

IRAQ MULTI-CLUSTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MCNA) VII

Key Findings - Shelter Cluster

November 2019



OCHA

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

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1 - INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE MCNA

The purpose of the MCNA is to provide impartial and evidence-based information to clusters for strategic planning within the Humanitarian Planning Cycle:

- Inform multi-sectoral humanitarian planning throughout Iraq
- Provide a comprehensive evidence base to inform the 2020 HNO and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)
- Support inter-sectoral humanitarian planning and response
- Develop an evidence-based analytical framework for prioritization and ranking of severity of needs



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The MCNA is an initiative of the Assessment Working Group (AWG):

- Chaired by OCHA
- Co-chaired by REACH

Involvement of the humanitarian community in all stages:

- Design of indicators and tools
- Endorsement of indicators, tools, and the terms of reference (through the AWG and the inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG))
- Partner collaboration in data collection
- Bilateral consultations and presentations to individual clusters
- Joint analysis exercise across all sectors and partners
- Presentation of full data and cross sectoral findings

METHODOLOGY & DATA COLLECTION

Scope

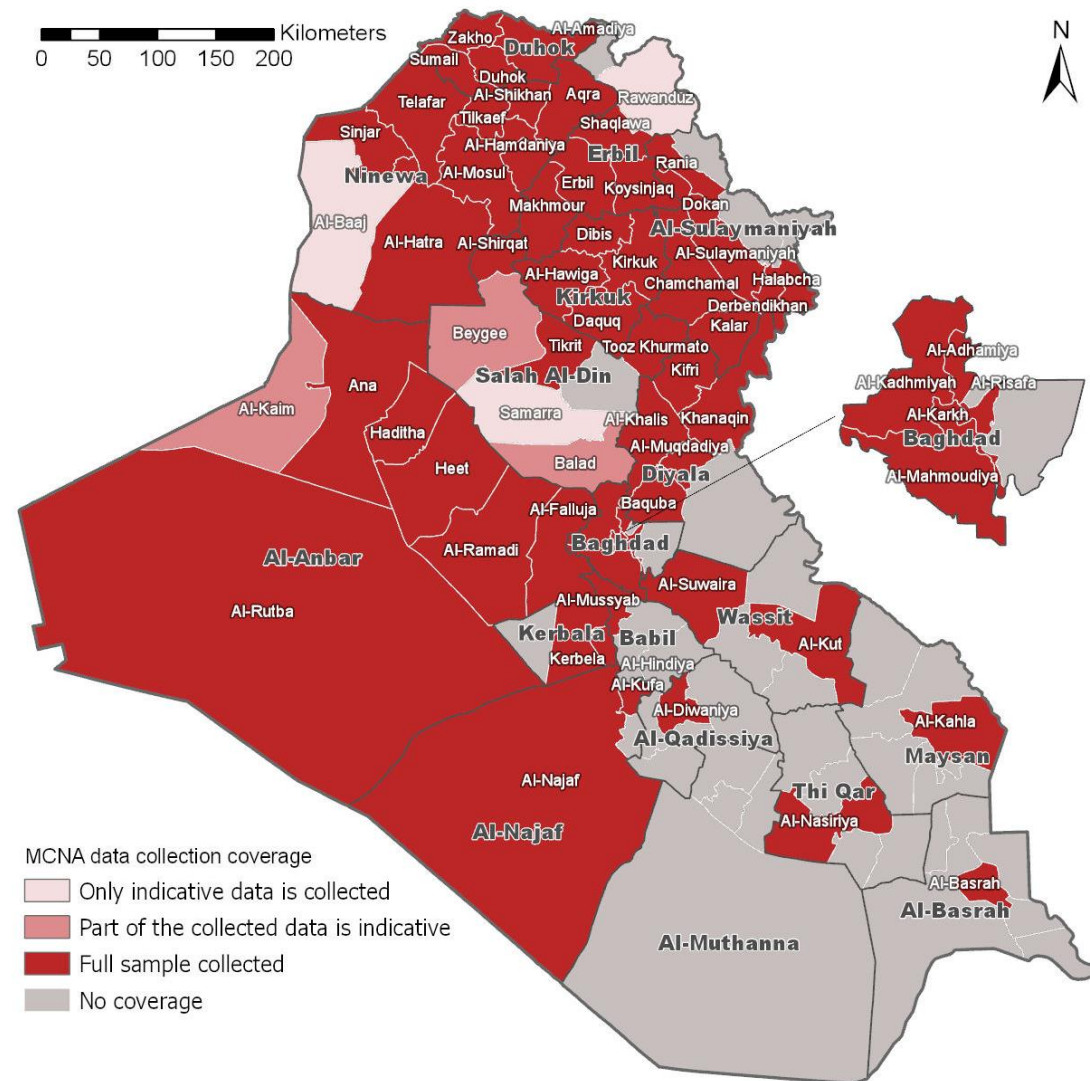
- Covering all populations affected by the 2014 displacement crisis, including Internally Displaced People (IDP) in camp, IDP out of camp, and returnee.
- Nationwide: all districts with at least 200 IDP and/or returnee households (based on the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) figures and list of locations).
- Host communities hosting IDPs in 9 selected districts surveyed as well, for parallel research on the potential effect of varying IDP caseloads (not covered in this presentation).

