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 2018.¹ Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.² In Anbar governorate, roughly 4,400 IDPs are estimated to be in informal sites.²

2018 has seen increased numbers of IDPs returning to their area of origin (AoO) across Iraq.<sup>3</sup> These displacement and return trends have highlighted the need for data on intentions to return, in order to understand barriers to returning, as well as requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households from 26 July to 16 August 2018.<sup>4</sup>

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES ANBAR GOVERNORATE

A total of 1,188 households were interviewed across 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates. A total of 136 household interviews across 2 sites were conducted in Anbar governorate. Households were randomly sampled, and findings are statistically representative at the site level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Anbar governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and 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 higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>6</sup>

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.

#### **MOVEMENT INTENTIONS**

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



97% 2% 1% Remain in current location
Return to AoO
Move to another location
Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:





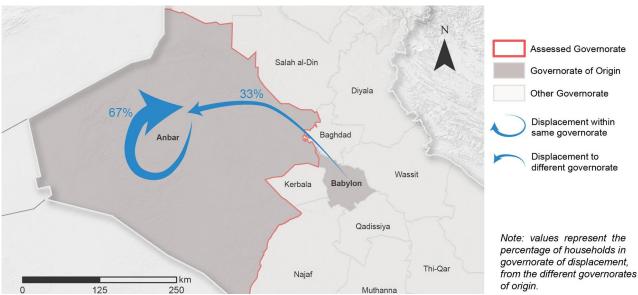
Of those intending to return to AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:7,\*

- 1. Emotional desire to return (16/19)
- 2. Necessary to secure personal housing or land (9/19)
- 3. Livelihood opportunities available in AoO (8/19)

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:\*

- 1. Home has been damaged/destroyed (63%)
- 2. No financial means to return (31%)
- 3. Fear of discrimination (24%)

#### IDPS IN INFORMAL SITES: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



<sup>1</sup>IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018)

<sup>2</sup> IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>3</sup>According to the <u>Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018</u>

<sup>4</sup> Sites were selected based on the IOM ILA with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

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>6</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.

7 Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households, and not percentages.

holds, and not percentages.

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





Proportion of households where a member has attempted to return since the first displacement:

No one tried to return 70%

Returned, but displaced again 21%

Attempted to return, but unable 9%

Top three issues that households reported would support return to AoO:\*

Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes 58%
Livelihood opportunities 46%
Increased safety and security in AoO 35%

#### PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS IN AOO

33% of households consider their current location to be safer than their AoO<sup>8</sup>

Of those who considered their current location to be safer, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:9,\*

Close to the ongoing conflict 23/45

Fear of armed security actors 22/45

Fear of extremist groups 10/45

#### **SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN A00**

#### Reported availability of basic services

55% Some basic services 25% Do not know 20% None

Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three services were: water (93%), electricity (84%), health services (70%).\*

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



#### Reported availability of livelihood opportunities

33% Some livelihood opportunities 21% Do not know 46% None

Of those reporting availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: trade or vocational (24/45), government (17/45), construction (16/45).9.\*

### Reported level of damage to buildings and infrastructure in AoO:



19% Completely destroyed

19% Heavily damaged

45% Partially damaged

1% Undamaged

16% Do not know

#### Reported availability of assistance

29% Some assistance provided 23% Do not know

48% None



Of those reporting assistance was provided in AoO, the top three types were: **food** assistance (32/39), NFI distribution (13/39), cash distribution (8/39).9.\*

#### **INFORMATION SOURCES**

95% of households reported that they have been receiving information about their AoO.

Of those that received information about their AoO, the top three information channels were:

Face to face (friends, family) 54%
Telephone/mobile phone 32%
Visit to area of origin 26%

statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households, and not percentages.





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

<sup>8 31%</sup> reported their AoO to be safer than their current location and 34% reported not to know

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than

## IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES **BAGHDAD** GOVERNORATE

#### **CONTEXT AND METHODS**

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Irag has resulted in large scale displacement with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.1 Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Baghdad governorate, roughly 2,200 IDPs are estimated to be in informal sites.2

2018 has seen increased numbers of IDPs returning to their area of origin (AoO) across Iraq.3 These displacement and return trends have highlighted the need for data on intentions to return, in order to understand barriers to returning, as well as requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households from 26 July to 16 August 2018.4

A total of 1,188 households were interviewed across 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates.<sup>5</sup> A total of 73 household interviews across 1 site were conducted in Baghdad governorate. Households were randomly sampled, and findings are statistically representative at the site level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Baghdad governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and 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 higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.6

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.

#### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



100% 0% 0%

Remain in current location Return to AoO Move to another location Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:





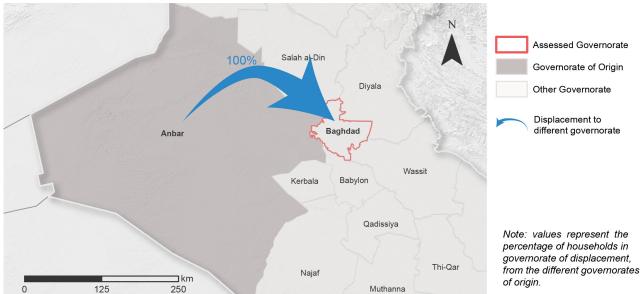
Of those intending to return to AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:7,\*

- 1. Security in AoO stable (3/3)
- 2. Other family/community members have returned (1/3)

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons

- 1. Home has been damaged/destroyed (64%)
- 2. No financial means to return (33%)
- 3. Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO (25%)

#### IDPS IN INFORMAL SITES: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



- <sup>1</sup>IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018)
- <sup>2</sup>IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment
- <sup>3</sup>According to the <u>Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018</u>
- 4 Sites were selected based on the IOM ILA with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.
  5 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>6</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative
- <sup>7</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate.
- \*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.





Proportion of households where a member has attempted to return since the first displacement:

100% No one tried to return 0% Returned, but displaced again Attempted to return, but unable 0%

#### Top three issues that households reported would support return to AoO:\*

93% Basic services Increased safety and security in AoO 70% Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes 39%

#### PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS IN AOO

79% of households consider their current location to be safer than their AoO8

Of those who considered their current location to be safer, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:\*

Land contaminated with explosives 45% Close to the ongoing conflict Poor infrastructure

#### SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO

#### Reported availability of basic services

12% Some basic services 21% Do not know 67% None

Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three services were: water (9/9), electricity (8/9), health services (3/9).9,\*

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



52% Completely destroyed

19% Heavily damaged

27% Partially damaged

2% Undamaged

#### Reported availability of livelihood opportunities

48% Some livelihood opportunities 52% None



Of those reporting availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (35/35), trade or vocational (32/35), government (28/35).9,\*

#### Reported level of damage to buildings and infrastructure in AoO:



32% Completely destroyed

7% Partially damaged

#### Reported availability of assistance

29% Some assistance provided

12% Do not know

59% None



Of those reporting assistance was provided in AoO, the top three types were: food assistance (20/21), cash distribution (19/21).9,\*

#### **INFORMATION SOURCES**

100% of households reported that they have been receiving information about their AoO.

Of those that received information about their AoO, the top three information channels were:\*

Face to face (friends, family) 100% Television 85%

Telephone/mobile phone 69%

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

8 19% reported their AOO to be safer than their current location and 2% reported not to know.
9 Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than

statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households, and not percentages.





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 2018.1 Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites. <sup>2</sup> In Dahuk governorate, roughly between 34,500 and 40,700 IDPs are estimated to be in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

2018 has seen increased numbers of IDPs returning to their area of origin (AoO) across Iraq.3 These displacement and return trends have highlighted the need for data on intentions to return, in order to understand barriers to returning, as well as requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households from 26 July to 16 August 2018.4

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES **DAHUK** GOVERNORATE

A total of 1,188 households were interviewed across 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates.<sup>5</sup> A total of 375 household interviews across 6 sites were conducted in Dahuk governorate. Households were randomly sampled, and findings are statistically representative at the site level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Dahuk governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and 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 higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.6

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.

#### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



92% 1%

1%

Remain in current location Return to AoO Move to another location Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

84% 3% 8%



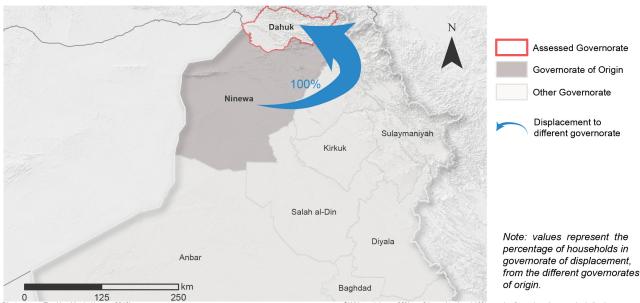
Of those intending to return to AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:7,

- 1. Emotional desire to return (8/14)
- 2. Security situation in area of origin is stable (7/14)
- 3. Necessary to secure personal housing or land (6/14)

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:\*

- 1. Presence of explosive hazards (mines, bombs, IEDs) (61%)
- 2. Basic services are not (enough) available in AoO (58%)
- 3. Home has been damaged/destroyed (49%)

#### IDPS IN INFORMAL SITES: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



<sup>1</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>2</sup> IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment

<sup>3</sup>According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018

<sup>4</sup>Sites were selected based on the IOM ILA with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>5</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>6</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative

<sup>7</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households and not percentages.

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





Proportion of households where a member has attempted to return since the first displacement:

89% No one tried to return 10% Returned, but displaced again Attempted to return, but unable 1%

Top three issues that households reported would support return to AoO:\*

92% Basic services Increased safety and security in AoO 91% Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes 70%

#### PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS IN AOO

96% of households consider their current location to be safer than their AoO8

Of those who considered their current location to be safer, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:\*

Land contaminated with explosives 75% Poor infrastructure Fear of armed security actors

#### SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO

#### Reported availability of basic services

40% Some basic services 27% Do not know 33% None

Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three services were: electricity (97%), waste disposal (30%), water (25%).\*

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



#### Reported availability of livelihood opportunities

23% Some livelihood opportunities 30% Do not know 47% None

Of those reporting availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (69%), government (31%), military (30%).\*

#### Reported level of damage to buildings and infrastructure in AoO:



29% Completely destroyed

48% Heavily damaged

18% Partially damaged

2% Undamaged

3% Do not know

#### Reported availability of assistance

15% Some assistance provided 47% Do not know

38% None



Of those reporting assistance was provided in AoO, the top three types were: food assistance (53/64), NFI distribution (19/64), shelter rehabilitation/reconstruction (7/64%).9,\*

#### **INFORMATION SOURCES**

93% of households reported that they have been receiving information about their AoO.

Of those that received information about their AoO, the top three information channels were:\*

Face to face (friends, family) Telephone/mobile phone 45% Visit to area of origin 33%

statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of house-





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

<sup>8 &</sup>lt; 1% reported their AoO to be safer than their current location and 4% reported not to know.</p>
9 Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than

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 2018.1 Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Kirkuk governorate, roughly between 12,200 and 13,200 IDPs are estimated to be in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

2018 has seen increased numbers of IDPs returning to their area of origin (AoO) across Iraq.3 These displacement and return trends have highlighted the need for data on intentions to return, in order to understand barriers to returning, as well as requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households from 26 July to 16 August 2018.4

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

A total of 1,188 households were interviewed across 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates.<sup>5</sup> A total of 52 household interviews across 1 site were conducted in Kirkuk governorate. Households were randomly sampled, and findings are statistically representative at the site level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Kirkuk governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and 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 higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.6

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.

#### **MOVEMENT INTENTIONS**

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



96% 0%

4%

Remain in current location Return to AoO Move to another location Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

67% 2% 31%



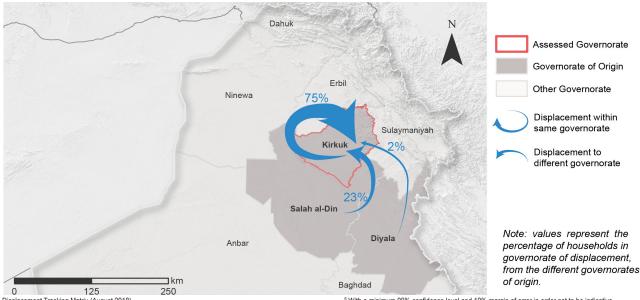
Of those intending to return to AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:7,\*

- 1. Basic services are available in the AoO (1/1)
- 2. N/A
- 3. N/A

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons

- 1. Home has been damaged/destroyed (39/51)
- 2. Basic services are not (enough) available in AoO (35/51)
- 3. Lack of security forces (34/51)

#### IDPS IN INFORMAL SITES: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).
 IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment

<sup>3</sup>According to the <u>Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018</u>

Sites were selected based on the IOM ILA with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.

