

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 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of February 2019.^{1,2} Of these, approximately 90,000 households are estimated to be residing in 109 formal camps across the country.³

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 a fourth round of intentions survey in all identified formal camps with 100 or more households.⁴ The survey took place between 30 January and 28 February 2019.

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 formal camps 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 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level.

This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps 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 95% 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,⁵ or may be indicative only.

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#). This survey was part of [intentions surveys](#) routinely conducted by REACH-CCCM with IDP populations across Iraq since 2017.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

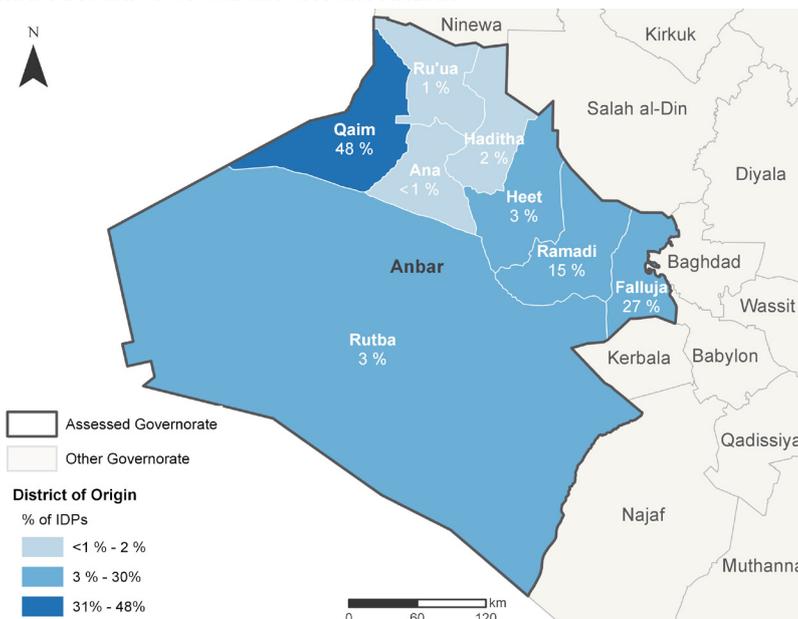


71% Remain in current location
21% Return to AoO
1% Move to another location
7% Do not know

21% of IDP households reported that they intended to return to their AoO within 12 months following data collection, 6% within 3 months.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN ANBAR



District of Origin

Qaim	48%	████████████████████
Falluja*	27%	████████████████
Other ⁶	25%	████████████████

Governorate of displacement:

Anbar	94%	██
Ninewa	3%	██
Baghdad	2%	█
Other ⁷	1%	█

¹According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#)

²IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

³National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

⁴Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.

⁵With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.

⁶Findings for Fallujah are indicative only (66 IDP households indicated they were from the district).

⁷'Other' includes Ana, Haditha, Heet, Ramadi, Rutba and Ru'ua districts. Findings for these districts are not reported as they are indicative only.

⁸'Other' includes Diyala, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah.



MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

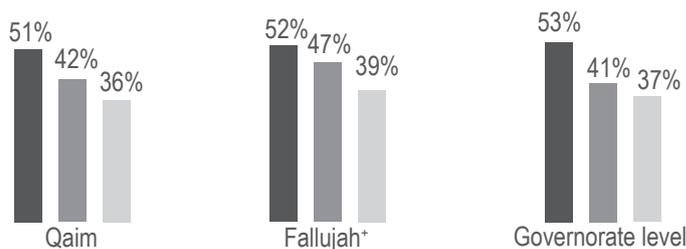
Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Qaim	65%	28%	1%	6%
Falluja*	72%	18%	0%	10%
Governorate level	71%	21%	1%	7%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

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

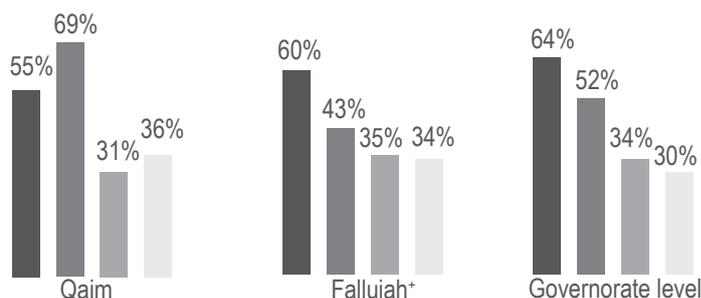
- No financial means to return
- House damaged or destroyed in AoO
- Lack of livelihood generating opportunities



NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

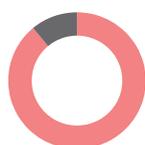
Top four needs that households reported could enable return to their AoO:*

- Rehabilitation / Reconstruction of homes in AoO
- Increased safety and security in AoO
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO
- Information on the conditions in AoO



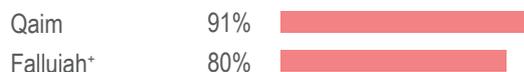
PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:



- 89% Completely destroyed/heavily damaged
- 11% Partially damaged
- 0% Undamaged
- 0% Do not know/decline to answer

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



Shelter and livelihood conditions in AoO were frequently cited as influencing intentions to return by IDP households from Anbar. A high proportion indicated that their home was completely destroyed or heavily damaged (89%), with 91% from Qaim district. This was reflected in the high proportion of IDP households that cited rehabilitation / reconstruction of homes in AoO as a need to enable return (64%), as well as almost half (41%) reporting their house being damaged or destroyed as a reason to not return. Meanwhile, lack of livelihood opportunities, combined with lack of financial means to return, were also frequently cited as well as reasons for not intending to return (53% and 37% respectively). In addition, more than a third (34%) cited livelihood opportunities in AoO as a need to enable return. These findings underline the priority for rehabilitation and livelihood interventions in Anbar.

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

* Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.



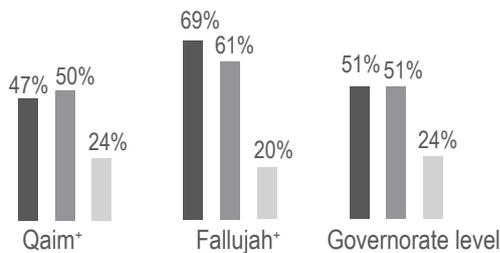
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO, BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP 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
Qaim	48%	44%	8%	0%
Fallujah+	68%	22%	10%	0%
Governorate level	63%	30%	7%	0%

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

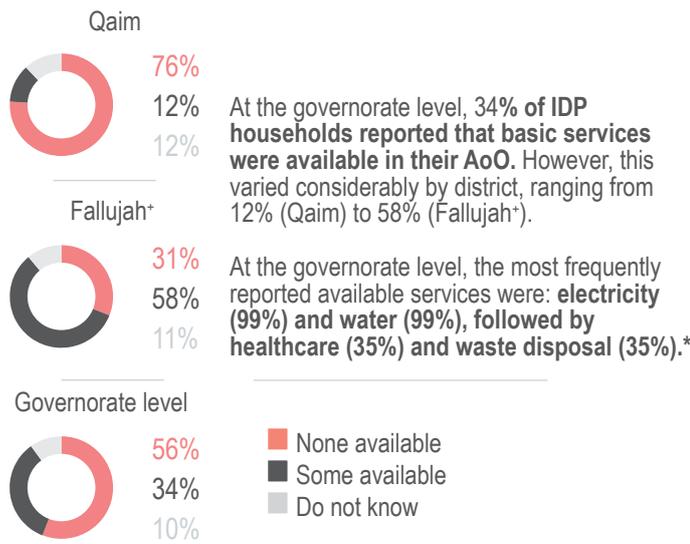
■ Sporadic clashes ■ Gender-based violence ■ Poor infrastructure



