

INTENTIONS SURVEY

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS ERBIL GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.¹ As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.² This includes approximately 55,503 IDP households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.³ Overall, 14,052 IDPs are estimated to originate from Erbil governorate.⁴

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.⁵ This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp Coordination

and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDP households originating from Erbil governorate, from which a total of 92 IDP households were interviewed.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level, the confidence level at district level is 90%. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶ Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

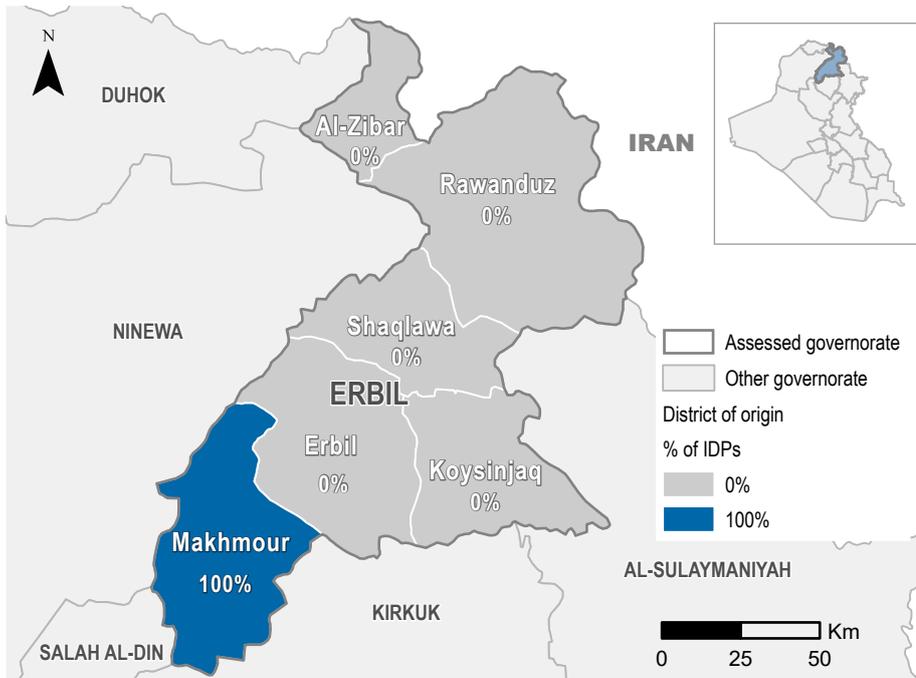


64% Remain in current location
0% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
36% Do not know

No IDP households reported that they intend to return to their AoO. The level of uncertainty regarding movement intentions increased from 8% of IDP households not knowing their movement intentions within 3 months following data collection, to 36% of IDP households within 12 months.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN ERBIL GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:⁷

Makhmour 100%

Governorate of Displacement:

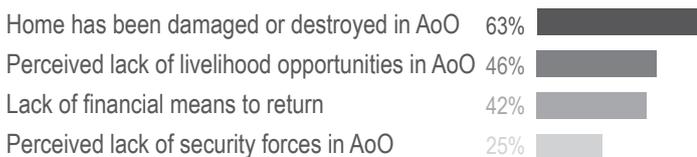
Erbil 79%
Ninewa 21%

¹IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).
²CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020).
³Ibid.
⁴IOM, [Displacement Overview](#) (February 2020).

⁵REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020).
⁶Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
⁷Results will be shown at governorate level only, as all respondents originate from the same district.

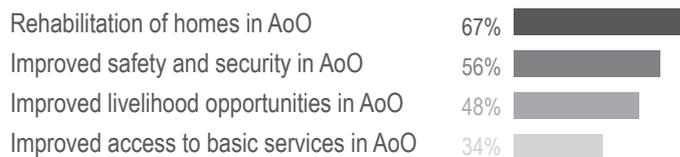
REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*



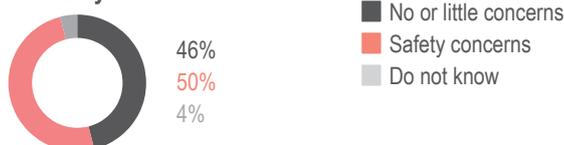
NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

