

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN ANBAR GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,<sup>3</sup> and a further 94,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2018, IDP rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted two intentions surveys in all identified formal camps and informal sites with 100 or more households living there.<sup>5,6</sup> The survey took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018.

A total of 4,705 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps and 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala,

Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Households were sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level.

**This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps and informal sites that reported originating from Anbar governorate.** Findings are presented at the AoO level, by governorate of origin, and by district of origin where possible. A total of 581 households reporting to originate from Anbar governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin and district of origin levels, findings are generalizable with a minimum 90% level of confidence and maximum 10% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level, wider margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>7</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



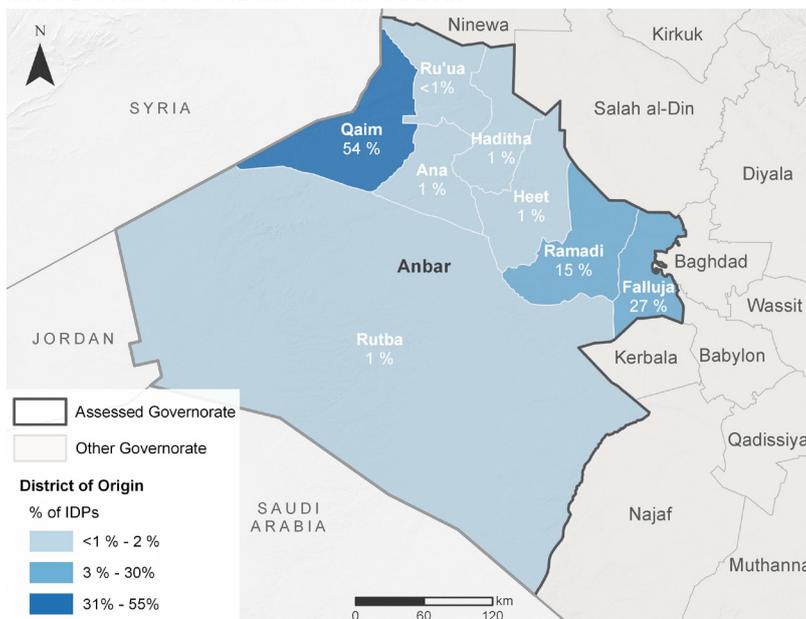
53% Remain in current location  
18% Return to AoO  
0% Move to another location  
29% Do not know

**11% of IDP households reported that they intended to return to their AoO within 12 months following data collection, compared to 8% within 3 months.**

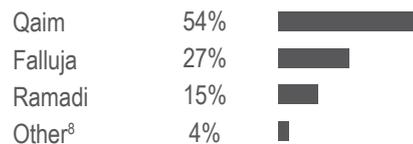
**Intentions differed between population groups: 19% of IDP households residing in formal camps reported that they intended to return to their AoO within 12 months, compared to only 3% displaced in informal sites.**

### DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

#### MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN ANBAR



#### District of Origin



**94% of IDP households from Anbar were displaced within the governorate. These households were displaced to:**



<sup>1</sup>According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

<sup>2</sup>IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>3</sup>IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment. To be noted that the RASP informal sites assessment only included sites with 15 or more households. Population numbers therefore do not include IDPs living in smaller sites.

<sup>4</sup>National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

<sup>5</sup>Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, and informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by round VII of the RASP informal site assessment conducted in July-August 2018.

<sup>6</sup>Informal sites with 100 or more IDP households were found in Salah al-Din governorate, but intentions surveys were not conducted due to protection concerns from the cluster and operational partners.

<sup>7</sup>With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative. When findings are based on a small subset of the sample population they should be considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable; in these cases, findings will be reported as number of households, and not percentages.

<sup>8</sup>'Other' include Ana, Haditha, Heet, Rutba and Ru'ua districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Qaim	46%	23%	0%	31%
Ramadi	56%	20%	1%	23%
Falluja	67%	6%	0%	27%
Other <sup>9</sup>	58%	16%	1%	25%

## REASONS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top three reasons for intending to return (among IDP households intending to return):\*

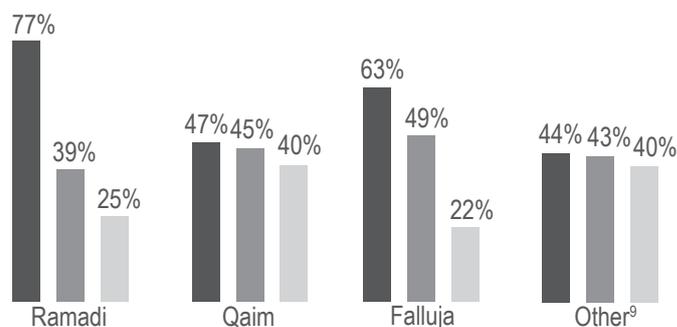


Primary reasons to return varied at the district level. For Falluja, 87% of IDP households reported the perceived stability of security in their AoO as a reason driving their intention to return, compared to 56% for Ramadi, and 40% for Qaim. Conversely, 40% of IDP households from Qaim reported an emotional desire to return, compared to only 13% of IDPs from Ramadi and 4% from Falluja.

## REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

Top three reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households not intending to return):\*

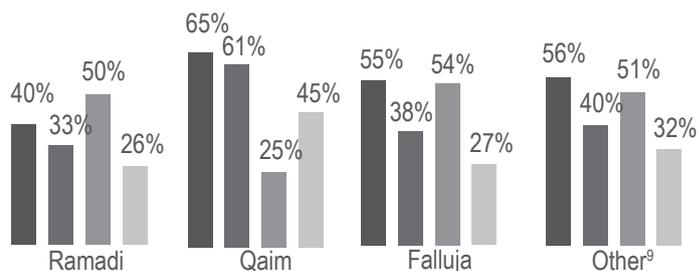
- Home damaged or destroyed in AoO
- No financial means to return
- Lack of livelihood generating opportunities in AoO



## NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

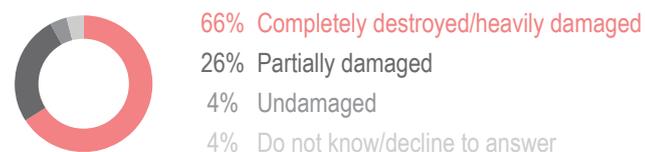
Top four factors that households reported could enable return to their AoO:<sup>10,11\*</sup>

- Information on the current situation in AoO
- Increased safety and security in AoO
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes
- Availability of basic services

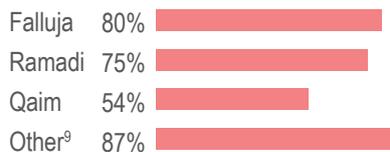


## PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:



Proportion of households reporting their home to be completely destroyed or heavily damaged:



\* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>9</sup> Other include Ana, Haditha, Heet, Rutba and Ru'ua districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.

<sup>10</sup> This question was only asked to households reporting there were issues that could enable their return (100%).

<sup>11</sup> Trends in top four reported issues that could enable return to AoO were similar across districts.



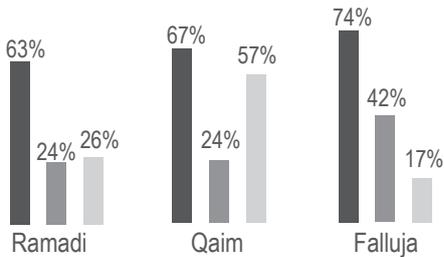
## PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO, BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:<sup>\*</sup>

	Have no or little concerns	Have concerns about safety	Do not know	Decline to answer
Qaim	37%	46%	17%	0%
Falluja	49%	42%	9%	0%
Ramadi	70%	18%	11%	1%
Other <sup>12</sup>	38%	41%	20%	0%

Top three reasons for having safety concerns (among IDP households from each district with concerns):<sup>13\*</sup>

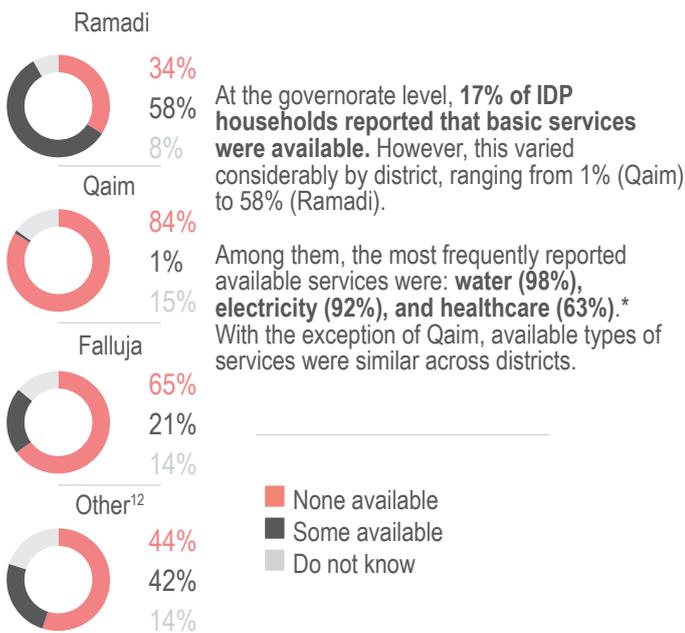
■ Poor infrastructure ■ Fear of mine contamination ■ Security concerns<sup>14</sup>



