

Cross-Cutting Needs Assessment (CCNA)

Key Multi-Sectoral Findings

Iraq, January 2024

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



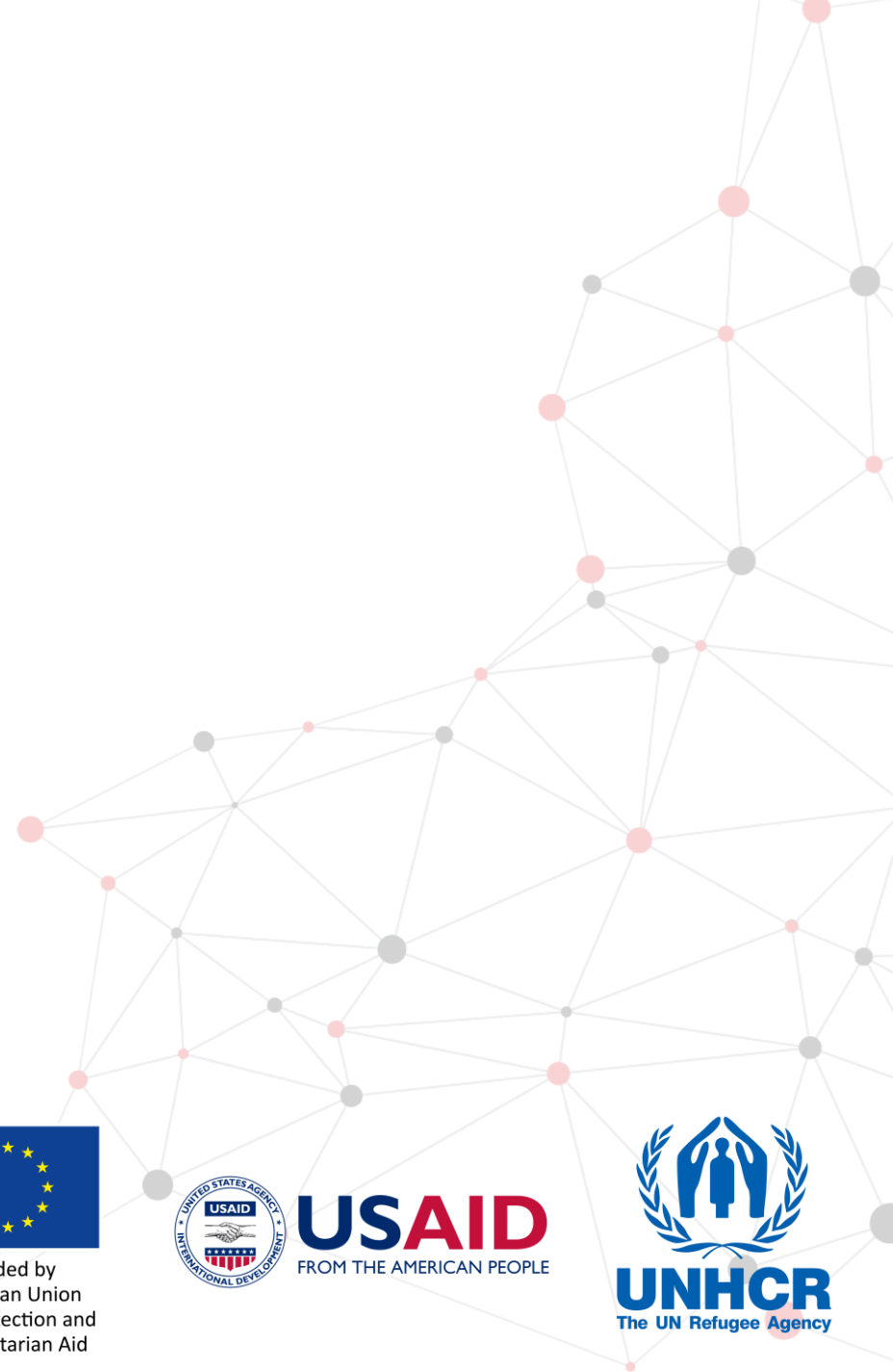
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A light gray world map is centered on the page, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygonal shapes. The map shows the outlines of continents. In the center of the map, over Europe, the number '01' is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

01

Scope & Methodology

Objectives

01

Enable evidence-based **prioritization of aid** through the provisioning of robust data on the **severity, magnitude, variance, and drivers** of multi-sectoral household needs of displacement-affected population groups in Iraq.

03

Determine the **movement intentions** and reported **barriers to locally integrate or return** to inform durable solutions planning and decision-making.

02

Ascertain **how the transition and the evolving context have affected multi-sectoral needs** of displacement-affected households since MCNA X (summer 2022).

04

Inform the transition from humanitarian to development by addressing humanitarian and development actor's most salient topics (e.g. social protection, return and integration processes or sustainable livelihoods).

Population Coverage and Data Collection



REPRESENTATIVE COMPLETED SURVEYS

9,977

10,810 face-to-face and 313 phone household (HH)-level surveys with self-reported head of HH or another adult member knowledgeable about their HH conditions. The survey included individual-level sections to collect information about each member of the household.

In total, 11,123 surveys were collected.

- **2,241** In-camp surveys
- **4,578** Out of camp surveys
- **3,158** Returnee surveys



DATA COLLECTION

From 15 July to 1 November 2023



POPULATION OF INTEREST

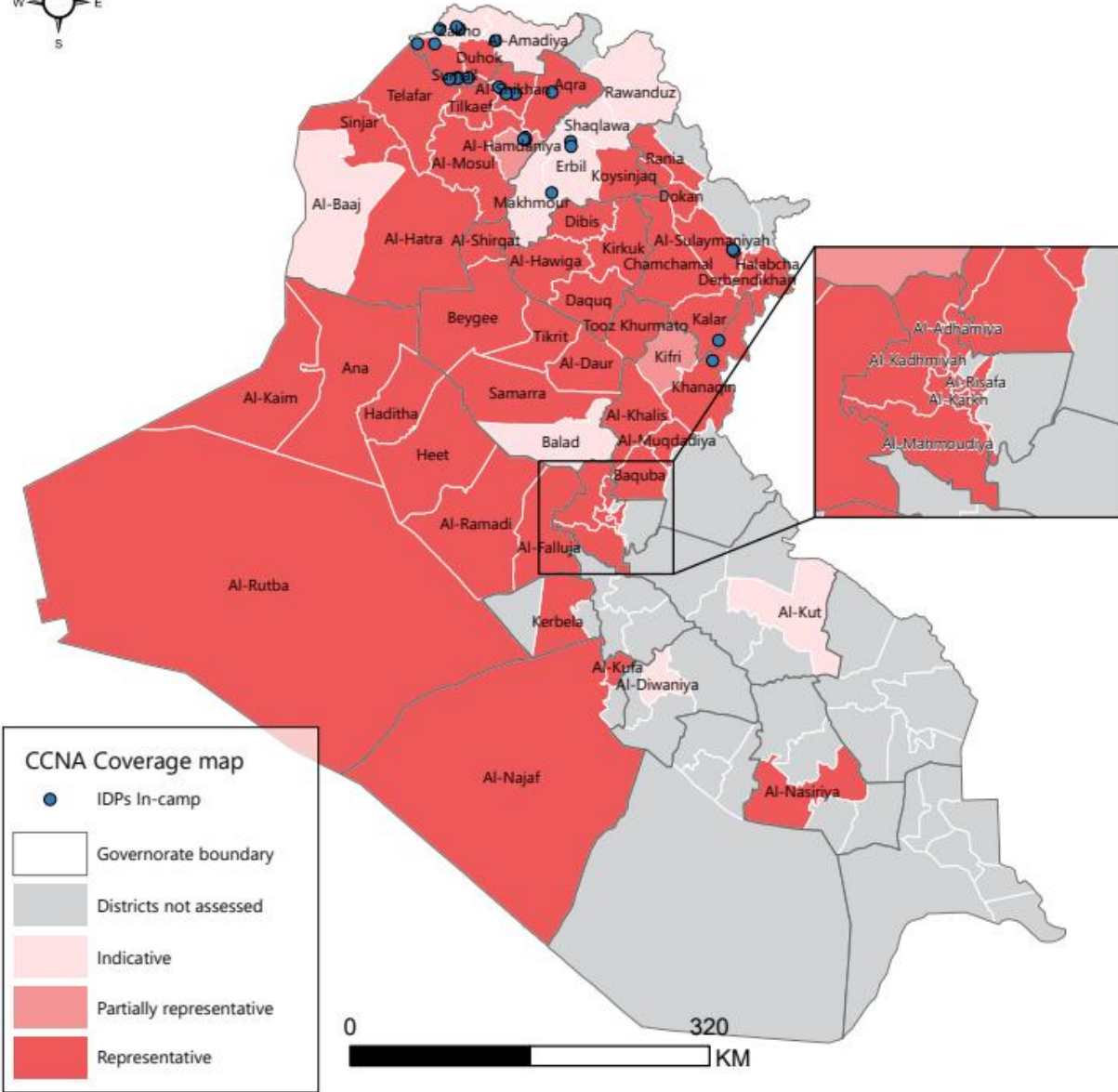
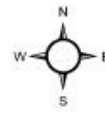
In-camp Internally Displaced People (IDPs), out of camp (OoC) IDPs, and Returnee HHs across Federal Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Coverage and Sampling

- OoC IDP and Returnee data collected in 61 districts in 15 governorates.
- In-camp IDP data collected in 25 IDP camps in 5 governorates.
- Data is **representative** at a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error for OoC IDP and Returnee populations and at a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at the In-camp IDP population.

Challenges and limitations:

- Reduced partner presence
- Survey fatigue of targeted population
- Administration and security issues – leading to indicative districts
 - Indicative districts include Al-Baaj, Balad, Erbil and Zakho.



