MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (MSNA) - GLOBAL KEY FINDINGS

CONTEXT & COVERAGE

Throughout 2021, REACH, in collaboration with in-country coordination bodies and implementing partners, facilitated 20 Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) across 19 countries. While contexts varied, the overarching goal of the MSNAs was to enhance the availability of evidence on the multi-sectoral needs of populations affected by crises, in order to support strategic humanitarian decision-making.

The analysis presented here is based on a set of 23 different indicators which were collected in a more or less standardized format in 15 MSNAs conducted in 2021 across the following countries: Afghanistan (AFG), Burkina Faso (BFA), the Central African Republic (CAR), Colombia (results are presented separately for internally displaced people (COL - IDP) and the host community (COL - HC), as the sampling strategy used requires to treat them as two distinct groups), the province of Tanganyika, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC - TA), Iraq (IRQ), the Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya (KEN - DC), Lebanon (LBN), Libya (LBY, covering the Libyan population, excluding refugees and migrants), Mali (MLI), Niger (NER), Northeast Nigeria (NGA - NE), the occupied Palestinian territories (OPT), Somalia (SOM), and Syria (SYR).

Legend
- MSNA
- Dadaab refugee complex
- Sub-national units
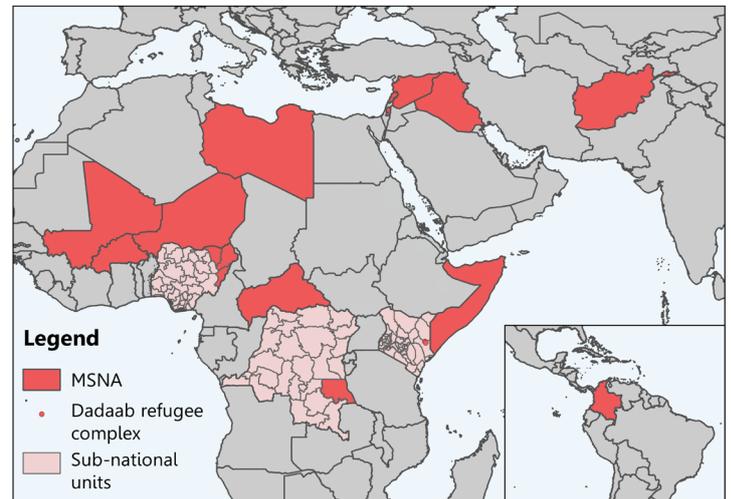
Countries where only a minority of the national territory was covered by the MSNA (DRC - TA, KEN - DC, NGA - NE) are shown in pink, with the covered area shown in red. Countries where the majority of the territory was covered are shown in red. However, also in countries largely covered, not always the entire national territory may have been covered by the MSNA, e.g. due to challenges accessing certain areas at the time of data collection. For more information, see 'geographical coverage' in annex III.

LIMITATIONS

When interpreting the results, the following limitations have to be taken into consideration:

- **The level of precision of the findings varies by context and level of disaggregation**. In particular when results are disaggregated by population group or geographically, the margin of error may be relatively high, such that only relatively large differences may reflect true differences in the data (rather than 'normal' variation). Moreover, not all results are statistically representative and thus generalisable to the entire crisis-affected population, neither did the assessed population always necessarily cover the entire crisis-affected population. See annex III for more information on which results should be considered representative and which ones indicative only (and of which populations).
- Data was collected between May and November 2021 (see annex III). **Differences in seasonal patterns between countries** may affect the comparability of indicators that tend to show seasonal variations, such as indicators related to water sources or food security. Moreover, all results are reflective of the situation and the possible gaps experienced at the time of data collection. Any major contextual changes that occurred since will affect the relevance of the findings presented in the following.
- **Different proportions of missing data** (either due to households having preferred not to answer certain questions or due to particularities in data collection tools) may affect the comparability of the results. The proportions of missing data are therefore always clearly stated in the following. In this context, an increasing possibility of having underestimated gaps with increasing proportions of missing data has to be taken into consideration when interpreting the results.
- **Differences in data collection methodologies**, including question and response option phrasing, may affect the comparability of the results. Such differences are therefore always clearly stated in the following.
- All indicators are **reflective of the situation given the levels of humanitarian assistance provided at the time of data collection**. As such, any reported gaps are gaps that existed despite the assistance having been provided at the time of data collection and for the situation not to deteriorate, this level of assistance would at a minimum have to be maintained. This may be particularly relevant when interpreting results from very aid-dependent contexts, such as camp contexts but also other contexts largely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

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FOOD SECURITY

Methodology / limitations: The indicators collected related to food security were not consistently available across countries, hence it is essential to check the coverage of each individual indicator when comparing country level findings. The table below displays indicators' availability:

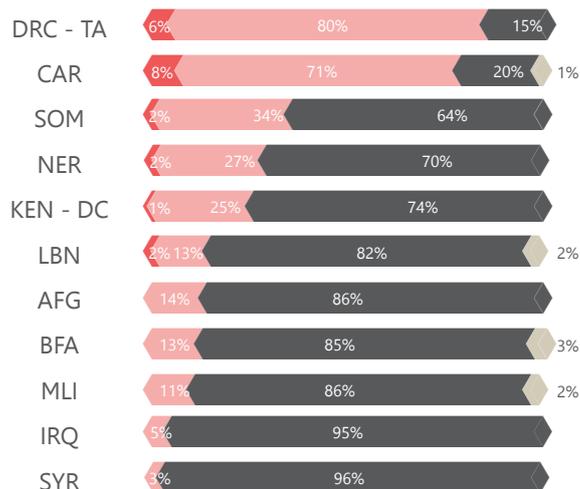| Indicator name	AFG	BFA	CAR	COL	DRC - TA	IRQ	KEN - DC	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	NGA - NE	OPT	SOM	SYR
Food consumption score	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Household hunger scale	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
rCSI score	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
LCSI score	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		

KEY FINDINGS

- Using the **household hunger scale, in DRC – TA and CAR, around 4 surveyed households out of 5 (respectively 85% and 79%) were found with severe or moderate hunger** whereas **in SOM, more than one out of three (37%) surveyed households were found with severe or moderate hunger**.
- In **SOM, AFG, KEN – DC and CAR, at least one out of two surveyed households were found with poor or borderline food consumption scores***.
- In most countries and for all considered indicators, the prevalence of worse outcomes** was consistently higher **among non-host or displaced, refugee, or returnee households** than among non-displaced or host community households.
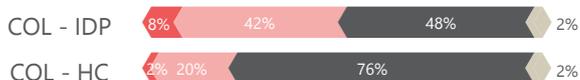
* no data for DRC - TA

** by worse outcomes we refer to households with severe/moderate hunger according to HHS, poor/borderline FCS, high/medium rCSI level and extreme/crisis LCSI level

HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE & FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

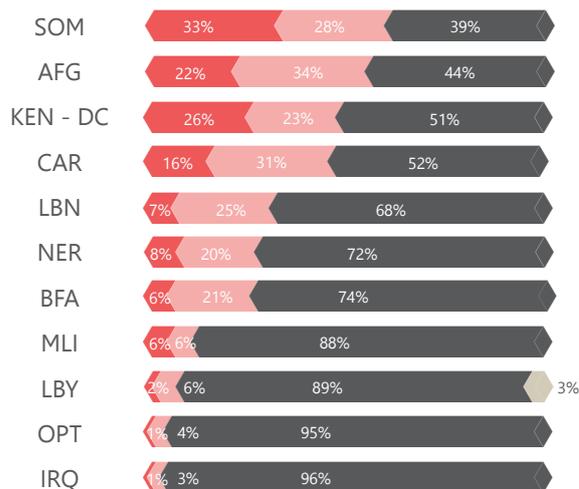**% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) :**

DRC - TA	6%	80%	15%	
CAR	8%	71%	20%	1%
SOM	2%	34%	64%	
NER	2%	27%	70%	
KEN - DC	1%	25%	74%	
LBN	2% 13%	82%		2%
AFG	14%	86%		
BFA	13%	85%		3%
MLI	11%	86%		2%
IRQ	5%	95%		
SYR	3%	96%		

...COL:

COL - IDP	8%	42%	48%	2%
COL - HC	2% 20%	76%		2%

- Severe hunger   • Little hunger
- Moderate hunger   • Missing

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):

SOM	33%	28%	39%
AFG	22%	34%	44%
KEN - DC	26%	23%	51%
CAR	16%	31%	52%
LBN	7%	25%	68%
NER	8%	20%	72%
BFA	6%	21%	74%
MLI	6% 6%	88%	
LBY	2% 6%	89%	3%
OPT	1% 4%	95%	
IRQ	1% 3%	96%	

...COL:

COL - IDP	8%	19%	71%	1%
COL - HC	2% 10%	88%	

- Poor (< 21.5)   • Acceptable (> 35)
- Borderline (21.5 - 35) • Missing

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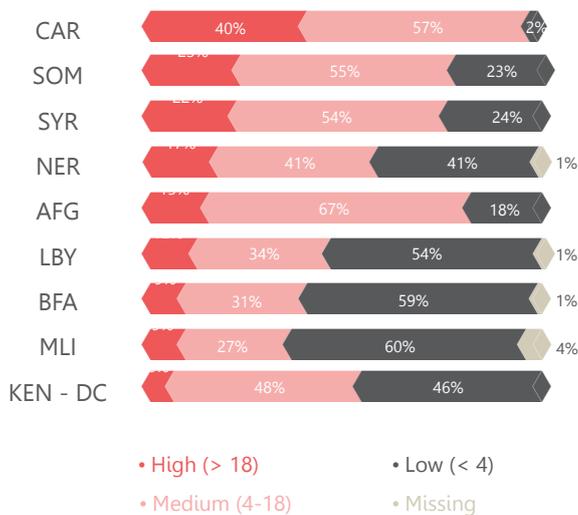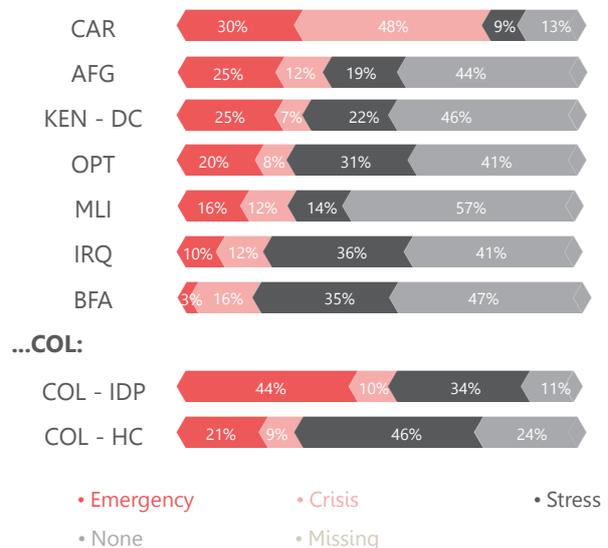
COPING STRATEGIES

