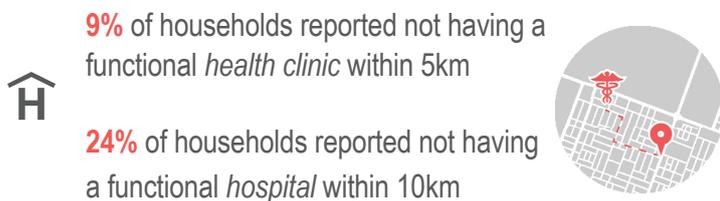


96% of households reported being aware of appropriate hygiene promotion messaging

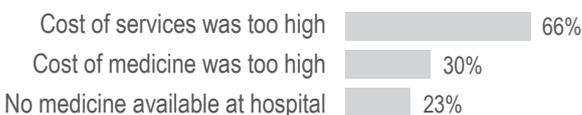
Households in need of health assistance **29%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **46 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

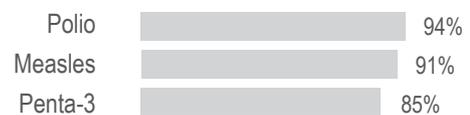
ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES



⊗ Top 3 barriers to accessing care*



Child vaccination rates*

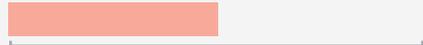


*Multiple response options could be selected; among the 17% of individuals attempting to access health services during 90 days prior to data collection

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



Households in need of shelter assistance **47%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **52 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

SHELTER TYPE AND OCCUPANCY

Households residing in critical shelter*

- Unfinished or abandoned building | 2%
- Damaged building | 2%
- Public or religious building | 0%

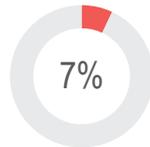
96% of households reside in non-critical shelter

Priority shelter improvements*

- Protection from climatic conditions | 31%
- Improved basic infrastructures and utilities | 27%
- None | 27%

*Multiple response options could be selected

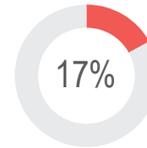
Households being hosted by another family



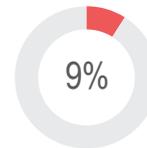
*Critical shelter also includes makeshift shelters, containers, and other non-residential buildings; non-critical shelter includes residential housing and apartments.

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Households reporting needing:



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



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



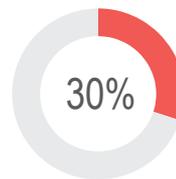
A winter heater

Households in need of education assistance **24%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **64 out of 100** using 4 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO EDUCATION SERVICES¹

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



*Among the 69% of households with school-aged children; 99% confidence level and 3% margin of error

40% of children not attending formal school dropped out after January 2014

*Among the 17% of school-aged children not currently attending

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

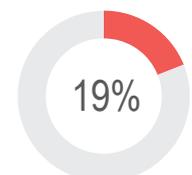
10% of households reported not having a functional *secondary* school within 5 km

Top 3 reasons for non-attendance*

- Cannot afford education-related costs | 35%
- Child is disabled, unhealthy, or traumatized | 15%
- Do not consider education important | 9%

*Multiple response options could be selected; among 8% of school-aged children who never attended formal school

Households reporting insufficient certified teachers



*Among the 90% of households reporting access to functional schools

¹Findings regarding subsets of school-aged children are representative with a minimum of 99% confidence level and 5% margin of error



Households in need of food assistance

(using WFP CARI Methodology)

10%



FOOD CONSUMPTION*

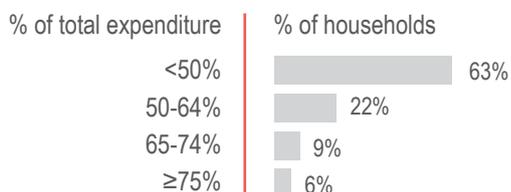


4% Poor
7% Borderline
89% Acceptable

87% of households accessed the Public Distribution System in the 3 months prior to data collection

Food expenditure share

(as a proportion of total monthly expenditures)