The four most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO:*

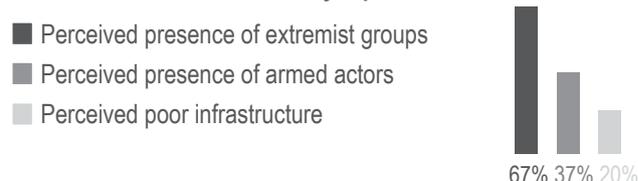


PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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

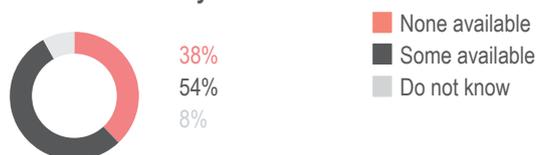


Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*



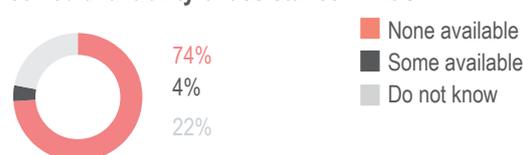
PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, ASSISTANCE AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:



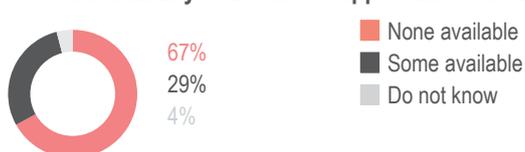
54% of IDP households originating from Erbil governorate reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: water (100%), electricity (91%), and education (45%).*

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:



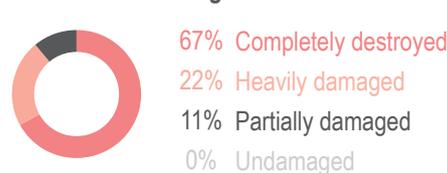
4% of IDP households originating from Erbil governorate reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (3/4), NFI distributions (3/4) and cash assistance (1/4).*⁸

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



29% of IDP households originating from Erbil governorate reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (100%), government jobs (35%) and vocational (23%).*

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:



89% of IDP households originating from Makhmour reported that their shelter in their AoO was completely destroyed or heavily damaged.

The high level of reported complete or heavy damage to the shelter of IDP households in their AoO (89%) may explain why the most cited reason to not return was home damage (63%) and the most cited need to return was rehabilitation of homes (67%). Other most commonly reported needs to enable IDP households to return to their AoO were improved safety and security (56%), improved livelihood opportunities (48%) and improved access to basic services (34%) in their AoO. These findings highlight both the importance of shelter conditions of IDPs' homes in their AoO, as well as their perceptions on safety and security in influencing intentions to return for IDP households originating from Erbil governorate. Finally, investment in sustainable livelihood opportunities may be needed to enable safe and dignified returns given the relatively high proportion of IDP households who perceive that no livelihood opportunities were available in their AoO (67%), and 46% of IDP households who reported this perceived lack of livelihood opportunities as reason to not return.

*Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
⁸ NFI stands for Non Food Item.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.¹ As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.² This includes approximately 55,503 IDP households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.³ Overall, 85,692 IDPs are estimated to originate from Kirkuk governorate.⁴

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.⁵ This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp Coordination

and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDP households originating from Kirkuk governorate, from which a total of 72 IDP households were interviewed.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level, the confidence level at district level is 90%. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶ Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

