

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **382 household level interviews conducted across 7 IDP informal sites in Al-Anbar governorate**. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

**This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Al-Anbar governorate.** At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

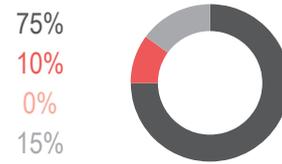
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

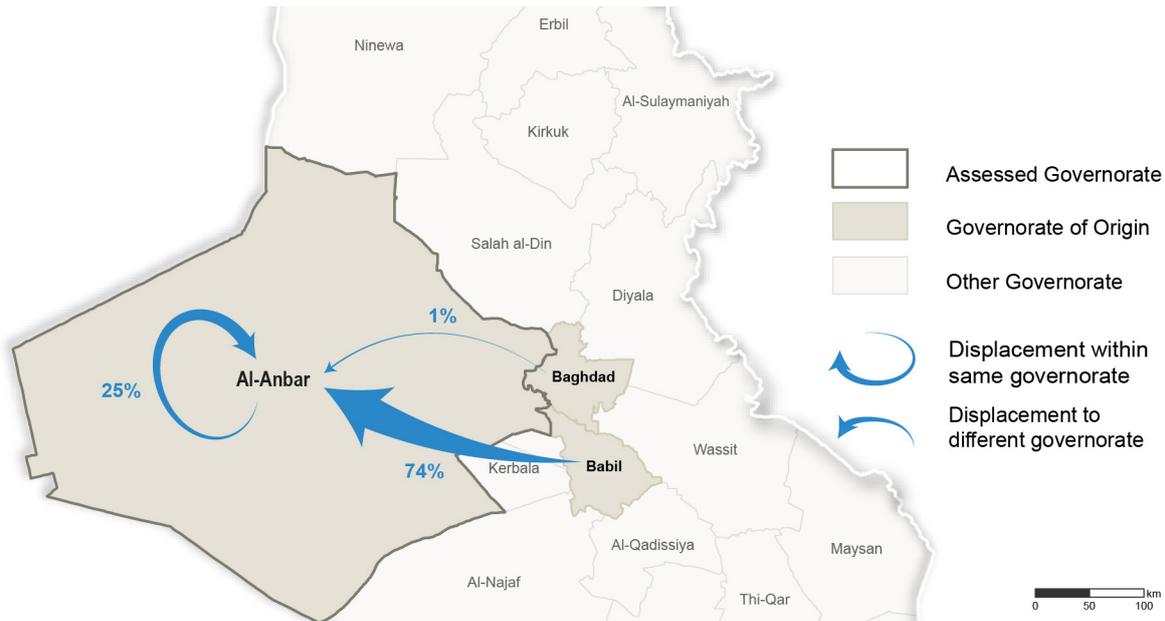
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Security situation stable in AoO (75%)
2. Other family members have returned (44%)
3. AoO cleared of explosive devices (27%)

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

1. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (67%)
2. Lack of security forces in AoO (32%)
3. Presence of mines in AoO (31%)

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

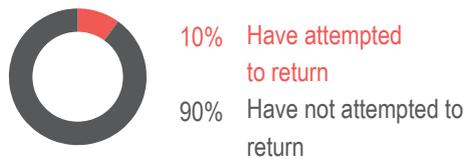
<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

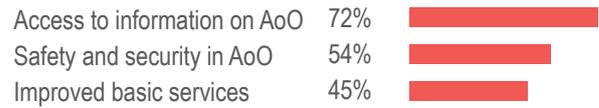
<sup>5</sup>Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



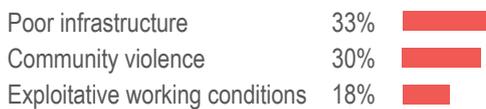
Top three needs that households reported would support enable return to AoO:\*



## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

15% of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:\*



Among the 98% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

23% Some basic services  
 43% Do not know  
 34% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (88%), electricity (80%), waste disposal (42%).\***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

42% Some livelihood opportunities  
 0% Do not know  
 58% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (71%), vocational (15%), construction (13%).\***

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

18% Some assistance provided  
 43% Do not know  
 39% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (92%), cash assistance (67%) and NFI distributions (32%).\***

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were:\*



\*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **106 household level interviews conducted across 2 IDP informal sites in Baghdad governorate.** Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 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 as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