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02

Demographics

Demographics

Household Composition



5.55 Average HH size

5.13 Average Family size



51,212 HH members



49%



51%



47% of HHs have children (under 18 of age)



3% of HHs have older persons (60+)



13% of female-headed HHs

6%

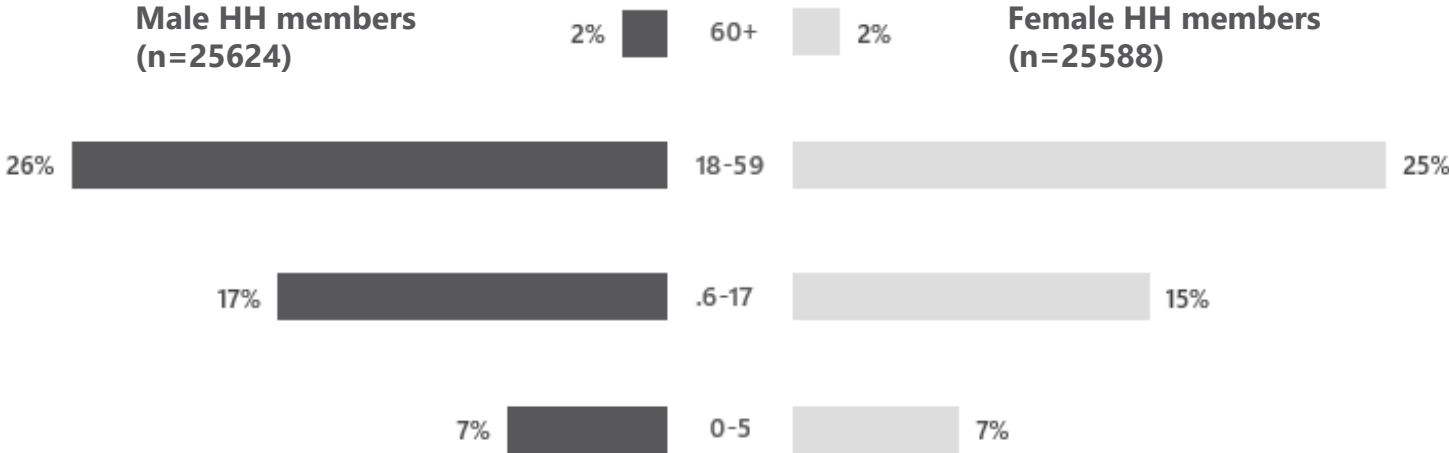
Individuals reported difficulty **Seeing** and **Walking**

3%

Individuals reported difficulty **Hearing**

2%

Individuals reported difficulty **Remembering, Self-care** and **Communicating**

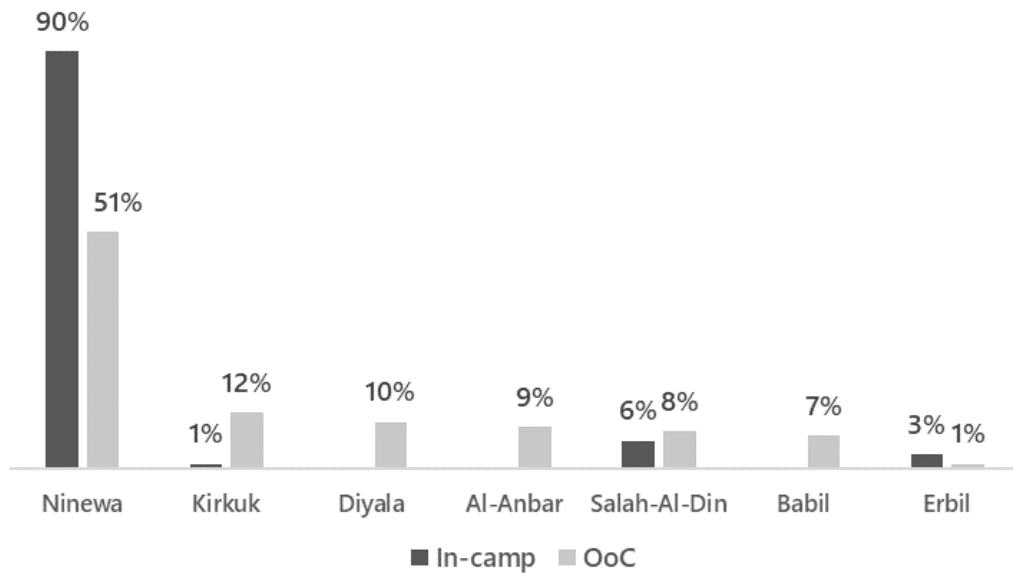


* Due to rounding percentages to full numbers, percentages amount to 101%

Demographics

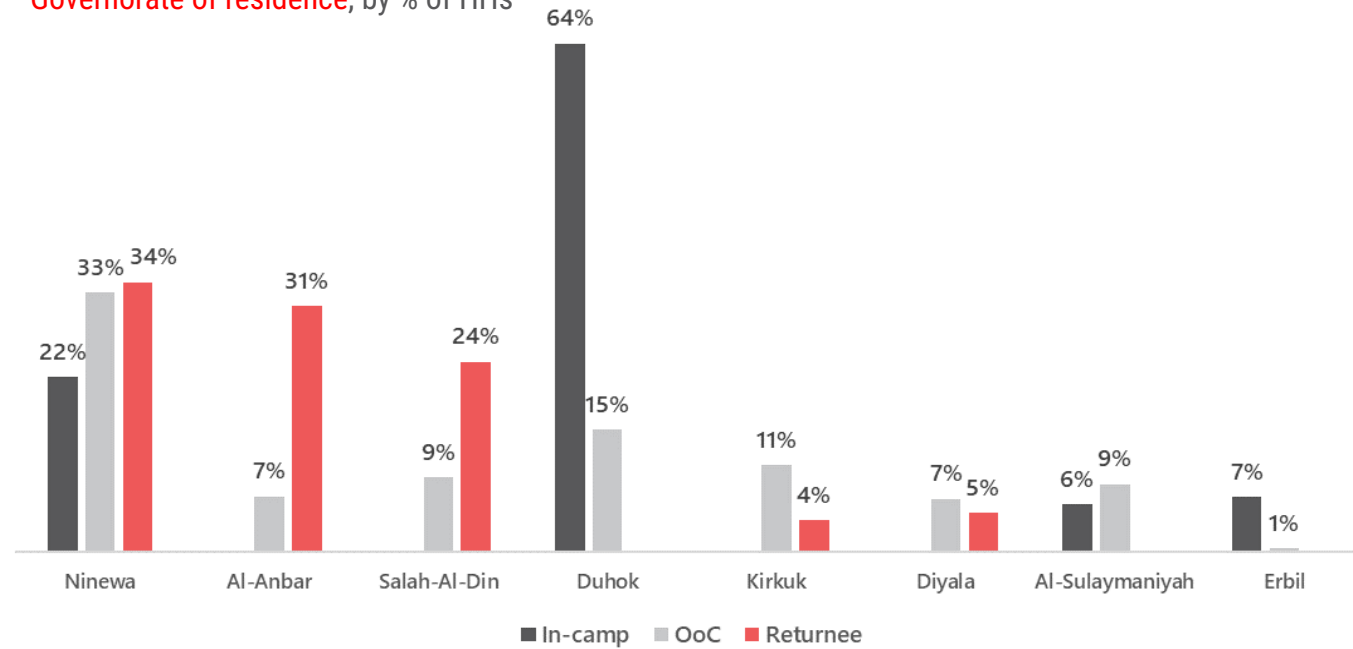
Governorate of origin

Governorate of origin, by % of In-camp and OoC HHs (n=6819)



Al-Najaf, Al-Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Duhok, Kerbala, Thi-Qar and Wassit represented 1-2%

Governorate of residence, by % of HHs



Baghdad, Babil, Al-Najaf, Kerbala and Thi-qar represented between 0-3%

9% of OoC HHs reported experiencing a failed return in the 12 months prior to data collection – attempted return to AoO but were displaced again.

A world map is shown in a light gray, semi-transparent style, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygonal shapes. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. In the center of the map, over the Atlantic, the number '03' is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

03

Key Sectoral Findings

Key Findings

Priority Information needs

35% of HHs reported 'How to register for Aid' as a Top Priority in terms of Information Needs

Protection

13% of HHs reportedly received cash from the government as a result of their HLP claim, under the compensation scheme for damaged property

Durable Solutions

95% of In-camp and OoC HHs reported intending to remain in their location for the next 12 months

Education

85% school-aged children reported their children were enrolled in formal education

Food Security and Livelihoods

98% of HHs reported 'No' or 'Little' hunger under the Household Hunger Scale

98.5% of HHs reported an Acceptable Food Consumption Score

82% of HHs reported 'increased competition/not enough jobs' as the main employment barrier

Health

86% of In-camp HHs reported at least 1 member needed to access health services in the 3 months prior to data collection

WASH

95% of HHs stated having access to an improved water source



Top-Reported Priority Needs

Priority Needs

Top three priority needs, by % of HHs*



Livelihoods

62%



Healthcare

40%



Shelter

40%

Self-reported priority need*	In-camp (n=2240)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3156)
Livelihoods	74%	62%	61%
Healthcare	52%	46%	37%
Shelter	36%	62%	35%
Repay debt	25%	26%	34%
Food	50%	35%	16%
Drinking water	5%	6%	13%

* Respondents could select up to 3 responses

Priority Needs

Information needs



How to register for aid

35%



How to get more financial support

21%



How to find work

18%



How to get news on AoD*

18%



How to get shelter

16%

* Area of Displacement

Key Findings






Priority information need**	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4060)	Returnee (n=2507)
How to register for aid	50%	39%	31%
How to get more financial support	21%	19%	22%
How to find work	36%	20%	15%
How to access healthcare	20%	13%	11%
How to get shelter	28%	25%	13%

** Respondents could select up to 3 responses

Priority Needs

Non-Food Items (NFI) needs

Key Findings

Priority NFI need*		In-camp (n=2220)	OoC (n=4569)	Returnee (n=3145)	Total (n=9934)
None		24%	17%	27%	25%
AC / Fans		14%	51%	53%	49%
Winter heaters		25%	22%	18%	20%
Cooking utensils		18%	19%	14%	15%
Mattresses / sleeping mats		23%	14%	10%	12%
Fuel for heating and cooking		27%	12%	4%	8%

* Respondents could select up to 2 responses



Protection

Protection

Movement restrictions

Key Findings

Proportion of HHs that reported that at least one of their members experienced the following **restrictions in their ability to move freely** in their area in daylight, in the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of HHs

Movement restrictions	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
Needing to show ID documents to civilian authorities or security actors	12%	11%	5%	7%
Lack of security clearance/coupons	7%	4%	3%	4%
Physical roadblocks	8%	5%	3%	4%
Needing to provide a specific reason for movement (employment, medical, schools)	8%	3%	3%	3%
Time restrictions on when to leave and return	8%	2%	3%	3%

Proportion of HHs that reported that there were **no specific locations where women and girls felt unsafe**, by % of HHs

In-camp	OoC	Returnee	Total
100%	94%	97%	97%

3% of OoC HHs that reported **markets as unsafe** areas for women and girls

1% of Returnee HHs that reported **latrines/bathing facilities as unsafe** areas for women and girls

Protection

Missing documentation

Proportion of HHs that reported that every member of their HH possessed the following nationality documents, by % of HHs

Nationality document	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
Valid Public Distribution System (ration) card	93%	97%	99%	98%
National ID card or Unified ID card – Individual 18+	97%	97%	99%	98%
National ID card or Unified ID card – Individuals <18	97%	95%	99%	97%
Nationality Certificate – Individuals 18+	91%	94%	99%	97%
Nationality Certificate – Individuals <18	79%	86%	94%	91%
Birth Certificate – Individuals <18	94%	97%	99%	98%

Main reasons for missing documents, by % of HHs that reported that not all members of their HH had their nationality documents*

Reason	In-camp (n=595)	OoC (n=499)	Returnee (n=202)	Total (n=1296)
Have not tried to obtain/renew documents	34%	31%	57%	44%
Cost is too high (transport, admin fees, etc)	42%	41%	17%	31%
Complexity/length of process	12%	18%	15%	15%
Application pending	16%	13%	14%	14%