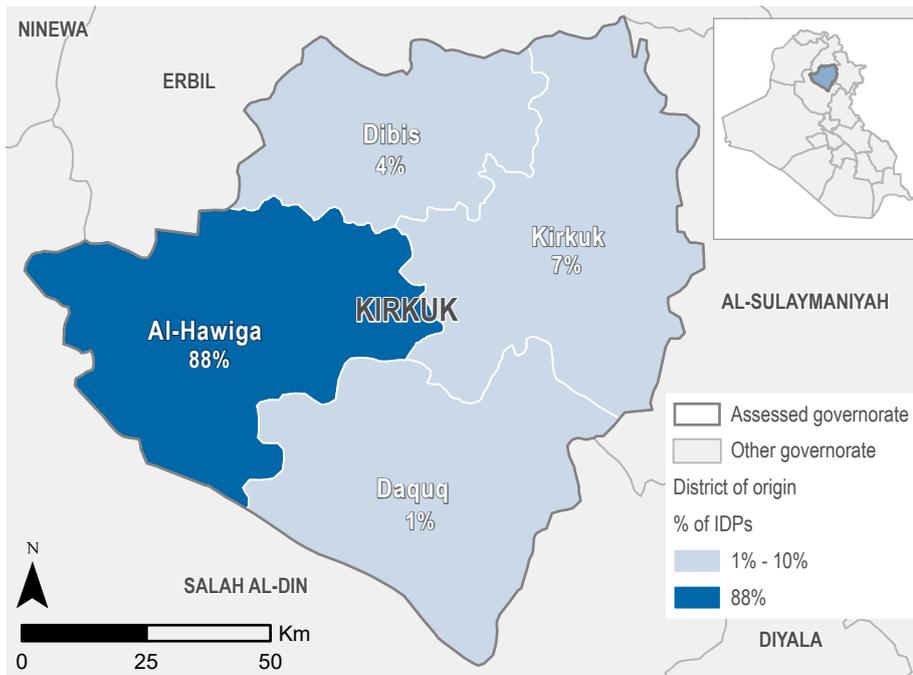


87% Remain in current location
1% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
12% Do not know

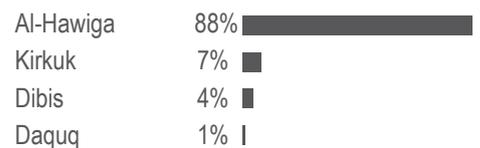
Only one percent of IDP households reported that they intend to return to their AoO. The level of uncertainty regarding movement intentions increased from 3% of IDP households within 3 months following data collection, to 12% of IDP households not knowing their movement intentions within 12 months.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

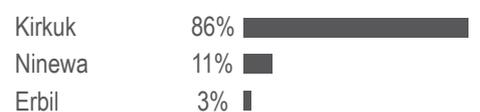
DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:⁷



Governorate of Displacement:

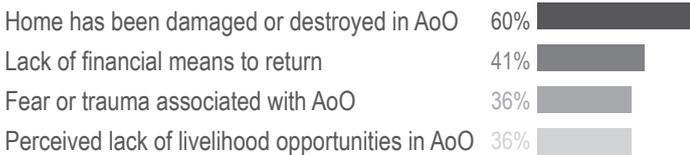


¹IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).
²CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020).
³ibid.
⁴IOM, [Displacement Overview](#) (February 2020).

⁵REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020).
⁶Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
⁷Results will be shown on governorate level only, as the number of respondents per district of origin was too low to show separately.

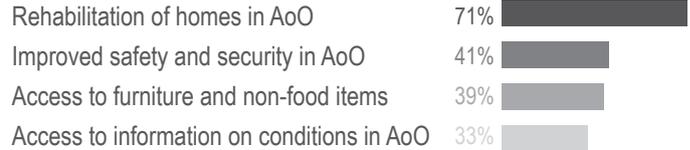
REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*



NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

The four most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO:*

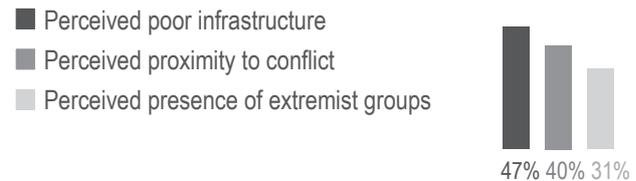


PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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



Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*



PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, ASSISTANCE AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:



63% of IDP households originating from Kirkuk reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: water (100%), electricity (100%), and waste disposal (89%).*

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:



21% of IDP households originating from Kirkuk reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (97%), NFI distributions (71%) and cash assistance (54%).**

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



50% of IDP households originating from Kirkuk reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (87%), government jobs (67%) and construction (43%).*

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:



83% of IDP households originating from Al-Hawiga reported that their shelter in their AoO was completely destroyed or heavily damaged.