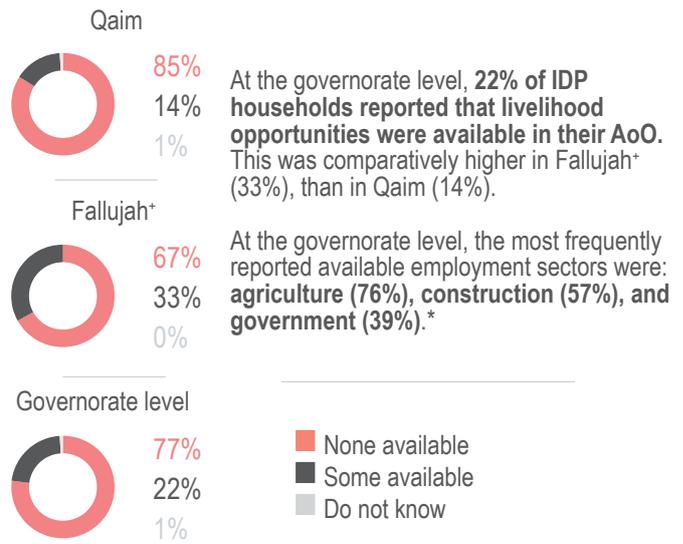
Almost a third of IDP households reported having concerns about safety in Anbar governorate (30%). Concerns about safety were comparatively higher for Qaim (44%) than for Fallujah (22%). Across all districts, fear of sporadic clashes and gender-based violence were cited as the most frequently identified safety concerns.

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

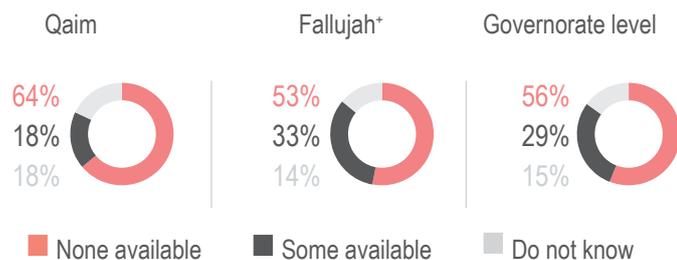
Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



At the governorate level, 29% of households reported that assistance was provided in their AoO. Trends across districts of origin differed, ranging from 18% (Qaim) to 33% (Fallujah+).

At the governorate level, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: **food assistance (97%), cash distribution (52%), and NFI distribution (14%)***.

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

* Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.

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 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of February 2019.^{1,2} Of these, approximately 90,000 households are estimated to be residing in 109 formal camps across the country.³

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 a fourth round of intentions survey in all identified formal camps with 100 or more households.⁴ The survey took place between 30 January and 28 February 2019.

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 formal camps 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 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level.

This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps 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 303 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 95% 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,⁵ or may be indicative only.

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#). This survey was part of [intentions surveys](#) routinely conducted by REACH-CCCM with IDP populations across Iraq since 2017.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



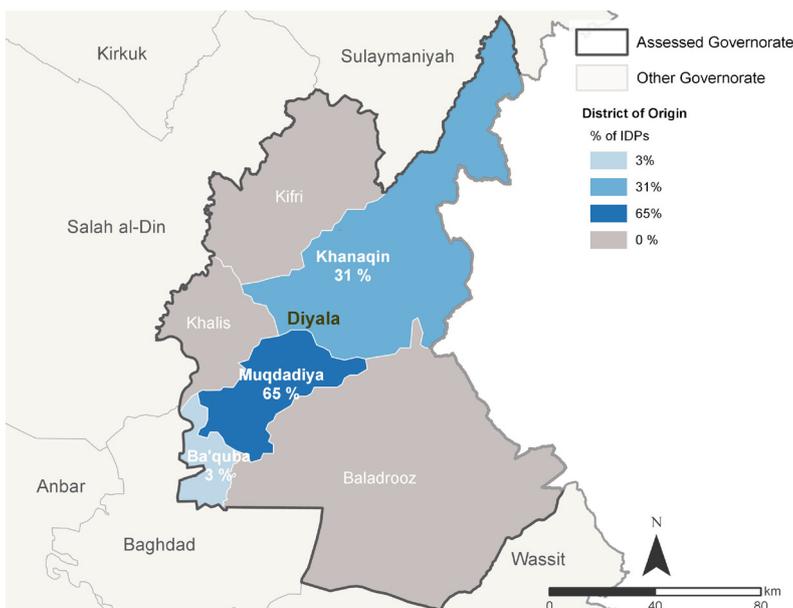
59%	Remain in current location
9%	Return to AoO
0%	Move to another location
32%	Do not know

Over half of IDP households reported they intended to remain in their area of displacement in the 12 months following data collection (59%). Only 9% reported they intended to return within 12 months, and 6% within 3 months.

Meanwhile, almost a third (32%) of IDP households reported uncertainty regarding their movement intentions.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN DIYALA



District of Origin:

Muqadadiya	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Khanaqin	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>
Ba'quba ⁶	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

Governorate of displacement:

Diyala	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Sulaymaniyah	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Kirkuk	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

¹ According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

² IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

³ National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

⁴ Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.

⁵ With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.

⁶ Findings for this district are not reported as they are indicative only.



MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

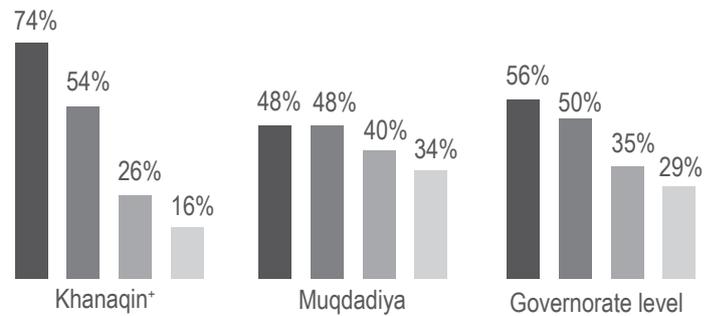
Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Khanaqin	58%	15%	0%	27%
Muqdadiya	58%	7%	0%	35%
Governorate level	59%	9%	0%	32%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

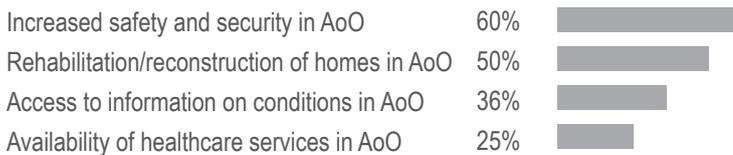
Top four reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households not intending to return):*

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



NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four needs that IDP households reported could enable return to their AoO:*

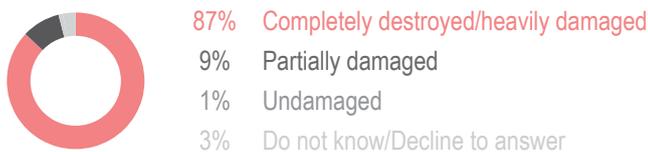


Over half of IDP households (60%) reported that increased safety and security in their AoO could enable their return, and half cited the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes (50%).