Key Findings

RESIDENCY CARD

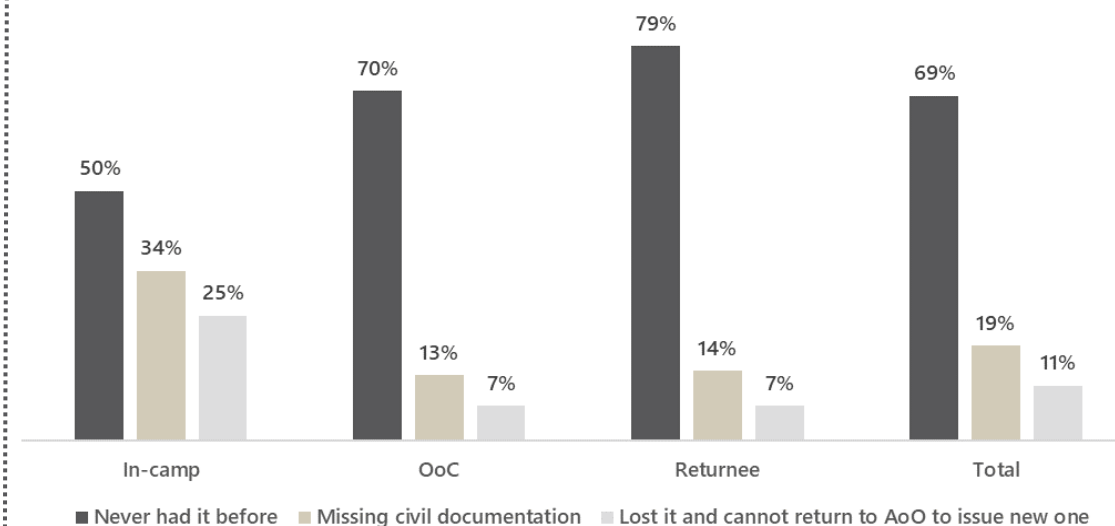
98%

of HHs reported having a Residency Card (with In-camp and OoC at 97%)

96%

of HHs reported their Residency Card being for their Area of Origin

Reasons for not having a Residency Card, by % of HHs that reported not having a Residency Card (n=298)*

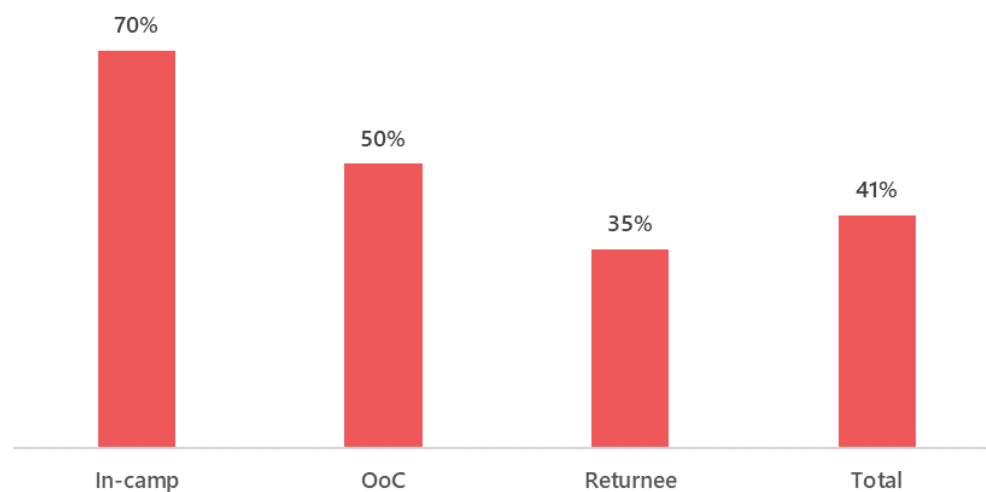


* Respondents could select multiple responses

Protection

Housing, Land and Property – Tenure & eviction

Proportion of HHs **without valid documentation indicating land tenure** or rental agreement (AoD or AoO*), by % of HHs



Proportion of HHs reporting that their **property was under dispute** (AoD or AoO*), by % of HHs



* AoO - Area of Origin AoD - Area of Displacement

Proportion of HHs reporting **being at risk of eviction**, by % of OoC and Returnee HHs

Breakdown by Population Group	OoC (n=297)	Returnee (n=104)	Total (n=401)
	7%	3%	4%

Main **reasons for fearing eviction**, by % of HHs that reported fearing eviction**

Eviction reason	OoC (n=297)	Returnee (n=104)	Total (n=401)
Lack of funds to pay rental costs	30%	40%	37%
Request to vacate from owner of building/land	39%	21%	27%
Host family no longer able to host	8%	14%	12%
Authorities requested HH to leave	21%	7%	12%
No valid tenancy agreement	11%	8%	9%
Local community does not accept HH living in the area	10%	0%	3%

** Respondents could select multiple responses

Protection

Housing, Land and Property (HLP) – Damage and compensation

Proportion of HHs reporting that their housing, land or property was damaged or destroyed after 2014, by % of HHs

In-camp (n=1536)	OoC (n=3094)	Returnee (n=1839)	Total (n=6469)
72%	69%	57%	61%

Proportion of HHs reporting being aware of the government compensation scheme for HLP, by % of HHs with damaged or destroyed HLP

Breakdown by Population Group	In-camp (n=1536)	OoC (n=3211)	Returnee (n=1839)	Total (n=6586)
	78%	65%	76%	74%

Proportion of HHs that applied for the government compensation scheme, by % of HHs with damaged property and aware of the scheme

In-camp (n=1122)	OoC (n=1847)	Returnee (n=1358)	Total (n=4327)
54%	59%	64%	62%

Proportion of HHs that received cash from the government as a result of their HLP claim, by % of HHs that applied for the compensation scheme

In-camp (n=606)	OoC (n=1002)	Returnee (n=909)	Total (n=2517)
1%	7%	16%	13%



Reason for not having claimed or not receiving compensation following claim, by % of HHs that have not received cash through the government compensation scheme

Reason	In-camp (n=1096)	OoC (n=1764)	Returnee (n=1214)	Total (n=4074)
Heavy or long bureaucratic procedures	61%	24%	39%	32%
Refusal/inability to pay a bribe/"WASTA"	6%	24%	39%	32%
Delay in disbursement of the compensation	56%	30%	19%	26%
Unclear information or communication	31%	14%	4%	9%
Missing documentation to apply	2%	9%	6%	6%

Protection

Child protection

3% of school-aged children (6-17-year-old) were reportedly engaged in work (n=556)

of which  **Male 87%**  **Female 13%**

Nature of the work performed by children, by % of children engaged in work*

Child Work Type*	In-camp (n=55)	OoC (n=80)	Returnee (n=39)	Total** (n=174)
Non-structured (selling in the bazaar or in traffic)	18%	57%	41%	43%
Structured (serving in shop, restaurant...)	14%	17%	43%	26%
Family work (sewing, farming, selling in shop)	64%	25%	15%	30%

* Respondents could select multiple responses

** There were 556 children engaged in work, but HHs only described the nature of the work for 174 of them.

Key Findings

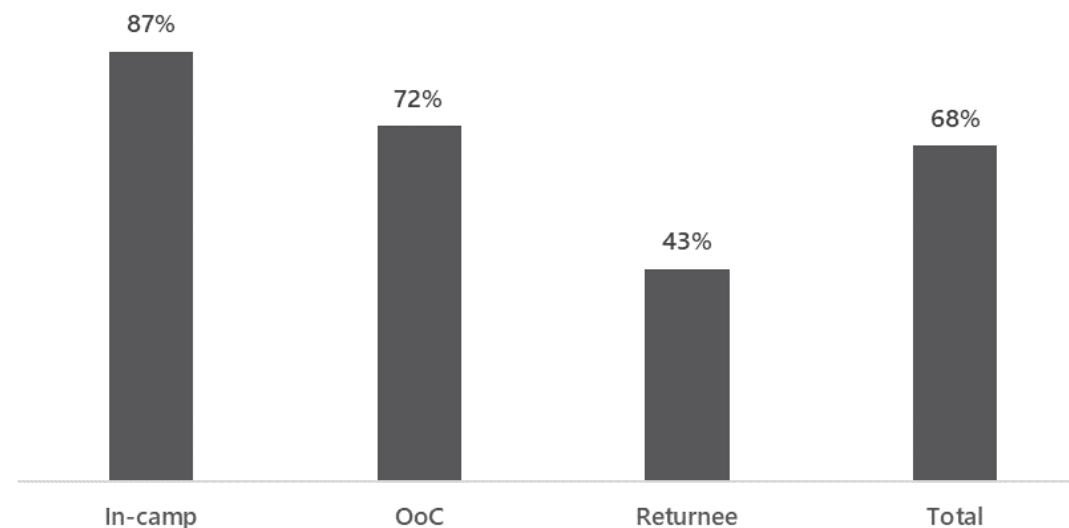
Mine action

Proportion of HHs reporting that the presence of landmines affected their HH, by % of HHs

In-camp 6% **OoC 15%** **Returnee 3%** **Total 5%**

Of all the OoC, 11 % reported they had to move elsewhere due to the presence of landmines.

Proportion of HHs reporting they knew how to report the presence of landmines, by % of HHs affected by the presence of landmines





Durable Solutions

Durable Solutions

Movement intentions

Movement intentions in the 3 and 12 months following data collection, by % of HHs

Movement intention	In-camp (n=2241)		OoC (n=4578)		Returnee (n=3158)	
	3 months	12 months	3 months	12 months	3 months	12 months
Remain in location	98%	95%	96%	95%	100%	100%
Return to AoO	1%	1%	2%	1%	N/A	N/A
Undecided	1%	4%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Move to another location within Iraq	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%

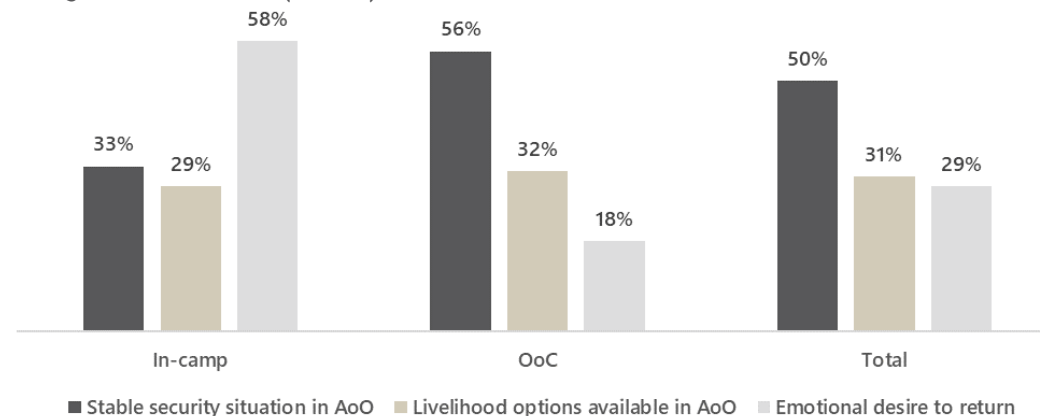
80% of In-camp HHs stated they had **sufficient information to make a decision** on whether to return or not

4% of In-camp and **9%** of OoC HHs reported that they **attempted to return to their AoO** but displaced again in the 12 months prior to data collection

* Respondents could select multiple responses

Key Findings

Reasons why HHs intend to return to AoO, by % of HHs that intend to return in the 12 months following data collection (n=193)*