- The adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies was not assessed across all contexts. However, out of the contexts where they were assessed, **the use of livelihoods-based coping strategies to meet food needs was particularly commonly reported in CAR, where 78% of households reported having adopted emergency- or crisis-level livelihoods-based strategies** to meet their food needs.
- These results may be indicative of a longer-term deterioration as households start to engage in emergency-level strategies when crisis- or stress-level strategies are insufficient or exhausted. Moreover, **in AFG, KEN - DC, OPT, and MLI, between one quarter and one third of households reported having adopted emergency- or crisis-level livelihoods-based coping strategies to meet their food needs**. The same holds true for the host community in COL, while the reported rate of adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies was notably higher among IDP households in COL (**roughly half the IDP households in COL reported having adopted emergency- or crisis-level livelihoods-based coping strategies to meet their food needs**).

% of households by reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI):

CAR	40%	57%	2%
SOM	23%	55%	23%
SYR	22%	54%	24%
NER	17%	41%	41%	1%
AFG	15%	67%	18%
LBY	34%	54%	1%
BFA	31%	59%	1%
MLI	27%	60%	4%
KEN - DC	48%	46%	

- High (> 18)   • Low (< 4)
- Medium (4-18)   • Missing

% of households by Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index (LCSI):*

CAR	30%	48%	9%	13%
AFG	25%	12%	19%	44%
KEN - DC	25%	7%	22%	46%
OPT	20%	8%	31%	41%
MLI	16%	12%	14%	57%
IRQ	10%	12%	36%	41%
BFA	3%	16%	35%	47%

...COL:

COL - IDP	44%	10%	34%	11%
COL - HC	21%	9%	46%	24%

- Emergency   • Crisis   • Stress
- None   • Missing

*The LCSI was assessed with reference to a lack of food or resources to obtain food (rather than with reference to a lack of resources to meet basic needs more broadly).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Methodology / Limitations: The indicators collected related to WASH were not consistently available across countries, hence it is essential to check the coverage of each individual indicator when comparing country level findings. The table below displays indicators' availabity:
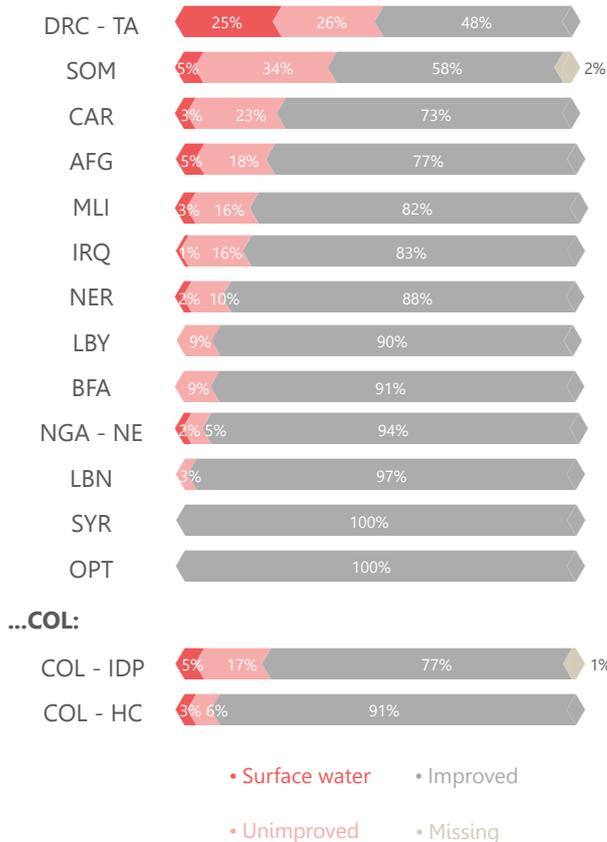
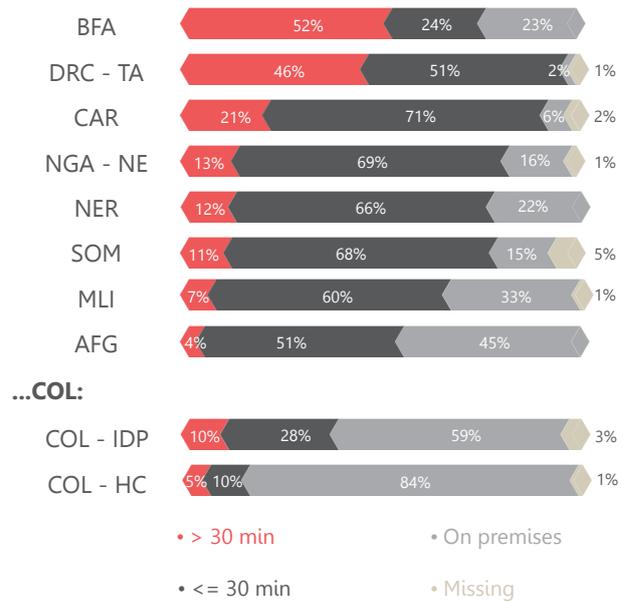| Indicator name	AFG	BFA	CAR	COL	DRC - TA	IRQ	KEN - DC	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	NGA - NE	OPT	SOM	SYR
Soap	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Drinking water source	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanitation facility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sanitation facility sharing	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Water time	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	

KEY FINDINGS

- Across WASH indicators, prevalence of negative WASH outcomes was generally **most prevalent and severe in DRC - TA, CAR,** and **SOM**, followed by - even though to a lesser extent - **NER, AFG, NGA - NE,** and **BFA.** Morever, they were generally found to have been **less prevalent but severe in MLI**.
- Prevalence of negative outcomes across **drinking water source indicators** was found to be the highest **in DRC - TA**, where roughly **half the households had reportedly used unimproved drinking water sources / surface water**.
- **In SOM, CAR and AFG**, drinking water source indicators also depict a concerning situation, with **at least one out of five households reportedly using unimproved drinking water sources / surface water**. Finally, in **BFA, one out of two households reported a distance to the main water source of 30 min or more**.
- **Sanitation and hygiene indicators** were also found to have the **worst outcomes in DRC – TA** where almost all households had reportedly used unimproved sanitation facilities / practiced open defecation, 71% of households reportedly not having soap and roughly two households out of 5 sharing their sanitation with 20 persons or more or practicing open defecation.
- In **CAR, SOM and NER**, sanitation indicators indicate that **more than one out of two households reportedly used unimproved sanitation facilities / practiced open defecation**, while **more than one out of five households reportedly had no access to soap.** In KEN- DC, three out of five households reportedly used unimproved sanitation facilities / practiced open defecation.
- **Open defecation was most widely reported in NER, BFA and MLI with respectively 34%, 20% and 20% of households**, while more than one out of three households reportedly used unimproved sanitation facilities / practiced open defecation in AFG and NGA – NE.

WATER

## % of households by reported main source of water used for drinking:

DRC - TA	25%	26%	48%
SOM	5%	34%	58%	2%
CAR	3%	23%	73%
AFG	5%	18%	77%
MLI	3%	16%	82%
IRQ	1%	16%	83%
NER	2%	10%	88%
LBY	9%	90%
BFA	9%	91%
NGA - NE	2% 5%	94%
LBN	3%	97%
SYR	100%
OPT	100%

...COL:

COL - IDP	5%	17%	77%	1%
COL - HC	3% 6%	91%

• Surface water   • Improved

• Unimproved   • Missing

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

BFA	52%	24%	23%
DRC - TA	46%	51%	2%	1%
CAR	21%	71%	6%	2%
NGA - NE	13%	69%	16%	1%
NER	12%	66%	22%
SOM	11%	68%	15%	5%
MLI	7%	60%	33%	1%
AFG	4%	51%	45%

...COL:

COL - IDP	10%	28%	59%	3%
COL - HC	5% 10%	84%	1%

• > 30 min   • On premises

• <= 30 min   • Missing

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

Unimproved drinking water sources in DRC - TA

While roughly half the households in DRC - TA reportedly did not use an improved drinking water source as their main source of drinking water, these **proportions varied widely at the sub-national level**. Specifically, they ranged from only 21% of households reportedly having used an improved drinking water source in Kiyambi to 82% of households reportedly having used one in Moba.
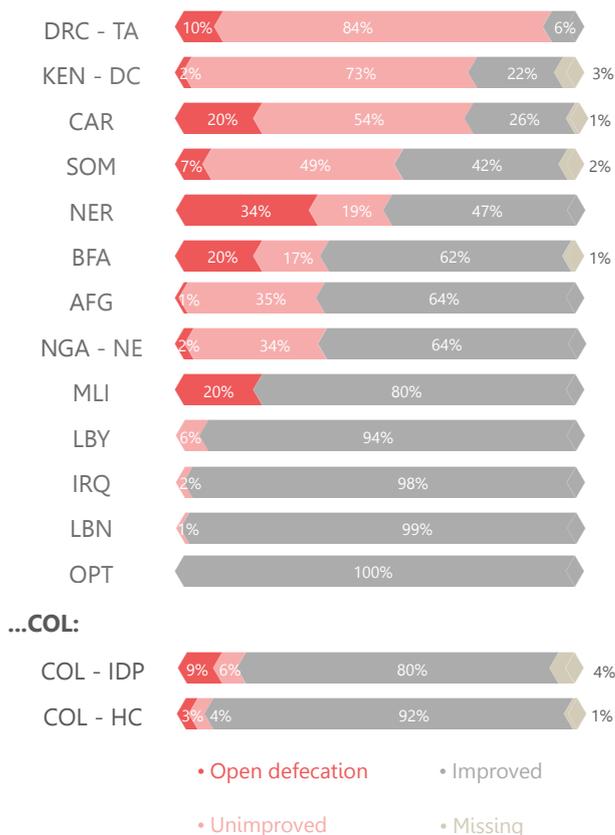
Tanganyika Province