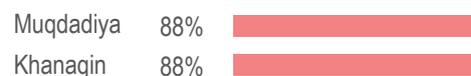
Meanwhile, over a third reported the need for better access to information on the current situation in their AoO (36%), which echoes the high proportion reporting uncertainty regarding their movement intentions (32%).

PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:



Proportion of IDP households reporting their home was completely destroyed or heavily damaged:



Only 9% of IDP households from Diyala reported that they intended to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection. The top two main reasons for not intending to return were related to security: fear and trauma, and lack of security forces. Although indicative, fear and trauma was reported by a comparatively higher proportion for Khanaqin (78%) than Muqdadiya (48%). Furthermore, over half of IDP households 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, 87% of IDP households reported that their home in AoO was heavily damaged or destroyed, while half cited the need for rehabilitation or reconstruction of homes as a factor that could enable their return (50%), hence suggesting the need for shelter based interventions in Diyala.

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

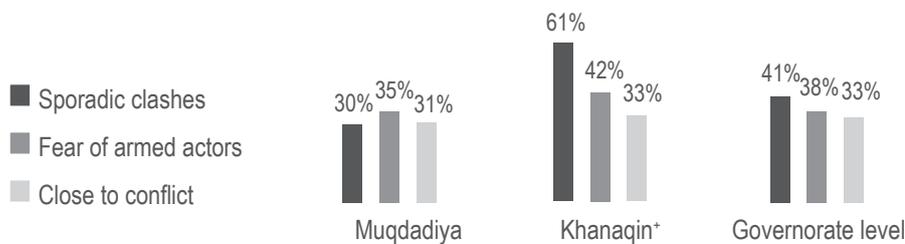
* Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.

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
Khanaqin	23%	60%	17%	0%
Muqdadiya	12%	50%	38%	0%
Governorate level	15%	55%	30%	0%

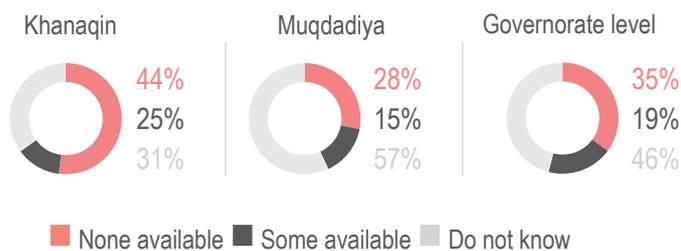
Top three reasons for having safety concerns (among IDP households with concerns):*



Only 12% to 23% of IDP households in Diyala reported having little or no safety concerns in their AoO, while 50% to 60% reported they did. Nearly all IDP households reported security-related issues as the main reason for having safety concerns, including sporadic clashes, fear of armed actors and being too close to the conflict.

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

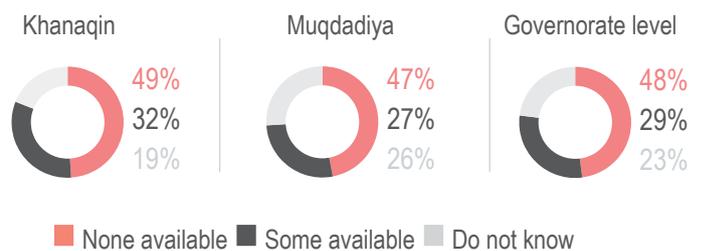
Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Legend: None available (red), Some available (black), Do not know (grey)

At the governorate level, 19% of IDP households reported that basic services were available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: **electricity (98%), water (97%) and healthcare (59%).***,*

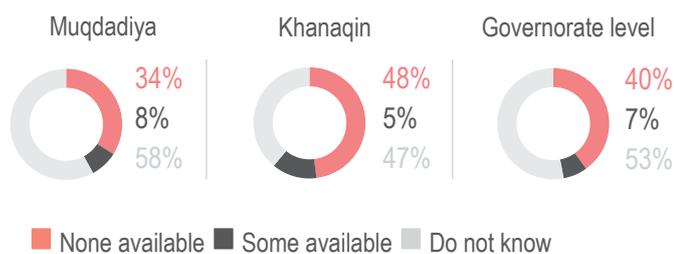
Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Legend: None available (red), Some available (black), Do not know (grey)

At the governorate level, 29% of households reported that livelihood opportunities were available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: **agriculture (57%), government (43%) and construction (25%).***,*

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



Legend: None available (red), Some available (black), Do not know (grey)

At the governorate level, only 7% of households reported that assistance was available in their AoO. Trends across main districts of origin were similar. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: **food assistance (88%), cash distribution (25%) and NFI distribution (5%).***,*

The high proportion of IDP households that reported not knowing whether basic services (46%) or assistance (53%) was available in their AoO echoes the comparatively high proportion that cited need for better access to information on their AoO (36%) as a need to enable return.

* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
* Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.

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 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of February 2019.^{1,2} Of these, approximately 90,000 households are estimated to be residing in 109 formal camps across the country.³

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 a fourth round of intentions survey in all identified formal camps with 100 or more households.⁴ The survey took place between 30 January and 28 February 2019.

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 formal camps 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 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level.

This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps that reported originating from Erbil governorate. Findings are presented at the governorate of origin level. A total of 75 households reporting to originate from Erbil governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin level, findings are generalizable with a minimum 95% 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,⁵ or may be indicative only.

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#). This survey was part of [intentions surveys](#) routinely conducted by REACH-CCCM with IDP populations across Iraq since 2017.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

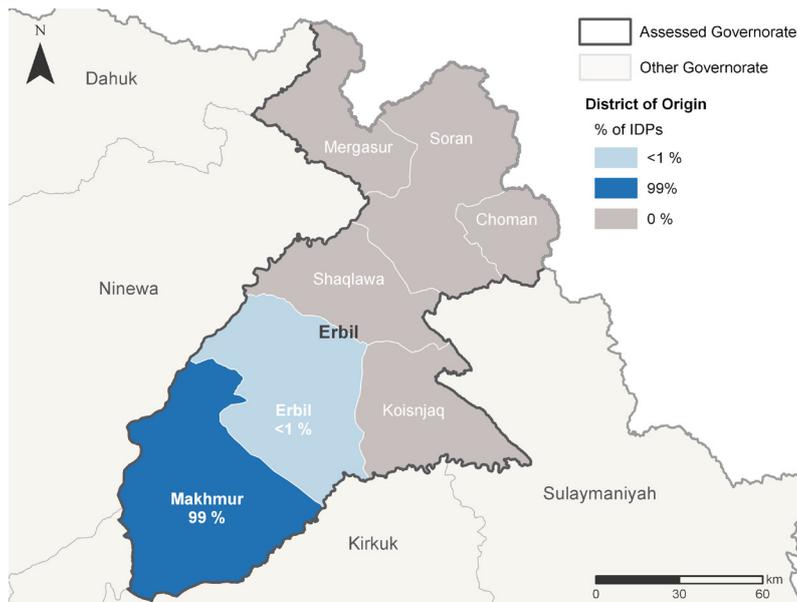


75% Remain in current location
 2% Return to AoO
 0% Move to another location
 23% Do not know