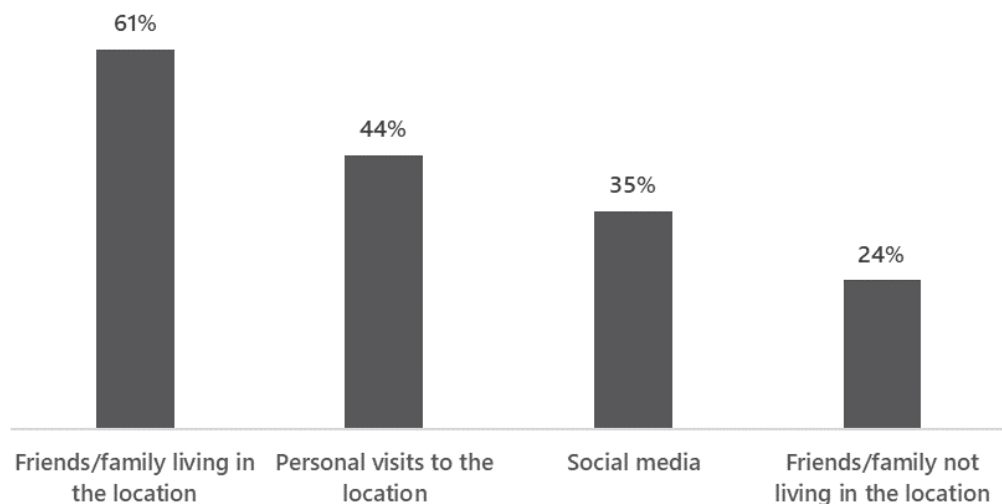
Reasons why HHs intend to remain in their location, by % of HHs that intend to remain in the 12 months following data collection*

Reason to not return	In-camp (n=2168)	OoC (n=4457)	Total (n=6625)
House in AoO is damaged/destroyed	52%	28%	37%
Lack livelihoods in AoO	33%	29%	30%
Fear associated with returning to AoO	26%	25%	25%
Living conditions better in the AoO	17%	24%	21%
No financial means to return and restart	16%	20%	19%
Lack of security forces	20%	14%	16%
Basic services in AoO are not enough/available	26%	5%	13%

Durable Solutions

In-camp AoO information

Sources of information in-camp, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)*



Safety concerns in AoO, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)

Fear of Armed or security actors	Fear of Extremist Groups	Security Incidents	Poor Infrastructure	Fear of Community/Tribal Groups
49%	36%	28%	26%	23%

Key Findings

Availability of services in AoO, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)

Electricity	Water	Education	Health	None
48%	43%	31%	24%	35%

Relevancy and accessibility of livelihoods opportunities, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)

None	Government jobs	Agriculture	Vocational	Construction
37%	41%	24%	17%	14%

Assistance provided to IDPs who return to AoO, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)

None	Cash assistance	Shelter reconstruction	Food assistance	NFI distributions	Livelihoods /IGA
42%	19%	18%	12%	7%	7%

95% of In-Camp HHs reported assistance is being provided by Humanitarian Actor

13% of In-Camp HHs reported assistance is being provided by Local Authorities

Highest Information Needs amongst In-Camp HHs:

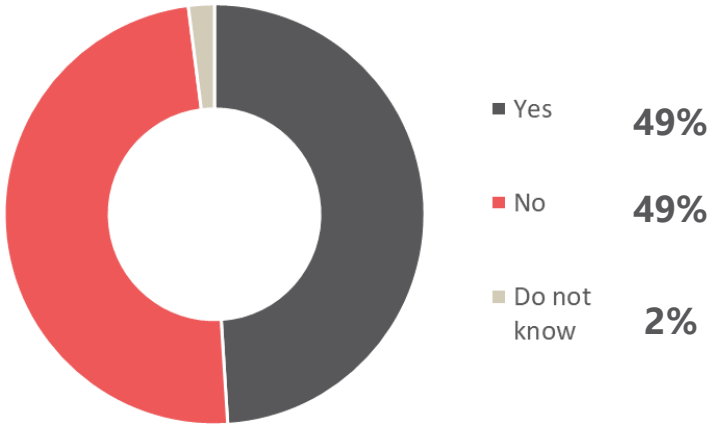
69% Security Situation 59% Livelihood Opportunities 54% Basic Services Functionality

* Respondents could select multiple responses

Durable Solutions

Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) registration

Proportion of HHs registered for the MoMD integration process, by % of OoC HHs (n=4578)

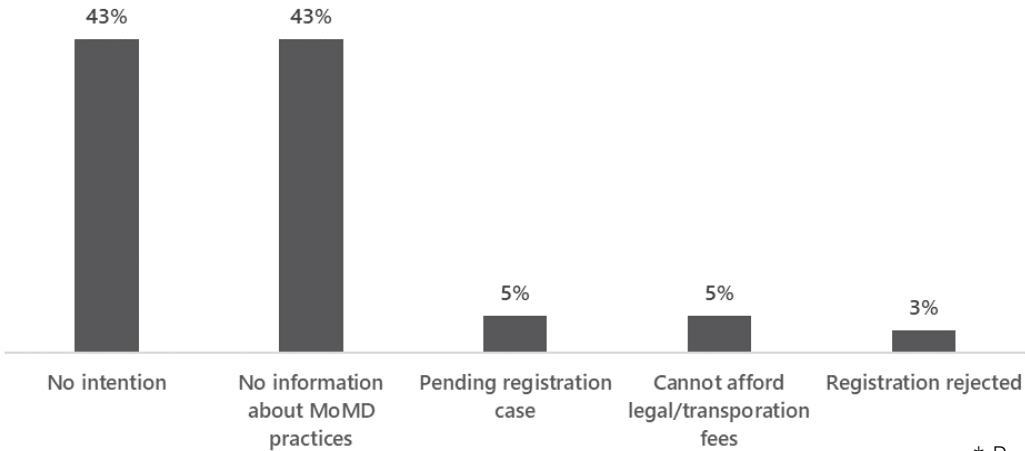


62% of Returnee HHs reportedly registered with the MoMD upon their return to their AoO

Barriers to receiving return grant, by % of Returnee HHs that did not register their return with the MoMD*

Barrier	Returnee (n=1200)
Not aware of grant	64%
Long/heavy bureaucratic procedures	22%
Refusal/inability to pay bribe/Wasta	12%
Delay in disbursement of compensation	3%

Reason for not registering for the MoMD integration process, by % of OoC HHs that have not registered (n=2001)*



* Respondents could select multiple responses

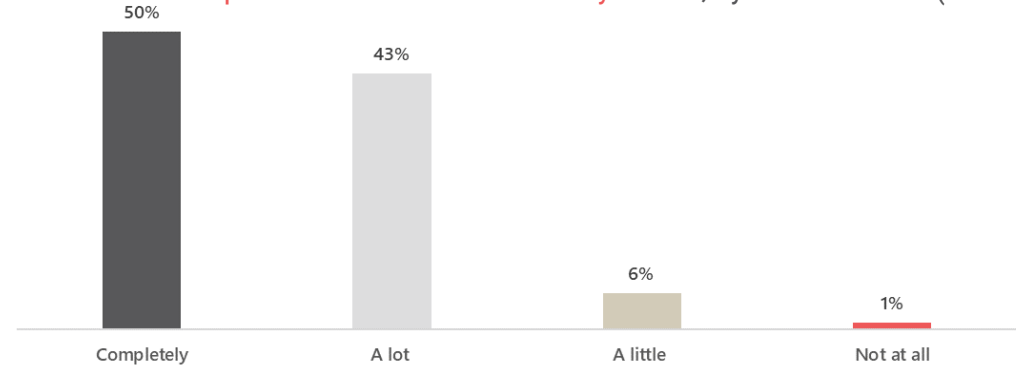
Durable Solutions

Integration

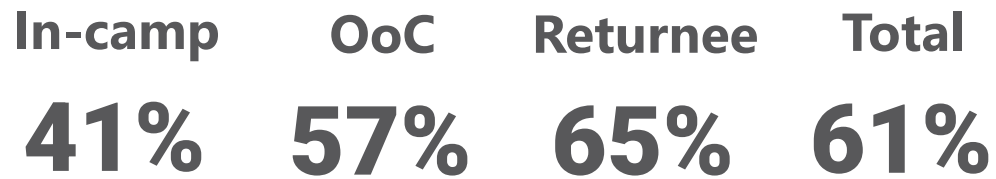
Intention to integrate in local community in AoD in the 12 months beyond data collection, by % of In-camp and OoC HHs

Intention	In-camp (n=2160)	OoC (n=4419)	Total (n=6579)
Yes	70%	78%	75%
No	26%	17%	20%
Do not know	4%	5%	5%

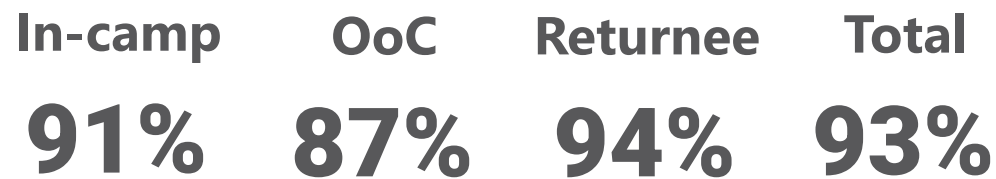
Perceived level of acceptance as a member of society in AoD, by % of OoC HHs (n= 4578)



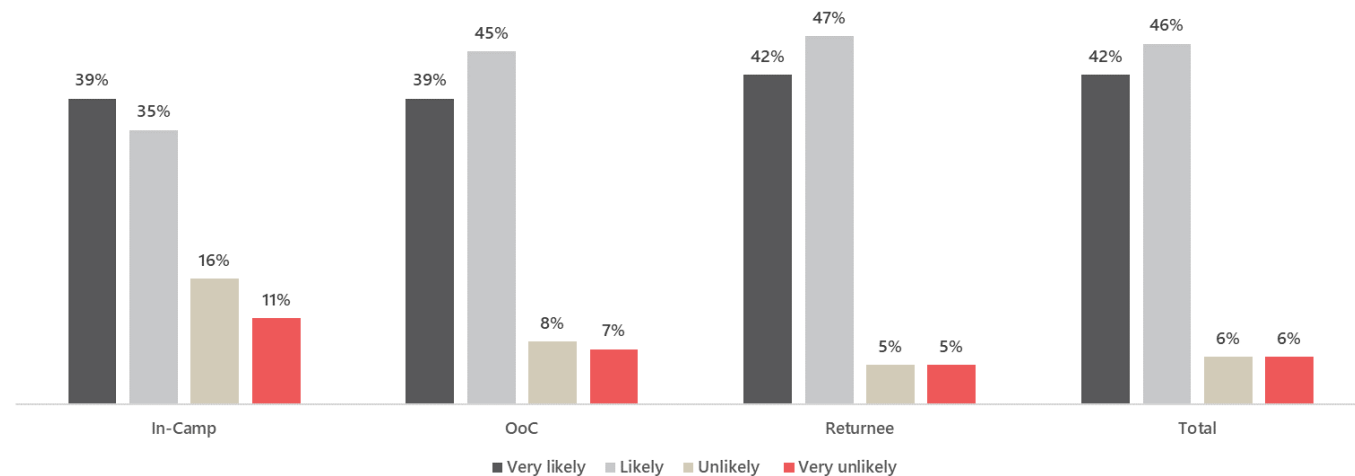
Proportion of HHs feeling able to play a role in local decision-making, by % of HHs



Proportion of HHs with all members eligible and able to vote, by % of HHs



Likelihood to cooperate with members of different tribal or ethnoreligious backgrounds to solve an issue, by % of HHs





Education

Education

Education attainment and attendance

Highest level of education completed, by % of individual adult HH members (18+)

Educational attainment	In-camp (n=6601)	OoC (n=12015)	Returnee (n=8606)	Total (n=27222)
Elementary	24%	32%	38%	36%
No degree, cannot read	34%	30%	20%	23%
Intermediate	15%	13%	15%	15%
No degree, can read	7%	5%	7%	7%
Bachelor's degree	4%	5%	7%	6%

100%

of the 85% HHs with school-aged children enrolled in formal education reported their child regularly attended (at least 4 days per week)

98%

of the 15% of school-aged children not enrolled in formal education not attending informal school/education facilities.