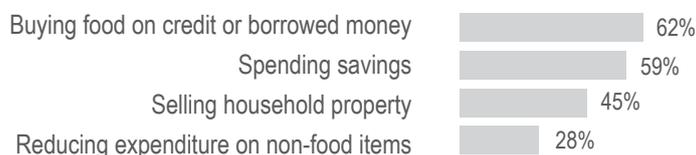
*The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on 1) dietary diversity 2) food frequency and 3) relative nutritional importance of 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall period. In the Iraqi context the thresholds for FCS classifications are as follows: ≥ 42 **Acceptable**;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

COPING STRATEGIES*

Top food coping strategies



Top livelihood coping strategies



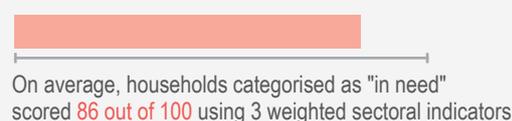
22% of households engaged in at least one *emergency* livelihood coping strategy

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

Households in need of livelihoods assistance

39%

Severity of need



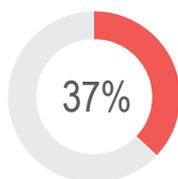
64% of households reported a total monthly income less than their monthly expenditure

**in the 30 days prior to data collection*

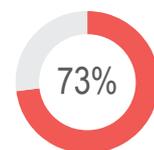


Households with at least one unemployed adult actively seeking work

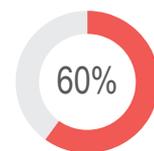
**At the time of data collection*



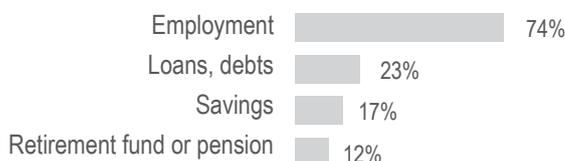
Households with monthly income from employment and pension less than 480,000 IQD (400 USD)*



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



Top sources of money*



Primary reasons for taking on debt



**Multiple response options could be selected*

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



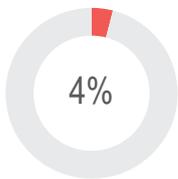
BACKGROUND

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

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

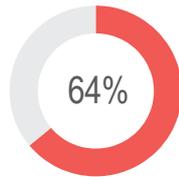
PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONSE

➔ Assistance received*

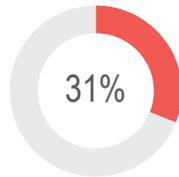


87% of aid recipients were satisfied with the aid received

Households satisfied with the behaviour of aid workers in their area



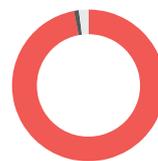
Households feeling that they have a say in decisions that affect their community



*In the 30 days preceding data collection

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Movement intentions in the 3 months after data collection



97% Remain in current location
2% Wait to decide
1% Move (within or outside Iraq)

Top reasons for those considering redisplacement (3%)

Security situation in return area is unstable 32%
Lack of basic services 27%
Lack of livelihood opportunities 23%
Property destroyed / looted / occupied 16%

NEEDS & INFORMATION PREFERENCES*

➔ Priority sectoral needs

Food 60%
Healthcare 59%
Employment 47%



Priority information needs

Livelihoods / job opportunities 52%
Safety and security 38%
Health 35%



Preferred means to receive information about aid

Direct observation 51%
Phone / voice call 48%
Face-to-face communication 45%



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

Face to face (at home) w/ aid worker 81%
Phone call 46%
Face to face (office/other venue) w/ aid worker 35%

*Multiple response options could be selected for above questions

Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA)

Non-displaced
September 2018

IRAQ

CONTEXT

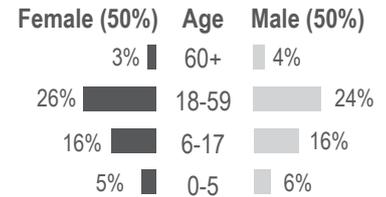
December 2017 marked the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). While more than 4 million returns have been recorded as of September 2018, almost 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain, of whom 71% reside outside of formal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