Legend
% of households not having reported
an improved drinking water source
- 15% - < 40%
- 40% - < 65%
- 65% - < 90%
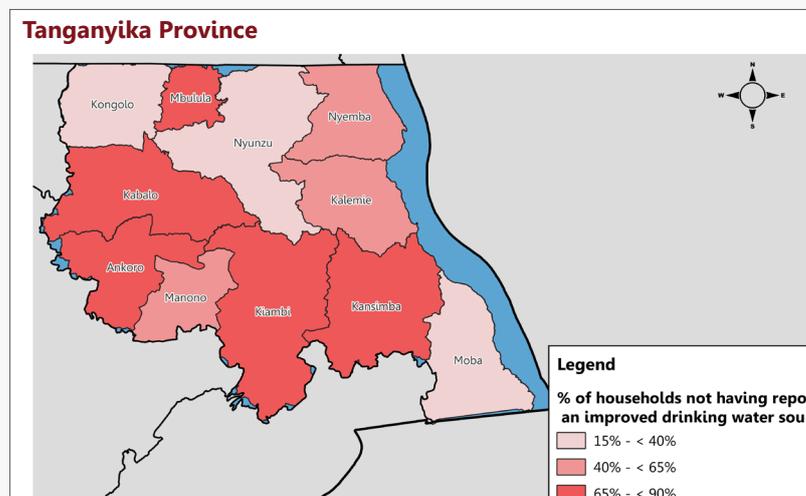
Across all assessed zones de santé, more than half the households reported having had problems related to water access at the time of data collection. However, the most commonly reported types of problems varied. With the exception of Kabalo and Ankoro, in the zones de santé where at least 65% of households were reportedly not using an improved water source, the most commonly reported problem was **water points having been too far.** On the other hand, in most other cases, with the exception of Kabalo and Nyunzu (where the most commonly reported problem was an insufficient number of containers to store water; however, closely followed by an insufficient number of water points / long waiting times), the most commonly reported problem was an **insufficient number of water points / long waiting times**.
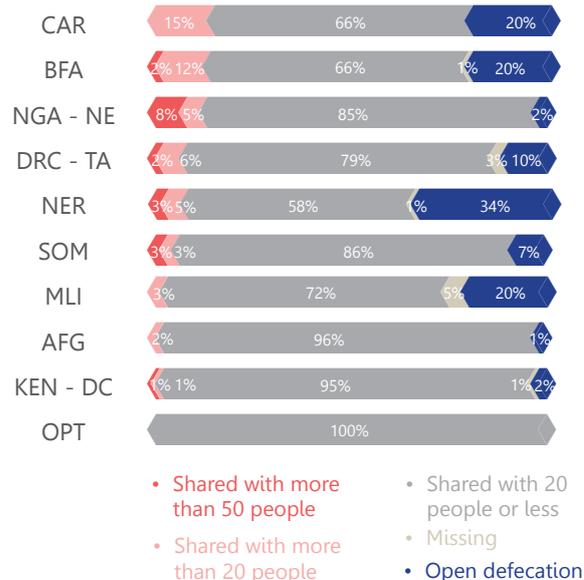
Thus, while both of these barriers are related to a lack of water points, **large distances may ultimately be a major driving factor preventing households from accessing improved water sources altogether, while with increasing access, the limited number of water points that can be reached may restrict access or utilisation.**

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SANITATION

% of households by sanitation facility usually used:

DRC - TA	10%	84%	6%	
KEN - DC	2%	73%	22%	3%
CAR	20%	54%	26%	1%
SOM	7%	49%	42%	2%
NER	34%	19%	47%	
BFA	20%	17%	62%	1%
AFG	1%	35%	64%	
NGA - NE	2%	34%	64%	
MLI	20%	80%		
LBY	6%	94%		
IRQ	2%	98%		
LBN	1%	99%		
OPT	100%			

...COL:

COL - IDP	9% 6%	80%	4%	
COL - HC	3% 4%	92%	1%	

- • Open defecation
- • Unimproved
- • Improved
- • Missing

% of households reporting sharing sanitation facilities with people outside their own household (or practicing open defecation):

COL:

IDPs

1% / 9% / 44% / 45%

Host

3% / 23% / 73%

- ■ Shared
- ■ Not shared
- ■ Missing
- ■ Open defecation

LBN:

5% / 94%

- ■ Shared
- ■ Not shared

% of households reportedly sharing their usual sanitation facility (or practicing open defecation):*

CAR	15%	66%		20%	
BFA	2% 12%	66%	1%	20%	
NGA - NE	8% 5%	85%		2%	
DRC - TA	2% 6%	79%	3%	10%	
NER	3% 5%	58%	1%	34%	
SOM	3% 3%	86%		7%	
MLI	3%	72%	5%	20%	
AFG	2%	96%		1%	
KEN - DC	1% 1%	95%	1%	2%	
OPT	100%				

- • Shared with more than 50 people
- • Shared with 20 people or less
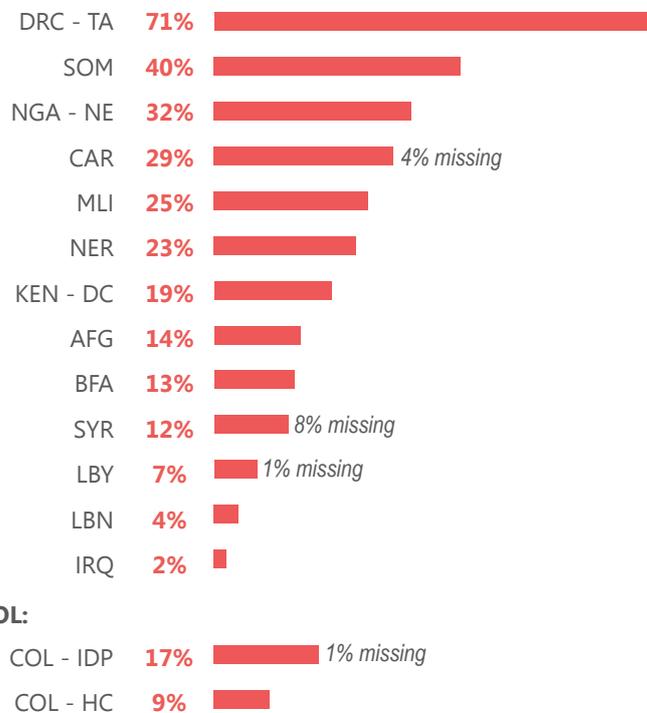- • Shared with more than 20 people
- • Missing
- • Open defecation

*CAR: A distinction was only made between sharing facilities with less than 20 people or sharing facilities with 20 people or more. The above would therefore not capture if latrines were shared with more than 50 people.
Moreover, with the exception of BFA and MLI, households were asked about the number of households (rather than the number of people) they shared facilities with. For the purpose of the analysis above, household-level thresholds corresponding to the individual-level thresholds were set based on the average household size across the respective contexts.

HYGIENE

% of households reportedly not having had soap at the time of data collection:*

DRC - TA	**71%**	
SOM	**40%**	
NGA - NE	**32%**	
CAR	**29%**	*4% missing*
MLI	**25%**	
NER	**23%**	
KEN - DC	**19%**	
AFG	**14%**	
BFA	**13%**	
SYR	**12%**	*8% missing*
LBY	**7%**	*1% missing*
LBN	**4%**	
IRQ	**2%**	

...COL:

COL - IDP	**17%**	*1% missing*
COL - HC	**9%**	

*SYR: Presence of soap was only assessed at the handwashing facility used by the household (not generally in the household).

Across all contexts, soap was considered as having been available if reported as such, irrespective of whether or not it had been shown to the enumerators. Throughout the document, 'x% missing' behind bar charts indicates the proportion of missing data on the respective indicator for each context (if any data is missing).

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SHELTER

Methodology / limitations: The indicators collected related to Shelter were not consistently available across countries, hence it is essential to check the coverage of each individual indicator when comparing country level findings. The table below displays indicators' availabity:

Indicator name	AFG	BFA	CAR	COL	DRC - TA	IRQ	KEN - DC	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	NGA - NE	OPT	SOM	SYR
Shelter type	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shelter issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Shelter damage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

KEY FINDINGS

The prevalence of negative outcomes across shelter indicators was found to be more common in **SOM and DRC – TA, where at least 40% of households reported living in an inadequate shelter**. Additionally, **shelter issues** (leaking during rain, lack of insulation, etc.) were reported by **more than 65% of households**, while **at least 44% of households reported severe levels of damage** (structural damage or damage roof, walls or foundations) to their shelter.

There was also **high prevalence of negative outcomes in NGA NE, COL and MLI** where **at least 20% of households reported living in an inadequate shelter**. In COL and NGA NE, more than one out of two households reported severe damage to their shelter, and shelter issues were reported by at least 60% of households.