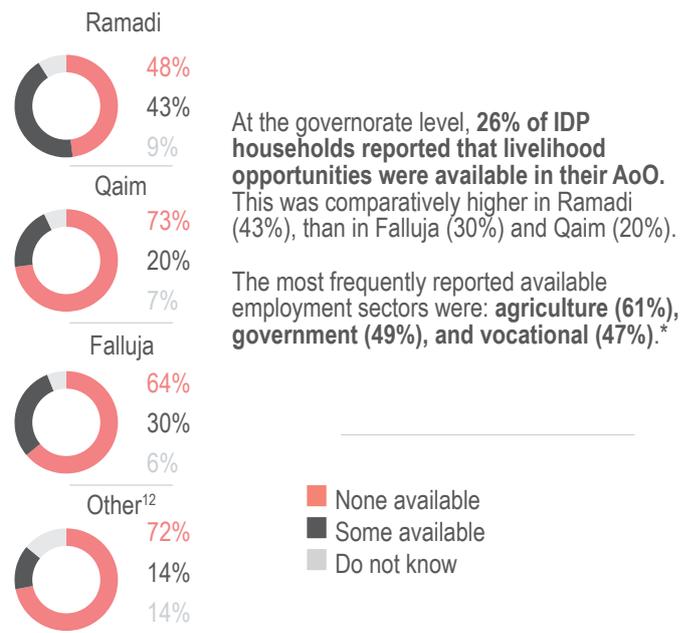
Almost half of IDP households reported having concerns about safety in Anbar governorate, with the exception of those from Ramadi district (18%). In Qaim, security was reported by the highest proportion (57%) of IDP households as a reason for their concerns. In all districts, IDP households primarily cited poor infrastructure (between 63% and 74%). **These findings suggest a need for reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in Anbar.**

## PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO:

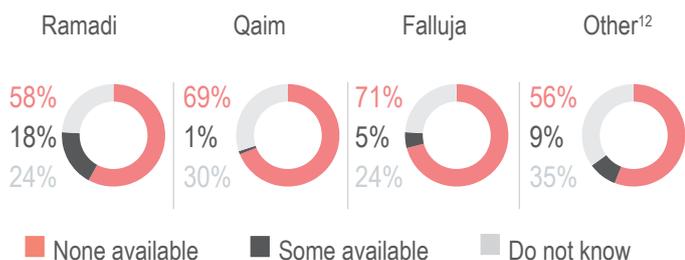
Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



<sup>\*</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>12</sup> 'Other' include Ana, Haditha, Heet, Rutba and Ru'ua districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population. Findings by this subset of the sample should be considered indicative.

<sup>13</sup> 'Other' districts are not reported, as they relate to less than twenty IDP households.

<sup>14</sup> Security concerns can be Gender Based Violence, proximity to ongoing conflict, fear of armed actors, fear of extremist groups, fear of community/tribal groups (violence, threats, harassment related to ongoing dispute) or sporadic clashes.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN BABYLON GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,<sup>3</sup> and a further 94,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2018, IDP rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted two intentions surveys in all identified formal camps and informal sites with 100 or more households living there.<sup>5,6</sup> The survey took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018.

A total of 4,705 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps and 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala,

Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Households were sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level.

**This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps and informal sites that reported originating from Babylon governorate.** Findings are presented at the AoO level, by governorate of origin, and by district of origin where possible. A total of 79 households reporting to originate from Babylon governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin and district of origin levels, findings are generalizable with a minimum 90% level of confidence and maximum 10% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level, wider margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>7</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

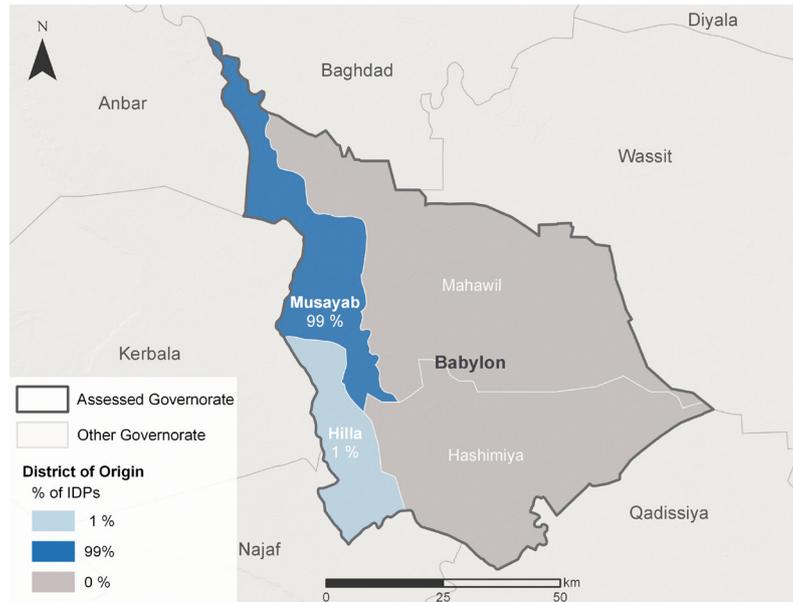


82% Remain in current location  
17% Return to AoO<sup>8</sup>  
1% Move to another location  
0% Do not know

16% of IDP households reported that they intended to return to their AoO within 12 months following data collection, compared to **only 1% within 3 months.**

### DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

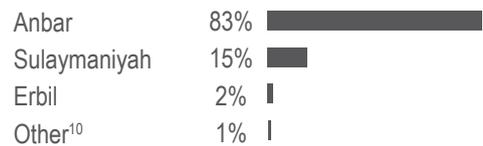
#### MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN BABYLON



#### District of Origin<sup>9</sup>



#### Governorates of displacement are:



<sup>1</sup> According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

<sup>2</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>3</sup> IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>4</sup> National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, and informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>6</sup> Informal sites with 100 or more IDP households were found in Salah al-Din governorate, but intentions surveys were not conducted due to protection concerns from the cluster and operational partners.

<sup>7</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative. When findings are based on a small subset of the sample population, they should therefore be considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable. In these cases, findings will be reported as number of households, and not percentages.

<sup>8</sup> This relates to only 19 IDP households. Findings for 'return to AoO' are based on a small subset of the sample population. Any further disaggregation should therefore be considered indicative only.

<sup>9</sup> As almost all IDP households reported to be from the same district, findings will not be disaggregated by district for IDP households from Babylon.

<sup>10</sup> 'Other' include Diyala and Salah al-Din governorates. Findings for "other" are based on a small subset of the population and should be considered indicative.



## REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO:

Top four reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households not intending to return):\*

Home has been damaged/destroyed	44%
Lack of livelihood/income generating activities	44%
Fear and trauma associated with AoO	34%
Household assets have been damaged/stolen	29%

## NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four factors that IDP households reported could enable return to their AoO:<sup>11\*</sup>

Increased safety and security in AoO	78%
Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes	53%
Availability of basic services	48%
Information on the current situation in AoO	32%

Nearly half of IDP households from Babylon reported that homes being damaged or destroyed was a reason for not intending to return to their AoO, over half reported that the rehabilitation of homes was a factor that could enable their return, and 72% reported that their home was completely destroyed or heavily damaged.<sup>12</sup>

**These findings suggest a need for reconstruction and rehabilitation of homes in Babylon.** 90% of IDP households reported concerns about their safety in their AoO, and over three quarters that they needed increased safety and security in order to return.

## PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:\*



Top three reasons for having safety concerns (among IDP households with concerns):\*

Fear of mine contamination	(79%)
Poor infrastructure	(63%)
Security concerns <sup>13</sup>	(46%)
Restrictions on households	(42%)

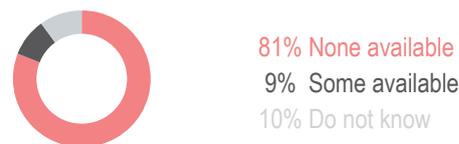
## PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



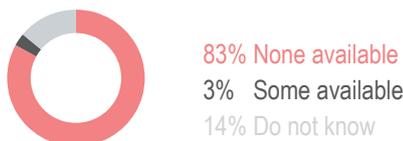
The top three reported services (among IDP households reporting availability of basic services) were: **water (96%), electricity (82%) and healthcare services (82%).\***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



The top three reported employment sectors (among IDP households reporting availability of livelihood opportunities) were: **vocational (3/9), construction (2/9) and agriculture (1/9).\***

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



The top three reported types of assistance (among IDP households reporting that assistance was distributed) were: **food assistance (10/12), NFI distribution (9/12) and livelihood activities (1/12).\***

**IDP households from Babylon reported low availability of basic services (6%), livelihood opportunities (9%) and assistance (3%) in their AoO.** This fits with the reported need for basic services (48%) to enable their return, and reported lack of livelihood generating opportunities (44%) as reasons not to return to their AoO.

\* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>11</sup> This question was only asked to households reporting that there were issues that could enable their return (100%).

<sup>12</sup> The other 5% of IDP households from Babylon reported that their home were partially damaged, 1% undamaged and 22% reported that they did not know what the level of damage to their home was.

<sup>13</sup> Security concerns include Gender Based Violence, proximity to ongoing conflict, fear of armed actors, fear of extremist groups, fear of community/tribal groups (violence, threats, harassment related to ongoing dispute) or sporadic clashes.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN DIYALA GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,<sup>3</sup> and a further 94,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2018, IDP rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted two intentions surveys in all identified formal camps and informal sites with 100 or more households living there.<sup>5,6</sup> The survey took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018.

A total of 4,705 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps and 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala,

Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Households were sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level.