METHODOLOGY

A structured household survey was conducted amongst a representative sample of 12,261 conflict-affected households nationwide (of which 786 were non-displaced) using two-stage, stratified cluster sampling. Target sample sizes were calculated based on population figures from the IOM DTM Integrated Location Assessment III dataset (6 May 2018). Findings are statistically representative of accessible districts in which 200 or more non-displaced households were present, with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Findings at the national level are representative at a higher level of precision, with 99% confidence level and 5% margin of error. Data collection took place from 1 July to 3 September 2018, coordinated by REACH field staff and team leaders from each partner organisation. Analysis was guided by the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) framework (see Annex 1 for the detailed methodology). **Findings in this factsheet are representative of households who remained non-displaced in recently retaken areas only, as depicted in the coverage map below.**

POPULATION PROFILE

Demographics



Average household size:

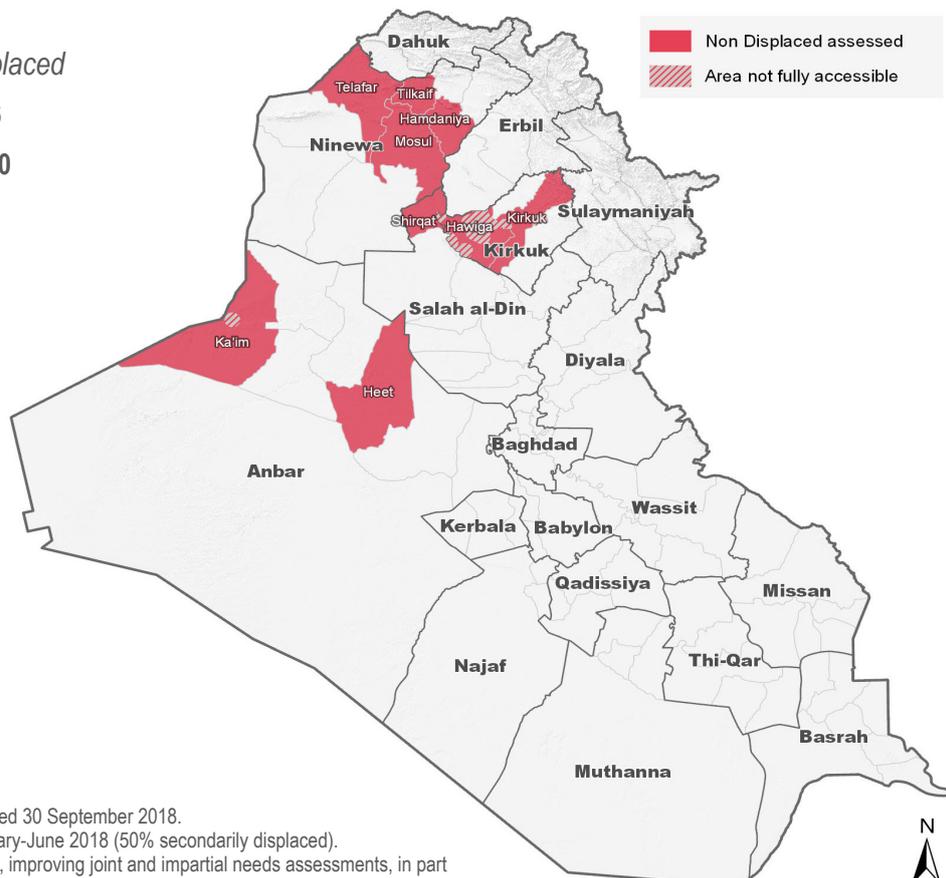
7.7

Single female-headed households:



ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

	All groups	Non-displaced
Households	12,261	786
Individuals	68,918	4,930
Governorates	16	4
Districts	72	9



Data collection partners³

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Alkhair | 11 Premiere Urgence |
| 2 Bent al-Rafedain | 12 REACH |
| 3 DRC | 13 Sabe'a Sanabul |
| 4 Human Appeal | 14 SEDO |
| 5 IOM | 15 Terre des Hommes |
| 6 IRC | 16 United Iraqi Medical Society |
| 7 Medair | 17 War Child UK |
| 8 Mercy Corps | 18 Welthungerhilfe (WHH) |
| 9 Mercy Hands | 19 World Vision |
| 10 Oxfam | |

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

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

³ The MCNA sought to meet Core Commitment 5 of the Grand Bargain, improving joint and impartial needs assessments, in part through coordinated, partner-driven data collection.