<sup>5</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>6</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative

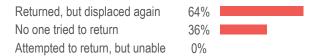
Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households, and not percentages

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





Proportion of households where a member has attempted to return since the first displacement:



Top three issues that households reported would support return to AoO:\*



#### PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS IN AOO

96% of households consider their current location to be safer than their AoO8

Of those who considered their current location to be safer, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:9,\*

Fear of extremist groups	72%	
Land contaminated with explosives	34%	
Close to the ongoing conflict	33%	

#### SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO

#### Reported availability of basic services

17% Some basic services 4% Do not know **79% None** 

Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three services were: electricity (9/9), water (2/9).9,\*

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



74% Completely destroyed

8% Heavily damaged

12% Partially damaged

4% Undamaged

2% Do not know

#### Reported availability of livelihood opportunities

50% Some livelihood opportunities

2% Do not know

48% None



Of those reporting availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (26/26), trade or vocational (1/26), private business (1/26).9,\*

#### Reported level of damage to buildings and infrastructure in AoO:



63% Completely destroyed

17% Heavily damaged

16% Partially damaged

2% Undamaged

2% Do not know

#### Reported availability of assistance

6% Some assistance provided

4% Do not know

90% None



Of those reporting assistance was provided in AoO. the top three types were: shelter rehabilitation or reconstruction (2/3), NFI distribution (1/3).9,\*

#### **INFORMATION SOURCES**

96% of households reported that they have been receiving information about their AoO.

Of those that received information about their AoO, the top three information channels were:\*

Face to face (friends, family) 50% Visit to area of origin 43% Telephone/mobile phone 36%

statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households, and not percentages.





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

 <sup>4%</sup> reported their AoO to be safer than their current location and 0% reported not to know.
 Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than

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 2018.1 Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Ninewa governorate, roughly between 15,800 and 19,800 IDPs are estimated to be in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

2018 has seen increased numbers of IDPs returning to their area of origin (AoO) across Iraq.3 These displacement and return trends have highlighted the need for data on intentions to return, in order to understand barriers to returning, as well as requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households from 26 July to 16 August 2018.4

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES **NINEWA** GOVERNORATE

A total of 1,188 households were interviewed across 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates.<sup>5</sup> A total of 430 household interviews across 6 sites were conducted in Ninewa governorate. Households were randomly sampled, and findings are statistically representative at the site level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Ninewa governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and 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 higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.6

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.

#### Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



80% 2%

16%

#### **MOVEMENT INTENTIONS**

Remain in current location Return to AoO Move to another location Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:





Of those intending to return to AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:7,\*

- 1. Emotional desire to return (7/9)
- 2. Security in AoO stable (5/9)
- 3. Basic services are available in the AoO (4/9)

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons

- 1. Home has been damaged/destroyed (76%)
- 2. Presence of explosive hazards (mines, bombs, IEDs) (46%)
- 3. Fear/trauma associated with returning to AoO (35%)

#### IDPS IN INFORMAL SITES: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



Note: values represent the percentage of households in governorate of displacement, from the different governorates of origin.

Assessed Governorate

Governorate of Origin

Other Governorate

Displacement within same governorate

- <sup>1</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).
  <sup>2</sup> IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment
- <sup>3</sup>According to the <u>Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018</u>
- Sites were selected based on the IOM ILA with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.
- <sup>5</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>6</sup> With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative
- Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households, and not percentages
- \* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%





Proportion of households where a member has attempted to return since the first displacement:

No one tried to return 79%

Returned, but displaced again 13%

Attempted to return, but unable 8%

### Top three issues that households reported would support return to AoO:\*

Increased safety and security in AoO 75%

Basic services 59%

Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes 54%

#### PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS IN AOO

95% of households consider their current location to be safer than their AoO<sup>8</sup>

Of those who considered their current location to be safer, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:\*

Close to the ongoing conflict 52%

Land contaminated with explosives 52%

Fear of armed security actors 36%

#### **SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN A00**

#### Reported availability of basic services

23% Some basic services
36% Do not know
41% None

Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three services were: electricity (90%), water (66%), education (56%).\*

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



#### Reported availability of livelihood opportunities

19% Some livelihood opportunities 25% Do not know 56% None

Of those reporting availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (55%), government (52%), trade or vocational (26%).\*

### Reported level of damage to buildings and infrastructure in AoO:



16% Completely destroyed

44% Heavily damaged

30% Partially damaged

3% Undamaged

7% Do not know

#### Reported availability of assistance

16% Some assistance provided 41% Do not know

43% None



Of those reporting assistance was provided in AoO, the top three types were: food assistance (70%), NFI distribution (55%), shelter rehabilitation/reconstruction (49%).\*

#### **INFORMATION SOURCES**

95% of households reported that they have been receiving information about their AoO.