**This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps and informal sites that reported originating from Diyala governorate.** Findings are presented at the AoO level, by governorate of origin, and by district of origin where possible. A total of 194 households reporting to originate from Diyala governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin and district of origin levels, findings are generalizable with a minimum 90% level of confidence and maximum 10% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level, wider margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>7</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

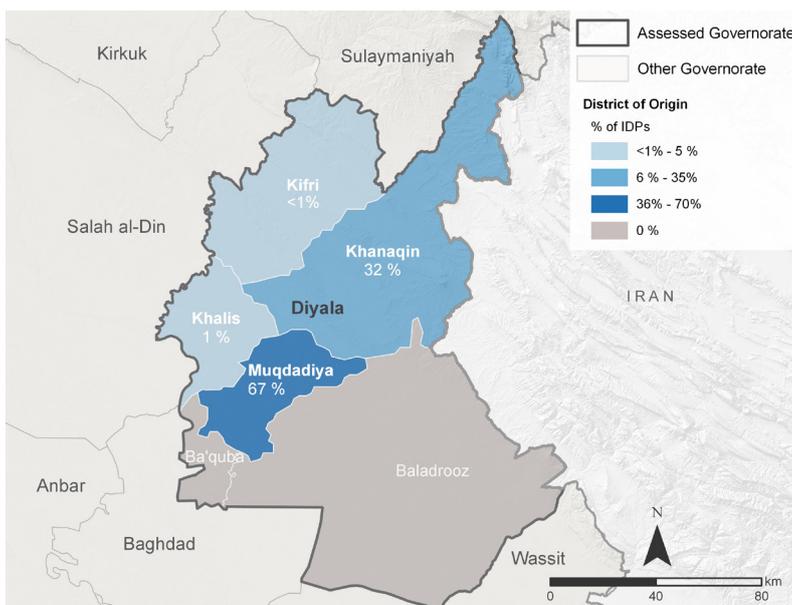


95% Remain in current location  
2% Return to AoO  
0% Move to another location  
3% Do not know

**98% of IDP households reported wanting to remain in their current displacement location within 3 months following data collection.** Among the remaining 2% of IDP households that intended to return, about half intended to return within 3 months following data collection and about half within 12 months.

## DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

### MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN DIYALA



### District of Origin:



### Government of Displacement:



A 100% of IDP households from Diyala that were displaced within the governorate were displaced in Khannaqin district.

<sup>1</sup>According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

<sup>2</sup>IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>3</sup>IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>4</sup>National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

<sup>5</sup>Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, and informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>6</sup>Informal sites with 100 or more IDP households were found in Salah al-Din governorate, but intentions surveys

were not conducted due to protection concerns from the cluster and operational partners.

<sup>7</sup>With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative. When findings are based on a small subset of the sample population they should be considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable. In these cases, findings will be reported as number of households, and not percentages.

<sup>8</sup>'Other' include Khalis, Khannaqin and Kifri districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.



## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

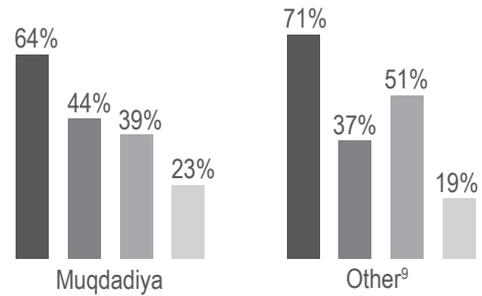
Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Muqdadaya	95%	2%	0%	3%
Other <sup>9</sup>	96%	2%	0%	2%

## REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

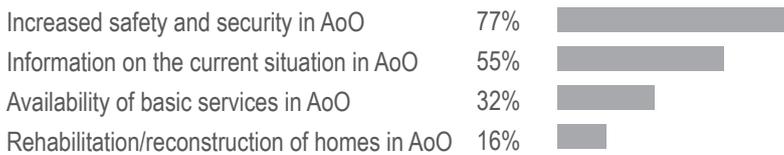
Top four reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households) not intending to return:\*

- Lack of security forces in AoO
- Fear of discrimination in AoO
- Fear and trauma associated with AoO
- No financial means to return



## NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

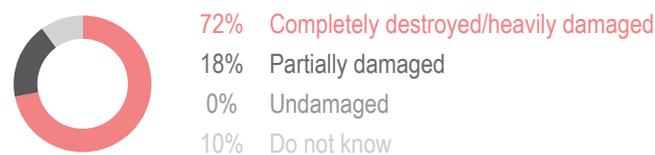
Top four factors that IDP households reported could enable return to their AoO:<sup>10\*</sup>



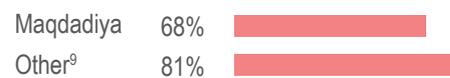
Over three quarter of IDP households reported that increased safety and security in their AoO could enable their return. Over half of IDP households reported the need for better information on the current situation in their AoO.

## PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:



Proportion of IDP households reporting that their home was completely destroyed or heavily damaged, by district of origin:



Only 2% of IDP households from Diyala (4 households) reported that they intended to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection. Across all districts, the most frequently reported reason for not intending to return was the lack of security forces in the AoO. Over three quarters of IDP households also reported increased safety and security as a factor that could enable their return. **These findings suggest that the main reasons why IDP households from Diyala did not intend to return are related to security.** In addition, although 70% of IDP households reported that their home in their AoO was heavily damaged or destroyed, only a relatively small proportion (16%) cited the need for rehabilitation or reconstruction of homes as a factor that could enable their return.

\* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>9</sup> Other include Khalis, Khanaqin and Kifri districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample

population. In these cases, findings by this subset of the sample should be considered indicative.

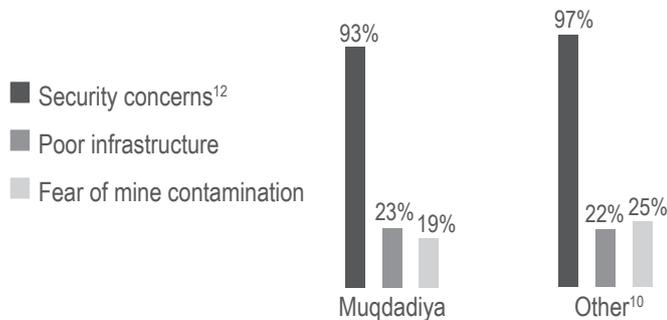
<sup>10</sup> This question was only asked to households reporting there were issues that could enable their return (100%).

## PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported to have concerns about safety in their AoO:\*

	Have no or little concerns	Have concerns about safety	Do not know	Decline to answer
Muqdadiya	6%	70%	24%	0%
Other <sup>10</sup>	11%	72%	17%	0%

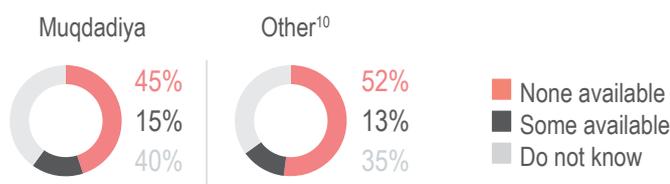
Top three reasons for having safety concerns (among IDP households with concerns):<sup>12</sup>



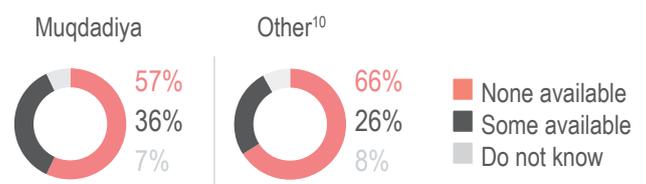
Only 6% to 11% of IDP households in Diyala reported having little or no safety concerns about safety in their AoO, while 70% to 72% reported they did. Furthermore, nearly all IDP households reported security concerns as a top reason for having safety concerns (93%-97%), while poor infrastructure and fear of mine contamination were reported by a quarter or less.

## PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN:

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



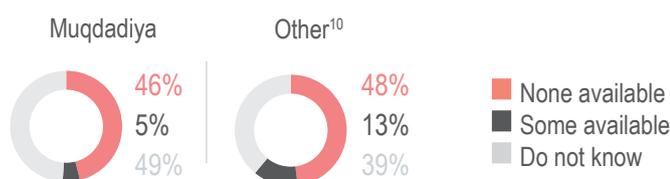
At the governorate level, 14% of IDP households reported that basic services were available in their AoO. This was consistent across all districts of origin.

Among them, the most frequently reported services were: **water (28/29)**, **electricity (28/29)** and **healthcare (25/29)**.<sup>\*</sup> As mentioned above, 32% of IDP households mentioned that availability of basic services could enable their return.

At the governorate level, 33% of households reported that livelihood opportunities were available in their AoO. This was comparatively higher in Muqdadiya than in other districts (36% and 26% respectively).

Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors, were: **agriculture (47/66)**, **government (27/66)** and **construction (20/66)**.<sup>\*</sup>

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



At the governorate level, only 8% of households reported that assistance was provided in their AoO. Trends across districts of origin were similar.

Among them, the most frequently reported types were: **food assistance (15/15)**, **cash distribution (2/15)** and **NFI distribution (1/15)**.<sup>\*</sup> Assistance was mainly reported to have been provided by humanitarian actors.

<sup>\*</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>10</sup> 'Other' include Khalis, Khanaqin and Kifri districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population. Findings by this subset of the sample should be considered indicative.