0% of IDP households from Erbil governorate intended to return to their AoO during the 3 months following data collection, and only 2% during the 12 months.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN ERBIL



District of Origin



Governorates of displacement



¹ According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019](#).
² IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).
³ National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

⁴ Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.
⁵ With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

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

Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO	44%	
House damaged or destroyed in AoO	41%	
Fear and trauma associated to AoO	33%	
Basic services not enough in AoO	30%	

NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

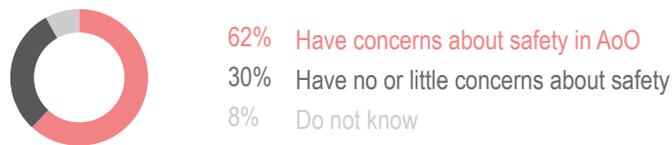
Top four needs that IDP households reported could enable return to their AoO:*

Increased safety and security in AoO	58%	
Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes in AoO	53%	
Livelihood/income generating activities in AoO	49%	
Availability of basic services in AoO	40%	

A wide range of issues were cited as influencing intentions not to return, including housing concerns, and more systemic and security related concerns. Over half of IDP households (53%) cited rehabilitation or reconstruction of homes as a need that could enable return to their AoO, which reflects the large proportion (67%) of IDP households that reported that their home was either completely destroyed or heavily damaged, and the 40% that reported their house being damaged or destroyed as a reason for not intending to return. **These findings suggest that one of the main reasons for IDP households from Erbil governorate not intending to return is related to housing conditions.**

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO

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

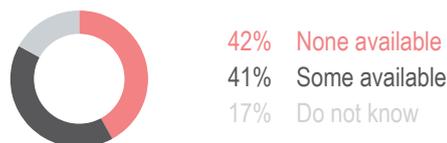


Top three reasons for safety/security concerns (among IDP households with concerns):**

Close to conflict	44%	
Fear of extremists	32%	
Sporadic clashes	30%	

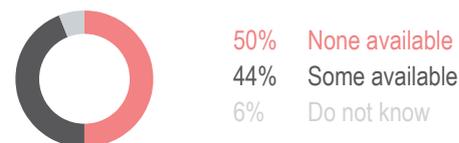
PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Among IDP households that reported availability of basic services in their AoO, the top three services were: **water (36/36), electricity (34/36), and waste disposal (15/36).****

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 (16/30), and agriculture (8/30).****

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



Among IDP households that reported that assistance was provided in their AoO, the top two types of assistance were: **food assistance (13/14), and NFI distribution (10/14).****

Overall, less than half of IDP households from Erbil governorate reported availability of basic services (41%), and livelihood opportunities (44%) along with low availability of assistance (16%) in their AoO. This fits with the reported need for basic services (40%) and livelihood generating activities to enable return (49%).

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

** Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.

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 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of February 2019.^{1,2} Of these, approximately 90,000 households are estimated to be residing in 109 formal camps across the country.³

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 a fourth round of intentions survey in all identified formal camps with 100 or more households.⁴ The survey took place between 30 January and 28 February 2019.

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 formal camps 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 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level.

This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps that reported originating from Kirkuk governorate. Findings are presented at the governorate of origin level. A total of 322 households reporting to originate from Kirkuk governorate were interviewed. At the governorate of origin level, findings are generalizable with a minimum 95% 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,⁵ or may be indicative only.

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#). This survey was part of [intentions surveys](#) routinely conducted by REACH-CCCM with IDP populations across Iraq since 2017.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

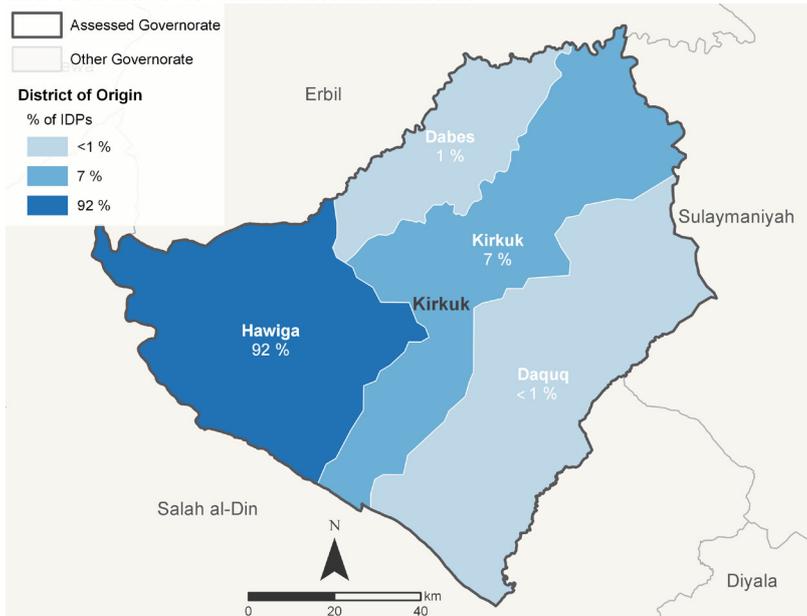


67% Remain in current location
 9% Return to AoO
 2% Move to another location
 22% Do not know

A majority of IDP households that intended to return intended to do so in the short term: **6% within 3 months following data collection**, compared to 9% within 12 months following data collection.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

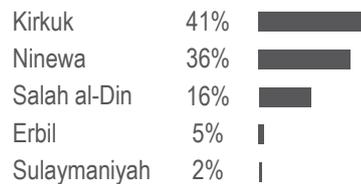
MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN KIRKUK



District of Origin



Governorate of Displacement



¹ According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).
² IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).
³ National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

⁴ Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.
⁵ With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.
⁶ 'Other' includes Dabes, Daquq, Kirkuk. Findings for this district are not reported as they are indicative only.