PROTECTION

Households in need of protection assistance **20%**

Severity of need



On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **17 out of 100** using 8 weighted sectoral indicators

see Annex for details on methodology

GENERAL PROTECTION

Households with vulnerable members



Disabled members

4%

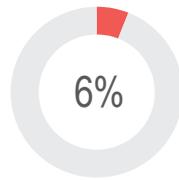


Pregnant / lactating women

15%



Households missing civil documentation of any kind

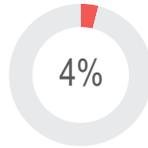


1% of households experienced movement restrictions during daytime hours in the month prior to data collection

HOUSING, LAND, & PROPERTY (HLP)



Households at risk of eviction



Tenancy agreement

No tenancy agreement 12%
Expired tenancy agreement 0%
Verbal tenancy agreement 9%

76% of households reported owning their current shelter

GENDER



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



Households reporting lack of access to reproductive health services



MINE ACTION



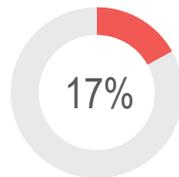
3%

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

CHILD PROTECTION



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



9% of households with children showing signs of psychosocial distress, such as behaviour change since the conflict began



Child labour and marriage

6%

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

1%

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

The above child protection findings are among all non-displaced households in recently retaken areas - not only households with children



Households in need of WASH assistance **24%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **43 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

 Households with at least 50 litres* of water per person per day **85%**

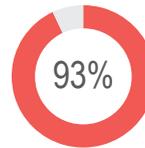
*Cluster-defined minimum standard

68% of households reported private access to the network as their primary source of drinking water

 Households treating their drinking water **46%**
Filtration was the most commonly reported treatment method (**20%**)

SANITATION & HYGIENE

 Households with access to:



Private latrines



Key hygiene items (e.g. soap, diapers)



Waste collection / Communal bins



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

Households in need of health assistance **20%**

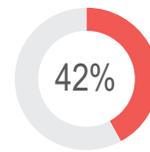
Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **46 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

 **8%** of households reported not having a functional *health clinic* within 5km
17% of households reported not having a functional *hospital* within 10km

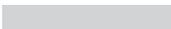


 Households with chronic health conditions (1 or more members) **42%**



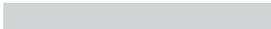
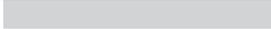
61% of these households reported barriers to accessing health care services
95% confidence level; 6% margin of error

 Top 3 barriers to accessing care*

Cost of services was too high  60%
Cost of medicine was too high  30%
No medicine available at hospital  25%

*Multiple response options could be selected; among the 16% of individuals attempting to access health services during 90 days prior to data collection. 99% confidence level and 5% margin of error

 Child vaccination rates*

Polio  98%
Measles  96%
Penta-3  96%

*Among children 0-5 for polio and measles; children 0-2 for Penta-3; 95% confidence level and 4% margin of error



Households in need of shelter assistance **22%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **52 out of 100** using 5 weighted sectoral indicators

SHELTER TYPE AND OCCUPANCY

Households residing in critical shelter¹

- Unfinished or abandoned building | 3%
- Damaged building | 1%
- Public or religious building | 0.5%

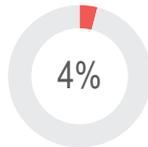
96% of households reside in non-critical shelter

Priority shelter improvements*

- Protection from climatic conditions | 21%
- Improved basic infrastructures and utilities | 18%
- None | 45%

*Multiple response options could be selected

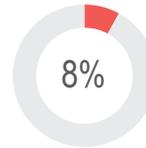
Households being hosted by another family



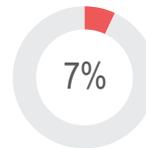
¹Critical shelter also includes makeshift shelters, containers, and other non-residential buildings; non-critical shelter includes residential housing and apartments.