<sup>12</sup> Security concerns can be Gender Based Violence, proximity to ongoing conflict, fear of armed actors, fear of extremist groups, fear of community/tribal groups (violence, threats, harassment related to ongoing dispute) or sporadic clashes.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN ERBIL GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,<sup>3</sup> and a further 94,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2018, IDP rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted two intentions surveys in all identified formal camps and informal sites with 100 or more households living there.<sup>5,6</sup> The survey took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018.

A total of 4,705 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps and 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala,

Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Households were sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level.

**This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps and informal sites that reported originating from Erbil governorate.** Findings are presented at the AoO level, by governorate of origin, and by district of origin where possible. A total of 92 households reporting to originate from Erbil governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin and district of origin levels, findings are generalizable with a minimum 90% level of confidence and maximum 10% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level, wider margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>7</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

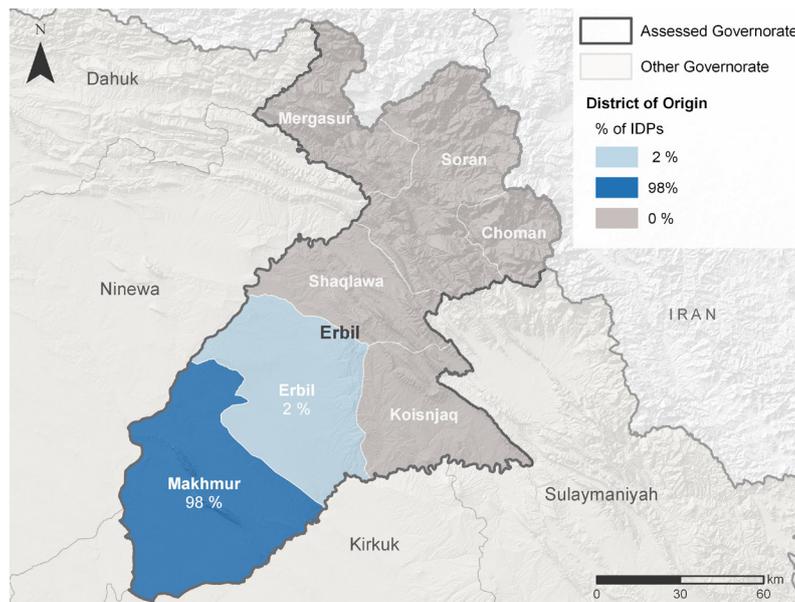


80% Remain in current location  
0% Return to AoO  
0% Move to another location  
20% Do not know

0% of IDP households from Erbil governorate intended to return to their AoO during the 12 months following data collection.

## DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

### MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN ERBIL



### District of Origin



### Governorates of displacement



A 100% of IDPs from Erbil governorate displaced within the governorate were displaced in Makhmur district.

<sup>1</sup> According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

<sup>2</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>3</sup> IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>4</sup> National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, and informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>6</sup> Informal sites with 100 or more IDP households were found in Salah al-Din governorate, but intentions surveys were not conducted due to protection concerns from the cluster and operational partners.

<sup>7</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative. When findings are based on a small subset of the sample population, they should be considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable. In these cases, findings will be reported as number of households, and not percentages.

## REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households not intending to return):\*

Home has been damaged/destroyed	44%	
Living conditions better in area of displacement	39%	
Fear and trauma associated with AoO	31%	
Lack of security forces in AoO	28%	

## NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

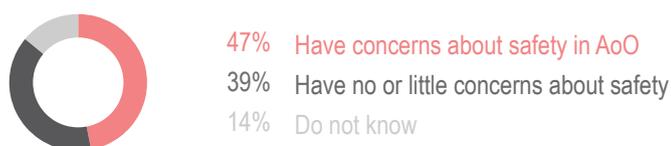
Top four factors that IDP households reported could enable return to their AoO:<sup>8\*</sup>

Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes	55%	
Increased safety and security in AoO	46%	
Availability of basic services	40%	
Livelihood/income generating activities in AoO	33%	

Nearly 40% of IDP households reported better living conditions in their area of displacement and 44% reported destruction or damage of their home as a reason for not intending to return. 55% of households also cited rehabilitation or reconstruction of homes as a factor that could enable return to their AoO. This corresponds with the large proportion (62%) of IDP households that reported that their home was either completely destroyed or heavily damaged.<sup>9</sup> **These findings suggest that the main reasons for IDP households from Erbil governorate for not intending to return are related to housing conditions.**

## PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:<sup>\*</sup>

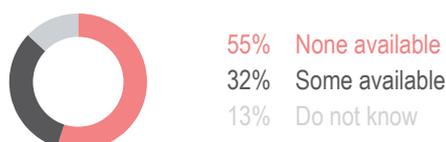


Top three reasons for safety concerns (among IDP households with concerns):<sup>\*</sup>

Fear of contamination	(44%)	
Security concerns <sup>10</sup>	(44%)	
Poor infrastructure	(32%)	

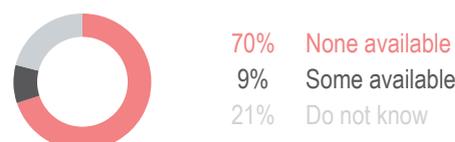
## PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



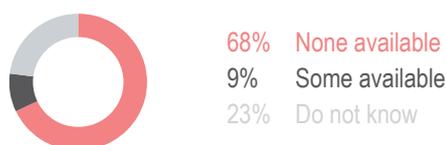
Among IDP households that reported availability of basic services in their AoO, the top three services were: **electricity (26/28), water (23/28), and education (8/28).**<sup>\*</sup>

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Among IDP households that reported availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **government (7/11), healthcare (4/11) and agriculture (3/11).**<sup>\*</sup>

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



Among IDP household that reported that assistance was provided in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (9/9), cash distribution (2/9) and NFI distribution (1/9).**<sup>\*</sup>

Overall, IDP households from Erbil governorate reported **low availability of basic services (32%), livelihood opportunities (9%) and assistance (9%) in their AoO.**

This fits with the reported need for basic services (40%) and livelihood generating activities to enable return (33%). The perception of poor services and assistance in the AoO could be the reason why many IDP households perceive their living conditions as being better in their area of displacement.

<sup>\*</sup> Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.  
<sup>8</sup> This question was only asked to households reporting there were issues that could enable their return (98%). The other 2% reported that they did not know what needs could enable their return.  
<sup>9</sup> The other 4% of IDP households from Erbil reported their home to be 'partially damaged', 23% 'undamaged' and 11%

reported 'do not know' to the level of damage to their home.  
<sup>10</sup> Security concerns included Gender Based Violence, proximity to ongoing conflict, fear of armed actors, fear of extremist groups, fear of community/tribal groups (violence, threats, harassment related to ongoing dispute) or sporadic clashes.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,<sup>3</sup> and a further 94,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2018, IDP rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted two intentions surveys in all identified formal camps and informal sites with 100 or more households living there.<sup>5,6</sup> The survey took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018.

A total of 4,705 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps and 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala,

Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Households were sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level.

This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps and informal sites that reported originating from Kirkuk governorate. Findings are presented at the AoO level, by governorate of origin, and by district of origin where possible. A total of 299 households reporting to originate from Kirkuk governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin and district of origin levels, findings are generalizable with a minimum 90% level of confidence and maximum 10% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level, wider margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>7</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

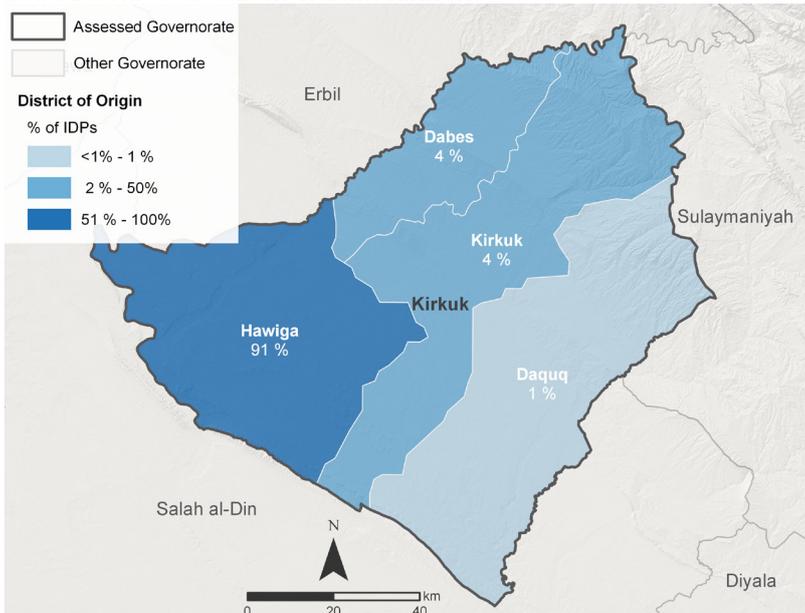


45% Remain in current location  
28% Return to AoO  
0% Move to another location  
27% Do not know

A majority of IDP households that intended to return, intended to return in the short term: **22% of IDP households intended to return to their AoO within 3 months following data collection**, compared to 8% within 12 months following data collection.

### DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

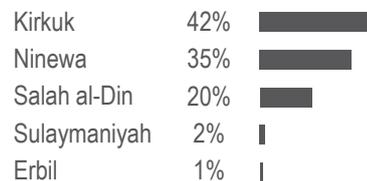
#### MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN KIRKUK



#### District of Origin



#### Governorate of Displacement



**95% of IDP households from Kirkuk governorate displaced within the governorate were displaced to Daquq district, while 5% were displaced to Kirkuk district.**

<sup>1</sup> According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

<sup>2</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>3</sup> IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>4</sup> National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, and informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>6</sup> Informal sites with 100 or more IDP households were found in Salah al-Din governorate, but intentions surveys were not conducted due to protection concerns from the cluster and operational partners.