Top reason reported for not being enrolled at school, by % of children reported not to be enrolled

Reason not enrolled at school	In-camp (n=703)	OoC (n=1533)	Returnee (n=813)	Total (n=3049)
None	3%	15%	19%	16%
Cannot afford	16%	27%	20%	21%
Lack of interest in education	20%	15%	19%	18%
Unable to register	36%	11%	12%	15%
Health condition of child	10%	6%	8%	8%

Additionally, 5% of children were reported to not be enrolled at school because they were either working or busy supporting the HH.



85%

of school-aged (6-17-year-old) children were reportedly enrolled in formal education.

In-camp
(n=3777)

86%

OoC
(n=5894)

80%

Returnee
(n=5144)

87%

Education

Education environment

Of children reported to attend formal or informal education (n=13888) HHs reported that:

100% of children were able to travel to and learn at school in **safe** conditions*

2% of children were **not** able to learn at school in **acceptable** conditions*

In-camp
(n=3763)

OoC
(n=5779)

Returnee
(n=4346)

10%

2%

1%

* Safe conditions refer to the physical safety of the child, while acceptable conditions refer to the learning environment meeting the basic educational needs of learners

Key Findings

Main **barriers faced by children to learn in acceptable conditions**, by % of children who were reported to not learn in acceptable conditions**

Main barrier	In-camp (n=334)	OoC (n=43)	Returnee (n=70)	Total (n=447)
Lack of teachers	56%	35%	63%	54%
Lack of teaching and learning materials	45%	44%	11%	37%
Lack of qualified teaching staff	36%	27%	21%	31%
Overcrowding	30%	26%	20%	27%
Poor WASH conditions	22%	47%	29%	27%

Additionally, 13% of OoC mentioned discrimination as a barrier and 13% of Returnee reported that Internet/technology was unreliable

** Respondents could select multiple responses

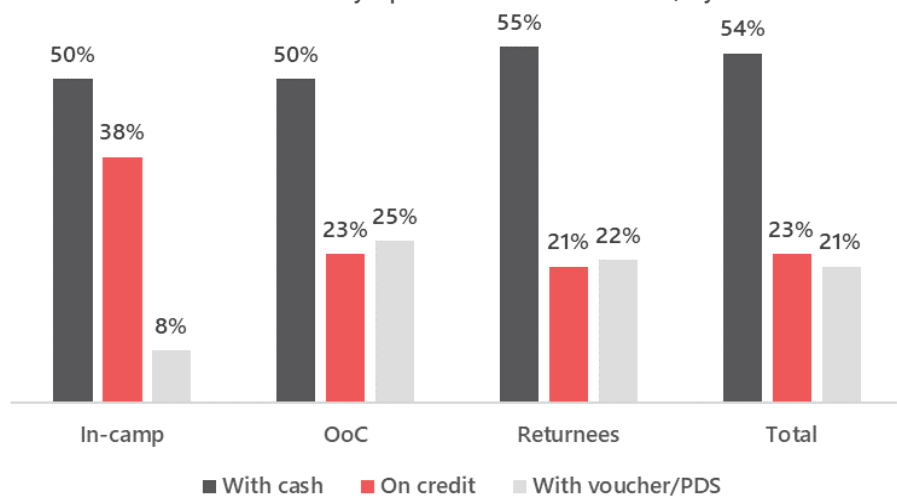


Food Security & Livelihoods

Food Security & Livelihoods

Food security and market access

Main food source in the 7 days prior to data collection, by % of HHs*



* The remaining HHs chose "gift of food from family" and "with cash assistance"

HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)

No or little hunger
98%

Moderate hunger
2%

Severe hunger
0%

The HHS assesses whether HHs have experienced problems in food access in the 30 days prior to data collection by measuring the severity of food insecurity, as reported by the HHs themselves. There were no notable differences between population groups.

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)**

Acceptable
98.5%

Borderline
1%

Poor
0.5%

** A FCS score of 0-28 is considered as "poor", 29-41 as "borderline" and 42 or above as "acceptable"

The categorisation were very similar across population groups. However, In-camp HHs had a lower FCS score (65) compared with OoC (70) and Returnee (79) HHs.

Proportion of HHs that reported facing barriers to accessing an operational marketplace or grocery store***

Market barrier	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
None	66%	78%	83%	80%
Distance	7%	12%	10%	10%
High cost of items available	22%	8%	7%	9%
Limited variety/quantity of items available	12%	3%	5%	5%
Lack of means of transportation	6%	8%	4%	5%

*** Respondents could select multiple responses

Food Security & Livelihoods

Coping strategies

REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX (rCSI)*

Proportion of HHs that reported adopting the following coping strategies at least once in the 7 days prior to data collection

- 47%** Relied on less preferred and less expensive food
- 20%** Reduced portion size of meals
- 8%** Reduced number of meals eaten in a day
- 4%** Adults did not eat so that children could eat

*RCSI is an indicator of HH food security normally based on five questions about how HHs manage to cope with a shortfall in food for consumption. One indicator was not collected during data collection, therefore the index cannot be calculated.

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX (LCSI)

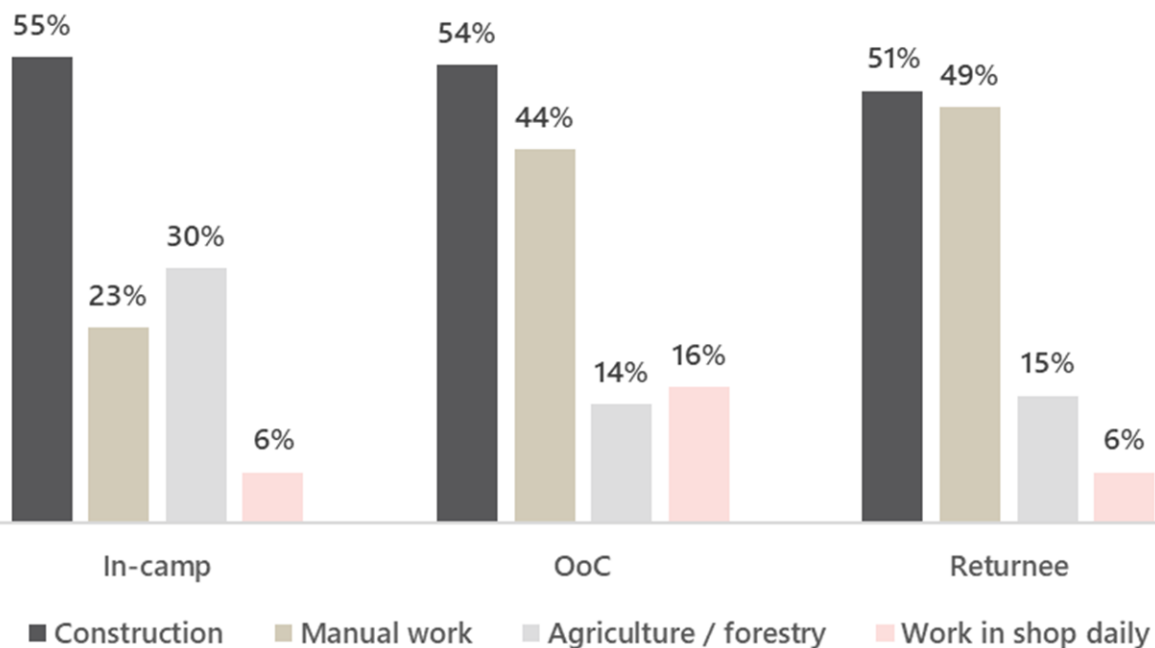
Proportion of HHs that reported engaging in the following coping strategies to be able to access essential needs at least once in the 30 days prior to data collection or having exhausted them (exh.)

Coping strategy	In-camp (n=2241)		OoC (n=4578)		Returnee (n=3158)		Total (n=9977)	
	Used	Exh.	Used	Exh.	Used	Exh.	Used	Exh.
Borrowed money from relatives or friends	59%	9%	50%	6%	41%	2%	45%	3%
Bought food on credit	53%	8%	33%	5%	22%	2%	27%	3%
Reduced spending on health / education	44%	6%	29%	5%	16%	3%	21%	4%
Spent savings	25%	16%	19%	12%	16%	7%	18%	8%
Sold HH assets	10%	26%	17%	15%	15%	9%	15%	12%

Food Security & Livelihoods

Livelihoods - Employment

Type of irregular employment (temporary or daily wage) performed, by % of HHs that reported irregular work as one of their main 3 sources of income (n=5005)*



Primary employment barriers, as reported by HHs that reported at least one adult member being unemployed at the time of data collection*

Employment barrier	In-camp (n=467)	OoC (n=323)	Returnee (n=389)	Total (n=1179)
Increased competition / not enough jobs	84%	81%	81%	82%
Lack of personal connections	20%	20%	41%	34%
Lack of jobs for women	11%	21%	34%	28%
Distance from available jobs	21%	20%	20%	20%
Only low skilled or paid available jobs	8%	8%	19%	15%
Underqualified for available jobs	17%	20%	10%	13%

* Respondents could select multiple responses

Food Security & Livelihoods

Livelihoods – Income & expenditures

Primary sources of income, by % of HHs

Primary source of income*	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
Irregular employment (e.g. temporary or daily wage)	52%	60%	53%	54%
Regular employment	24%	21%	26%	25%
Loans, debt	56%	22%	11%	17%
Government social support	27%	17%	15%	16%
Savings	14%	12%	12%	12%
Retirement fund / pension	4%	8%	10%	9%

Median income from employment and pension in the 30 days prior to data collection (in USD)**

In-camp	OoC	Returnee	Total
\$229	\$305	\$343	\$305

* Respondents could select up to 3 responses

Median expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection (in USD)

Expenditure	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
Food	\$152	\$114	\$114	\$114
Water	\$0	\$7	\$9	\$8
NFIs (frequent)	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$19
Rent	\$0	\$53	\$0	\$0
Utilities	\$20	\$19	\$22	\$22
Fuel	\$9	\$11	\$15	\$14
Transportation	\$23	\$11	\$15	\$15
Communications	\$19	\$19	\$22	\$22
NFIs (infrequent)	\$31	\$19	\$15	\$15
Health	\$229	\$38	\$27	\$38
Education	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt repayment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