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AO:

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

No financial means to return	46%	
House damaged or destroyed in AoO	44%	
Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO	37%	
Presence of mines in AoO	28%	
Fear/trauma associated to AoO	20%	

NEEDS TO RETURN TO AO

Top five needs that households reported could enable return to their AoO:*

Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of homes	54%	
Increased safety/security in AoO	52%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	36%	
Information on conditions in AoO	28%	
Furniture and non-food items	25%	

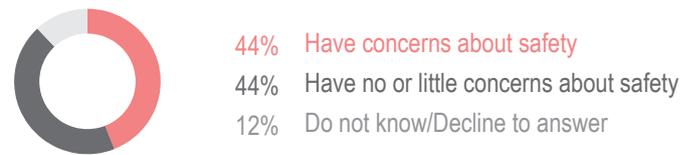
PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:



PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AO

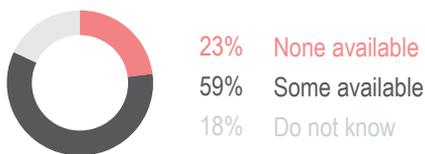
Proportion of IDP households that reported to have concerns about safety in their AoO:



A large majority of IDP households reported their home in AoO was completely damaged or destroyed (72%) and just under half (44%) indicated they had concerns about safety in their AoO. The main reasons reported for safety concerns were: being too close to the conflict (49%), land being contaminated by mines (31%), and fear of extremists (26%). This was reflected in half of IDP households that reported need for rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes (54%) and for increased safety/security in AoO (52%) to enable return.

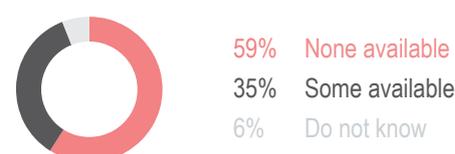
PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AO:

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



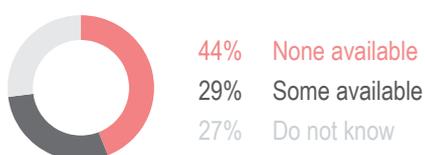
Almost two thirds of IDP households (59%) reported some availability of basic services. The most frequently reported services were: **electricity (100%), water (89%), and healthcare (50%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



At the governorate level, **35% of households reported some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO.** Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: **agriculture (76%), government (33%), and construction (24%).***

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



Less than a third (29%) of IDP households reported assistance to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: **food assistance (92%), NFI distribution (48%) and cash distribution (12%).***

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

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 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of February 2019.^{1,2} Of these, approximately 90,000 households are estimated to be residing in 109 formal camps across the country.³

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 a fourth round of intentions survey in all identified formal camps with 100 or more households.⁴ The survey took place between 30 January and 28 February 2019.

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 formal camps 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 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level.

This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps 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 2,755 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 95% 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,⁵ or may be indicative only.

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#). This survey was part of [intentions surveys](#) routinely conducted by REACH-CCCM with IDP populations across Iraq since 2017.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

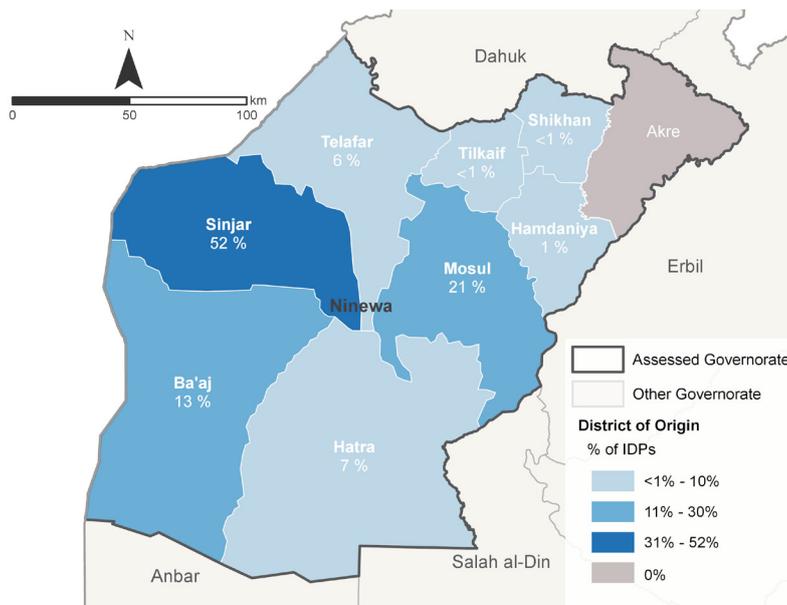


62% Remain in current location
3% Return to AoO
1% Move to another location
34% Do not know

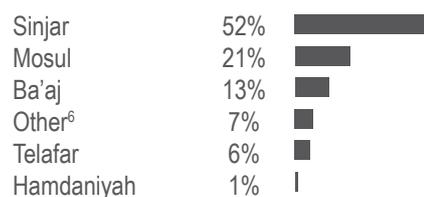
Over a third of IDP households did not know whether they intended to return during the 12 months following data collection. Meanwhile, only 3% intended to return during the 12 months. Most that intended to do so intended to return during the first three months (2%).

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

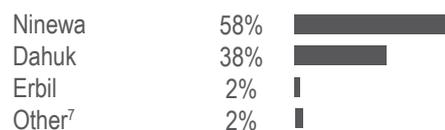
MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN NINEWA



District of Origin



Governorates of displacement



¹According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

²IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

³National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

⁴Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.

⁵With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.

⁶'Other' includes Hatra, Shikhan and Tilkaif. Findings for these districts are not reported as the subset population figures were too small and therefore findings are indicative only.

⁷'Other' includes Baghdad, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah.



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	70%	5%	1%	24%
Telafar	64%	5%	0%	31%
Mosul	57%	4%	1%	38%
Sinjar	69%	3%	<1%	28%
Ba'aj	51%	2%	0%	47%
Governorate level	62%	3%	1%	34%

Reported intentions to return during the 12 months following data collection were low for all main districts of origin: 5% or less of IDP households reported that they intended to return, both at the governorate and district of origin levels. The lowest proportion was for Ba'aj, for which only 2% of IDP households intended to return.

REASONS TO RETURN TO AOO

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

Security in AoO stable	48%	
Emotional desire to return	34%	
AoO cleared of unexploded ordnance (UXO)	25%	
Secure house and land in AoO	20%	

Among the 3% of IDP households that intended to return, **almost half reported that stabilization of security in AoO was the primary reason driving their intention to return (48%)**, and **a quarter cited AoO cleared of UXOs**. Emotional desire and securing house and land in AoO were also among the top four reasons for IDP households for intending to return.

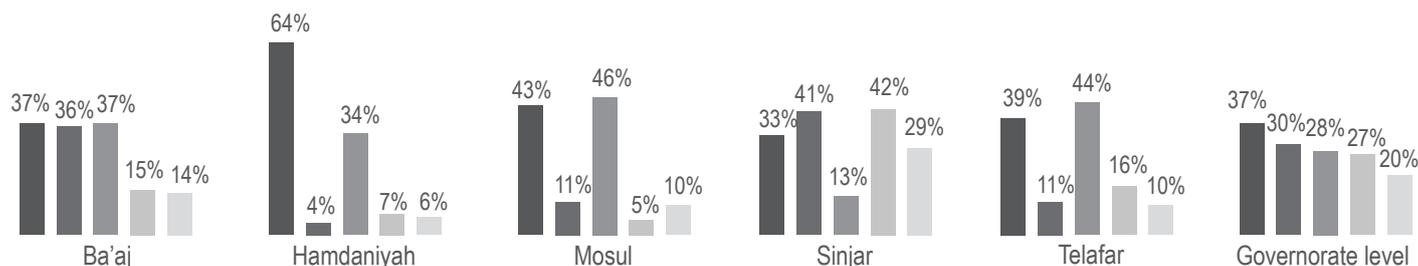
REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

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

- House damaged or destroyed in AoO
- Lack of security forces in AoO
- No financial means to return
- Presence of mines in AoO
- Fear of discrimination

The most frequently cited reason for IDP households that did not intend to return to their AoO in Ninewa was **damage or destruction of their home**. This was particularly the case for Hamdaniyah (64%). However, at the governorate level, a range of reasons were reported by notable minorities, including financial needs and security concerns as well. The frequency with which these reasons were cited varied across districts.