<sup>7</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative. When findings are based on a small subset of the sample population, they should be considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable. In these cases, findings will be reported as number of households, and not percentages.

<sup>8</sup> 'Other' include Dabes, Daquq and Kirkuk districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.



## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Hawiga	46%	27%	0%	27%
Other <sup>9</sup>	40%	41%	0%	19%

## REASONS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top three reasons for intending to return (among IDP households intending to return):\*

Security in AoO stable	59%	
Emotional desire to return	48%	
Basic services available in AoO	46%	

Over one third of IDP households from Kirkuk intended to return to their AoO during the 12 months following data collection. For about half of IDP households intending to return, the main reported reasons were: the **stabilization of the security situation in the AoO (59%)**, an **emotional desire to return (48%)** and the **availability of basic services in the AoO (46%)**. All IDP households that intended to return to their AoO, except for one, were residing in a formal camp at the time of data collection.

## REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN:

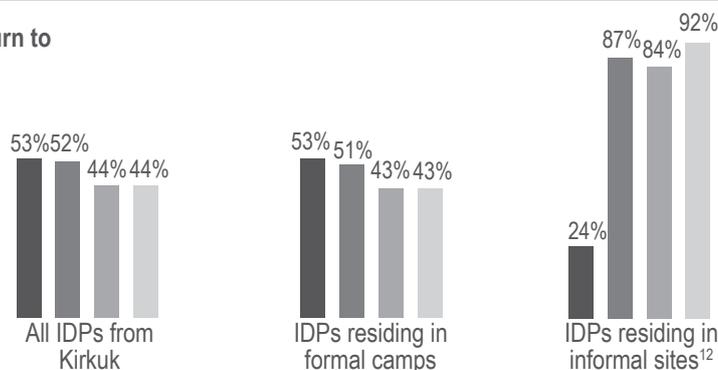
Top three reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households not intending to return):\*

Hawiga		Other <sup>9</sup>	
Fear and trauma associated with AoO	42%	Home damaged or destroyed in AoO	65%
Lack of security forces in AoO	33%	Lack of security forces in AoO	63%
Presence of mines in AoO	30%	Fear and trauma associated with AoO	44%

## NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

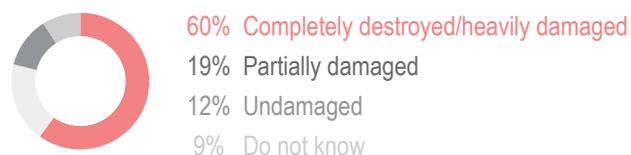
Top four issues that households reported could enable return to their AoO, by type of IDP:<sup>10,11,\*</sup>

- Information on the current situation in AoO
- Increased safety and security in AoO
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes
- Availability of basic services



## PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:



Proportion of households reporting their home to be completely destroyed or heavily damaged, by DoO:

Hawiga	60%	
Other <sup>9</sup>	65%	

\* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>9</sup> Other include Dabes, Daquq and Kirkuk districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population. Findings by this subset of the sample should be considered indicative.

<sup>10</sup> This question was only asked to households reporting there were issues that could enable their return (100%).

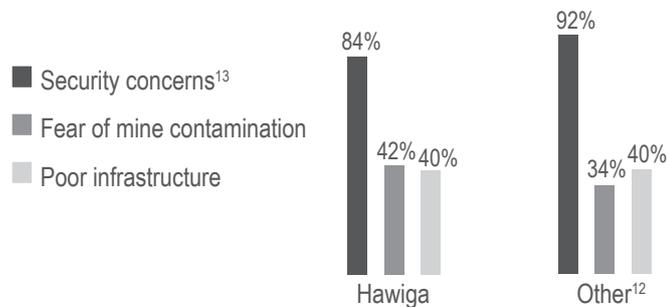
<sup>11</sup> Options are based on the top four issues at the national level. For IDPs from Kirkuk residing in informal sites, although indicative only, lack of livelihood and income generating opportunities (18/38) and lack of non-food items (16/38) were the third and fourth most frequently cited issues that need to be addressed to support return to AoO.

## PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN:

Proportion of IDP households that reported to have concerns about safety in their AoO:\*

	Have no or little concerns	Have concerns about safety	Do not know	Decline to answer
Hawiga	37%	52%	11%	0%
Other <sup>12</sup>	17%	82%	1%	0%

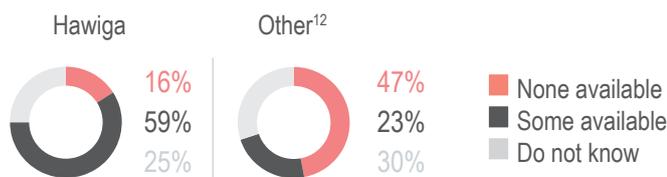
Top three reasons for having safety concerns (among IDP households with concerns):<sup>†</sup>



Concerns about safety varied considerably between IDP households from Hawiga and other districts in Kirkuk: 52% and 82% of IDP households (respectively) reported having safety concerns. **Across districts, security concerns were the primary reason for having safety concerns**, with nearly a 100% of IDP households citing it in other districts than Hawiga. Fear of mine contamination and poor infrastructure were reported by less than half of the IDP households.

## PERCEPTIONS ON SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

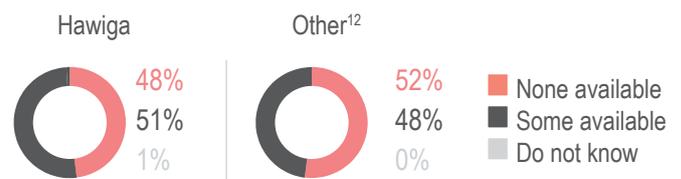
Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



At the governorate level, 56% of households reported that basic services were available in their AoO. This was notably higher in Hawiga (59%) than in other districts (23%).

Among them, the most frequently reported services were: **water (95%), electricity (94%) and healthcare (41%).\***

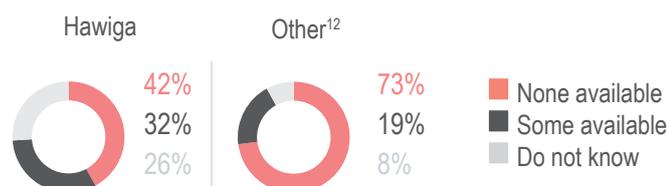
Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



At the governorate level, 50% of households reported some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. This was relatively consistent across districts.

Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors, were: **agriculture (76%), government (19%) and construction (6%).\***

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



At the governorate level, 31% of IDP households reported that assistance had been provided in their AoO. This varied considerably by district, ranging from 19% in other<sup>12</sup> districts than Hawiga to 32% in Hawiga.

Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: **food assistance (89%), NFI distribution (40%) and cash distribution (12%).\*** Assistance was mainly reported to have been provided by humanitarian actors.

\* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>12</sup> 'Other' include Dabes, Daquq and Kirkuk districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population. Findings by this subset of the sample should be considered indicative.

<sup>13</sup> Security concerns can be Gender Based Violence, proximity to ongoing conflict, fear of armed actors, fear of extremist groups, fear of community/tribal groups (violence, threats, harassment related to ongoing dispute) or sporadic clashes.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,<sup>3</sup> and a further 94,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2018, IDP rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted two intentions surveys in all identified formal camps and informal sites with 100 or more households living there.<sup>5,6</sup> The survey took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018.

A total of 4,705 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps and 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala,

Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Households were sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level.

**This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps and informal sites that reported originating from Ninewa governorate.** Findings are presented at the AoO level, by governorate of origin, and by district of origin where possible. A total of 2987 households reporting to originate from Ninewa governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin and district of origin levels, findings are generalizable with a minimum 90% level of confidence and maximum 10% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level, wider margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>7</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

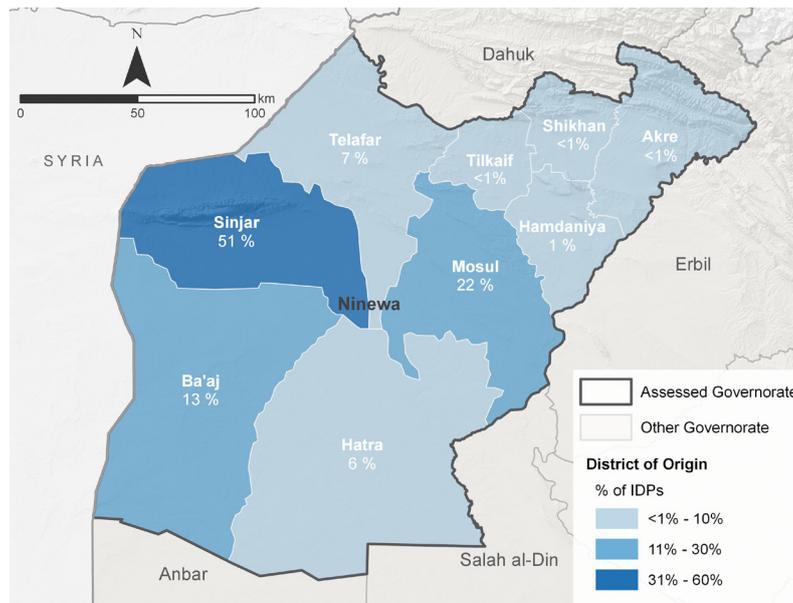


65% Remain in current location  
5% Return to AoO  
1% Move to another location  
29% Do not know

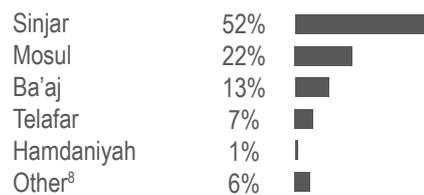
**A majority of IDP households that intended to return, intended to return in the short term: 4% of IDP households within 3 months following data collection, and 1% within 12 months.**

### DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

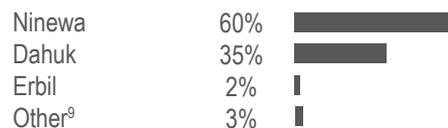
#### MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN NINEWA



#### District of Origin



#### Governorates of displacement



<sup>1</sup> According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

<sup>2</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>3</sup> IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>4</sup> National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, and informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>6</sup> Informal sites with 100 or more IDP households were found in Salah al-Din governorate, but intentions surveys were

not conducted due to protection concerns from the cluster and operational partners.