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

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



95%  
1%  
0%  
4%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



62%  
19%  
0%  
19%

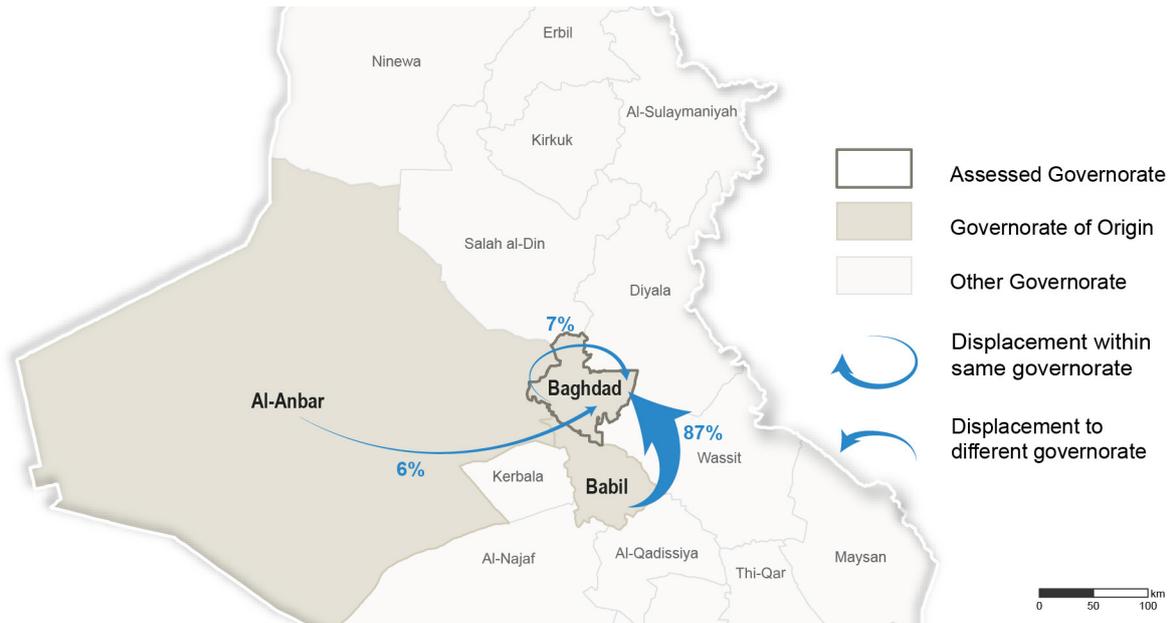
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>4</sup>

1. Security situation stable in AoO (18/19)
2. AoO cleared of explosive devices (5/19)
3. Other family members have returned (4/19)

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

1. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (80%)
2. Lack of security forces in AoO (22%)
3. Presence of mines in AoO (19%)

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

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

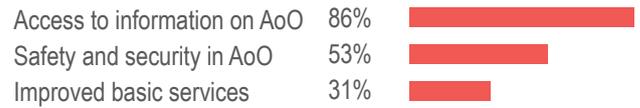


## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



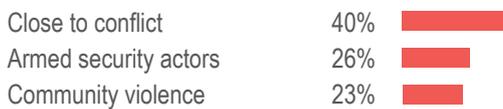
Top three needs that households reported would support enable return to AoO:<sup>4</sup>



## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

**41%** of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:<sup>4</sup>



Among the 98% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

25% Some basic services  
38% Do not know  
37% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (78%), electricity (63%), waste disposal (37%).**<sup>4</sup>

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

26% Some livelihood opportunities  
0% Do not know  
74% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the main employment sectors were: **agriculture (71%), construction (21%), government jobs (11%).**<sup>4</sup>

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

15% Some assistance provided  
27% Do not know  
58% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **cash assistance (12/19), food assistance (9/19) and NFI distributions (4/19).**<sup>5</sup>

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were:<sup>5</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

<sup>5</sup> Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as percentage.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES DAHUK GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **949 household level interviews conducted across 19 IDP informal sites in Dahuk governorate**. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 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 as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

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

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

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



98%  
0%  
1%  
1%

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

### Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



89%  
1%  
1%  
9%

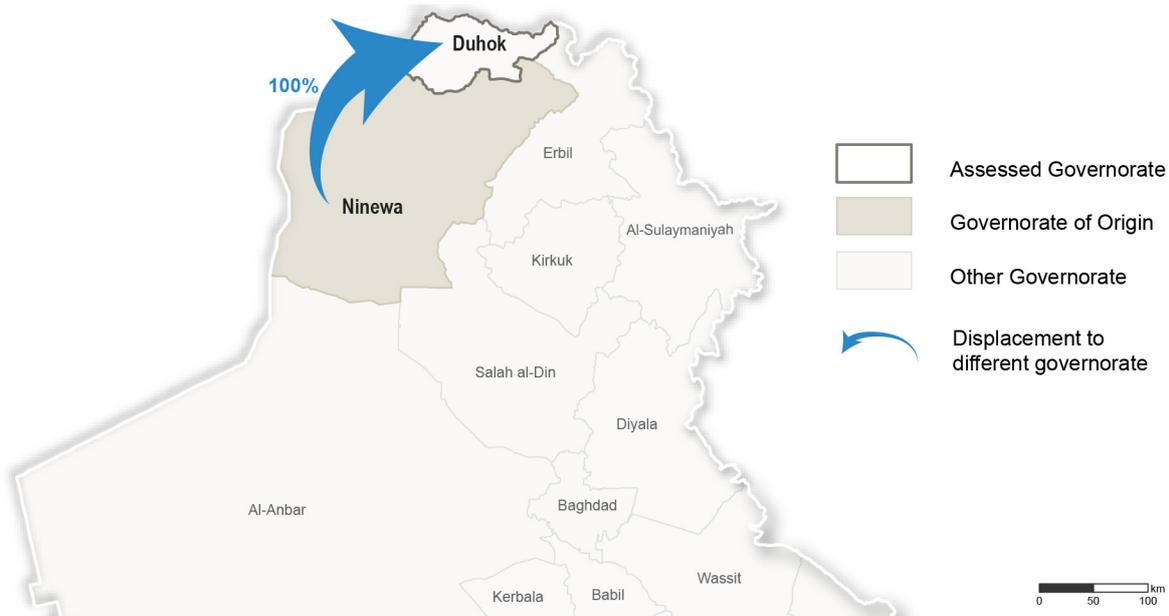
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the three main reasons were:<sup>4</sup>