87% of IDP households originating from Kirkuk governorate reported intending to remain in their current location in the 12 months following data collection, while 12% indicated being unsure about their movement intentions. Two frequently reported reasons to not return were related to the consequences of conflict in their AoO, namely the damage or destruction of their homes (60%) and fear or trauma associated to their AoO (36%). In this context, 41% of IDP households reported needing improved safety and security in their AoO before being able to return. Other commonly reported barriers to return were linked to IDP households economic situation; lack of financial means to return (41%) and a perceived lack of livelihood opportunities (36%). Note, more than one third of IDP households (33%) indicated needing access to information on the conditions in their AoO, which may indicate that they perceive their current level of information as insufficient. Additionally, the high level of reported complete or heavy damage to the shelter of IDP households in their AoO (84%) may explain the commonly cited need to return as rehabilitation of homes in their AoO (71%), and highlighted the need to facilitate reconstruction and rehabilitation of shelters or in-kind and cash assistance for IDP households returning to Kirkuk governorate.

*Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
 † NFI stands for Non Food Item.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS NINEWA GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.¹ As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.² This includes approximately 55,503 IDP households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.³ Overall, 831,714 IDPs are estimated to originate from Ninewa governorate.⁴

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.⁵ This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp Coordination

and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDP households originating from Kirkuk governorate, from which a total of 1,786 IDP households were interviewed.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level, the confidence level at district level is 90%. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶ Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

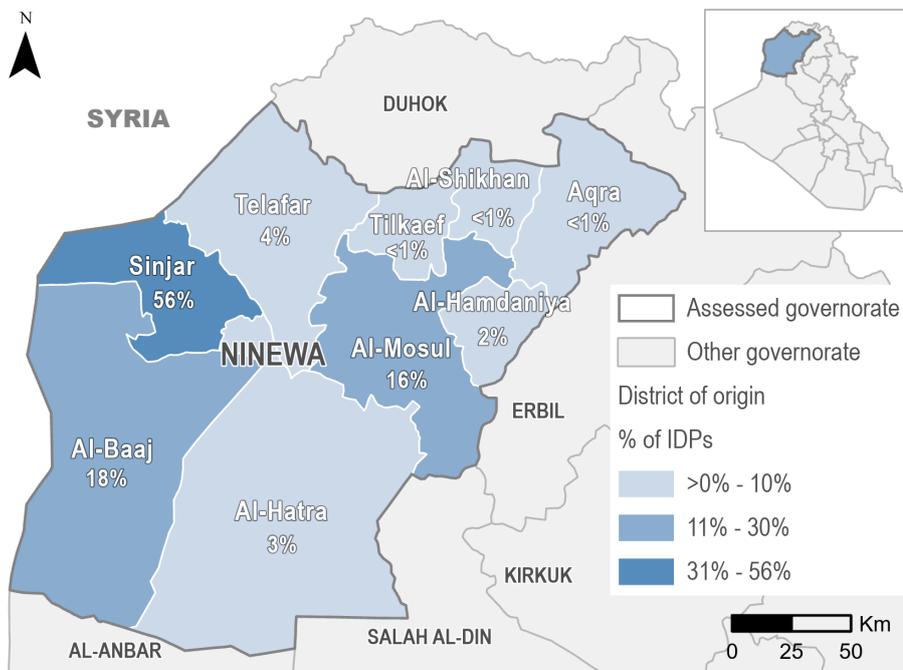


69% Remain in current location
2% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
29% Do not know

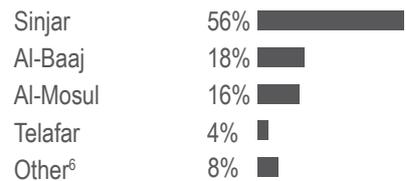
Only two percent of IDP households reported intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection. The level of uncertainty regarding movement intentions increased from 12% of IDP households within 3 months following data collection, to 29% of IDP households not knowing their movement intentions within 12 months.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN NINEWA GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:



Governorate of Displacement:



¹IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).
²CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020).
³Ibid.
⁴IOM, [Displacement Overview](#) (February 2020).