NON-FOOD ITEMS

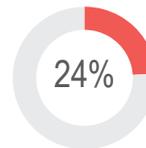
Households reporting needing:



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



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



A winter heater

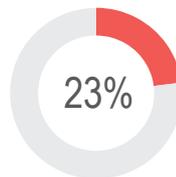
Households in need of education assistance **19%**

Severity of need 
On average, households categorised as "in need" scored **65 out of 100** using 4 weighted sectoral indicators

ACCESS TO EDUCATION SERVICES¹

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

¹Among the 76% of households with school-aged children



44% of children not attending formal school dropped out after January 2014

¹Among the 14% of school-aged children not currently attending

2% of households reported not having a functional *primary* school within 5 km

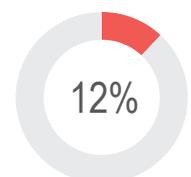
6% of households reported not having a functional *secondary* school within 5 km

Top 3 reasons for non-attendance*

- Cannot afford education-related costs | 29%
- Do not consider education important | 11%
- Child is disinterested | 6%

*Multiple response options could be selected; among 6% of school-aged children who never attended formal school

Households reporting insufficient certified teachers



¹Among the 92% of households reporting access to functional schools

¹Findings regarding subsets of school-aged children are representative with a minimum of 99% confidence level and 10% margin of error



Households in need of food assistance

(using WFP CARI Methodology)

10%



FOOD CONSUMPTION*

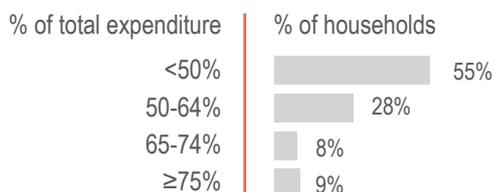


2% Poor
8% Borderline
90% Acceptable

87% of households accessed the Public Distribution System in the 3 months prior to data collection

Food expenditure share

(as a proportion of total monthly expenditures)



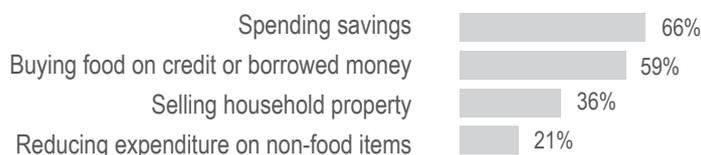
*The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on 1) dietary diversity 2) food frequency and 3) relative nutritional importance of 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall period. In the Iraqi context the thresholds for FCS classifications are as follows: ≥ 42 Acceptable;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

COPING STRATEGIES*

Top food coping strategies



Top livelihood coping strategies



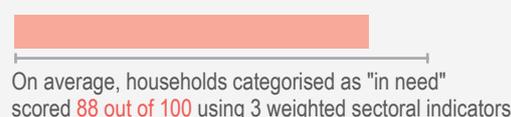
29% of households engaged in at least one emergency livelihood coping strategy

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

Households in need of livelihoods assistance

36%

Severity of need



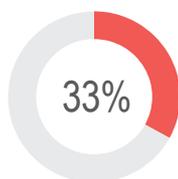
56% of households reported a total monthly income less than their monthly expenditure

**in the 30 days prior to data collection*



Households with at least one unemployed adult actively seeking work

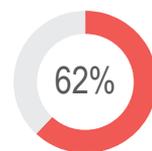
**At the time of data collection*



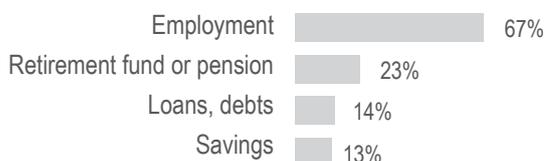
Households with monthly income from employment and pension less than 480,000 IQD (400 USD)*



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



Top sources of money*



Primary reasons for taking on debt



**Multiple response options could be selected*

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



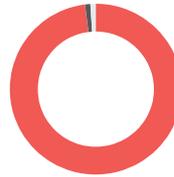
BACKGROUND

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

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

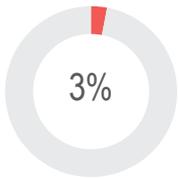
Movement intentions in the three 3 months after data collection



- 97% Remain in current location
- 1% Wait to decide
- 1% Move (within or outside Iraq)

PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONSE

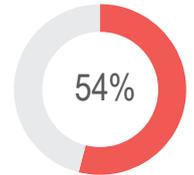
Assistance received*



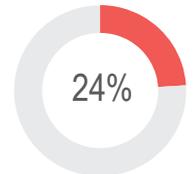
84% of aid recipients were satisfied with the aid received

**In the 30 days preceding data collection*

Households satisfied with the behaviour of aid workers in their area



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



NEEDS & INFORMATION PREFERENCES*

Priority sectoral needs

Healthcare	62%
Food	52%
Employment	48%

Priority information needs

Livelihoods / job opportunities	58%
Health	37%
Safety and security	34%

Preferred means to receive information about aid

Phone / voice call	54%
Direct observation	51%
Face-to-face communication	42%

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

Face to face (at home) w/ aid worker	77%
Face to face (office/other venue) w/ aid worker	39%
Phone call	32%

**Multiple response options could be selected for above questions*

Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA)

In-camp IDPs
September 2018

IRAQ

CONTEXT

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

METHODOLOGY

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

POPULATION PROFILE

Demographics

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

Single female-headed households: **21%**

Average household size: **5.8**

Displacement history

Top districts of origin:

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

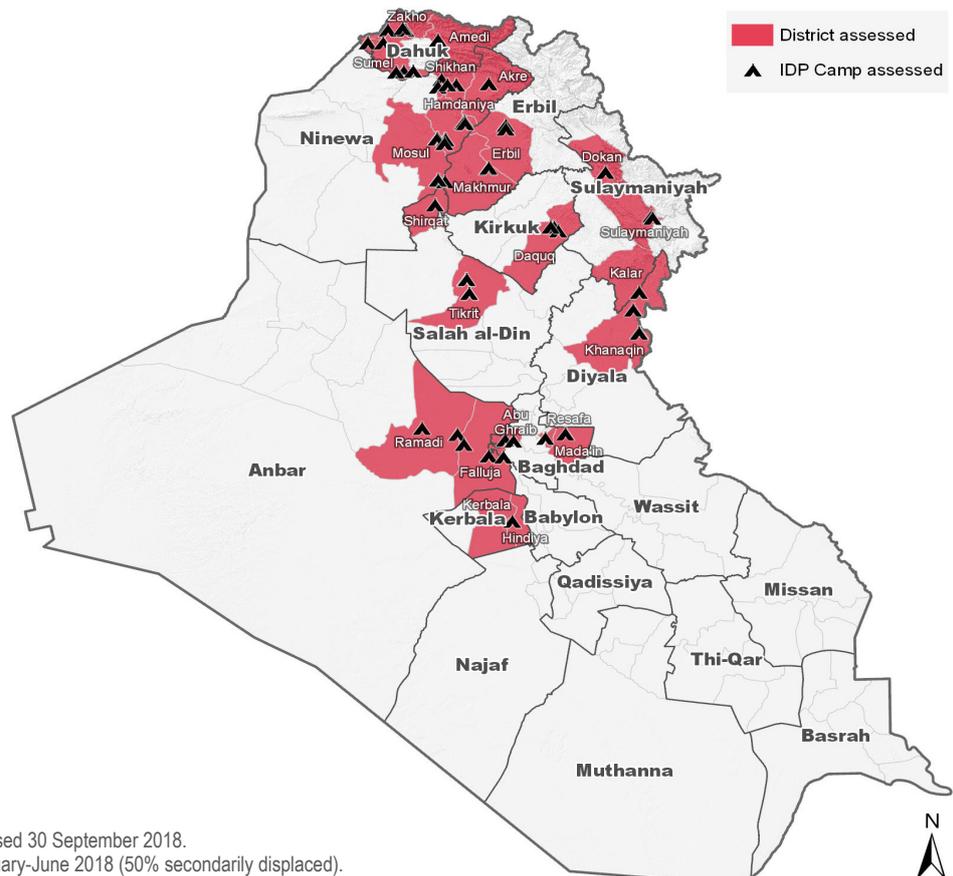
Average length of displacement: 2 years & 8 months