In CAR, more than 60% of households reported severe shelter damage, and **86% of households reported shelter issues.**
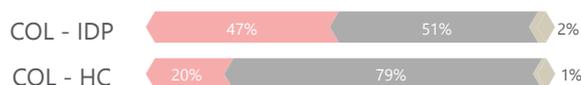
SHELTER TYPE

% of households by reported type of shelter:*
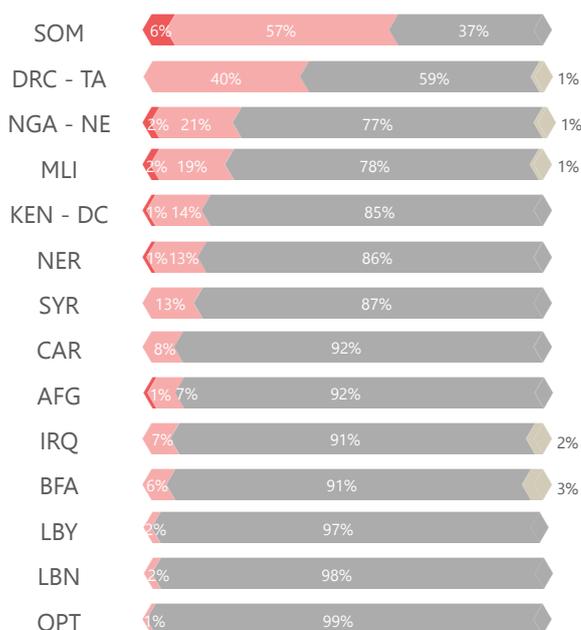
- No shelter
- Inadequate shelter: makeshift shelter; public building / other building not made for living; tent; emergency shelter; unfinished building; collective centre; room shared with others (non-household members); connection house
- Adequate shelter: transitional / temporary shelter; hosted; hotel / short-term rental; semi-permanent shelter; collective shelter / shared house / apartment with private space for household; permanent shelter / house / apartment; prefabricated housing unit; traditional tent / house
- Missing

*_**BFA, SOM**: Households could report more than one shelter. If at least one of the reported shelters was classified as inadequate, the household was considered as living in an inadequate shelter._

SHELTER STATE

**% of households reporting level or type of damage to their shelter:***

... by level of damage:

AFG	1% 15% 55% 28% 1%
LBY	10% 24% 65% 1%
MLI	6% 25% 66% 2% 2%
BFA	1% 18% 80%

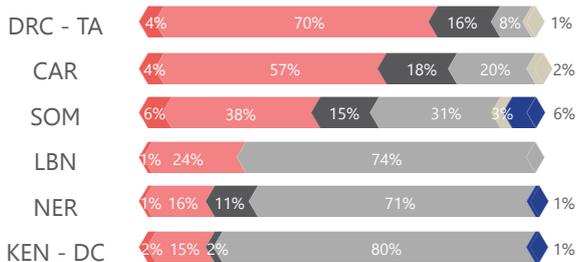*****BFA, MLI**: *A distinction could only be made between destroyed / unlivable and light damage.*

- **Destroyed / unlivable** (doors, windows, and roof, missing / completely collapsed)
- **Heavy damage** (foundations, roof, walls damaged, or partially collapsed) / partially livable
- Light damage (broken windows, doors, small cracks, etc.) / livable
- No damage
- Missing
- **No shelter**

... by level and type of damage:

|	
NGA – NE	2% 48% 46% 2% 2%
OPT	1% 32% 2% 62% 4%
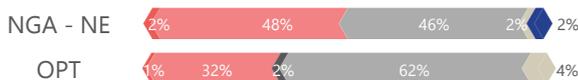
*****OPT**: *Level of damage was only assessed for Gaza, and only if the shelter had been bombarded since 2014 (2,918 out of 7,514 households). Type of shelter damage was assessed for all households.*

... by type of damage:

DRC – TA	4% 70% 16% 8% 1%
CAR	4% 57% 18% 20% 2%
SOM	6% 38% 15% 31% 3% 6%
LBN	1% 24% 74%
NER	1% 16% 11% 71% 1%
KEN – DC	2% 15% 2% 80% 1%

...COL:

COL – IDP	4% 62% 11% 19% 4%
COL – HC	1% 50% 8% 39% 1%

- **Severe structural damage / total collapse**
- **Damaged roof, walls, or foundations**
- Damaged floor, windows, or doors
- No damage
- Missing
- **No shelter**
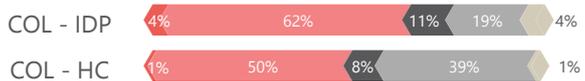
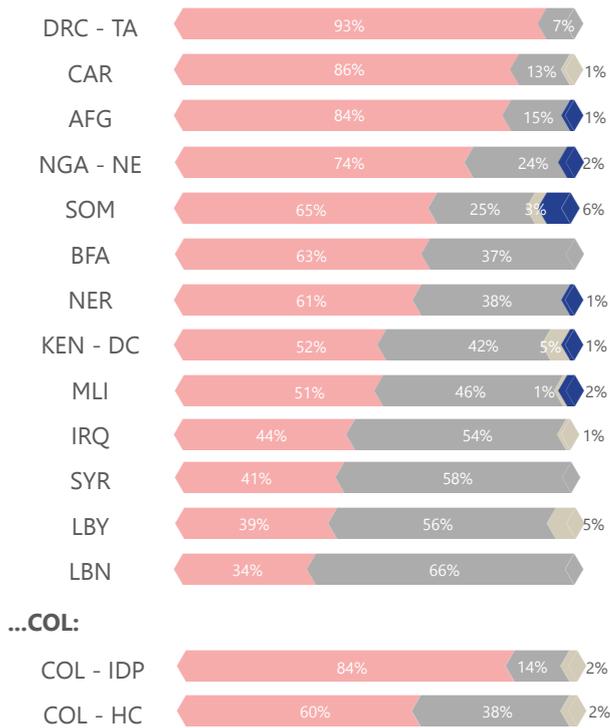**Shelter damage by level of damage vs. type of damage**

The way in which shelter damage was assessed differed by context. While in some cases, households were asked to estimate the level of damage, in other cases, they were asked to report the types of damages. With the exception of LBY, in all cases where households were asked to estimate the level of damage, the response options specified that the heavier damage categories would include damages such as damage to foundations, roof, or walls, while the lighter damage categories would include damages such as damage to doors, or windows. Nevertheless, comparing results between contexts where damage was reported by type of damage, and contexts where it was reported by level of damage, it appears that **reporting by type of damage is likely to lead to more severe results.**

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% of households reporting issues with their shelter:*

Country		
DRC - TA	93%	7%
CAR	86%	13% 1%
AFG	84%	15% 1%
NGA - NE	74%	24% 2%
SOM	65%	25% 3% 6%
BFA	63%	37%
NER	61%	38% 1%
KEN - DC	52%	42% 5% 1%
MLI	51%	46% 1% 2%
IRQ	44%	54% 1%
SYR	41%	58%
LBY	39%	56% 5%
LBN	34%	66%

...COL:

COL - IDP	84%	14% 2%
COL - HC	60%	38% 2%

- Enclosure issues: lack of insulation from cold / unsealed windows / doors; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of stability; presence of dirt or debris; damage to materials by termites or the sun; lack of privacy; moldiness; defective windows / doors / inability to lock; low-quality building materials

- None (or only WASH- / electricity-related issues)

- Missing

- No shelter

*While in most countries, a lack of insulation from the cold, leaking during rain, limited ventilation, and the presence of dirt or debris, were assessed, the following exceptions need to be considered when interpreting the results:

- **BFA**: In addition to the above, damage caused by termites or the sun was assessed.
- **CAR**: In addition to the above, damage caused by termites was assessed.
- **COL**: In addition to the above, a lack of privacy, as well as a lack of stability, were assessed.
- **LBN**: Instead of a lack of insulation from the cold, windows / doors not being sealed to the natural elements were assessed. A lack of ventilation, as well as the presence of dirt or debris, were not assessed. However, leakage / rottenness in the walls / floors (moldiness) was assessed.
- **LBY**: In addition to the above, moldiness, the functionality of doors / windows, as well as the quality of building materials were assessed.
- **SYR**: In addition to the above, windows / doors not being sealed, a lack of privacy, and the inability to lock the shelter securely were assessed. The presence of dirt or debris, as well as limited ventilation, were not assessed.

Most commonly reported shelter issues

In most contexts, the most commonly reported enclosure issue was **leaking during rain**, reported across **AFG, CAR, COL, DRC - TA, NER, NGA-NE, and SOM.** In addition, across several countries, this issue was found to be **more prevalent among displaced households, including returnees.**

Other enclosure issues commonly reported by households include: **lack of insulation from cold (COL, NGA-NE, SOM), limited ventilation (NGA-NE), lack of privacy (COL), and instability of walls or roof (COL).**