** Based on an exchange rate of 1 USD = 1,311 IQD

Food Security & Livelihoods

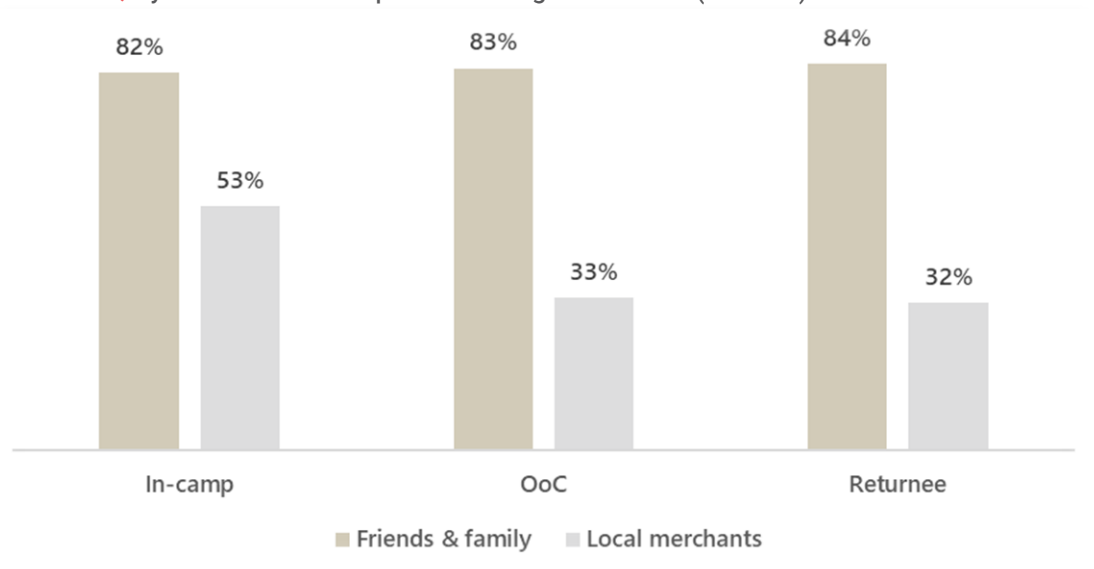
Livelihoods – Debts & savings

71% Proportion of HHs that reported having any **debt** at the time of data collection

Median debt at the time of data collection (in USD)*

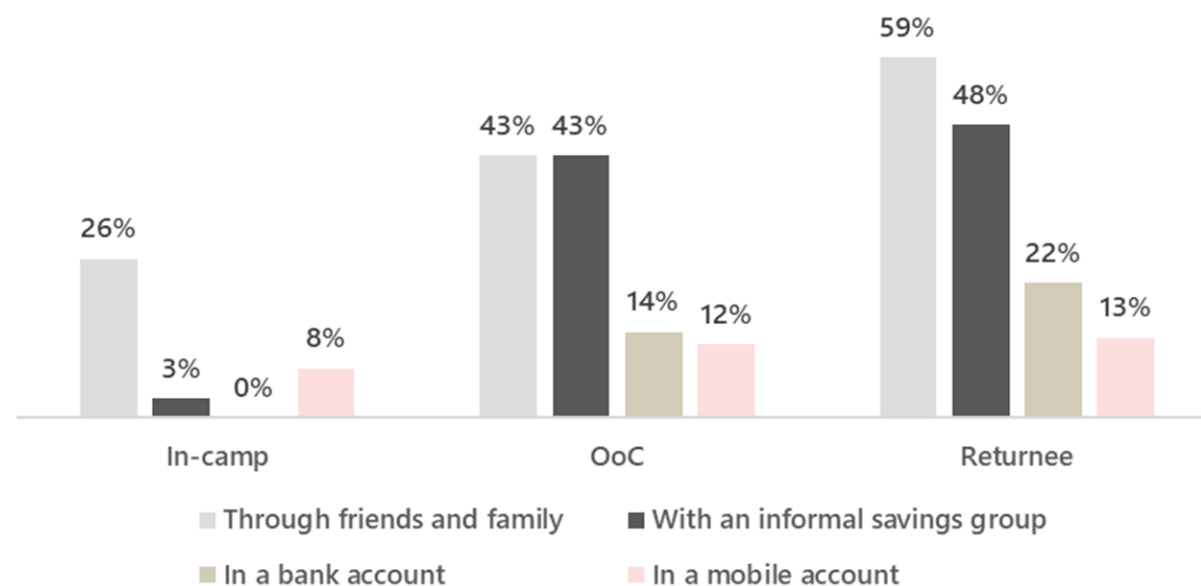
In-camp	OoC	Returnee	Total
\$381	\$649	\$572	\$572

Lenders, by % of HHs that reported having some debt (n=7458)**



3% Proportion of HHs that reported having any **savings** at the time of data collection

Ways to save money, by % of HHs that reported having any savings (n=200)**



* Based on an exchange rate of 1 USD = 1,311 IQD

** Respondents could select multiple responses



Health

Health

Accessibility and services provided

10 minutes Median time needed to reach the nearest **functional health clinic** by normal mode of transportation

25 minutes Median time needed to reach the nearest **functional hospital** by normal mode of transportation

Services provided at the nearest **functional hospital**, by % of HHs

96% **Emergency** services

93% **Paediatric** services

89% **Surgical** services

88% **Maternity** services

Key Findings

Difficulties faced when attempting to access health services or treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of HHs*

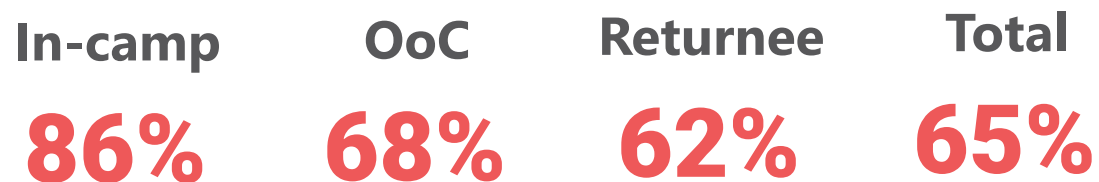
Difficulty	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnees (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
None	14%	26%	27%	25%
Have not tried to access	2%	11%	19%	16%
High cost of medicine or treatment	81%	57%	45%	51%
No medicine available at facility	8%	12%	13%	12%
Long distance / transportation constraint	30%	12%	8%	11%

* Respondents could select multiple responses

Health

Priority needs

HHs reporting having at least one member who **needed to access health services or treatment** in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of HHs



Nature of the healthcare needs, of the HHs reporting at least one member who needed to access health services or treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of HHs*

Healthcare need	In-camp (n=1934)	OoC (n=3122)	Returnee (n=2016)	Total (n=7072)
Preventative consultation / check up	54%	57%	52%	53%
Consultation acute illness (e.g. fever, diarrhoea)	53%	37%	40%	41%
Consultation chronic illness (e.g. diabetes, hypertension)	55%	38%	32%	36%
Laboratory services	26%	15%	5%	9%

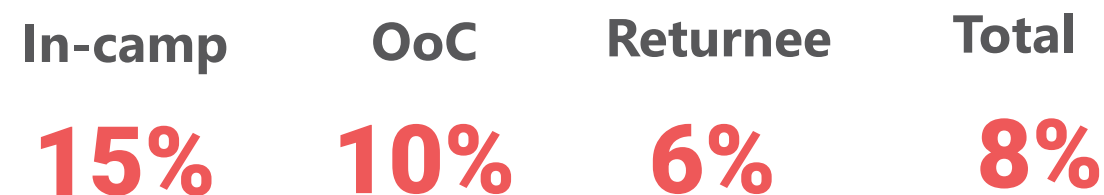
* Respondents could select multiple responses

Key Findings

Nature of the health issues, by % of HH members*

Health issue	In-camp (n=12685)	OoC (n=22572)	Returnee (n=15955)
None	54%	57%	52%
Chronic disease	15%	11%	9%
Communicable disease	3%	2%	2%
Accident-related injury	1%	1%	0%
Conflict-related injury	0%	1%	1%

HHs that reported having a family member showing **signs of psychological distress or trauma** in the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of HHs

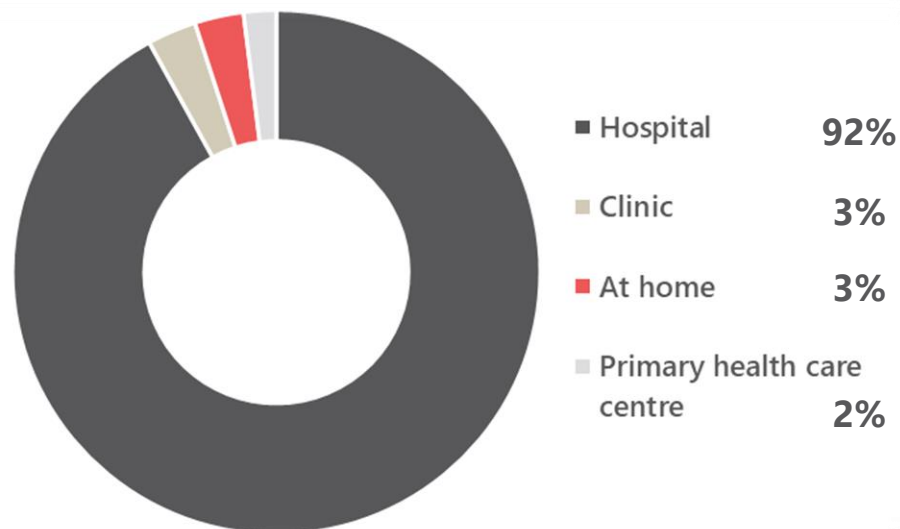


Health

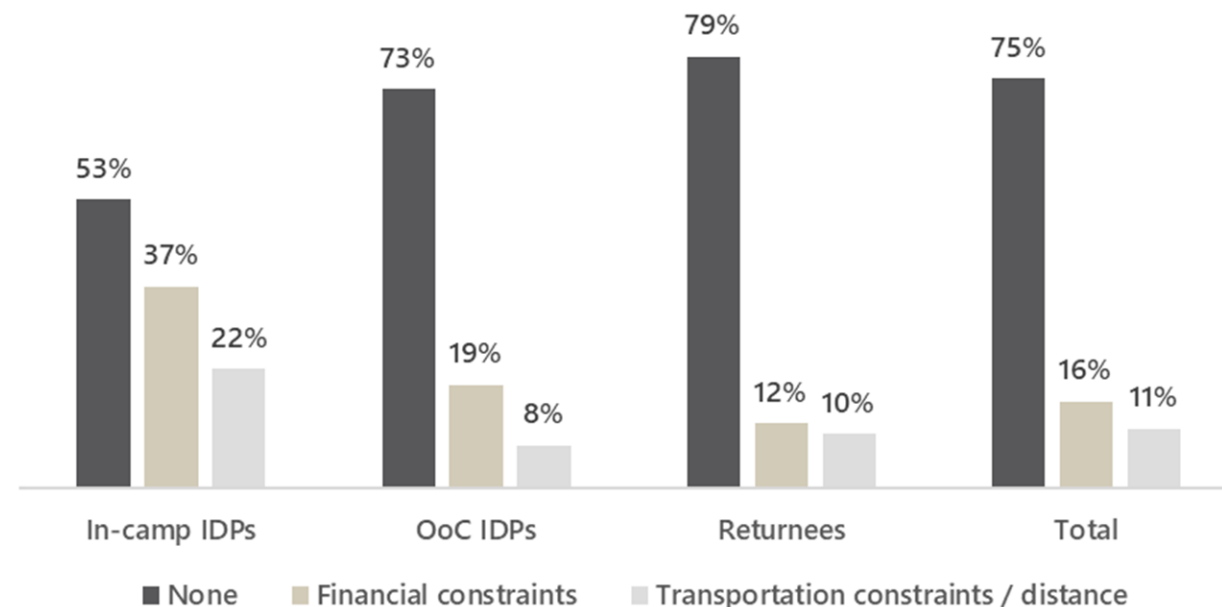
Reproductive health

23% Proportion of HHs that reported that at least one woman in their HH had been **pregnant and given birth** in the two years prior to data collection, of HHs with women of reproductive age (15–49-year-old) (n=9075)

Place where women have given birth, by % of HHs with women who have given birth in the 2 years prior to data collection



Barriers faced by women of reproductive age to access reproductive health services, by % of HHs with women of reproductive age (n=9075)*



59 HHs that reported that women in their HHs had given birth at home, about half (n=32) reported that it was because there were no functional health facilities nearby. The second most cited reason was that 16 HHs were not able to afford the cost of delivery.