Of those that received information about their AoO, the top three information channels were:

Telephone/mobile phone 73%

Face to face (friends, family) 58%

Television 28%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup><1% reported their AoO to be safer than their current location and 5% reported not to know.





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

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 2018.1 Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Sulaymaniyah governorate, roughly between 3,200 and 5,200 IDPs are estimated to be in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

2018 has seen increased numbers of IDPs returning to their area of origin (AoO) across Iraq.3 These displacement and return trends have highlighted the need for data on intentions to return, in order to understand barriers to returning, as well as requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households from 26 July to 16 August 2018.4

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES

### **SULAYMANIYAH** GOVERNORATE

A total of 1,188 households were interviewed across 17 informal sites in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates.5 A total of 60 household interviews across 1 site were conducted in Sulaymaniyah governorate. Households were randomly sampled, and findings are statistically representative at the site level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Sulaymaniyah governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and 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 higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.6

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.

#### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



100% 0% 0%

Remain in current location Return to AoO Move to another location Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

98% 0% 2%

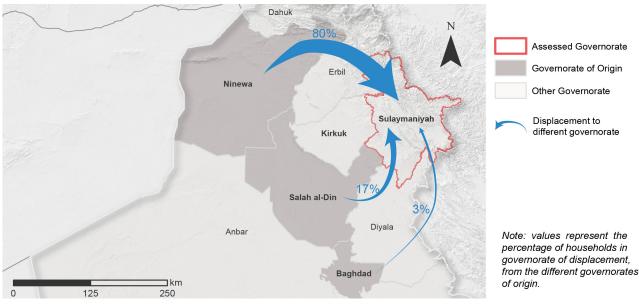
Of those intending to return to AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:7,\*

- 1. N/A
- 2. N/A
- 3. N/A

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:\*

- 1. Lack of security forces (78%)
- 2. Fear/trauma associated with returning to AoO (50%)
- 3. Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO (40%)

#### IDPS IN INFORMAL SITES: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



- <sup>1</sup>IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).
- <sup>2</sup>IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment
- <sup>3</sup>According to the <u>Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018</u>
- <sup>4</sup> Sites were selected based on the IOM ILA with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment.
- <sup>5</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
- 6 With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.
- <sup>7</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than
- statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. \* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.





Proportion of households where a member has attempted to return since the first displacement:

No one tried to return 83% Returned, but displaced again 17% Attempted to return, but unable 0%

Top three issues that households reported would support return to AoO:\*

Increased safety and security in AoO 87%

Information on current situation in AoO 49%

Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes 32%

#### PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS IN AOO

100% of households consider their current location to be safer than their AoO

Of those who considered their current location to be safer, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:

Close to the ongoing conflict 70% Fear of armed security actors 55% Fear of extremist groups 33%

#### **SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN A00**

#### Reported availability of basic services

10% Some basic services
13% Do not know
77% None

Of those reporting availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: electricity (6/6), water (6/6), health services (2/6).8.\*

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



#### Reported availability of livelihood opportunities

32% Some livelihood opportunities 8% Do not know 60% None

Of those reporting assistance was provided in AoO, the top three types were: agriculture (18/19), government (4/19), construction/military (1/19).8.\*

### Reported level of damage to buildings and infrastructure in AoO:



25% Completely destroyed

55% Heavily damaged

8% Partially damaged

0% Undamaged

12% Do not know

#### Reported availability of assistance

0% Some assistance provided

23% Do not know

77% None



No forms of assistance were reported to be provided in the AoO.

#### **INFORMATION SOURCES**

100% of households reported that they have been receiving information about their AoO.

Of those that received information about their AoO, the top three information channels were:

Telephone/mobile phone 60%
Television 53%
Face to face (friends, family) 45%

statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate. As such, findings are reported as number of households, and not percentages.





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

<sup>8</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than