In most contexts, shelter issues were found to be more prevalent among non-host population households than among non-displaced or host community households.
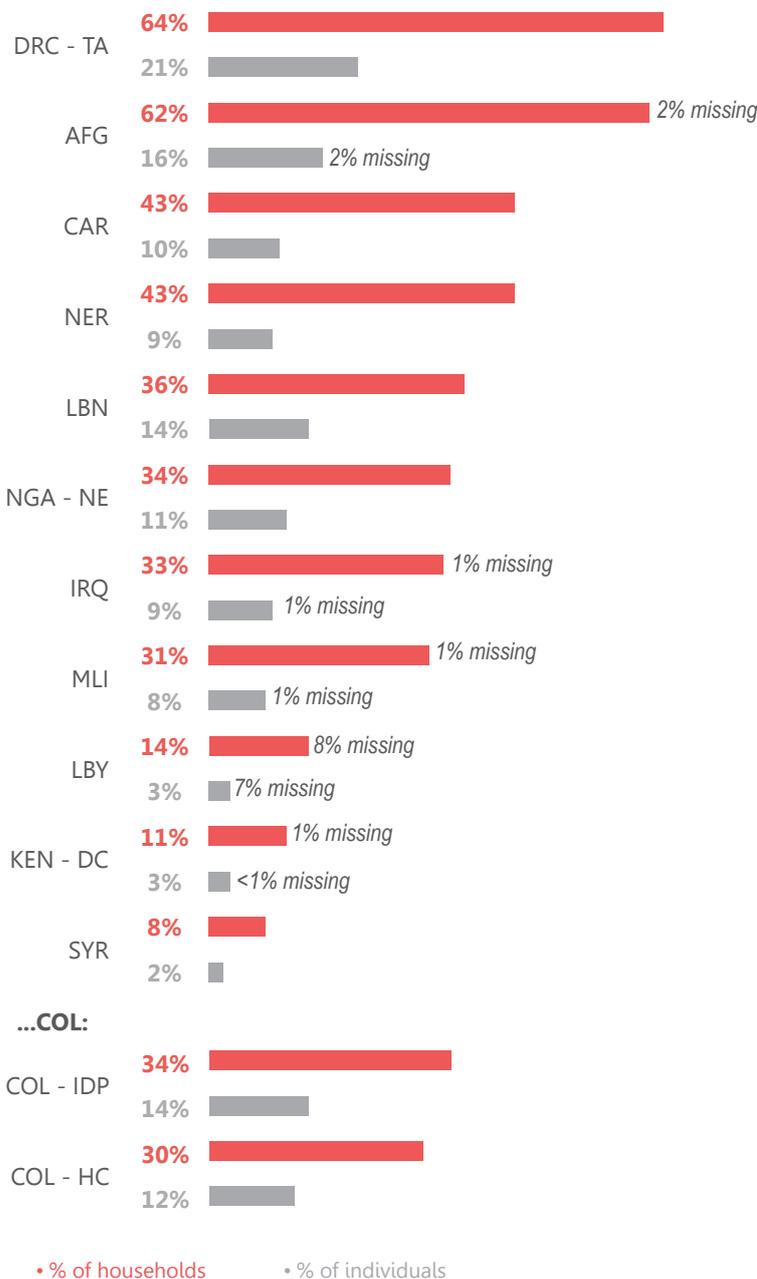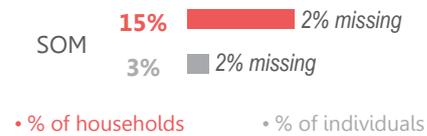
HEALTH

KEY FINDINGS

In **DRC - TA and AFG respectively 64% and 62% of households reported having unmet health needs,** followed by CAR (43%), NER (43%), LBN (36%), NGA - NE (34%), IRQ (33%), and MLI (31%), as well as COL (HC: 30%; IDPs: 34%)*.

* No data was collected in AFG, BFA and OPT.

% of households with an individual / **% of household members** reportedly having needed health care in the 3 months prior to data collection and not having been able to obtain the needed health care:

DRC - TA
64%
21%

AFG
62% *2% missing*
16% *2% missing*

CAR
43%
10%

NER
43%
9%

LBN
36%
14%

NGA - NE
34%
11%

IRQ
33% *1% missing*
9% *1% missing*

MLI
31% *1% missing*
8% *1% missing*

LBY
14% *8% missing*
3% *7% missing*

KEN - DC
11% *1% missing*
3% *<1% missing*

SYR
8%
2%

...COL:

COL - IDP
34%
14%

COL - HC
30%
12%

• % of households   • % of individuals

% of households in SOM with an individual / **% of individuals** reportedly having needed health care in the 3 months prior to data collection, having sought it, and not having felt that they had obtained the needed care

SOM
15% *2% missing*
3% *2% missing*

• % of households   • % of individuals

% of households with an individual having needed health care in the 3 months prior to data collection and not having obtained it at a clinic, hospital, health centre, or similar:*

DRC - TA   **37%**
SYR   **12%**
NGA - NE   **9%** *1% missing*
LBN   **6%**
SOM   **5%** *3% missing*
KEN - DC   **2%** *1% missing*

Households that only visited pharmacies, traditional healers or similar (rather than clinics) were not counted as having their health care needs met.

Unmet health care needs

For the purpose of this analysis, households with members having needed health care and not having sought it at a clinic, hospital, health centre, or similar (but rather at pharmacies, traditional healers, or similar), were considered as having had unmet health care needs (above graph), as were households who self-reported that a household member having needed health care was not able to obtain the needed care (graph on the left).

With the exception of SYR, comparing those results shows that having accessed clinics, in the eyes of respondents, does often not correspond to having had health care needs met, with the **proportions of households with unmet health care needs often having been notably higher when assessed based on households' perceptions than when assessed based on households having accessed clinics.**

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BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

- Across contexts, the **most commonly reported barriers** to accessing health services were related to **unavailability of staff, treatments, or medicine**, as well as **financial,** and **physical access constraints**.
  - Barriers related to the **unavailability of health resources** were reported by particularly high proportions of households in **CAR, COL, SYR**, and **SOM**.
  - Barriers related to **financial difficulties accessing health services**, such as an inability to pay for treatments, consultations, medicines, or transportation costs, were the most commonly reported barriers in **DRC - TA, IRQ, LBN, LBY, MLI**, and **NER** (with the exception of KEN - DC, however, having been reported by at least 15% of households across all contexts).
  - Lastly, **physical access constraints** were reported as barriers by particularly high proportions of households in **AFG, CAR, COL, KEN - DC, MLI**, and **SOM**.

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

Context	Availability	Financial access	Physical access	Quality	Insecurity	Cultural	Other	None
DRC - TA	17%	64%	20%	3%	1%	1%	0%	21%
AFG	32%	29%	31%	16%	2%	16%	1%	37%
CAR	48%	45%	37%	21%	3%	3%	2%	6%
NER	20%	36%	11%	3%	0%	2%	0%	52%
NGA - NE (27% missing)	20%	15%	10%	1%	0%	1%	0%	41%
LBN (2% missing)	10%	66%	15%	5%	0%	2%	1%	20%
IRQ (1% missing)	23%	48%	8%	2%	0%	11%	4%	38%
MLI (16% missing)	20%	25%	23%	8%	2%	6%	1%	32%
SYR (22% missing)	56%	37%	9%	20%	2%	15%	0%	9%
SOM (20% missing)	38%	27%	35%	6%	2%	3%	0%	33%
LBY (5% missing)	14%	27%	5%	13%	1%	4%	1%	51%
KEN - DC	33%	1%	23%	4%	1%	1%	0%	55%
... COL								
- IDP (3% missing)	46%	22%	27%	11%	4%	18%	8%	31%
- HC (2% missing)	47%	19%	21%	7%	1%	14%	4%	39%

***MLI, NGA - NE**: High proportion of missing data, because barriers were only assessed if households had previously reported having obtained the needed health care (as such, results are also biased towards households having been able to obtain the needed care, with a possible underestimation of the proportion of households having faced barriers).*

SOM: *High proportion of missing data in the dataset.*

SYR: *High proportion of missing data, because barriers were only assessed if households had previously reported having accessed any health care service (as such, results are also biased towards households having been able to obtain the needed care, with a possible underestimation of the proportion of households having faced barriers).*

With the exception of AFG, IRQ, and KEN - DC, where households could report as many barriers as applied, households could report up to 3 barriers.

Barriers related to availability included: *specific medicine, treatment or service needed unavailable; long waiting time for the service; facilities not open; facilities preoccupied with COVID-19; follow-up appointment for specialised treatment / diagnostic tests takes too long to schedule; not enough staff at health facility; lack of space / overcrowding; health facility hours of operation are not convenient.*

Barriers related to financial access constraints included: *could not afford cost of consultation; could not afford cost of treatment; could not afford transportation to health facility.*

Barriers related to physical access constraints included: *no functional health facility nearby; health facility is too far away; disability prevents access to health facility; no means of transport.*

Barriers related to quality included: *treatment refused; did not receive correct medications; insufficiently trained staff at health facility.*

Barriers related to insecurity included: *Not safe / insecurity at health facility; not safe / insecurity while travelling to health facility.*

Cultural barriers included: *no female staff; wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own; fear or distrust of health workers, examination or treatment; could not take time off work / from caring for children; language barriers or issues; fear of COVID-19 infection at facility.*

'None' included: *no barriers experienced; did not need to access services.*

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EDUCATION

Methodology / limitations: The indicators collected related to education enrollment were not consistently available across countries, hence it is essential to check the coverage table below when comparing country level findings:

Indicator name	AFG	BFA	CAR	COL	DRC - TA	IRQ	KEN - DC	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	NGA - NE	OPT	SOM	SYR
Formal education enrollment	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

KEY FINDINGS

- **Reported non-enrolment rates were found to have been high in most contexts;** with the exception of COL and the Middle East/ North Africa, in all assessed contexts, **between 27% and 65% of households had reportedly at least one school-aged child not enrolled in formal schools.**
- At the household level, reported levels of non-enrolment of school-aged children were found to have been the highest **in SOM, AFG, MLI, and NER.** In SOM, 65% of households reportedly at least one school-aged child not enrolled in formal schools¨, followed by AFG (60%), MLI (58%), and NER (53%).
- Non-enrollments rates were found to be also high in **BFA, DRC - TA, and NGA - NE with respectively 41%, 32% and 27%** of households found with at least one school-aged child not enrolled in formal education.