Lack of financial means to return was particularly prevalent for IDP households in Ba'aj, Hamdaniyah, Mosul and Telafar. Meanwhile, **almost half of IDP households in Sinjar (42%) cited presence of mines as a reason for not intending to return**. Overall, security-related reasons were frequently cited in most districts of origin.



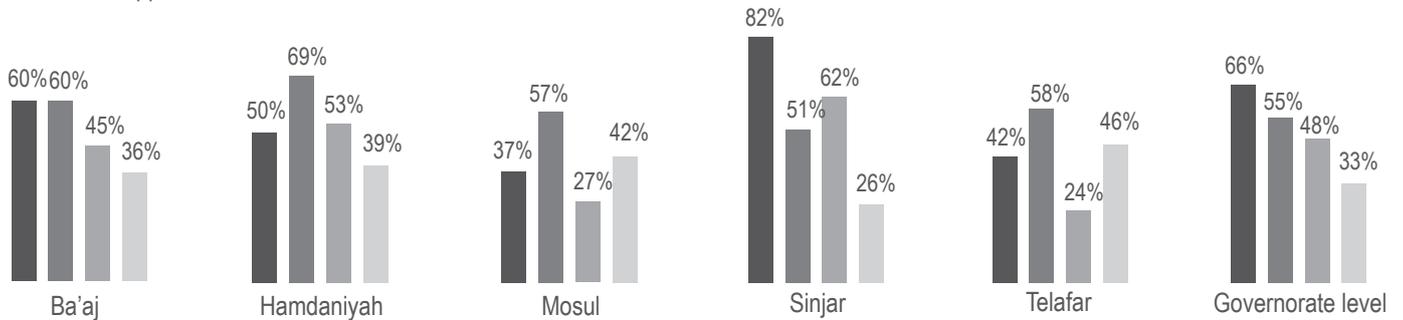
* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four needs that households reported could enable return to their AoO:*

- Increased safety and security in AoO
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes
- Availability of basic services in AoO
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO

Reflecting the reasons reported for not intending to return, a comparatively **higher proportion of IDP households from Sinjar reported the need to increase safety and security in their AoO to enable return (82%)**. Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes, and availability of basic services were frequently reported needs in all districts of origin: from 24% to 69%.



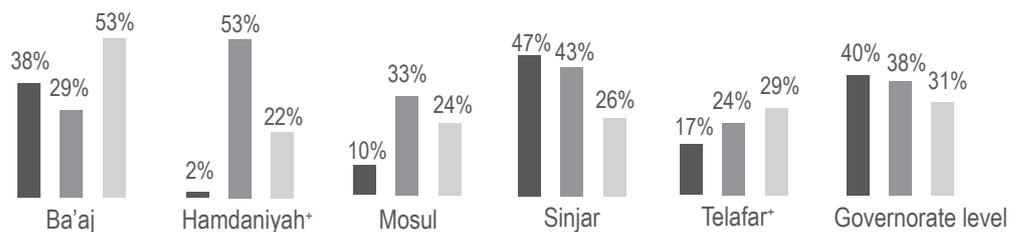
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

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	14%	74%	12%	0%
Ba'aj	39%	45%	16%	0%
Telafar	63%	25%	12%	0%
Hamdaniyah	68%	23%	9%	0%
Mosul	69%	22%	9%	0%
Governorate level	35%	53%	12%	0%

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

- Fear of mine contamination
- Fear of armed actors
- Close to conflict



The proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO varied across districts, ranging from 22% (Mosul) to 74% (Sinjar). **This continues to suggest that barriers around security are particularly prevalent for IDP households from Sinjar.** At the governorate level, over half of IDP households indicated they had concerns about safety in their AoO, mainly citing fear of armed actors, the closeness to the conflict, as well as fear of mine contamination. The most frequently cited security concern varied by district of origin. IDP households from Ba'aj most frequently reported proximity to the conflict (53%), while those from Hamdaniyah cited fear of armed actors (53%). Additionally, fear of mine contamination was reportedly highest in Sinjar (47%) and Ba'aj (38%).

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

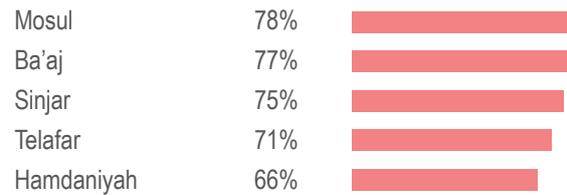
† Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.

PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AO

Reported level of damage to home in AoO:

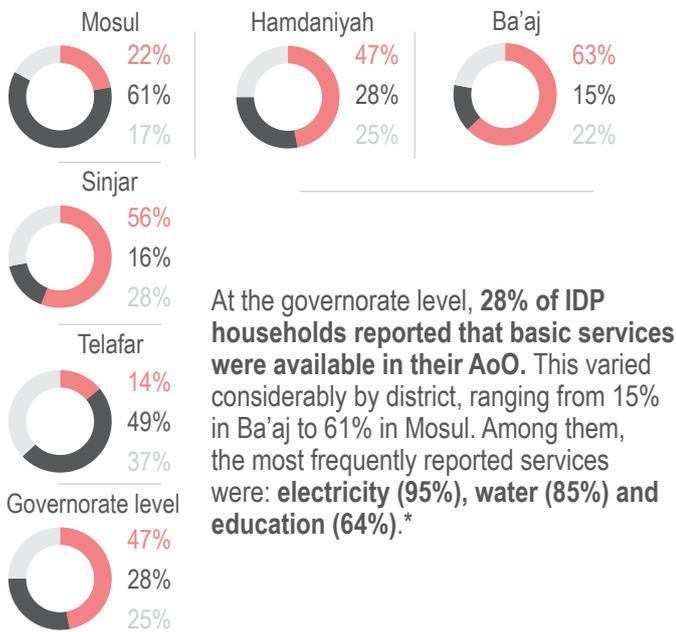


Proportion of households reporting their home to be completely destroyed or heavily damaged, by district of origin:



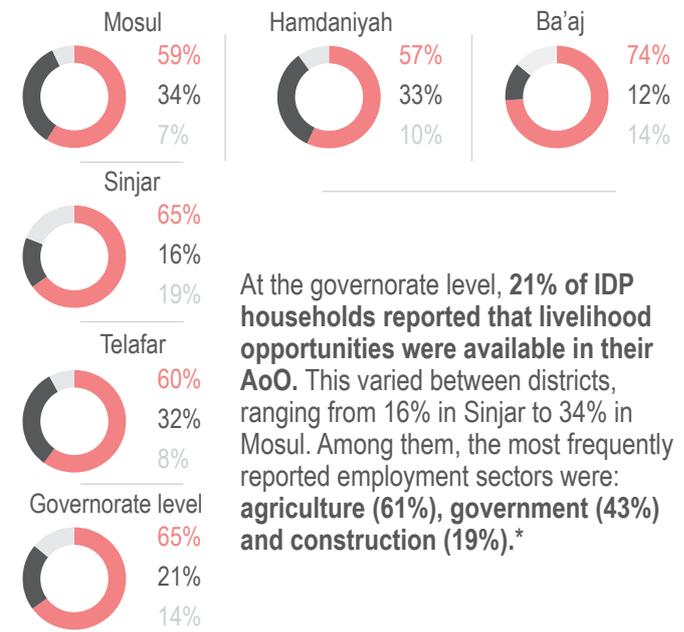
PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN:

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



At the governorate level, **28% of IDP households reported that basic services were available in their AoO.** This varied considerably by district, ranging from 15% in Ba'aj to 61% in Mosul. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: **electricity (95%), water (85%) and education (64%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

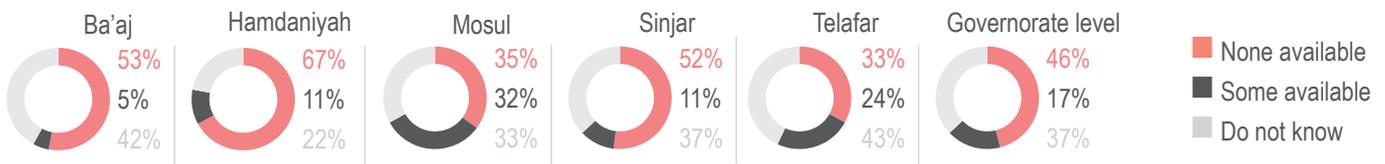


At the governorate level, **21% of IDP households reported that livelihood opportunities were available in their AoO.** This varied between districts, ranging from 16% in Sinjar to 34% in Mosul. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: **agriculture (61%), government (43%) and construction (19%).***

■ None available ■ Some available ■ Do not know

■ None available ■ Some available ■ Do not know

Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



At the governorate level, **17% of IDP households reported that assistance was provided in their AoO.** This varied considerably by district, ranging from 5% in Ba'aj to 32% in Mosul. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: **food assistance (93%), NFI distribution (30%) and cash distribution (24%).***

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

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 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of February 2019.^{1,2} Of these, approximately 90,000 households are estimated to be residing in 109 formal camps across the country.³

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 a fourth round of intentions survey in all identified formal camps with 100 or more households.⁴ The survey took place between 30 January and 28 February 2019.

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 formal camps 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 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level.

This factsheet presents findings for all IDPs in formal camps 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 581 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 95% 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,⁵ or may be indicative only.

Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#). This survey was part of [intentions surveys](#) routinely conducted by REACH-CCCM with IDP populations across Iraq since 2017.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION

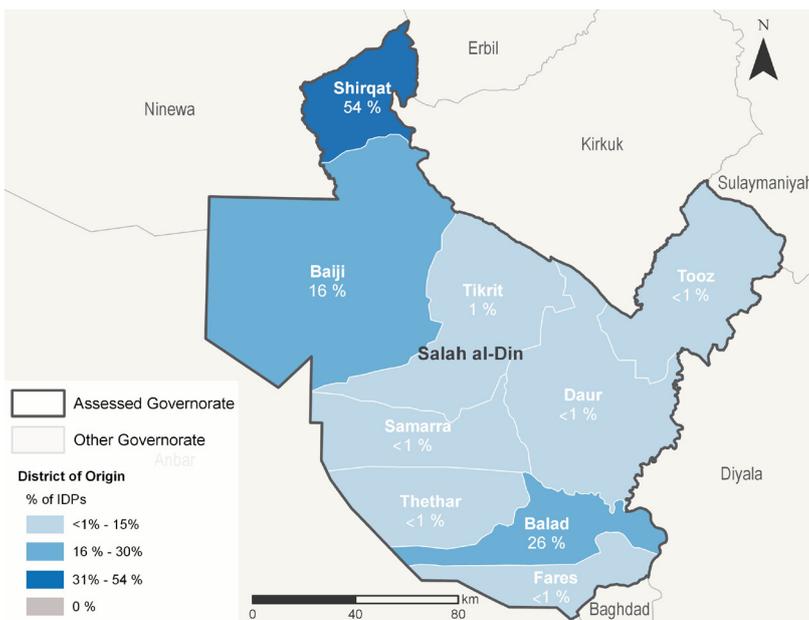


45% Remain in current location
8% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
47% Do not know

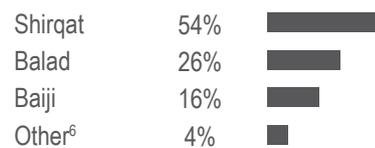
Almost half of IDP households did not know whether they intended to return in the 12 months following data collection (47%). Overall, 4% intended to return during the 3 months following data collection, and 8% in total (within 12 months).

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

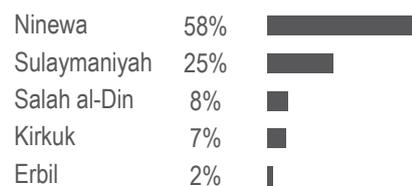
MAP: DISTRICT OF ORIGIN WITHIN SALAH AL-DIN



District of Origin



Governorate of Displacement



¹According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

²IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

³National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

⁴Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.

⁵With a minimum 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error in order not to be indicative.

⁶'Other' includes Daur, Fares, Samarra, Thethar, Tikrit, and Tooz. Findings for these districts are not reported as they are indicative only.



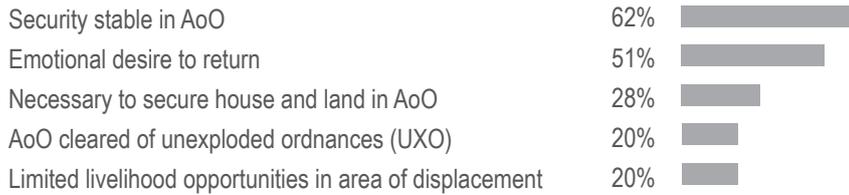
MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

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	41%	11%	0%	48%
Shirqat	46%	8%	0%	46%
Baiji	46%	4%	0%	50%
Governorate level	45%	8%	0%	47%

REASONS TO RETURN TO AOO

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

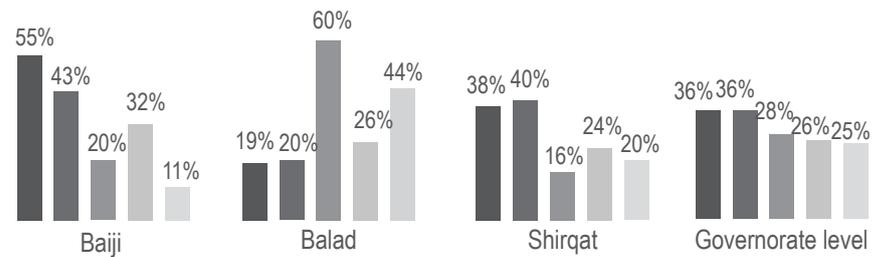


Among the 8 % of IDP households that reported intending to return, **over half of IDP households in all districts cited stabilization of security as a reason to return to their AoO (62%)**, and 20% cited their AoO being cleared of UXOs. Meanwhile, half also referred to emotional desire to return (51%).