Population group	Sampling methodology	Population data source	Level of confidence / margin of error
IDP households in camp	Random sampling	CCCM* June 2019 camp masterlist	90 / 10 camp level
IDP households out of camp	Cluster sampling	IOM DTM (April 2019)	90 / 10 district level
Returnee	Cluster sampling	IOM DTM (April 2019)	90 / 10 district level
Host communities	Cluster sampling	Estimates based on World Pop data (2015)	90 / 10 district level

DATA COLLECTION & COVERAGE

Data collection

- Between mid-June and mid-August 2019
- 63 districts (coverage in map)
- 13,086 households surveyed:
 - 3,209 IDP in camp,
 - 5,902 IDP out of camp,
 - 3,249 returnee,
 - 726 host community
- Data collected by 19 partners: NRC, Mercy Corps, SIF, Caritas CZ, IOM, SSORD, OXFAM, REACH-Iraq, Medair, People in Need, ZOA International, ACF, Save the Children, Human Appeal, COOPI, INTERSOS, Justice Center, IRC.



CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

- Surveys were conducted with one respondent (usually the head of household) only, who answered on behalf of the household, including for individual level questions on other members of the household.
- The month of Ramadan which ended two weeks prior to data collection may have impacted certain survey responses that had a recall period of 30 days (coping strategies, income, expenditure, etc.)
- Collaboration between 20 organizations collecting data may have led to some minor inconsistencies in terms of data collected.
- Some areas were inaccessible due to authorization restrictions, or security limitations, which meant that target samples were not fully achieved there.
- Only districts with 200 IDP and/or returnee households were surveyed. Therefore, districts with less than 200 households are not included in the scope of the assessment.

2 - KEY CROSS-SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

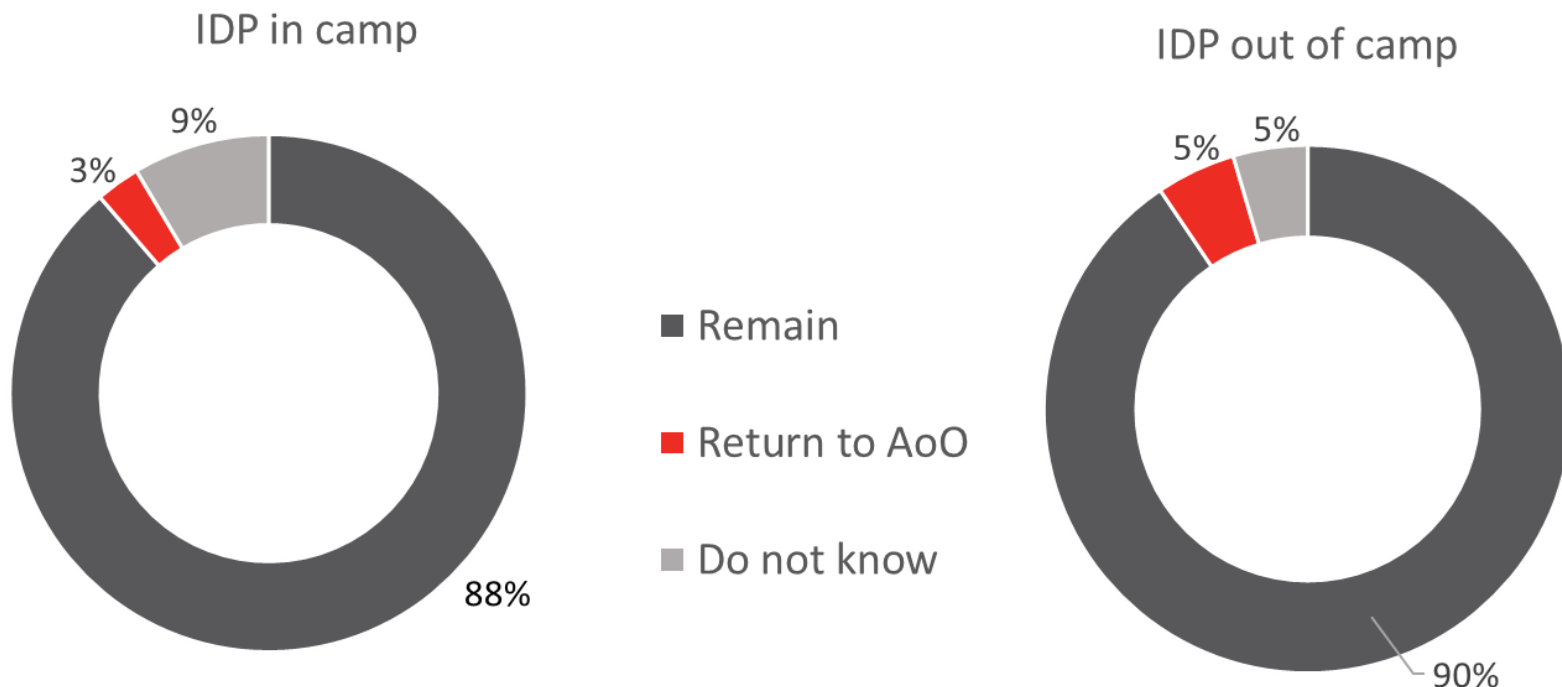
DEMOGRAPHICS

Family composition and size were similar across the three population groups:

- The average household size for all population groups was **6 members**.
 - *The household is defined as individuals who share housing, food, and income with other members.*
- The average family size for all population groups was **5 members** for all but IDP out of camp families, for which the average was 6.
 - *The family includes individuals under the guardianship or responsibility of a family unit (parents and their children), such as disabled relatives, separated children, or elderly relatives under their care.*
- The ratio of male to female within families was close to 1-1:
 - On average, 49% (IDP in-camp) to 52% (returnee) members were female.
- The ratio of children to adult within families was close to 2-3 for all three population groups:
 - For IDP households in camp, 43% were children;
 - For IDP households out of camp, 40% were children;
 - For returnee households, 36% were children.

IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

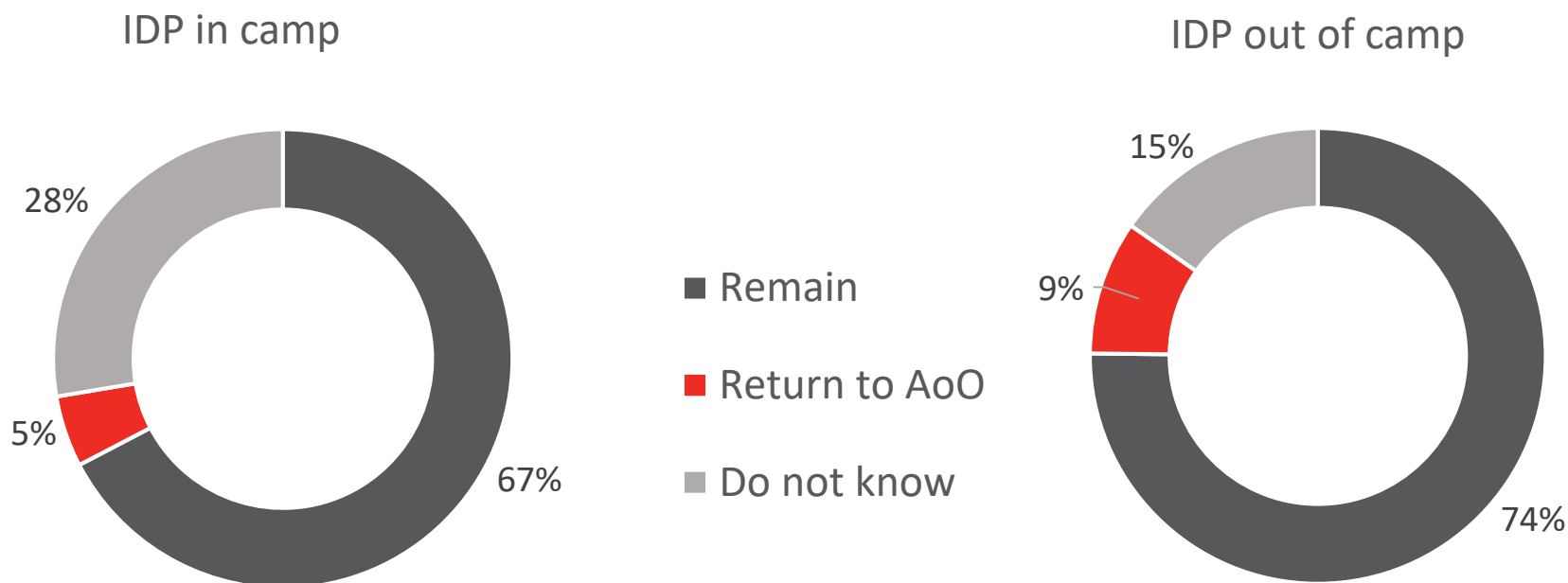
Three-month movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:



A vast majority of IDP households did not intend to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) within the 3 months following data collection, in particular those living in camps.

IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

One year movement intentions for IDP households nationwide:



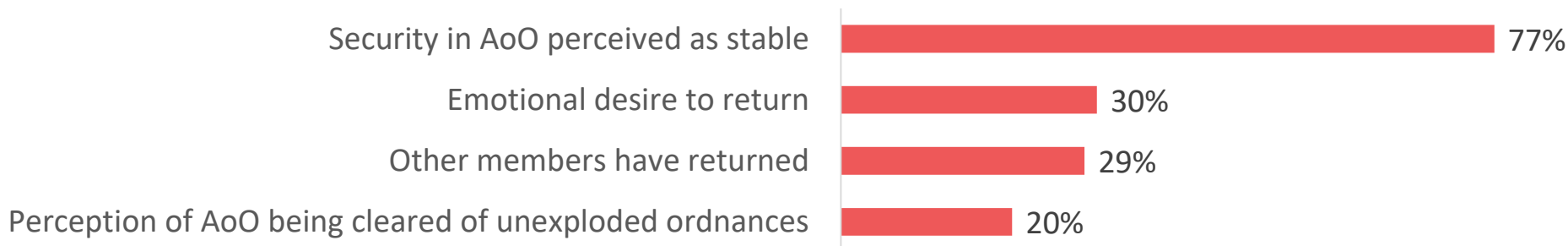
- Intentions to return to AoO within the year slightly increased compared to intentions to return during the three months following data collection.
- Meanwhile, the proportion of households that reported not knowing considerably increased, in particular for IDP households living in camps (from 9% to 28%). **This is particularly relevant within the context of camp consolidations and closures.**



- In northern districts (mainly in Duhok), 76% to 100% of households reported they intended to remain in current area of displacement.
- In Southern districts, intention to remain was usually under 50% (with the exception of Al-Hindiya in Babil) of households.
- In the Ninewa plains, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, intentions to remain in current area of displacement were mainly between 51% and 75% of households.

IDP MOVEMENT INTENTIONS - REASONS

Primary reasons for intending to return, among IDP households intending to return (national level):



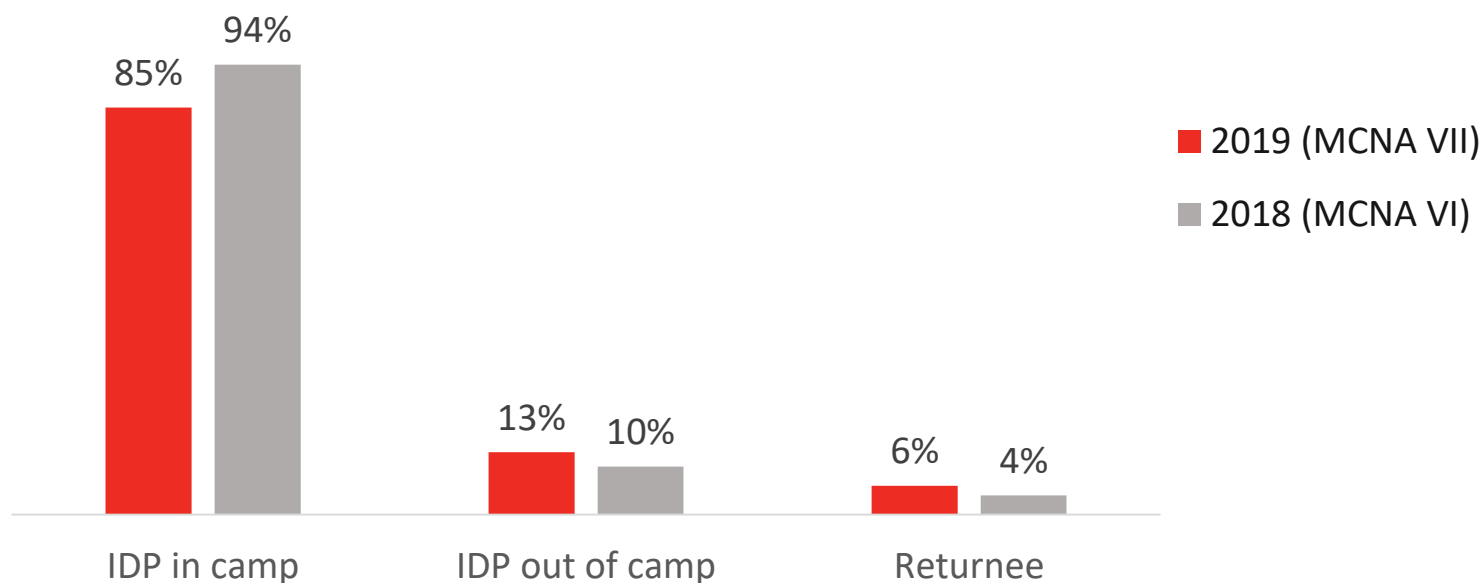
Primary reasons for not intending to return, among IDP households not intending to return (national level):



Obstacles to return were similar to previous rounds of intentions surveys, underlining issues relating to security, housing and livelihoods as persistent barriers.