⁵REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020).
⁶Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
⁷"Other" include Al-Hamdaniya, Al-Hatra, Al-Shikhan, Aqra, and Tilkaef 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

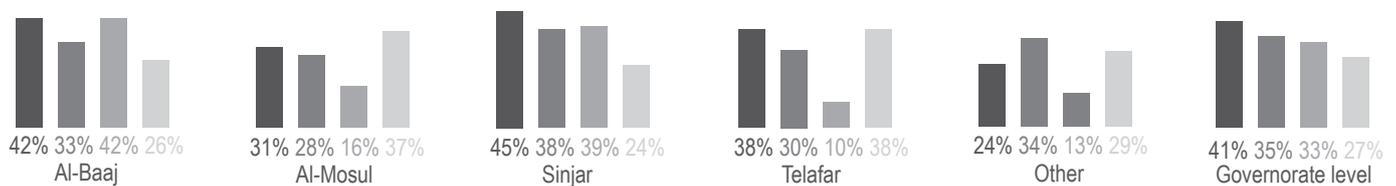
Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Al-Baaj	74%	1%	0%	25%
Al-Mosul	48%	2%	0%	50%
Sinjar	79%	0%	0%	21%
Telafar	51%	9%	0%	40%
Other	39%	6%	0%	55%
Governorate level	69%	2%	0%	29%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*

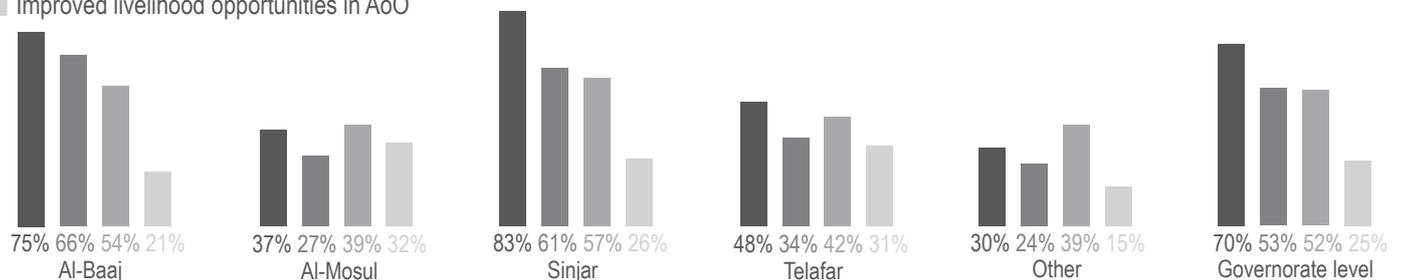
- Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO
- Fear or trauma associated with AoO
- Perceived lack of security forces in AoO
- Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO



NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

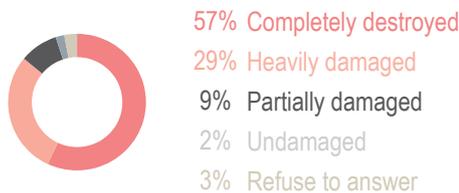
The four most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO:*

- Improved safety and security in AoO
- Improved access to basic services in AoO
- Rehabilitation of homes in AoO
- Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO

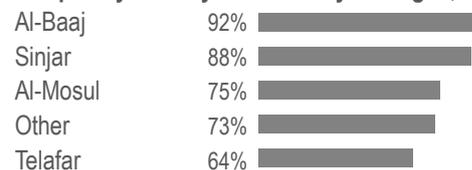


PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:



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



Almost one third (29%) of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported not knowing their movement intentions in the 12 months following data collection. At district level, intentions to return to the AoO varied from no IDP households originating from Sinjar to nine percent of IDP households originating from Telafar. Especially IDP households originating from Al-Baaj, Al-Mosul and Sinjar reported a higher level of perceived damage to their shelter in their AoO (92%, 75% and 88% respectively), and the corresponding need for rehabilitation (54%, 39% and 57% respectively). Additionally, IDP households originating from these districts most commonly reported reasons to not return that were linked to fear and trauma associated with AoO (ranging from 28% to 38%) and perceived lack of security forces (ranging from 16% to 42%). This may indicate the need for targeted support to these districts by facilitating reconstruction and rehabilitation of shelters or in-kind and cash assistance, interventions to increase social cohesion and offering psychosocial services.