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

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

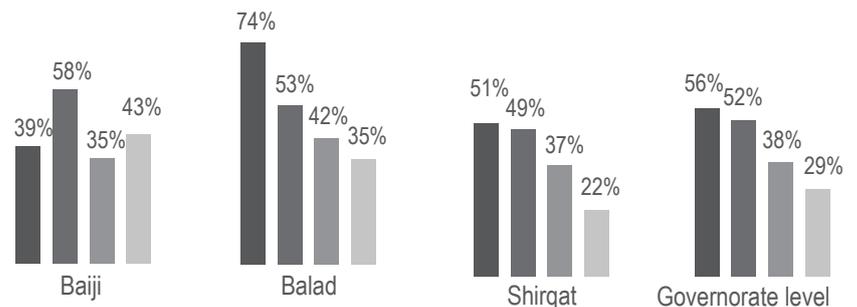
- No financial means to return
- House damaged or destroyed
- Fear/trauma associated to AoO
- Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO
- Lack of security forces in AoO



NEEDS TO RETURN TO AOO

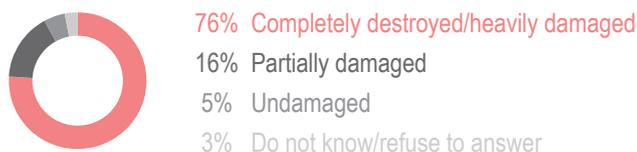
Top four needs that households reported could enable return to AoO:*

- Increased safety and security in AoO
- Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of homes
- Information on conditions in AoO
- Basic services in AoO

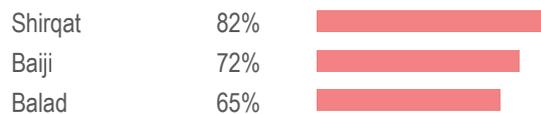


PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AOO

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%.

* Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.

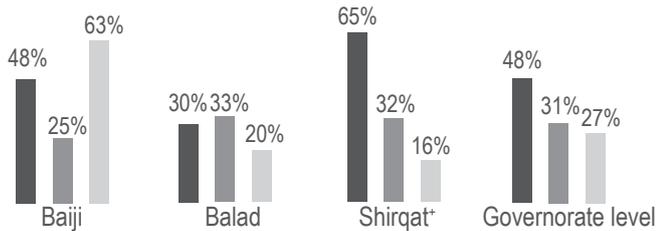
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

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
Balad	31%	51%	18%
Baiji	53%	34%	9%
Shirqat	72%	25%	4%
Governorate level	57%	34%	9%

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

■ Close to conflict ■ Fear of extremists ■ Fear of land contamination

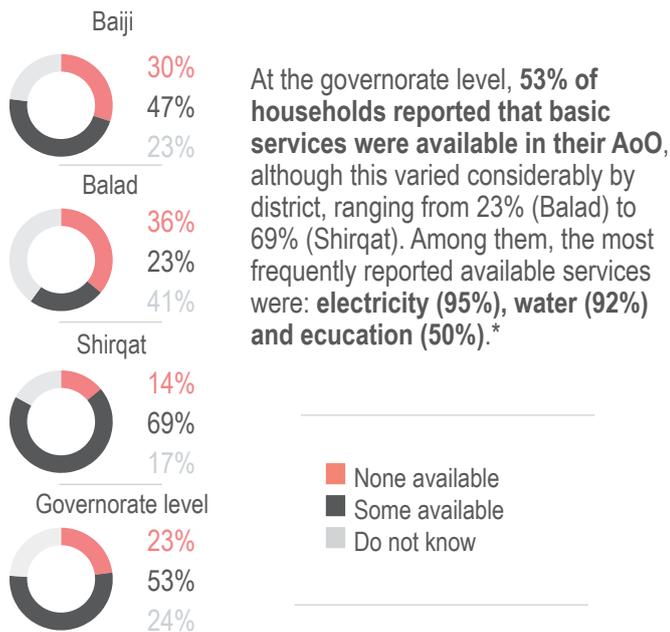


At the governorate and district levels, over a third of IDP households reported having safety concerns, with the exception of IDP households from Shirqat, where the proportion was comparatively slightly lower (25%).

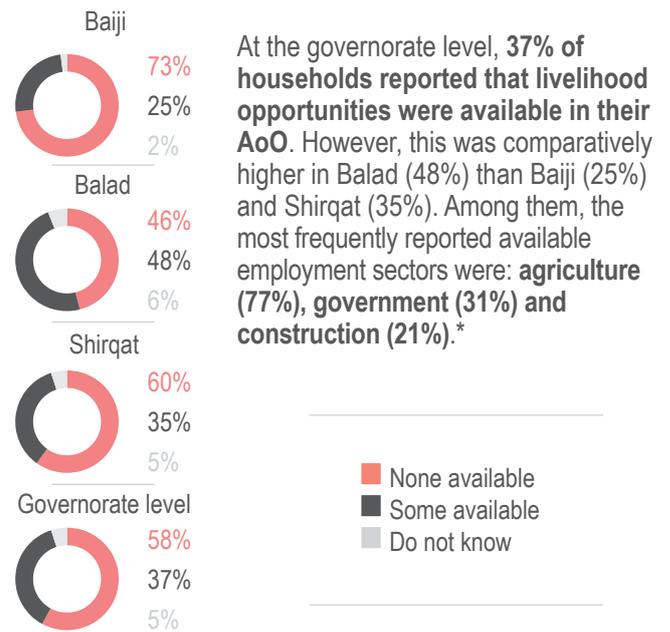
At the governorate level, security reasons were mostly reported as reasons for concerns, including being close to conflict (48%) and fear of extremists (31%), as well as fear of land contamination (27%). Being close to conflict was reported by a comparatively higher proportion of IDP households from Shirqat (65%), while for Baiji it was fear of extremists (63%).

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE IN AOO BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

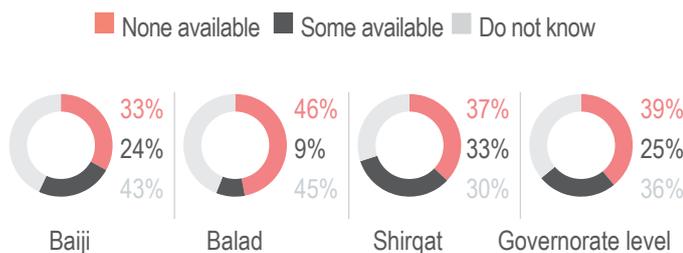
Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Reported availability of assistance in AoO:



At the governorate level, 25% of households reported that assistance was provided in their AoO. However, this varied widely by district: from 9% (Balad) to 33% (Shirqat). The most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (87%), cash distribution (25%) 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%.
* Findings are indicative only as they relate to a small subset of the population.