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

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

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

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



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

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



PROTECTION

MCNA | IRAQ
IDPs in camp

Households in need of protection assistance **40%**

Severity of need

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

see Annex for details on methodology

GENERAL PROTECTION

Households with vulnerable members



Disabled members

8%

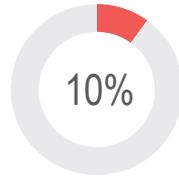


Pregnant / lactating women

20%



Households missing civil documentation of any kind



2% of households experienced movement restrictions during daytime hours in the month prior to data collection

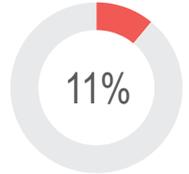
HOUSING, LAND, & PROPERTY (HLP)

33% of IDP households cited shelter damage, secondary occupation, or unresolved HLP ownership issues as a top reason for not intending to return

GENDER



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



Households reporting lack of access to reproductive health services



MINE ACTION



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

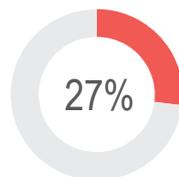


4% of households with members reported to be disabled due to explosive hazards

CHILD PROTECTION



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



Child labour and marriage

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

4% of households with children showing signs of psychosocial distress, such as behaviour change since the conflict began

3% of households with at least one married child (aged 12-17)

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

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

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

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

 Households with at least 50 litres* of water per person per day **37%**

*Cluster-defined minimum standard

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

 Households treating their drinking water **43%**

Chlorination was the most commonly reported treatment method (19%)

SANITATION & HYGIENE

 Households with access to:

35%



Private latrines

87%

Key hygiene items (e.g. soap, diapers)

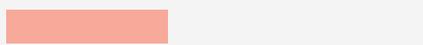
99%

Waste collection / Communal bins



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

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

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

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

 **1%** of households reported not having a functional *health clinic* within 5km

32% of households reported not having a functional *hospital* within 10km



 Households with chronic health conditions (1 or more members) **36%**

58% of these households reported barriers to accessing health care services
99% confidence level; 4% margin of error

 **Top 3 barriers to accessing care***

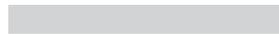
Cost of services was too high  54%

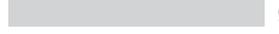
Cost of medicine was too high  23%

No medicine available at hospital  11%

 **Child vaccination rates***

Polio  97%

Measles  97%

Penta-3  91%

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

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

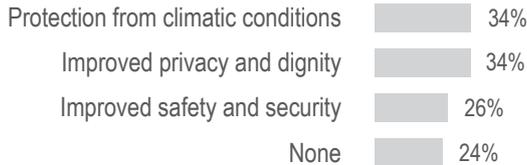


Households in need of shelter assistance **50%**

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

SHELTER

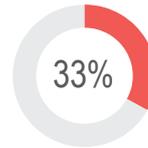
Priority shelter improvements*



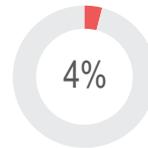
*Multiple response options could be selected

NON-FOOD ITEMS

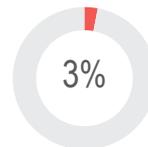
Households reporting needing:



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



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



A winter heater

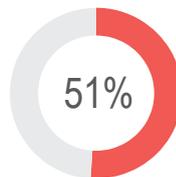
Households in need of education assistance **41%**

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

ACCESS TO EDUCATION SERVICES¹

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

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



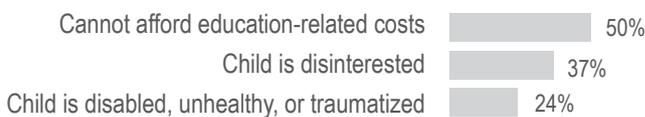
30% of children not attending formal school dropped out after January 2014

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

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

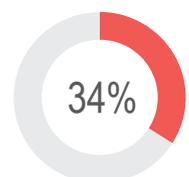
23% of households reported not having a functional *secondary* school within 5 km

Top 3 reasons for non-attendance*



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

Households reporting insufficient certified teachers



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

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



Households in need of food assistance

(using WFP CARI Methodology)