AAP – AID RECEIVED & SATISFACTION

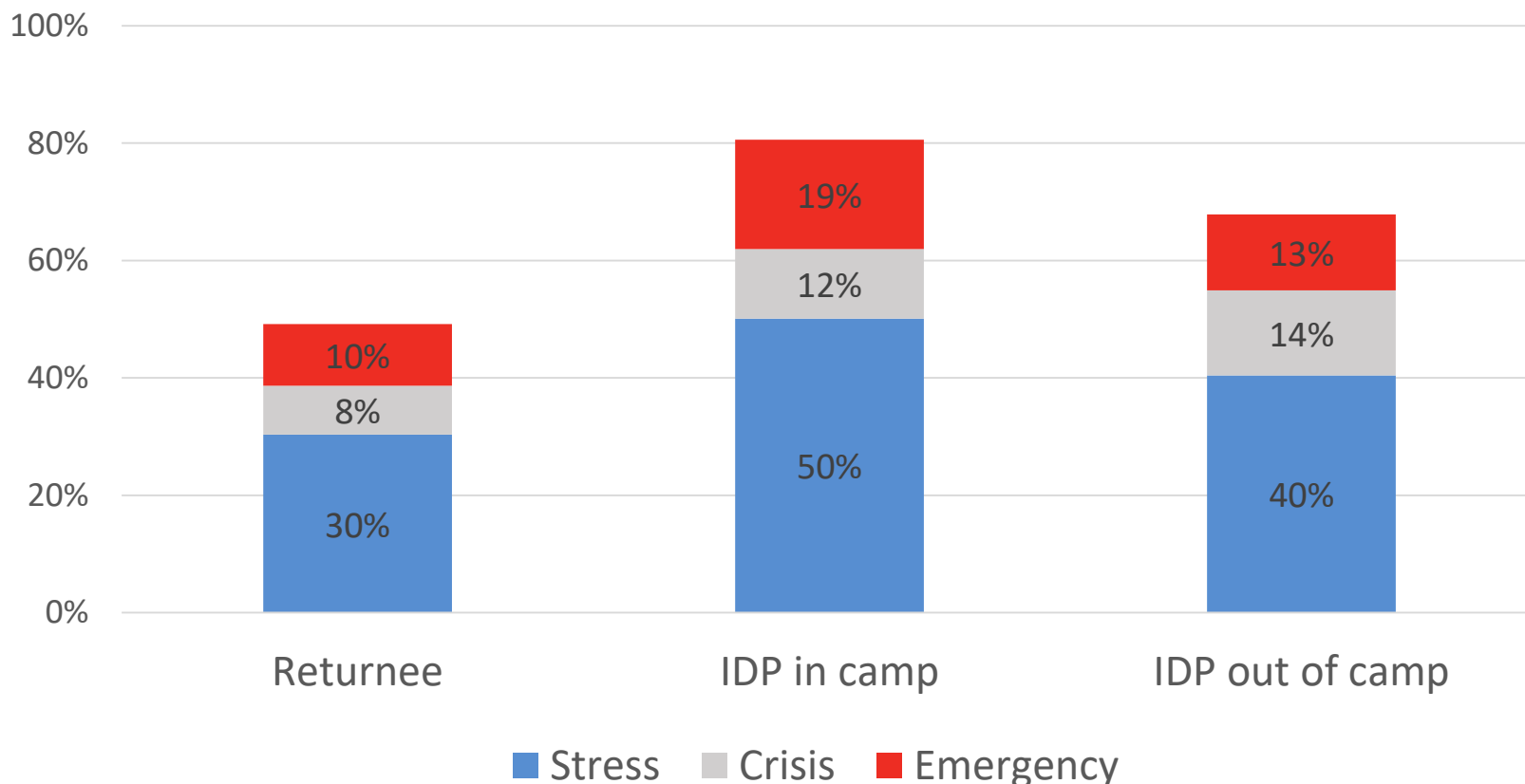
% households that reported receiving aid in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Among households that received aid, 33% of IDP households in camp said they were not satisfied with the aid they received, followed by IDP households out of camp (30%), and returnee households (13%).

VULNERABILITIES – COPING STRATEGIES

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



Overall, a higher percentage of IDP households in camp reported relying on coping strategies in the month prior to data collection, including emergency strategies.

VULNERABILITIES – DISABILITY

14 - 15 % of IDP households in camp, IDP households out of camp, and returnee households reported having at least one household member with a physical and/or cognitive difficulty.*