% of households with school-aged children / % of school-aged household members reportedly not having been enrolled in formal schools during the 2020-2021 school year:*
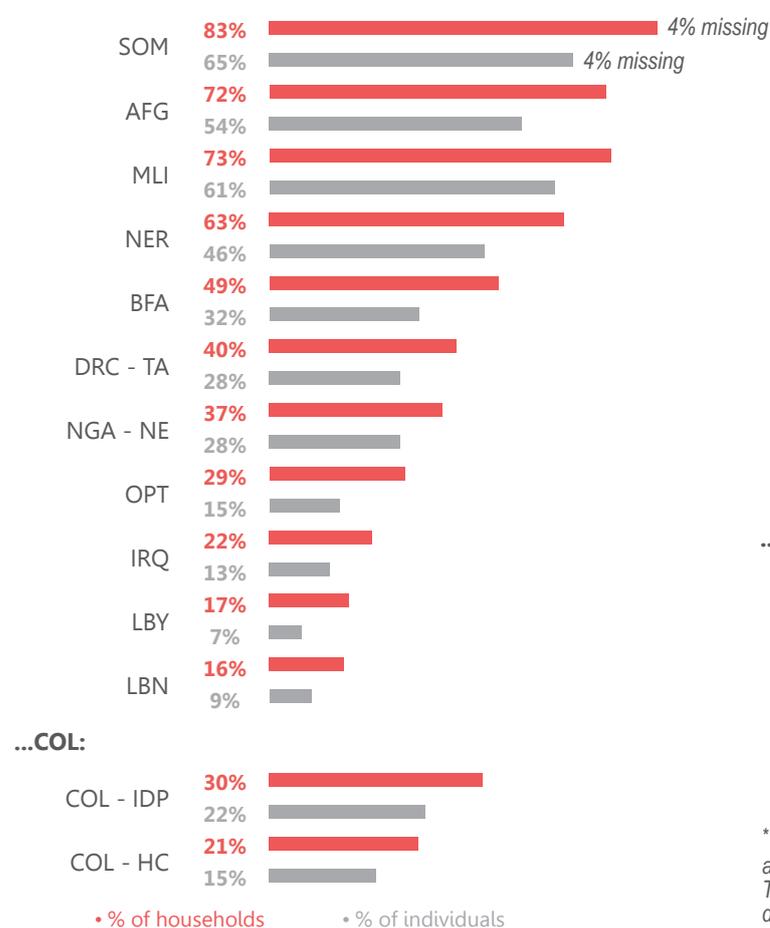
% of households (out of all households - with or without school-aged children) reporting at least one school-aged child who was not enrolled in formal schools during the 2020-2021 school year:*
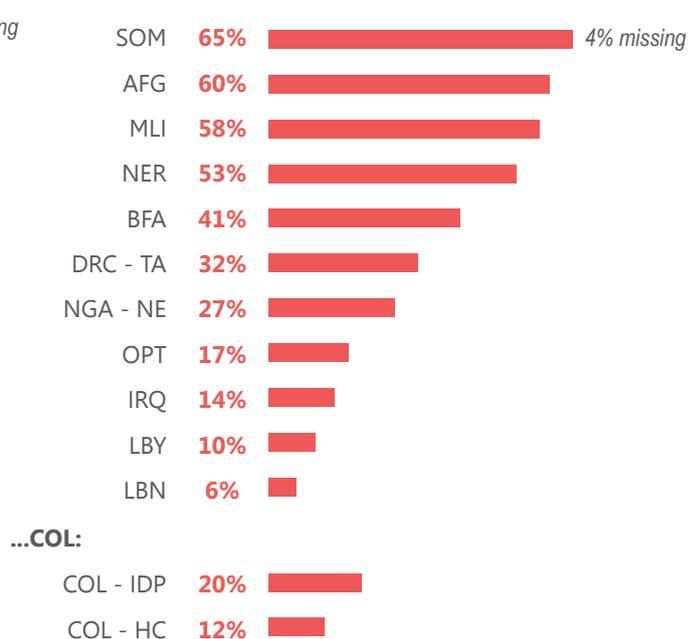
The definition of school age varied by context but generally included children aged between 5 / 6 and 17 / 18.
The definition of formal schooling varied by context. In OPT, the relevant question did not specifically refer to 'formal' schooling only (but any type of schooling).

Barriers towards accessing education in SOM, MLI, and NER*

In **SOM**, the most commonly reported **barriers for both boys and girls towards accessing education** at the time of data collection included **financial issues**, followed by **school closures due to COVID-19**, and **schools being too far or a lack of transportation.**

In **MLI**, the **most commonly reported barriers for children towards accessing education** at the time of data collection included an **inability to cover for school fees**, **schools not having been functional (destroyed or closed)**, and **school not having been a priority for the household**.

Similarly, in **NER**, among **non-displaced or host community households**, the **most commonly reported barrier for children towards accessing education** was an **inability to cover for school fees**, while among **IDP, refugee, and returnee households**, it was **school not having been a priority for the household**, or children having been **out of education for too long**.

While also in AFG, high proportions of school-aged children were found not to have been enrolled, data on barriers to accessing education was not collected in this context and are therefore not reported above.

LIVELIHOODS

Methodology / limitations: The indicators collected related to livelihoods were not consistently available or phrased in a consistent manner across countries, hence it is essential to check the coverage of each individual indicator when comparing country level findings alongside indicator's precise wording. The table below displays indicators' availabity:

Indicator name	AFG	BFA	CAR	COL	DRC - TA	IRQ	KEN - DC	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	NGA - NE	OPT	SOM	SYR
Sources of income	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Job loss				✓				✓					✓	✓	
Difficulty meeting basic needs				✓				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓

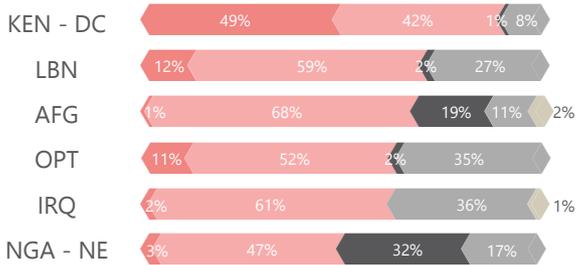# KEY FINDINGS

- The prevalence of negative outcomes in livelihood related indicators was found to be very high in **KEN – DC, with 49% of households reporting no or only emergency source(s) of income.**
- In **LBN, OPT and SOM respectively 12%, 11% and 10% of households reported no or only emergency source(s) of income** and **at least one out of five households reported losing their jobs** in the year **(40% in LBN)** / three months **(20% in SOM)** prior to data collection or as a result of COVID-19 outbreak or an escalation of conflict **(46% in OPT)**. **In COL, one out of two households reported having lost their job** as a result of COVID-19 outbreak in the year prior to data collection.
- **In most countries** where sources of income were collected (with the exception of MLI, LBY and NER**) at least one out of four households reported an unstable (unstable/seasonal/precarious), emergency source of income or no source at all.** This proportion was particularly high **in KEN – DC (91%), followed by SOM (86%), LBN (71%), AFG (69%), OPT (63%) and IRQ (63%)**.

SOURCES OF INCOME

% of households reporting main source(s) of income:*

... in the 30 days prior to data collection

KEN - DC	49%	42%	1%	8%	
LBN	12%	59%	2%	27%	
AFG	1%	68%	19%	11%	2%
OPT	11%	52%	2%	35%	
IRQ	2%	61%	36%	1%	
NGA - NE	3%	47%	32%	17%	

... in the 3 months prior to data collection

BFA	3%	39%	47%	10%
MLI	3% 13%	75%	9%	

... in the year prior to data collection

SOM	10%	76%	11%	3%

... recall unclear

CAR	1% 25%	69%	5%	

- None or only 'emergency' source(s) of income
- Only one unstable / seasonal source of income, or only precarious source(s) of income
- Two or more unstable / seasonal sources of income
- At least one stable source of income
- Missing

... at the time of data collection

				2%
LBY	3% 2% 12%	81%		

... in the 30 days prior to data collection

				1%
NER	8% 3%	77%	11%	

- None, or only 'emergency' source(s) of income
- Only precarious source(s) of income
- Unstable / seasonal source of income
- Stable source of income
- Missing

*****AFG**: Only the primary and secondary sources of income were assessed.
CAR, MLI, NGA - NE: Only the three main sources of income were assessed.
LBY: Only one unstable / seasonal source of income was assessed.
NER: Only the main source of income was assessed.

'Emergency' sources of income include: gifts / remittances / community support; humanitarian assistance / sale of assistance; begging; illegal or socially degrading activities.
Precarious sources of income include: savings; government benefits / allowances / pensions (if deemed unstable / unreliable in a context); borrowing / loans; selling household assets.
Unstable / seasonal sources of income include: income from (or subsistence) agriculture / livestock / fisheries; rental income; (small) businesses / self-employment; daily labour / casual wage labour / temporary labour; transport sector (driver, etc.); artisanal work.
Stable sources of income include: Formal / contracted / salaried employment; government subsidies / pensions (if considered stable / reliable in the context, or if no distinction between salaried work and pensions was made).

The above analysis only captures the presumed stability of the reported sources of income. It does not capture the amount earned.

JOB LOSS

51% of **IDP** households in **COL** reported an adult household member having **lost their job as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak** in the year prior to data collection.

50% of **HC** households in **COL** reported an adult household member having **lost their job as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak** in the year prior to data collection.

46% of households in **OPT** reported a household member having **lost their job as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak or the escalation of conflict**.

40% of households in **LBN** reported a household member having **lost their job** in the year prior to data collection.

20% of households in **SOM** reported household members having **lost their jobs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

DIFFICULTY MEETING BASIC NEEDS

90% of households in **LBN** reported **not having been able to meet essential needs for financial reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

87% of **IDP** households in **COL** reported having faced **challenges obtaining the necessary resources to meet their basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection. *(2% missing)*

76% of households in **SYR** reported to have been able to **meet household needs only insufficiently or not at all** at the time of data collection.