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

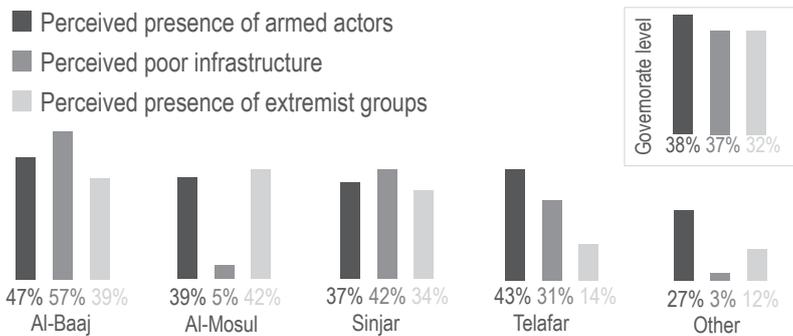
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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
Al-Baaj	22%	69%	9%
Al-Mosul	54%	20%	26%
Sinjar	14%	80%	6%
Telafar	56%	21%	23%
Other	40%	26%	34%
Governorate level	25%	63%	12%

Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:^{*}

- Perceived presence of armed actors
- Perceived poor infrastructure
- Perceived presence of extremist groups

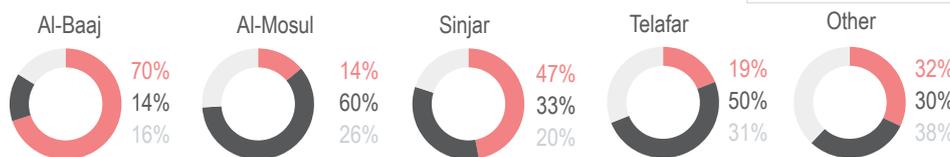


Within the three most commonly reported safety concerns of IDP households were the **perceived presence of armed actors and extremist groups in their AoO**, which were especially a concern for IDP households originating from Al-Baaj (47% and 39% respectively), Al-Mosul (39% and 42%) and Sinjar (37% and 34%) districts. Poor infrastructure was especially a safety concern for IDP households originating from Al-Baaj (57%) and Sinjar (42%) districts.

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:

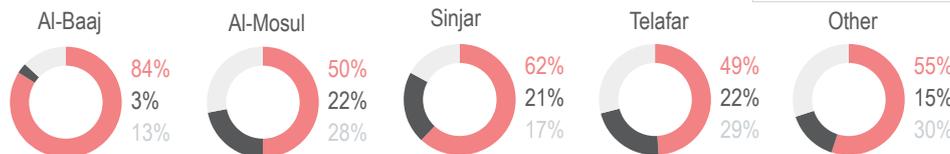
- None available
- Some available
- Do not know



34% of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the **most frequently reported services were: electricity (96%), water (85%) and education (58%).***

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

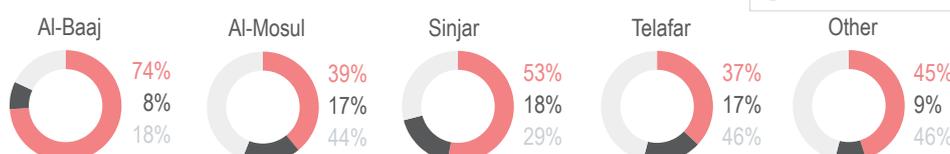
- None available
- Some available
- Do not know



18% of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the **most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (62%), government jobs (50%) and vocational (28%).***

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:

- None available
- Some available
- Do not know



16% of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the **most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (85%), cash assistance (67%) and NFI distributions (47%).*⁸**

^{*} Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
⁸ NFI stands for Non Food Item.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.¹ As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.² This includes approximately 55,503 IDP households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.³ Overall, 159,990 IDPs are estimated to originate from Salah Al-Din governorate.⁴

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.⁵ This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDP's movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp Coordination

and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDP households originating from Salah Al-Din governorate, from which a total of 128 IDP households were interviewed.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level, the confidence level at district level is 90%. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶ Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