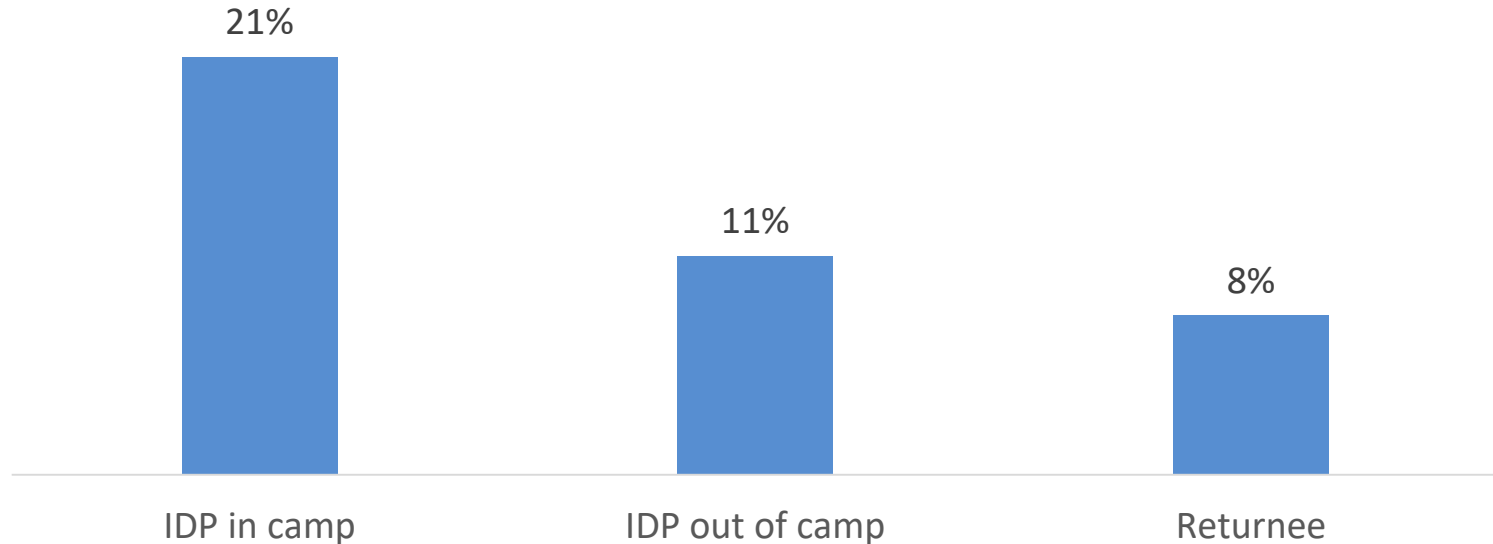
At the district level:

- The proportion of households reporting having at least one member with physical and/or cognitive difficulties ranged between less than 1% and 54%.
- The highest proportion were in Rutba (54%), Kaim (32%), Ana (30%), Hawiga (30%), Baiji (35%).

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

VULNERABILITIES – FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

% female Headed households, by population group



- The proportion of female-headed households in camp was substantially higher than for IDP households out of camp and returnee households.
- Female Headed households might be more prone to vulnerabilities, including with regards to income. For example, **a higher proportion of female-headed households had income from employment and pension in the month prior to data collection lower than 480,000 IQD, than all households:**
 - IDP households in camp: 90% rather than 85%
 - IDP households out of camp: 76% rather than 63%
 - Returnee households: 77% rather than 62%

3 – KEY SECTORAL FINDINGS & TRENDS

SHELTER & NFI



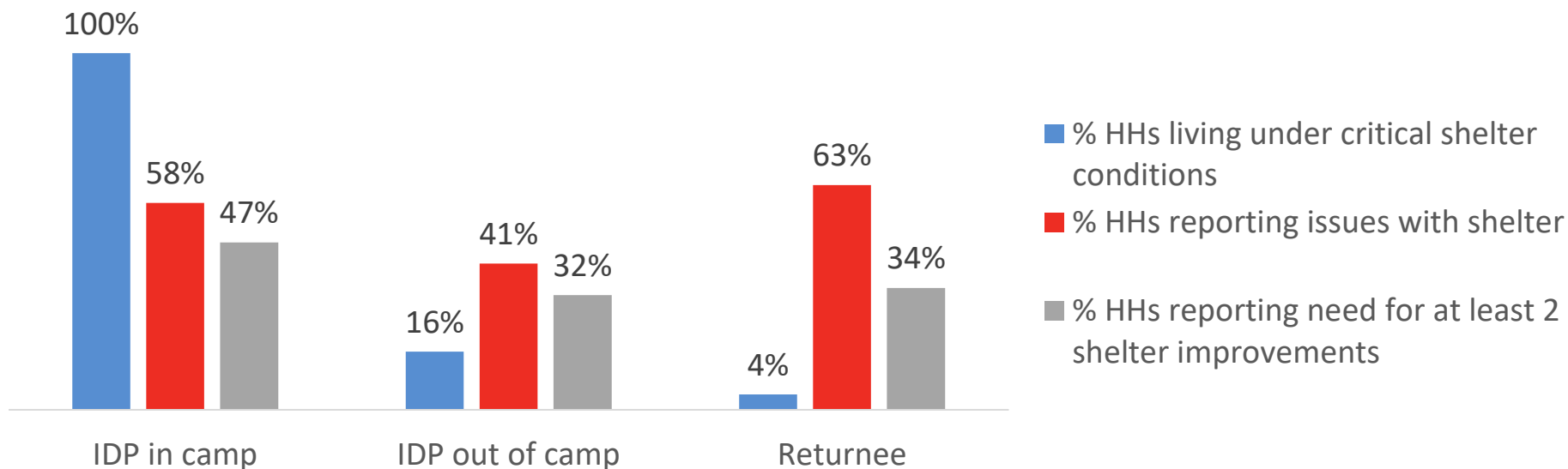
SHELTER AND NFI

Shelter and NFI related indicators included in the MCNA:

- Shelter type
- % of households being hosted
- % of households fearing eviction
- Main reasons for fearing eviction
- Immediate shelter issues
- Priority shelter needs
- Priority NFI needs