* Respondents could select multiple responses

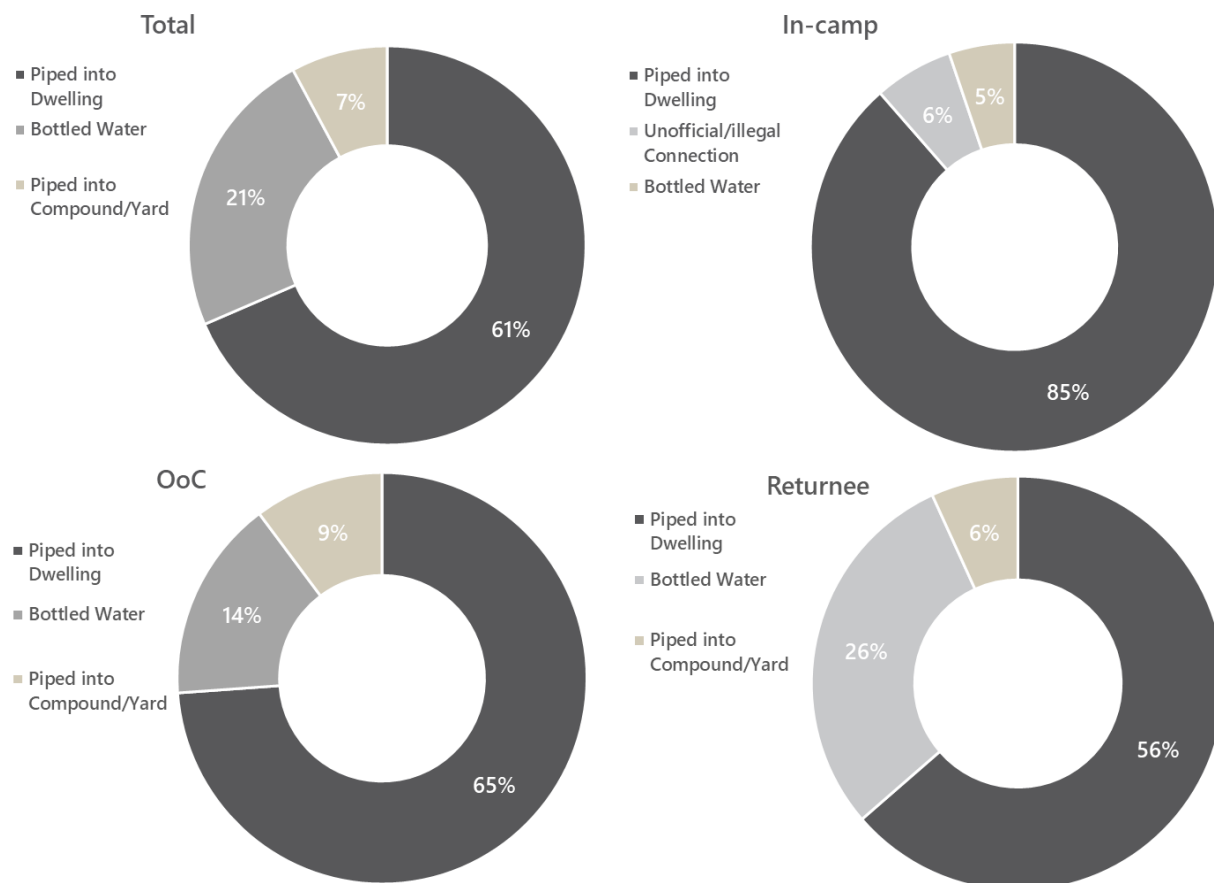


WASH

WASH

Water sources and usage

Main source of drinking water, by % of HHs



Key Findings

79% of HHs reported **never having less than their preferred amount of water for drinking in the 4 weeks prior to data collection**

Proportion of HHs reporting **having sufficient water** for the following purposes, at the time of data collection

Purpose	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
Cooking	95%	95%	97%	96%
Hygiene	87%	92%	95%	94%
Other Domestic Purposes	81%	88%	94%	92%
Agricultural	84%	66%	70%	71%

WASH

Water quality and accessibility

Proportion of HHs with **access to an improved water source**, by % of HHs

In-camp	OoC	Returnee	Total
92%	97%	95%	95%

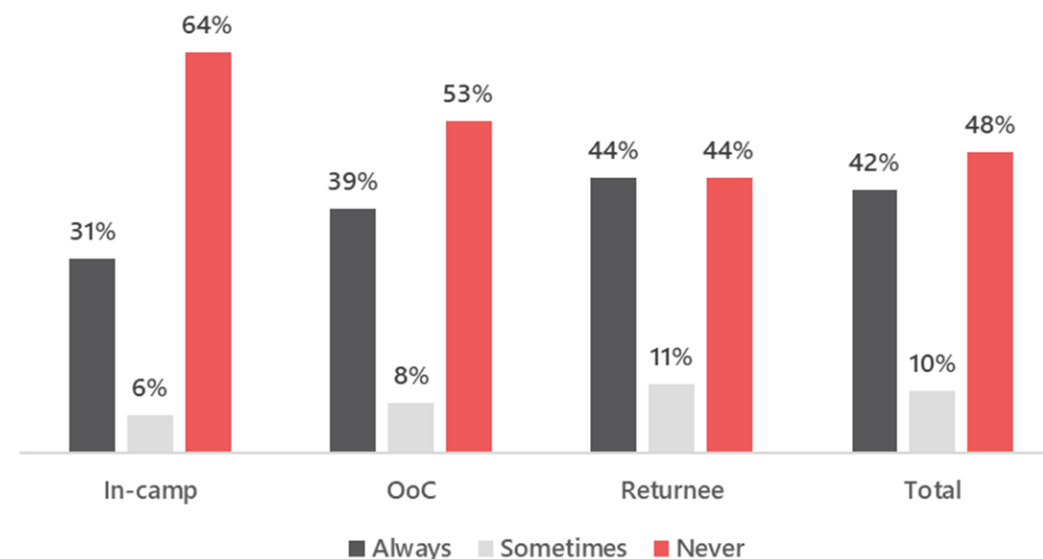
Most commonly reported **water quality issues**, by % of HHs that did not report bottled water as their main source of water*

Water quality issue	In-camp (n=2228)	OoC (n=3209)	Returnee (n=2395)	Total (n=7832)
None	56%	49%	43%	46%
Not clear	33%	39%	49%	45%
Unpleasant taste	33%	26%	21%	23%
Unpleasant smell	5%	7%	10%	9%

* Respondents could select multiple responses

Key Findings

Frequency of water treatment, by % of HHs**



Proportion of HHs that reported needing **30 minutes or more to fetch and collect water**, by % of HHs that did not report having water on-site

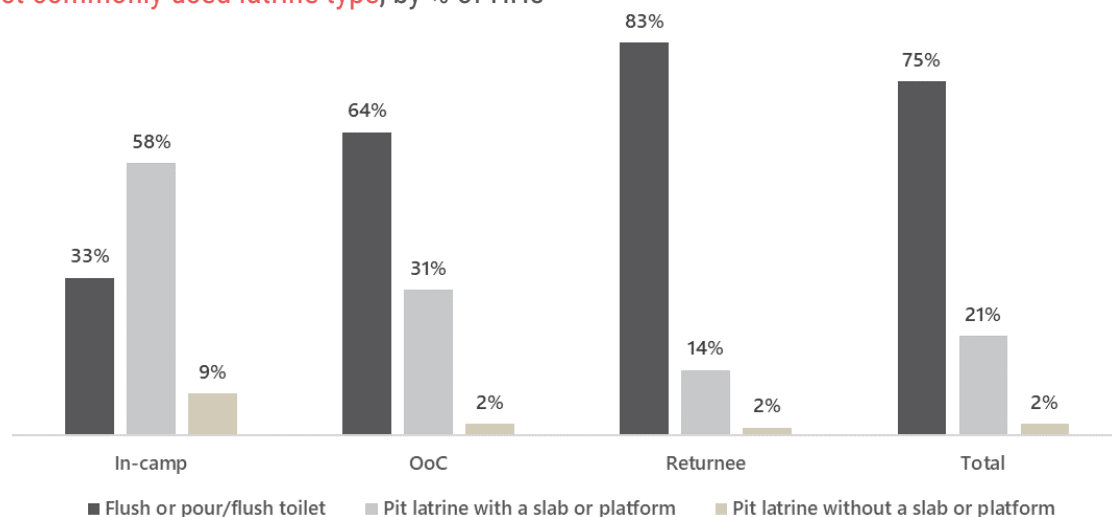
In-camp (n=152)	OoC (n=245)	Returnee (n=291)	Total (n=688)
2%	10%	9%	8%

** Due to a data collection error, this question was also asked to HHs reporting bottled water as their primary water source

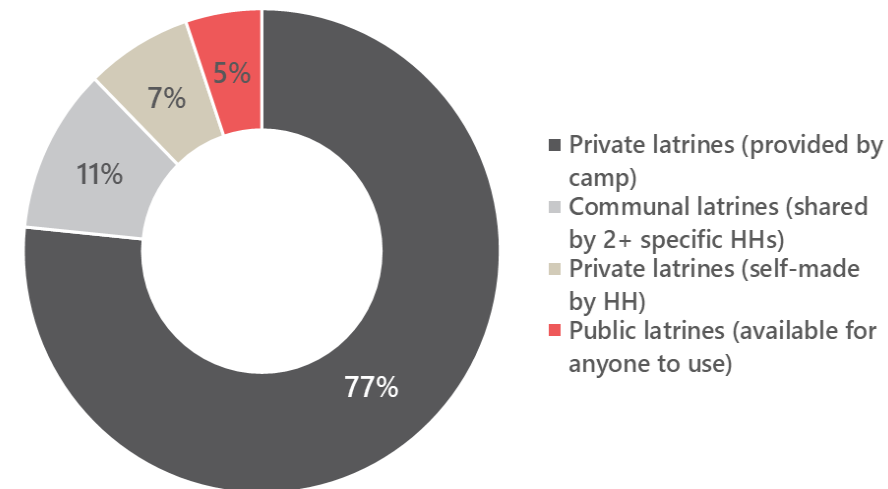
WASH

Latrines

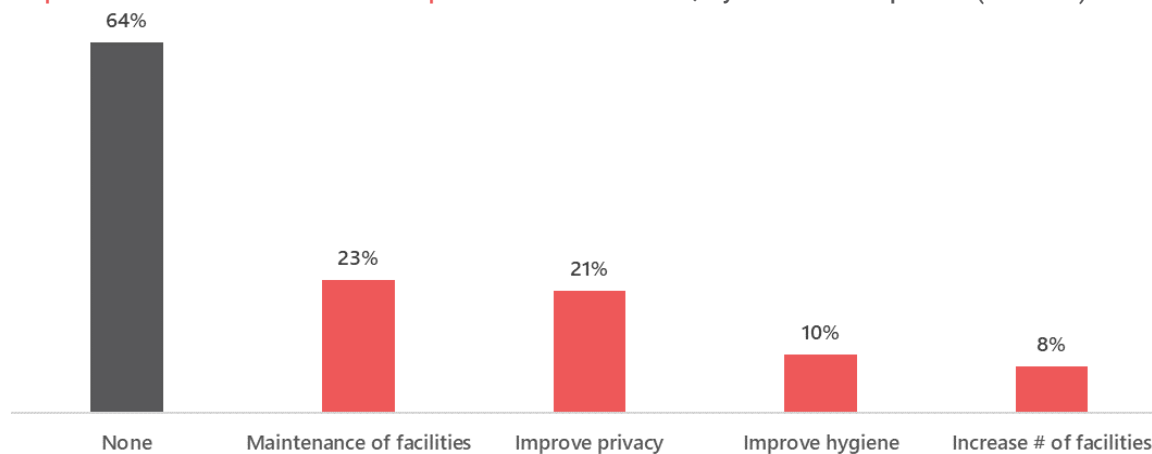
Most commonly used latrine type, by % of HHs