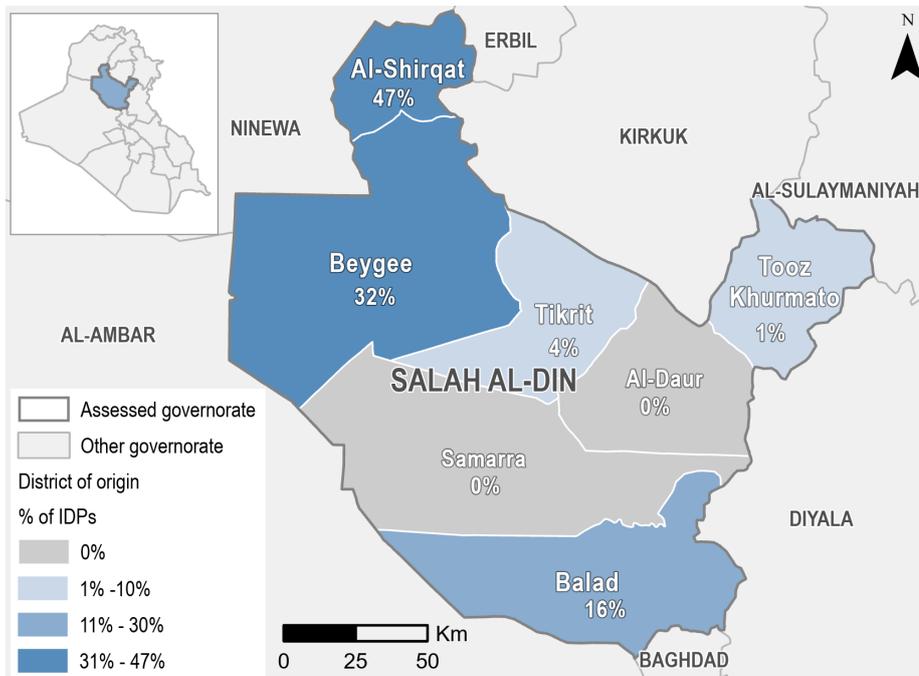


68% Remain in current location
4% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
28% Do not know

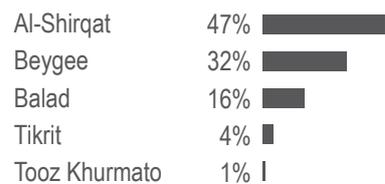
Only four percent of IDP households reported intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection. The level of uncertainty regarding movement intentions increased from 11% of IDP households within 3 months following data collection, to 28% of IDP households not knowing their movement intentions within 12 months.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

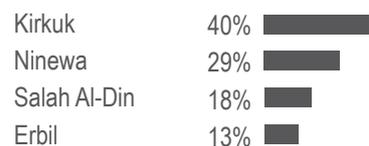
DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:



Governorate of Displacement:



¹IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).

²CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020).

³ibid.

⁴IOM, [Displacement Overview](#) (February 2020).

⁵REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020).

⁶Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage. Findings for "other" are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

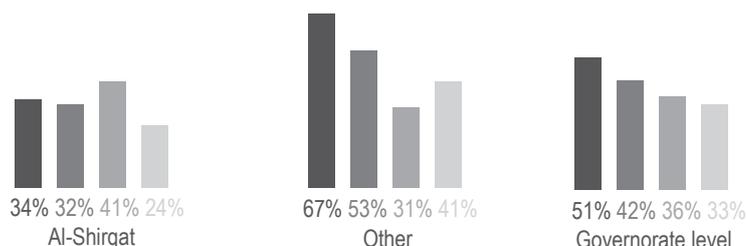
Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Al-Shirqat	58%	4%	0%	38%
Other ⁷	78%	4%	0%	18%
Governorate level	68%	4%	0%	28%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*

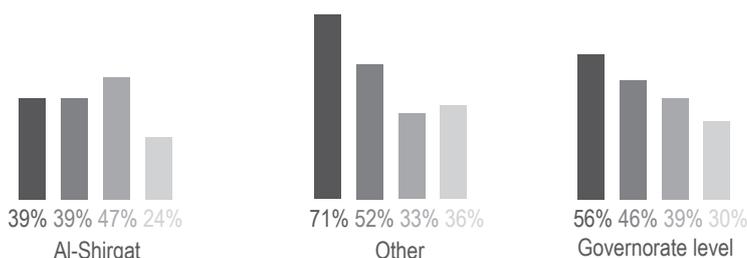
- Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO
- Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO
- Fear or trauma associated with AoO
- Lack of financial means to return



NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

The four most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO:*

- Rehabilitation of homes in AoO
- Improved safety and security in AoO
- Access to information on conditions in AoO
- Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO



PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:



88% of IDP households originating from Al-Shirqat reported that their shelter in their AoO was completely destroyed or heavily damaged.