SHELTER - OVERALL

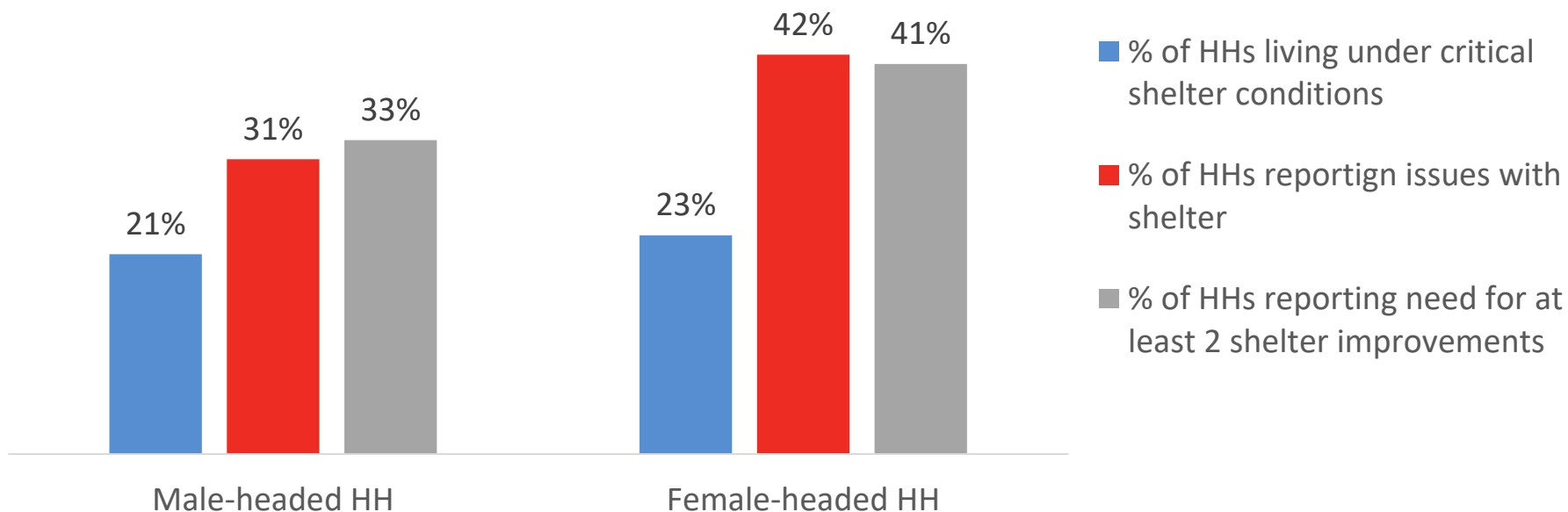
% households facing shelter-related needs, by population group



- All IDP households living in camp were in critical shelter conditions (defined as any housing outside of houses, apartments or hotels).
- **The proportion of IDP households out of camp living in critical shelters was three times higher than returnee households (16% and 4% respectively).**
- However, the proportion of returnee households reporting issues with shelter and need for at least 2 shelter improvements was higher in comparison with IDP out of camp, **indicating the need to focus on both population groups, regardless of status.**

SHELTER – FEMALE- AND MALE-HEADED HHs

% female- and male-headed HHs facing shelter-related needs



- Higher percentage of female-headed households living under critical shelter conditions when compared to male-headed households.
- Female-headed households more frequently reported issues with their shelter and the need for shelter improvements.

CRITICAL SHELTER - DISTRICT

Top 10 districts with highest proportion of households living in critical shelter, by population group:

IDP out of camp households	Returnee households
Balad* (43%)	Rutba (28%)
Al-Hindiya (42%)	Ana (25%)
Telafar (40%)	Daquq (20%)
Sumail (37%)	Kaim (18%)
Kerbela (35%)	Telafar (17%)
Sinjar (34%)	Beygee (17%)
Samarra* (31%)	Sinjar (13%)
Tilkaef (29%)	Shikhan (11%)
Tikrit (28%)	Hawiga (10%)
Kirkuk (25%)	Tilkaef (6%)

- The proportion of IDP households living in critical shelter was over 40% in three districts.
- **Telafar, Sinjar and Tilkaef were among the top 10 districts with households living in critical shelter for both IDP and returnee households.**
- 25% or more IDP households in 10 districts and returnee in 2 districts were living in critical shelter.
- 10% or more IDP households in 24 districts and returnee in 9 districts were living in critical shelter.