<sup>7</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative. When findings are based on a small subset of the sample population, they should be considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable. In these cases, findings will be reported as number of households, and not percentages.

<sup>8</sup> Other include Akre, Hatra, Shikhan and Tilkaif districts.

<sup>9</sup> Other include Baghdad, Kerbala, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population. Findings by this subset of the sample should be considered indicative.

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

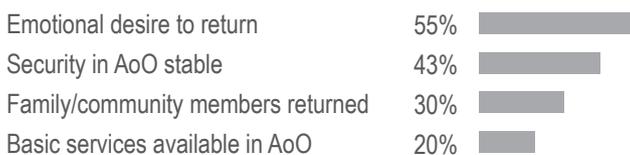
Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Hamdaniyah	33%	41%	0%	26%
Mosul	58%	9%	1%	32%
Telafar	61%	9%	0%	30%
Ba'aj	47%	9%	0%	44%
Sinjar	72%	2%	2%	24%
Other <sup>10</sup>	78%	5%	0%	17%

**Reported intentions to return during the 12 months following data collection were low in most districts:** less than 10% of IDP households reported that they intended to return, with the exception of Hamdaniyah district where the proportion was significantly higher (41%). The lowest proportion was for Sinjar, for which only 2% of IDP households intended to return. Intentions also differed between population groups: 6% of the IDP households residing in formal camps intended to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, compared to only 2% of households displaced in informal sites. This suggests that IDP households displaced to formal camps are more likely to return.

## REASONS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top three reasons for intending to return (among IDP households intending to return):\*

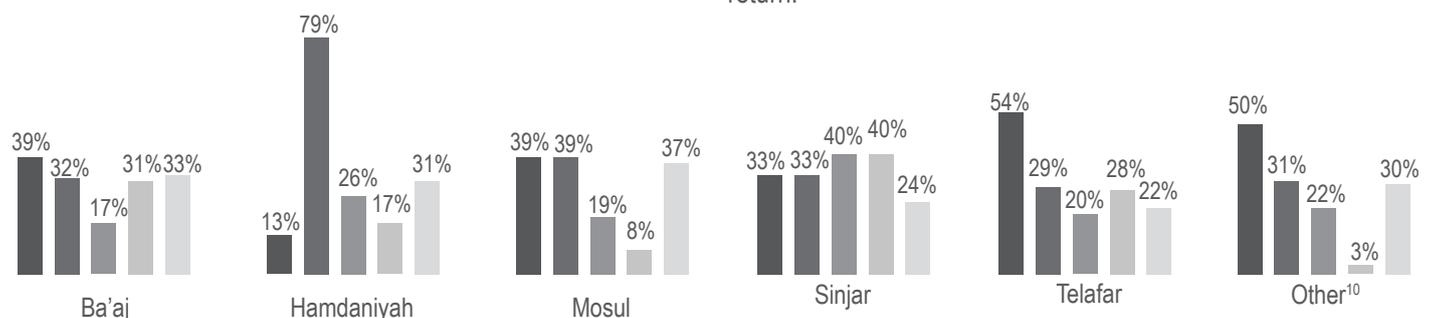


**Over half of IDP households reported that emotional desire to return was the primary reason driving their intention to return (55%).** This was followed by the perception of stabilization of security in their AoO (43%).

## REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

Top five reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households not intending to return):<sup>11,\*</sup>

- Fear and trauma associated with AoO
- House damaged or destroyed in AoO
- Lack of security forces in AoO
- Presence of mines in AoO
- Lack of income generating activities in AoO



**The main reasons for IDP households that did not intend to return to their AoO in Ninewa were related to security concerns.** This was particularly the case for Sinjar, for which IDP households all reported reasons related to safety or security, including fear of discrimination (28%).

**Around one third of IDP households from most districts that did not intend to return, reported damage to their home as a reason.** This proportion was particularly high for Hamdaniyah (79%). Finally, livelihoods and lack of financial means to return were also frequently reported as barriers to return.

\* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.  
<sup>10</sup> 'Other' include Akre, Hatra, Shikhan and Tilkaif districts.

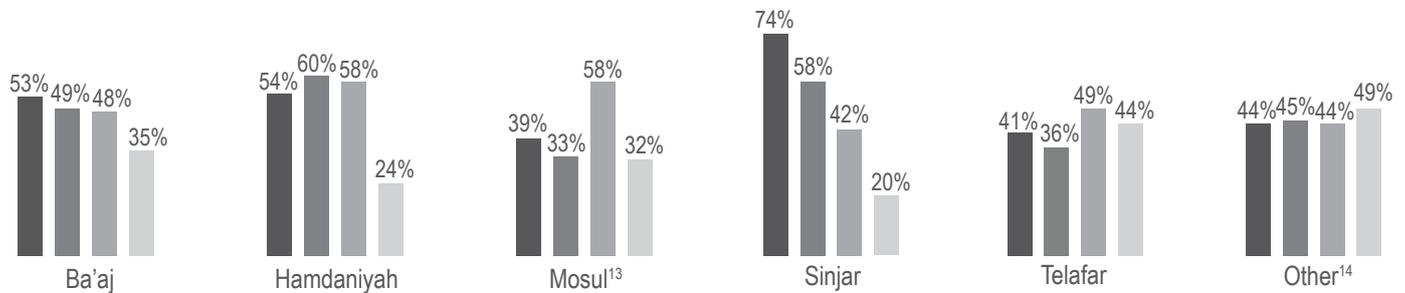
<sup>11</sup> The top five selected reasons is based on the top five on governorate level for Ninewa, but may not include the top five reasons for each district separately.

## NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four factors that households reported could enable return to their AoO:<sup>12,13,\*</sup>

- Increased safety and security in AoO
- Availability of basic services
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes
- Information on the current situation in AoO

A significantly higher proportion of IDP households from Sinjar frequently reported the need to increase safety and security in their AoO to return (74%), than IDP households from other districts. **IDP households that resided in informal sites reported the need for increased safety and security in their AoO more frequently than IDP households residing in formal camps (86% and 59% respectively).**

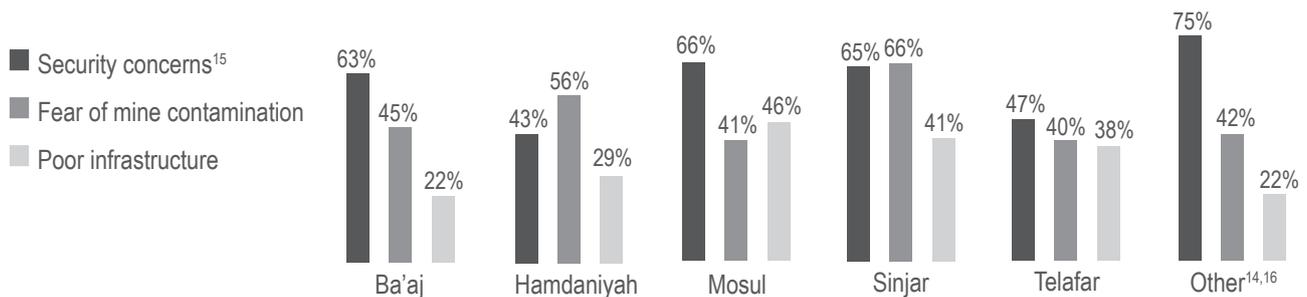


## PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:\*

	Have no or little concerns	Have concerns about safety	Do not know	Decline to answer
Sinjar	13%	75%	12%	0%
Telafar	43%	51%	6%	0%
Ba'aj	41%	38%	20%	0%
Hamdaniyah	55%	36%	9%	0%
Mosul	70%	24%	6%	0%
Other <sup>14</sup>	56%	41%	3%	0%

Top three reasons for having safety concerns (among IDP households with concerns):<sup>†</sup>



The proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO varied across districts: ranging from 24% (Mosul) to 75% (Sinjar). **This continues to suggest that barriers around security are particularly prevalent for IDP households from Sinjar.** A relatively high proportion of IDP households residing in informal sites reported having 'other' reasons for not perceiving their AoO as being safe (23%): These included fear of social exclusion / discrimination, and illegal / dangerous / exploitative working conditions in their AoO.

\* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>12</sup> This question was only asked to households reporting there were issues that could enable their return (98%).

<sup>13</sup> Options are based on the top four issues at the national level. For IDPs from Hamdaniyah (48%) and Mosul district the availability of livelihood/income generating activities was a top for issue that could enable return to AoO and for Sinjar district (23%) better healthcare services was a top four issue.