Almost a third (28%) of IDP households originating from Salah Al-Din reported not knowing their movement intentions in the 12 months following data collection, the level of uncertainty was especially high for IDP households originating from Al-Shirqat district (38%). Home being damaged or destroyed in AoO was the most cited reason not to return by IDP household originating from Salah al-Din governorate (51%), which was linked to rehabilitation of homes in AoO being the most reported need to enable return (56%). Although the perceived level of destruction or damage to shelter in IDP households' AoO was similar across districts (88%), the rehabilitation of homes was primarily a need to return for IDP households originating from districts other than Al-Shirqat (71%). Fear and trauma associated with AoO was most commonly indicated as a reason not to return by IDP households originating from Al-Shirqat (41%). Almost half of IDP households reported the need to improve safety and security conditions in their AoO (46%) as well as to improve access to information on conditions in their AoO (39%). Overall, this highlighted the importance of increasing IDP households' access to information on the safety conditions and livelihood opportunities in their AoO, as well as offering psychosocial support services and targeted rehabilitation measures.

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

⁷Findings for "other" include Begyee, Balad, Tikrit and Tooz Khurmato districts. These district are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered indicative.

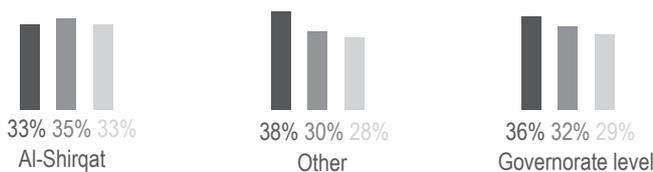
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported to have concerns about safety in their AoO:⁷

	Have no or little concerns	Have concerns about safety	Do not know
Al-Shirqat	70%	20%	10%
Other	42%	53%	5%
Governorate level	55%	38%	7%

Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:⁸

- Perceived prevalence of sporadic clashes
- Perceived prevalence of community violence
- Perceived proximity to conflict

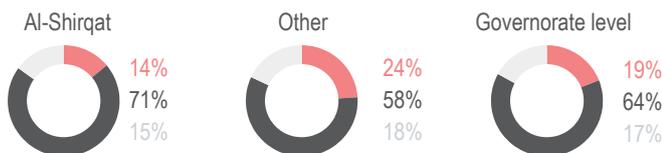


The most commonly reported safety concerns of IDP households were all related to the **perceived prevalence of open conflict in the form of sporadic clashes (36%), community violence (32%) or perceived proximity to conflict (29%)**. A higher proportion of IDP households originating from districts other than Al-Shirqat reported the perceived prevalence of sporadic clashes (38%) as a safety concern compared to IDP households originating from Al-Shirqat district (33%).

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:

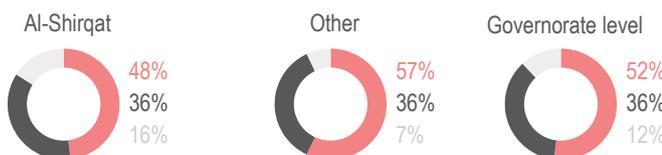
- None available
- Some available
- Do not know



64% of IDP households originating from Salah Al-Din reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the **most frequently reported services were: water (99%), electricity (92%), and waste disposal (72%)***.

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

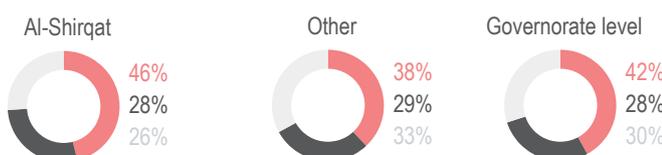
- None available
- Some available
- Do not know



36% of IDP households originating from Salah Al-Din reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the **most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (47%), government jobs (25%) and transportation (11%)***.

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:

- None available
- Some available
- Do not know



28% of IDP households originating from Salah Al-Din reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the **most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (92%), cash assistance (58%) and NFI distributions (35%)*⁸**.

⁷ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
⁸ NFI stands for Non Food Item.