SHELTER ISSUES

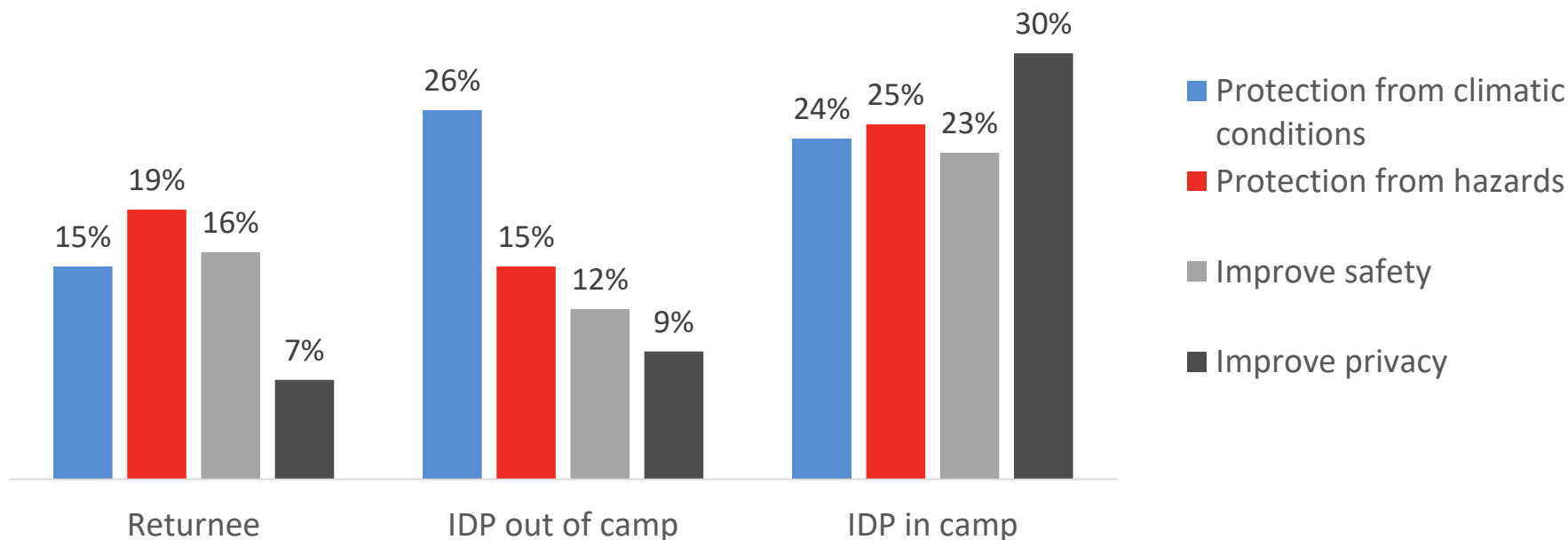
Top 3 shelter issues most frequently reported among households reporting issues with their shelter, by population group:

	Most commonly reported issue	Second most commonly reported issue	Third most commonly reported issue
IDP in camp	Shelter poorly insulated from hot / cold weather (24%)	Shelter without separate rooms (15%)	Fire risks (14%)
IDP out of camp	Leaking roof during rain (23%)	Shelter poorly insulated from hot / cold weather (12%)	Openings on the walls (9%)
Returnee	Leaking roof during the rain (13%)	Shelter poorly insulated from hot / cold weather (8%)	Openings on the walls (7%)

- **Shelter issues most commonly reported across population groups have implications for climatic risks during summer and winter** (insulation, leaking roof and openings on the walls).
- Other reported issues also raise concerns over privacy and fire hazards.
- Openings on the walls were cited as the third main issue and can strongly be related to climatic hazards as well.

SHELTER IMPROVEMENTS

Most frequently reported shelter improvements, by population groups:



- **Female headed HHs more frequently reported the need for improvements related to the protection from climatic conditions (24% vs. 18%).**
- The percentage of HHs reporting the need for shelter improvements related to the protection from climatic conditions was equally high among in camp and out of camp IDPs.

NFI NEEDS

Top 3 shelter needs most frequently reported among households, by population group:

	Most commonly reported need	Second most commonly reported need	Third most commonly reported need
IDP in camp	Mattresses (44%)	Bedding items (38%)	Clothing (24%)
IDP out of camp	Mattresses (40%)	Bedding items (31%)	Blankets (29%)
Returnee	Bedding items (34%)	Mattresses (27%)	Cooking utensils (25%)

- **Mattresses and bedding items are the most commonly reported items that households of all population groups are in need of.**
- Other reported needs also raise concerns over climatic conditions and preparations for colder temperatures during winter.

4 – CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS – SECTORAL (Shelter and NFI)

Shelter:

- The most commonly reported shelter issues are related to climatic-hazards (poor insulation, openings on the walls and leaking roofs).
- The population group with the highest percentage of HHs reporting issues with their shelter were returnees (63%).
- The percentage of female-headed households reporting shelter issues and the need for shelter improvements is significantly higher than the percentage of male-headed households reporting shelter issues or needs.

NFI:

- The severity of needs in relation to NFI is similarly high across all three population groups.
- Mattresses and bedding items are the most commonly reported items that households from all three population groups are in need of.



OUTPUTS

Available

- Dataset available upon request.
- Preliminary findings and HNO inter-sectoral findings available upon request.
- Terms of reference available on the [REACH Resource Center](#).
- HNO / MCNA presentation available on the [REACH Resource Center](#).

Upcoming

- MCNA Factsheets (November)
- MCNA final report (December)