66% of **HC** households in **COL** reported having faced **challenges obtaining the necessary resources to meet their basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection. *(1% missing)*

58% of households in **OPT** reported **challenges obtaining enough money to meet their basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

52% of **HC** households in **LBY** reported having had **trouble meeting essential needs due to an inability to afford them** in the 30 days prior to data collection. *(1% missing)*

42% of households in **SOM** reported having faced **challenges obtaining enough money to meet their needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection. *(5% missing)*

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PROTECTION

Methodology / limitations: When interpreting the protection-related findings below, the possibility of **underreporting of sensitive issues**, such as those related to child protection concerns or security risks and incidents, has to be taken into consideration. As indicators were not consistently available or phrased in a consistent manner, it is essential to check the coverage of each individual indicator when comparing country level findings alongside indicator's precise wording. The table below displays indicators' availabity:

Indicator name	AFG	BFA	CAR	COL	DRC - TA	IRQ	KEN - DC	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	NGA - NE	OPT	SOM	SYR
Documentation	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Child labour	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child marriage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Security concerns	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Movement restrictions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	
Separated child	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓

KEY FINDINGS

- In SOM, CAR, AFG and MLI, more than one household out of two reported that at least one household member did not have valid documentation. **Movement restrictions** were reported by roughly **one household out of five or more in NGA – NE, MLI, CAR and AFG**. **Very severe security concerns** (including maiming / killing; abduction / kidnapping / human trafficking; recruitment into armed forces; detention) were reported by **one household out of five or more in MLI, SYR, CAR and AFG**. In MLI and CAR, roughly one out of two respondents reported very severe or severe security concerns.
- **Child labour was mostly reported in BFA**, with **36% of households** reporting children having worked outside the household for an income, while **one out of ten households or more reported this in AFG, MLI, NER and SOM**.

DOCUMENTATION

% of households reporting at least one household member not having had valid documentation (such as IDs, passports, or birth certificates):*
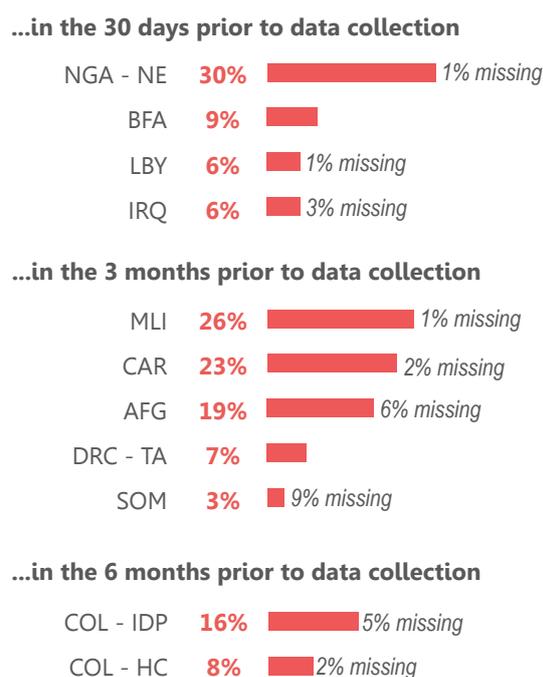
SOM	**72%**	17% missing
CAR	**70%**	1% missing
AFG	**65%**	
MLI	**53%**	
NER	**41%**	2% missing
LBY	**26%**	1% missing
BFA	**21%**	
SYR	**10%**	
LBN	**2%**	
IRQ	**2%**	

... COL:

COL - IDP	**9%**	
COL - HC	**8%**	

*The type of documentation that was assessed varied by country:
- **AFG**: Tazkira.
- **BFA, CAR, COL, MLI, SYR**: ID, passport, or birth certificate (in SYR, the possession of IDs was only assessed for adult household members).
- **IRQ**: ID, nationality certificate, or birth certificate.
- **LBN, LBY, NER, SOM**: ID, or passport.

MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

% of households reporting having experienced movement restrictions not related to COVID-19 / lack of money / lack of means of transportation:*

...in the 30 days prior to data collection

NGA - NE	**30%**	1% missing
BFA	**9%**	
LBY	**6%**	1% missing
IRQ	**6%**	3% missing

...in the 3 months prior to data collection

MLI	**26%**	1% missing
CAR	**23%**	2% missing
AFG	**19%**	6% missing
DRC - TA	**7%**	
SOM	**3%**	9% missing

...in the 6 months prior to data collection

COL - IDP	**16%**	5% missing
COL - HC	**8%**	2% missing

*DRC - TA, MLI: Reasons for movement restrictions were not assessed.
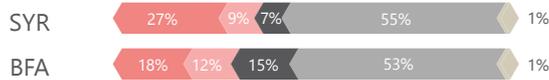
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SECURITY CONCERNS

% of households reporting security concerns: *

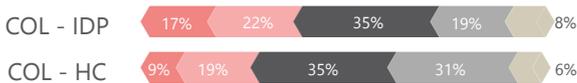**...for their household in the 30 days prior to data collection**

AFG `21%` `19%` `9%` `45%` `6%`

...for their household in the 3 months prior to data collection
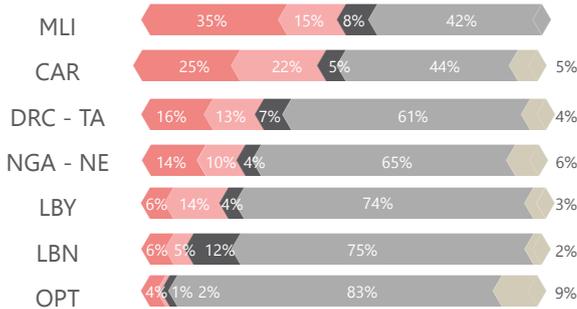
SYR `27%` `9%` `7%` `55%` `1%`

BFA `18%` `12%` `15%` `53%` `1%`

...in their area

MLI `35%` `15%` `8%` `42%`

CAR `25%` `22%` `5%` `44%` `5%`

DRC - TA `16%` `13%` `7%` `61%` `4%`

NGA - NE `14%` `10%` `4%` `65%` `6%`

LBY `6%` `14%` `4%` `74%` `3%`

LBN `6%` `5%` `12%` `75%` `2%`

OPT `4%` `1%` `2%` `83%` `9%`

...COL:

COL - IDP `17%` `22%` `35%` `19%` `8%`

COL - HC `9%` `19%` `35%` `31%` `6%`

- Very severe security concerns including: maiming / killing; abduction / kidnapping / human trafficking; recruitment into armed forces; detention

- Severe security concerns including: attacks / harassment; explosive hazards; severe injury; sexual / physical / psychological / verbal violence; communal violence / armed conflict; gender-based violence / forced marriage / female gential mutilation; family separation

- Major security concerns including: abuse / exploitation / forced labour; destruction / looting of property / robbery; threats of violence; discrimination / denial of access to resources; domestic violence; deportation / forced displacement; begging

- Only other security concerns* or none

- Missing

The **highest prevalence of severe or very severe security concerns** was found in **MLI** (35% of households reported very severe concerns; 51% reported severe or very severe concerns), **CAR** (25%, and 47%), **AFG** (21%, 40%), and **SYR** (27%, 36%).

While in MLI and CAR, the most commonly reported (very) severe security concerns may not all have been directly or solely conflict-related, and differed between concerns for girls / women and concerns for boys / men, in AFG and SYR, they were more strongly conflict-related and uniform across household members.
Specifically, in MLI and CAR, the most commonly reported security concerns included sexual violence, threats of violence, and early marriage (alongside psychological violence in MLI, and armed conflict in CAR) for girls and women, and threats of violence / attacks, kidnapping, and recruitment into armed forces (alongside killings / severe injuries in MLI, and armed conflict in CAR) for boys and men.
In AFG, the most commonly reported (very) severe concerns included explosive hazards, attacks or harassment, and maiming or killing for girls, women, boys, and men alike, while in SYR, the most commonly reported (very) severe security concerns were the (risk of) arbitrary arrest or detention, conflict-related security concerns, as well as the presence of unexploded ordenances.

AFG: Security concerns of boys, girls, men, and women in the household were assessed.
BFA: Some security concerns were assessed for the household as a whole. Otherwise, security concerns for boys, girls, men, and women in the household were assessed.
COL: Security concerns for boys, girls, men, and women in general were assessed if members of the respective age and gender groups were present in the household. For each group, only the most important security concern was assessed.
DRC - TA: Security concerns for boys, girls, men, and women in general were assessed. Responses were only considered from households with members of the respective age and gender groups.
LBN, OPT: Security concerns for women, girls, boys, and children with disabilities were assessed. In LBN, they were assessed if members of the respective demographic groups were present in the household. For OPT, responses were only considered from households with members of the respective demographic groups.
LBY: Security concerns for the household as a whole were assessed.
MLI, CAR, NGA - NE: Security concerns for boys, girls, men, and women in general were assessed if members of the respective age and gender groups were present in the household. In NGA - NE, the questions specifically referred to boys, girls, men, and women in the household.
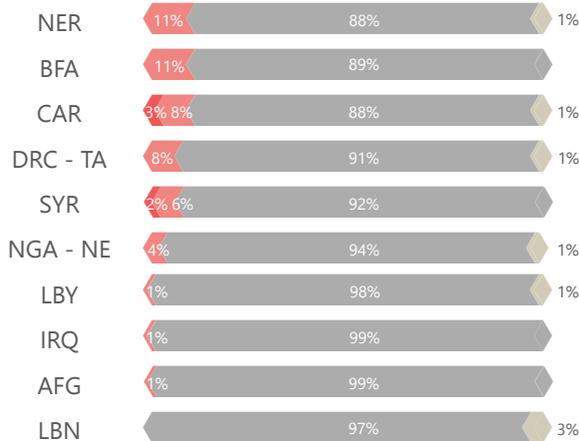*SYR*: The top three security concerns for the household as a whole were assessed.

Other security concerns included: housing, land and property conflicts / risk of eviction; conflicts related to transhumance; being sick and not being taken in by hospitals; giving birth at home; being sent elsewhere / abroad for work; bullying / cyber bullying / exploitation / violence; wildlife; unsafe transportation; electrical wiring or arrangements from a lack of electricity; weather or climatic conditions; environmental hazards / fire outbreak / flooding; conflicts related to displacement / tensions between host community and returnees; movement restrictions; illegal taxation; misconduct of aid workers.