11%



FOOD CONSUMPTION*

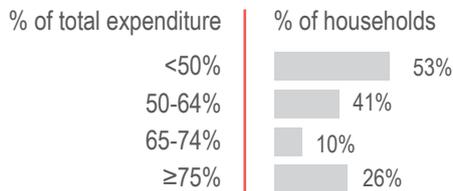


4% Poor
5% Borderline
91% Acceptable

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

Food expenditure share

(as a proportion of total monthly expenditures)



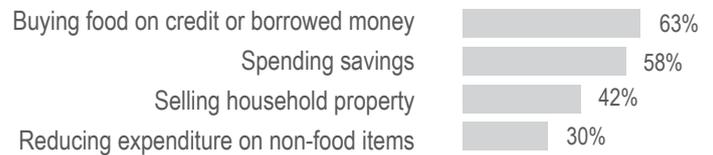
*The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on 1) dietary diversity 2) food frequency and 3) relative nutritional importance of 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall period. In the Iraqi context the thresholds for FCS classifications are as follows: ≥ 42 **Acceptable**;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

COPING STRATEGIES*

Top food coping strategies



Top livelihood coping strategies



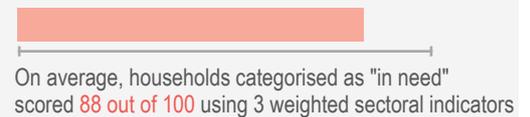
27% of households engaged in at least one *emergency* livelihood coping strategy

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

Households in need of livelihoods assistance

34%

Severity of need



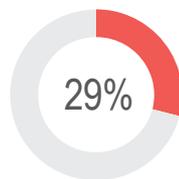
72% of households reported a total monthly income less than their monthly expenditure

**in the 30 days prior to data collection*



Households with at least one unemployed adult actively seeking work

**At the time of data collection*



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



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



Top sources of money*



Primary reasons for taking on debt



**Multiple response options could be selected*

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



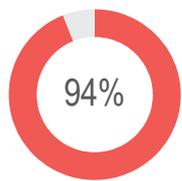
BACKGROUND

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

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

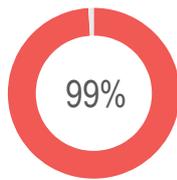
PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONSE

➔ Assistance received*

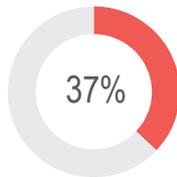


75% of aid recipients were satisfied with the aid received

Households satisfied with the behaviour of aid workers in their area



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



*In the 30 days preceding data collection

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Movement intentions in the 3 months after data collection



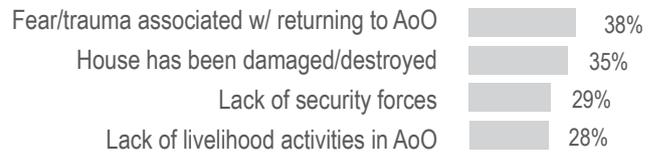
- 78% Remain in current location
- 15% Wait to decide
- 6% Return to area of origin
- 1% Move elsewhere (within or outside Iraq)

Movement intentions in the 12 months after data collection



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

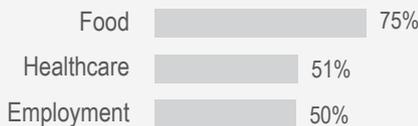
Top reasons for those not intending to return in 12 months*



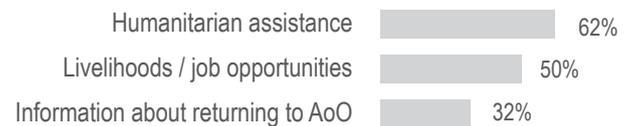
*Multiple response options could be selected

NEEDS & INFORMATION PREFERENCES*

➔ Priority sectoral needs



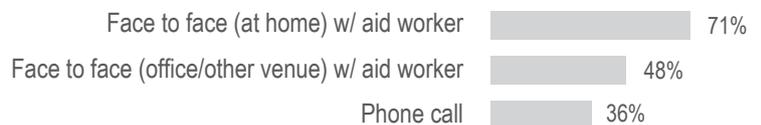
Priority information needs



Top information sources regarding distributions in camp



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



*Multiple response options could be selected for above questions