<sup>14</sup> 'Other' include Akre, Hatra, Shikhan and Tilkaif districts.

<sup>15</sup> Security concerns can be Gender Based Violence, proximity to ongoing conflict, fear of armed actors, fear of extremist groups, fear of community/tribal groups (violence, threats, harassment related to ongoing dispute) or sporadic clashes.

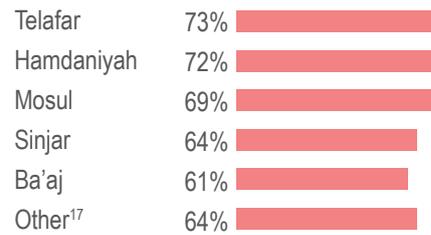
<sup>16</sup> Findings for 'Other' are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.

## PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

### Reported level of damage to home in AoO:

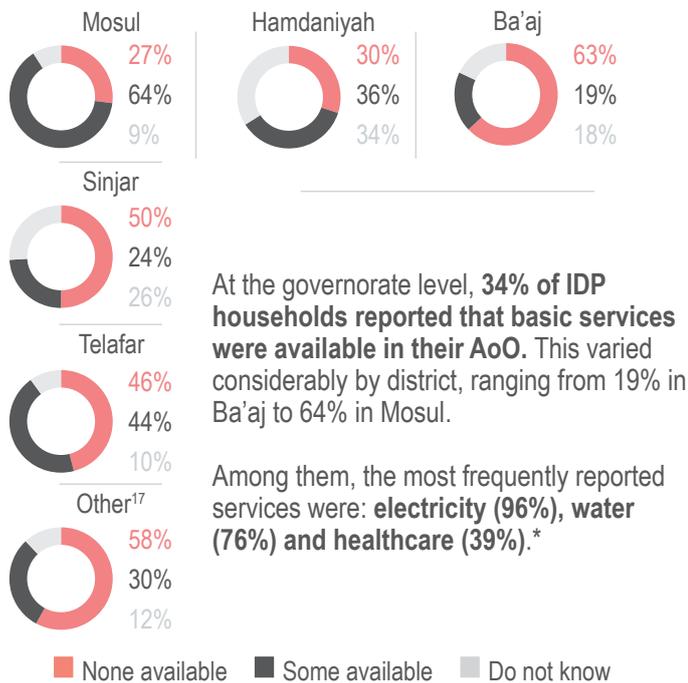


### Proportion of households reporting their home to be completely destroyed or heavily damaged, by district of origin:

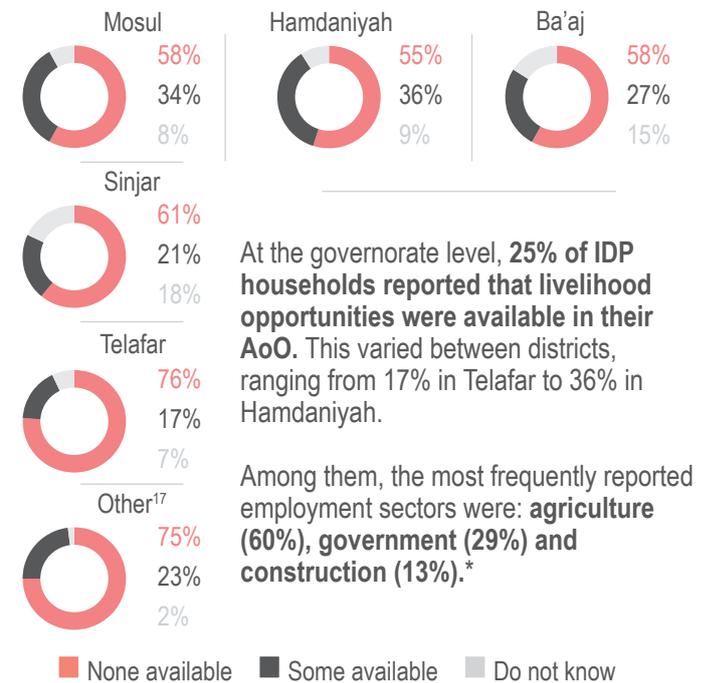


## PERCEPTIONS ON SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

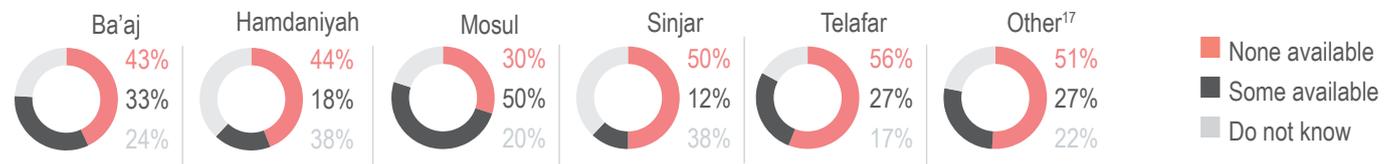
### Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



### Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



### Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



At the governorate level, **25% of IDP households reported that assistance was provided in their AoO.** This varied considerably by district, ranging from 12% in Sinjar to 50% in Mosul. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: **food assistance (95%), NFI distribution (23%) and cash distribution (20%).\*** Assistance was mainly reported to have been provided by humanitarian actors.

<sup>17</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.  
<sup>17</sup> 'Other' include Akre, Hatra, Shikhan and Tilkaif districts.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,<sup>3</sup> and a further 94,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2018, IDP rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted two intentions surveys in all identified formal camps and informal sites with 100 or more households living there.<sup>5,6</sup> The survey took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018.

A total of 4,705 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps and 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala,

Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Households were sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level.

**This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps and informal sites that reported originating from Salah Al-Din governorate.** Findings are presented at the AoO level, by governorate of origin, and by district of origin where possible. A total of 467 households reporting to originate from Salah Al-Din governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin and district of origin levels, findings are generalizable with a minimum 90% level of confidence and maximum 10% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level, wider margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>7</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



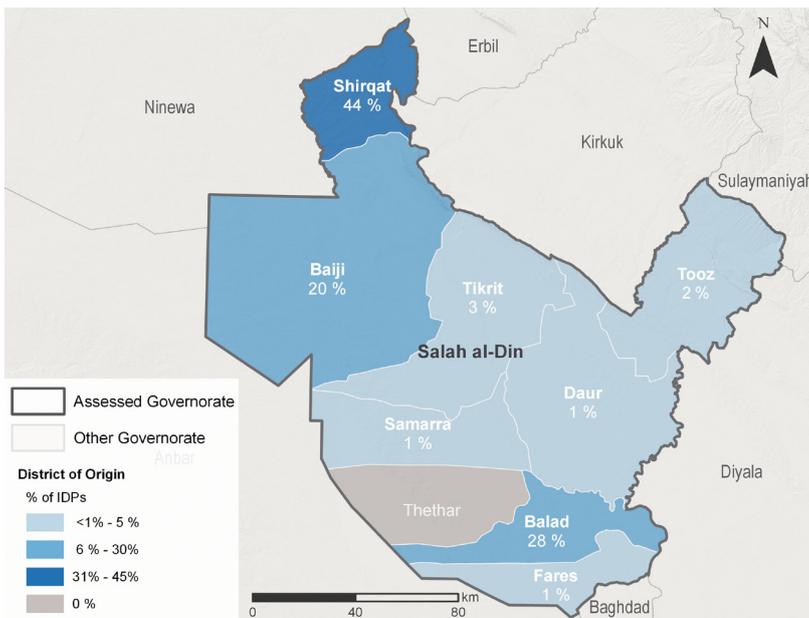
57% Remain in current location  
16% Return to AoO  
0% Move to another location  
27% Do not know

**8% of IDP households reported that they intended to return to their AoO within 12 months following data collection, and 9% within 3 months.**

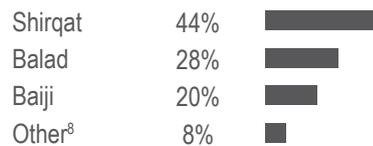
Intentions differed between population groups: 16% of IDP households residing in formal camps reported that they intended to return to their AoO within 12 months, while no IDP household displaced in informal sites (0/23) did.

### DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

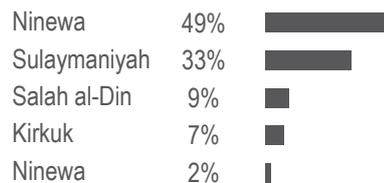
#### MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN SALAH AL-DIN



#### District of Origin



#### Governorate of Displacement



<sup>1</sup>According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

<sup>2</sup>IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>3</sup>IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>4</sup>National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

<sup>5</sup>Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, and informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>6</sup>Informal sites with 100 or more IDP households were found in Salah al-Din governorate, but intentions surveys were

not conducted due to protection concerns from the cluster and operational partners.

<sup>7</sup>With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative. When findings are based on a small subset of the sample population, they should be considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable; in these cases, findings will be reported as number of households, and not percentages.

<sup>8</sup>'Other' include Daur, Fares, Samarra, Tikrit and Tooz districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.



## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

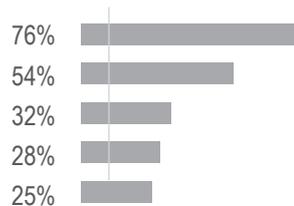
Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Balad	40%	35%	0%	25%
Baiji	58%	11%	0%	31%
Shirqat	69%	5%	0%	27%
Other <sup>9</sup>	54%	24%	0%	22%

## REASONS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top five reasons for intending to return (among IDP households that intend to return):\*

Emotional desire to return	76%
Security in AoO stable	54%
Members of the community and/or relatives have returned	32%
Necessary to secure personal housing or land	28%
Basic services available in AoO	25%

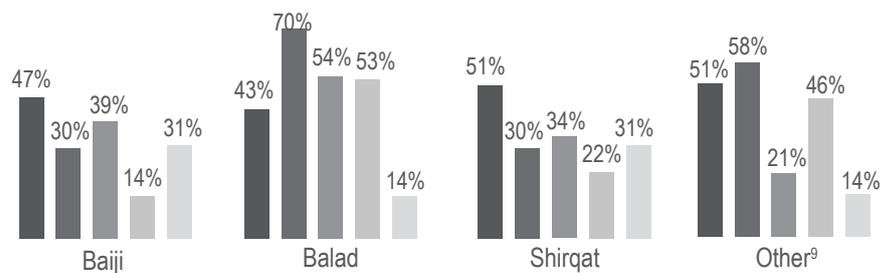


Over three quarters of IDP households in all districts cited emotional desire as a reason to return to their AoO, ranging from 57% (Shirqat), to 86% (Balad). Stabilization of security was reported more frequently by IDP households from Balad (58%), compared to those from Baiji (31%) or Shirqat (43%).

## REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

Top three reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households that did not intend to return):\*

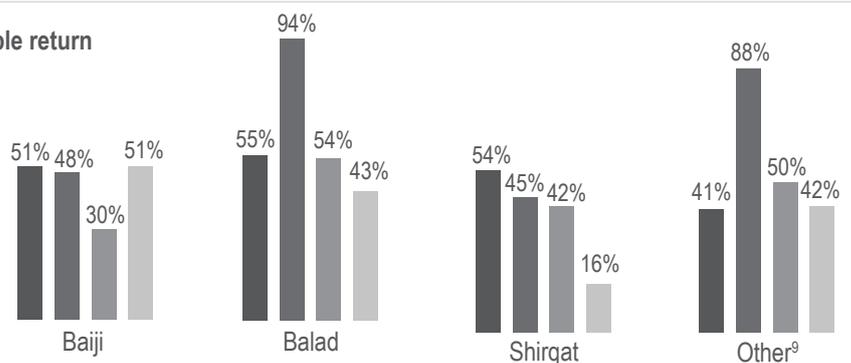
- Fear and trauma associated with AoO
- Lack of security forces in AoO
- Home damaged or destroyed in AoO
- Fear of discrimination in AoO
- No financial means to return



## NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four issues that households reported could enable return to AoO, by IDP population:<sup>10,11,\*</sup>

- Information on the current situation in AoO
- Increased safety and security in AoO<sup>11</sup>
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes
- Availability of basic services



## PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:



68%	Completely destroyed/heavily damaged
18%	Partially damaged
4%	Undamaged
10%	Do not know/refuse to answer

Proportion of households reporting their home to be completely destroyed or heavily damaged, by DoO:

Balad	83%
Shirqat	63%
Baiji	61%
Other <sup>9</sup>	59%

\* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>9</sup> Other<sup>9</sup> include Daur, Fares, Samarra, Tikrit and Tooz districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population, and findings should be considered indicative.

<sup>10</sup> This question was only asked to households reporting there were issues that could enable their return (100%).

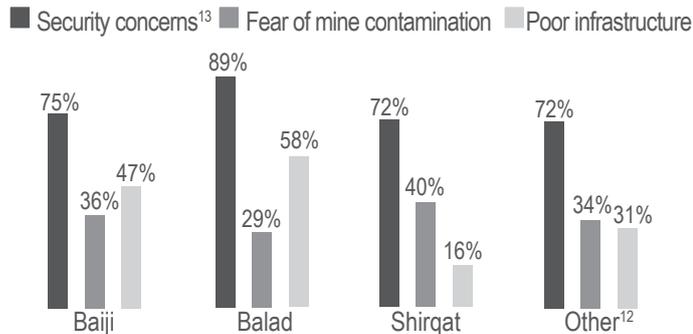
<sup>11</sup> The proportion of households reporting the need for increased safety and security in the AoO was significantly larger in Balad (94%) and Other (88%) than in Baiji (48%) and Shirqat (45%). Further trends for the top four reported issues that could enable return to AoO were quite similar across the districts.

## PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported to have concerns about safety in their AoO:

	Have no or little concerns	Have concerns about safety	Do not know	Decline to answer
Balad	28%	68%	4%	0%
Baiji	28%	67%	5%	0%
Shirqat	76%	21%	3%	0%
Other <sup>12</sup>	20%	72%	8%	0%

Top three reasons for having safety concerns (among IDP households from each district with concerns):\*

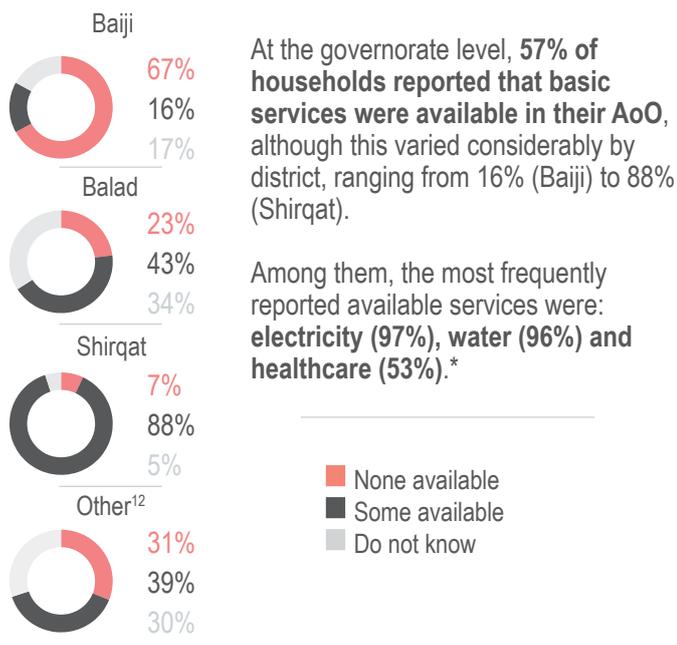


Concerns about safety were overall high: **over two thirds of IDP households reported having safety concerns in all districts, with the exception of Shirqat, where the proportion was comparatively lower (21%).**

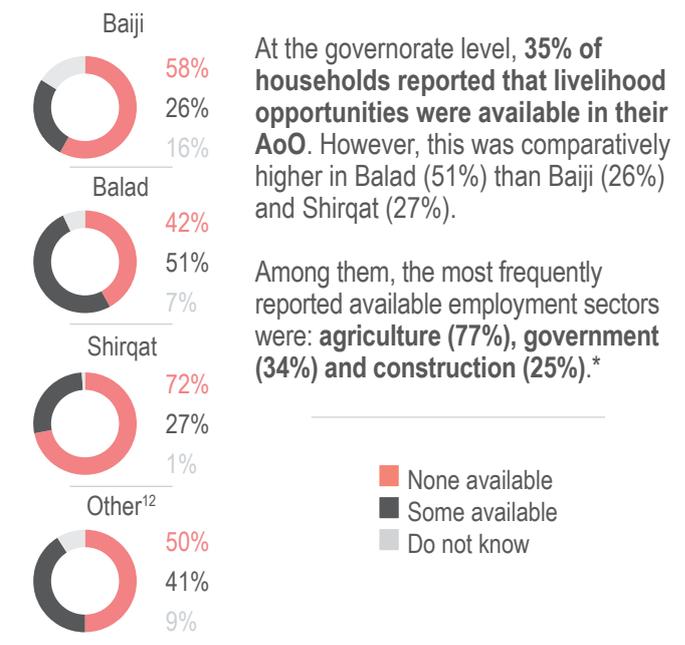
**Security was reported as the top reason for perceived lack of safety in all districts, with a higher proportion in Balad (89%).** The notably higher proportion of households in Balad reporting poor infrastructure (58%) as a reason for safety concern, might suggest a greater need for reconstruction.

## PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN:

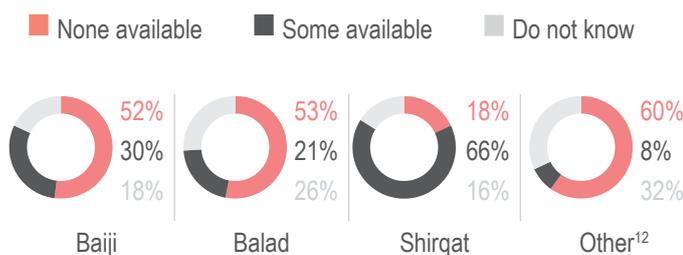
Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



At the governorate level, **41% of households reported that assistance was provided in their AoO**. However, this varied widely by district: from 8% (Other<sup>12</sup>) to 66% (Shirqat).

The most frequently reported types were: **food assistance (99%), cash distribution (33%) and NFI distribution (17%).\*** Assistance was mainly reported to have been provided by humanitarian actors.

\* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

<sup>12</sup> 'Other' include Ana, Hadiitha, Heet, Rutba and Ruua districts. Findings for 'other' are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.

<sup>13</sup> Security concerns include Gender Based Violence, proximity to ongoing conflict, fear of armed actors, fear of extremist groups, fear of community/tribal groups (violence, threats, harassment related to ongoing dispute) or sporadic clashes.