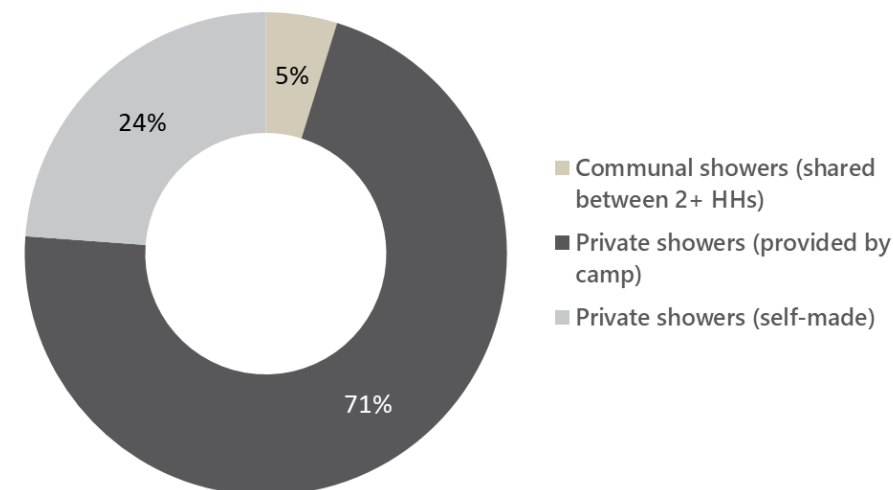
Ownership of in-camp latrines, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)



Improvements needed for in-camp sanitation facilities, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)*



Ownership of in-camp showers, by % of In-camp HHs (n=2241)



* Respondents could select multiple responses



Shelter

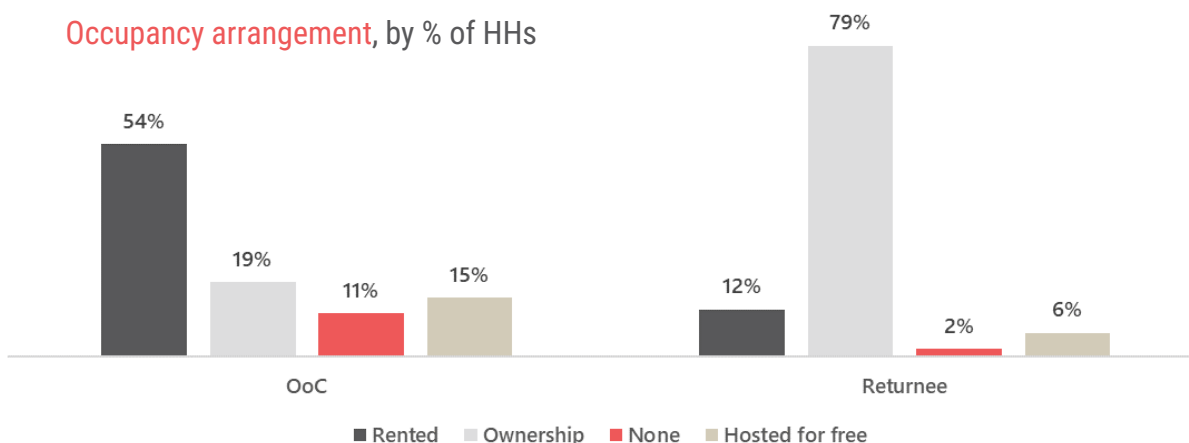
Shelter

Accommodation arrangement and shelter improvements

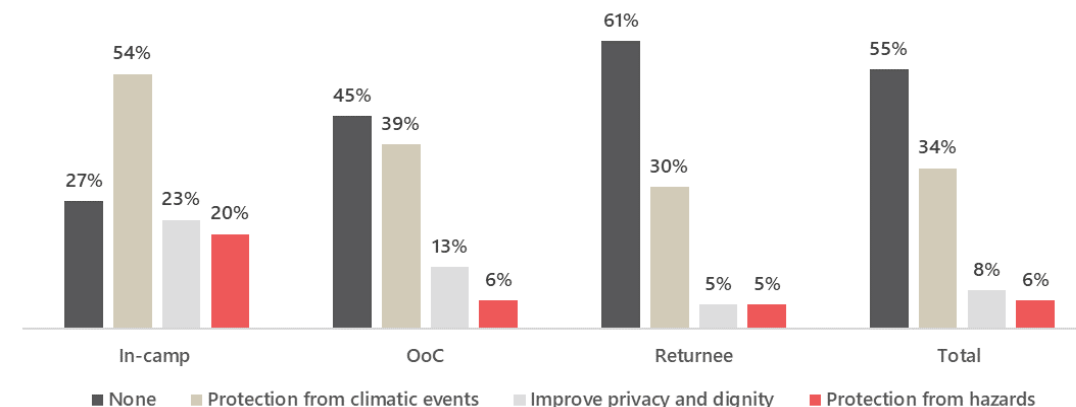
Shelter type, by % of HHs

Shelter type	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
Apartment/house in good condition	2%	68%	84%	73%
Apartment/house damaged or destroyed	0%	13%	10%	10%
Tent	58%	1%	0%	6%
Unfinished building	1%	9%	4%	5%
Makeshift shelter	19%	3%	0%	2%
Prefab/caravan/RHU	20%	1%	0%	2%

Occupancy arrangement, by % of HHs



Priorities to make shelter a better place to live, by % of HHs



Reported issues with shelter, by % of HHs*

Shelter issue	In-camp (n=2241)	OoC (n=4578)	Returnee (n=3158)	Total (n=9977)
None	32%	45%	61%	55%
Leaks during light rain	55%	30%	22%	27%
Lacks insulation from cold	10%	18%	10%	12%
Leaks during heavy rain	13%	16%	8%	10%
Unsafe	21%	15%	7%	10%
Limited ventilation	15%	7%	3%	5%

* Respondents could select multiple responses



Trends

Trends

2022-2023 Comparison*

- Overall, findings indicate that the top self-reported priority needs for 2023 were aligned to MSNA X (2022), with livelihoods (62%), shelter (40%) and healthcare (40%) reported as primary concerns.
- Findings indicate that 74% of households with damaged or destroyed HLP were aware of the government compensation schemes. Among these households, 62% of households (compared to 43% in 2022) reported applying for the compensation scheme. Furthermore, 13% of households (compared to 4%) reported receiving cash from the government as a result of their HLP claim.
- Overall, the intention to remain in the current location increased among all population. Findings indicate that damaged/destroyed housing in AoO (52%, compared to 40% in-camp and 28%, compared to 35% in OoC) and lack of livelihood/IGA in AoO (33%, compared to 22% in in-camp and 29%, compared to 36% in OoC) were reported as the main reasons to not return within 12 months.

*All comparisons should be considered indicative as totals from last year's assessment included 10 vulnerable Host Communities districts.

Trends

2022-2023 Comparison*

- The enrollment into formal education was at 86%, suggesting a slight increase of 3% (83% in 2022) for all population groups in 2023. Notably, the in-camp population experienced the highest rise (4%) in enrolment, followed by returnees (1%).
- Irregular employment remained the primary reported income source in 2023, 54% compared to 62% in 2022, while Regular Employment saw a slight increase from 25% (21% in 2022)
- In the three months prior to data collection, findings indicate that the high cost of medicine or treatment (51%) was reported as a major barrier to accessing healthcare among all population groups. Notably, in-camp HHs also reported facing heightened travel constraints as another major barrier (30% for in-camp, 12% for out-of-camp and 8% for returnees) in accessing healthcare services.
- Findings indicate that access to improved water sources increased for out-of-camp (97%, compared to 93%) and returnees (95%, compared to 88%), while it remained unchanged for the in-camp population (92%).

*All comparisons should be considered indicative as totals from last year's assessment included 10 vulnerable Host Communities districts.

Thank you for your attention

Lee Griffin



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REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a background of a light gray, low-poly mesh pattern. The word "Annex" is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and vertically over the map.

Annex

Trends

2022-2023 Comparison*

Top Priority Needs

	2022	2023
Livelihoods	63%	62%
Shelter	48%	40%
Healthcare	48%	40%

Durable solution

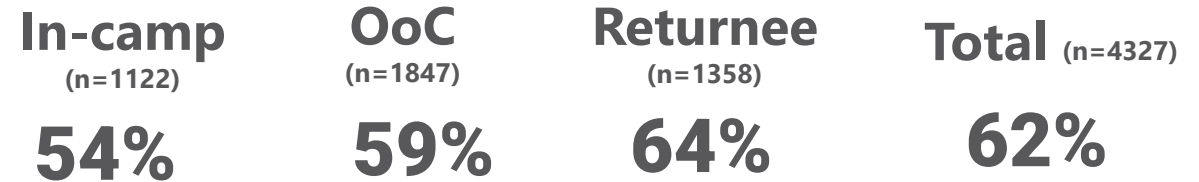
Movement intentions – Remain in current location	2022	2023
In-camp – 3 Month	96%	98%
OoC – 3 Month	94%	96%
Returnee – 3 Month	99%	100%
In-camp – 12 Month	92%	95%
OoC – 12 Month	90%	95%
Returnee – 12 Month	97%	100%

Main reason not to return within 12 months	In-camp		OoC	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Housing in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	40%	52%	35%	28%
Lack of livelihood/IGA in AoO	22%	33%	36%	29%

Key Findings

Protection

Proportion of HHs that **applied for the government compensation scheme**, by % of HHs with damaged property and aware of the scheme



Proportion of HHs that **received cash from the government** as a result of their HLP claim, by % of HHs that applied for the compensation scheme



*All comparisons should be considered indicative as totals from last year's assessment included 10 vulnerable Host Communities districts.

Trends

2022-2023 Comparison*

Education

Enrollment in formal education	2022	2023
All population groups	83%	86%
In-camp enrollment	82%	86%
OoC enrollment	80%	80%
Returnee enrollment	86%	87%

Food Security and Livelihoods

HH Food Security	2022	2023
FCS - Acceptable	95%	98.5%
HHS – Acceptable	95%	98%

Top-report type of income source	2022	2023
Irregular employment	62%	54%
Regular employment	21%	25%
Loans, debt	27%	17%

Key Findings

Health

Health access – Most reported barrier	2022	2023
High cost of medicine / treatment	82%	51%

WASH

Access to improved water source	2022	2023
In-camp	92%	92%
OoC	93%	97%
Returnee	88%	95%

Issues with water quality	2022	2023
Water not clear	35%	45%
Unpleasant taste	20%	23%
Unpleasant smell	6%	9%

*All comparisons should be considered indicative as totals from last year's assessment included 10 vulnerable Host Communities districts.