How to read the above graph: *21% of households in AFG reported very severe security concerns; 19% reported severe security concerns but no very severe security concerns; 9% reported major security concerns; and 45% reported either only other or no security concerns.*
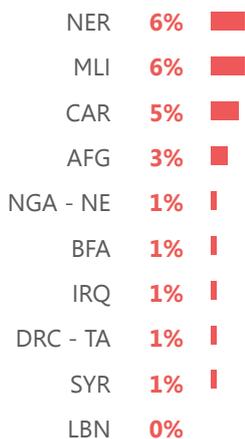
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CHILD PROTECTION

% of households reporting having children that are not staying with the household:*

NER	11%	88%	1%
BFA	11%	89%	
CAR	3% 8%	88%	1%
DRC - TA	8%	91%	1%
SYR	2% 6%	92%	
NGA - NE	4%	94%	1%
LBY	1%	98%	1%
IRQ	1%	99%	
AFG	1%	99%	
LBN		97%	3%

- At least one child is not staying with the household with the reason being a major child protection concern: missing without news, has joined armed groups / the army, has been kidnapped, is being detained, is a victim of trafficking, left due to insecurity, or for financial reasons

- At least one child left the household for work, marriage, or due to family separation (the latter only being relevant for DRC - TA)

- No children not staying with the household, or left to study, is in country of origin (the latter only being relevant for LBN), or in a safer location, or left due to a disability (the latter two only being relevant for SYR)

- Missing

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

% of households reporting at least one married child:

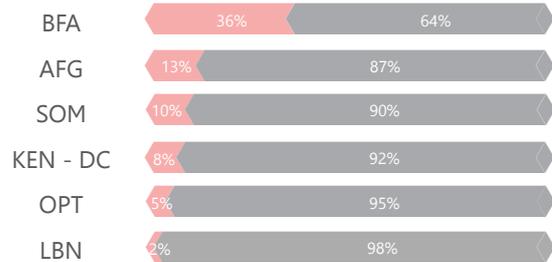|		
NER	**6%**	
MLI	**6%**	
CAR	**5%**	
AFG	**3%**	
NGA - NE	**1%**	
BFA	**1%**	
IRQ	**1%**	
DRC - TA	**1%**	
SYR	**1%**	
LBN	**0%**	

... COL:

COL - IDP	**2%**	*2% missing*
COL - HC	**1%**	*1% missing*

% of households reporting children having worked outside the household / for an income:*

...at the time of data collection

MLI	1% 11%	88%	1%
NER	10%	90%	
IRQ	1% 3%	96%	

...in the 30 days prior to data collection

BFA	36%	64%
AFG	13%	87%
SOM	10%	90%
KEN - DC	8%	92%
OPT	5%	95%
LBN	2%	98%

...in the 3 months prior to data collection

SYR	6%	94%

...in the 6 months prior to data collection (COL)

COL - IDP	1% 3%	95%	1%
COL - HC	2%	97%	

- At least one child is working in a risky or degrading job

- At least one child is working

- No children working or no children in the household

- Missing

*The type of work was only assessed in:
- **COL**: Jobs reportedly posing a risk to the mental or physical health of the child were considered risky / degrading.
- **IRQ**: Non-structured work, such as selling chewing gum, plastic bags, water in the bazaar or traffic, and water carrier in the bazaar, were considered risky / degrading (as opposed to structured or family work).
- **MLI**: Jobs in mining, with armed groups, prostitution and begging were considered risky / degrading (as opposed to agriculture / fishing / livestock farming / hunting, business, construction, artisanal work, domestic work, work in the transportation sector).*

Child labour was generally assessed for individuals aged 17 and younger. The minimum age of an individual below which child labour was not assessed varied by context. With the exception of BFA and SOM (where child labour was assessed for all individuals under the age of 18), it ranged from 6 to 15.

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ANNEX I: METADATA

Country	Data collection dates	Total number of surveys	Population groups covered	Geographical coverage / representativeness
AFG	04/08/2021 - 03/10/2021	9,880	Recent displaced; non-recent displaced; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Jawzjan, Khost, Nuristan, and Sar-e-Pul were not assessed; findings for Ghazni, Kabul, Kapisa, Kunar, Laghman, NaNGA - NErhar, Panjsher, and Parwan are indicative only. - **Population group results**: At a minimum, representative at a 90% confidence level and with a margin of error of 5%. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
BFA	14/06/2021 - 23/07/2021	5,032	IDPs; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - **Host community / non-displaced in accessible areas**: Representative at a 90% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Host community / non-displaced in inaccessible areas; IDPs; overall results**: Indicative.
CAR	19/06/2021 - 26/08/2021	11,730	In-camp IDPs; out-of-camp IDPs; returnees / repatriates; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Abba, Bakala, Bambouti, Djéma, Koui, Mobaye, NGA - NEoundaye, Ouadda, Ouanda-Djallé, YaliNGA - NE, and Zangba were not assessed. - **Population group results**: Only accessible sub-prefectures assessed and aimed for a 92% confidence level with a 10% margin of error, which was not always achieved. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
COL	02/08/2021 - 10/09/2021	4,834	IDPs; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Distrito Capital, Huila, Magdalena, Quindio, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, and Tolima were not assessed. - **Host community / non-displaced in 10 of 17 departments**: Representative at a 95% confidence level and with a 7% margin of error. - **Host community / non-displaced in other departments; IDPs**: Indicative.
DRC - TA	10/06/2021 - 27/07/2021	3,136	IDPs; returnees; host community / non-displaced	- **Geographical coverage**: All zones de santé in Tanganyika province. - **Population group results**: Representative at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population in Tanganyika.
IRQ	09/06/2021 - 16/08/2021	12,089	In-camp IDPs; out-of-camp IDPs; returnees; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: Afaq, Ain Al-Tamur, Al-Amara, Al-Chibayish, Al-Faw, Al-Hai, Al-Hamza, Al-Hashimiya, Al-Hindiya, Al-Khidhir, Al-Mada'in, Al-Mahaweel, Al-Maimouna, Al-Manathera, Al-Mejar Al Kabir, Al-Midaina, Al-Namaniya, Al-Qurna, Al-Rifai, Al-Rumaitha, Al-Salman, Al-Samawa, Al-Shamiya, Al-Shatra, Al-Suwaira, Al-Thawra, Al-Zibar, Ali Al-Gharbi, Badra, Baladruz, Panjwin, Pshdar, Qalat Saleh, Sharbazher, Shat Al-Arab, and Suq Al-Shoyokh were not assessed; findings for Thi Qar and Maysan are indicative only. - **Population group results**: With the exception of four camps and one district, results are representative of the out-of-camp (IDP and returnee) population at a 90% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error, and of the in-camp population at a 95% confidence level and with a 5% margin of error. The host community was only assessed in Abu Al-Khaseeb, Al-Fallujah, Al-Mosul, and Al-Diwaniya. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.

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Country	Data collection dates	Total number of surveys	Population groups covered	Geographical coverage / representativeness
KEN - DC	04/11/2021 - 15/11/2021	1,144	Refugees	- **Geographical coverage**: Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera refugee camps. - Results are representative at the **camp-level** at a 95% confidence level and with a 5% margin of error. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
LBN	19/10/2021 - 19/11/2021	5,613	Palestinian refugees; migrants; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide, excluding two districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil). - **Host community / Lebanese population results**: Representative at the district-level at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Palestinian refugees; migrants; overall results**: Indicative.
LBY	14/06/2021 - 31/07/2021	8,871	IDPs; returnees; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - All results are indicative.
MLI	09/06/2021 - 16/07/2021	7,387	IDPs; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - **Host community / non-displaced households in accessible areas**: Representative at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Host community / non-displaced households in inaccessible areas; IDPs; overall results**: Indicative.
NER	14/06/2021 - 26/08/2021	12,656	IDPs; refugees; returnees; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - **Population group results**: Representative at the department-level at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error (higher margin of error in some areas; only accessible areas were assessed). - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population (accessible areas).
NGA - NE	02/08/2021 - 02/10/2021	9,448	IDPs; returnees; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: All LGAs across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States, with the exception of Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa, Marte, and NGA - NEnzai. - All results are indicative.
OPT	04/07/2021 - 18/07/2021	7,514	In-camp refugees; out-of-camp refugees; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: The entire Gaza Strip and West Bank. - **Population group results**: Representative at a 95% confidence level and with a 9% margin of error for all localities / camps other than refugee camps in the West Bank (5% margin of error). - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.
SOM	13/05/2021 - 18/08/2021	11,349	IDPs; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: Adan Yabaal, Baraawe, Bu'aale, Caluula, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Jalalaqsi, Jamaame, Jilib, Kurtunwaarey, Qandala, Rab Dhuure, Saakow, Sablaale, Tayeeglow, and Xarardheere were not assessed. - All results are indicative.
SYR	10/08/2021 - 20/09/2021	33,171	In-camp IDPs; out-of-camp IDPs; returnees; host community	- **Geographical coverage**: Nationwide. - **Population group results**: Representative at the district-level at a 95% confidence level and with a 10% margin of error. - **Overall results**: Representative of the assessed population.

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ANNEX II: INDICATOR AVAILABILTIY

Indicator name	AFG	BFA	CAR	COL	DRC - TA	IRQ	KEN - DC	LBN	LBY	MLI	NER	NGA - NE	OPT	SOM	SYR
Children enrollment in formal education	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Food consumption score	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Household hunger scale	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Rcsi score	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Lcsi score	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓		
Unmet health need			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Sources of income	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Job loss				✓				✓					✓	✓	
Difficulty meeting basic needs				✓				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Documentation	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Child labour	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child marriage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Security concerns	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Movement restrictions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	
Separated child	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
Shelter type	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shelter issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Shelter damage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Soap	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Drinking water source	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanitation facility sharing	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sanitation facility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Water time	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	