1. Livelihood available in displacement (1/3)
1. Security situation stable in AoO (1/3)
1. Emotional desire to return (1/3)

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>5</sup>

1. Basic services not available in AoO (54%)
2. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (50%)
2. Lack of security forces in AoO (50%)

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN DAHUK GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

<sup>5</sup>Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.



## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



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



## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

**86%** of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:\*



Among the 98% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

34% Some basic services  
11% Do not know  
55% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (98%), water (68%), education (46%).\***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

44% Some livelihood opportunities  
0% Do not know  
56% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (83%), government jobs (36%), vocational (15%).\***

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

20% Some assistance provided  
21% Do not know  
59% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (81%), NFI distributions (55%) and cash assistance (54%).\***

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were:\*



\*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES ERBIL GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **50 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP informal site in Erbil governorate**. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

**This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Erbil governorate.** At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

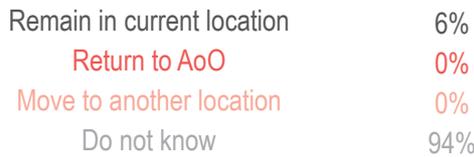
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

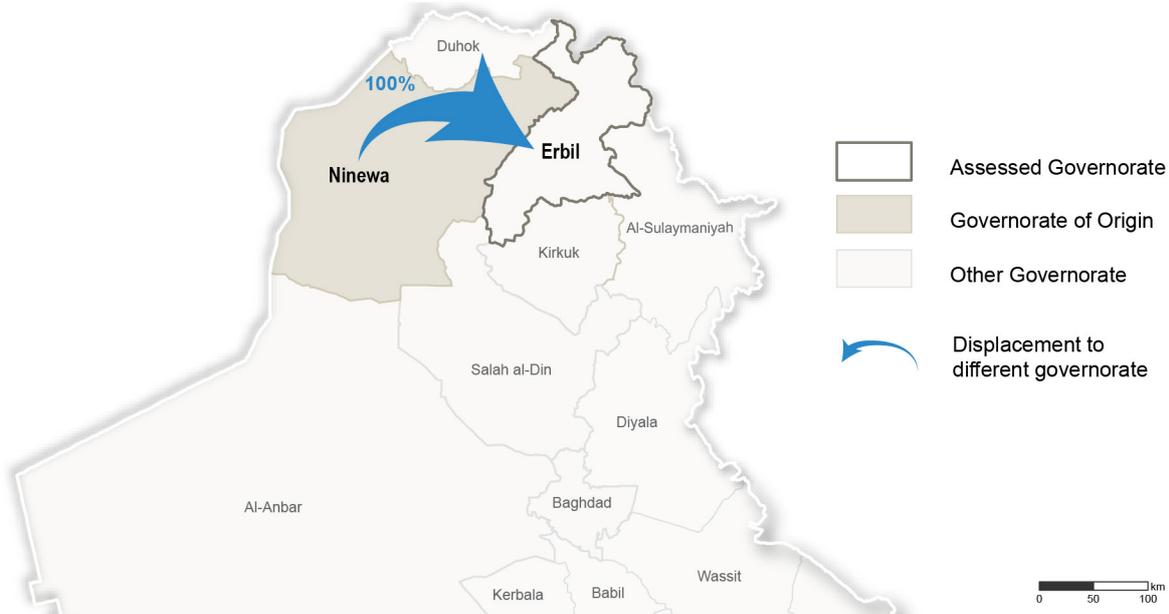


No IDP households reported intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection.

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

1. Fear of discrimination in AoO (76%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (52%)
3. No financial means to return (44%)

### GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN ERBIL GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

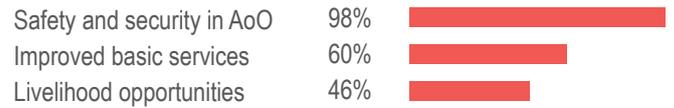
<sup>\*</sup>Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



Top three needs that households reported would support enable return to AoO:<sup>\*</sup>



## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

**60%** of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:<sup>\*</sup>



Among the 74% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

90% Some basic services  
8% Do not know  
2% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (100%), healthcare (100%), education (98%).<sup>\*</sup>**

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

8% Some livelihood opportunities  
0% Do not know  
92% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **government jobs (3/4), agriculture (2/4), vocational (1/4).<sup>5</sup>**

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

70% Some assistance provided  
18% Do not know  
12% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **cash assistance (83%), food assistance (49%) and NFI distributions (17%).<sup>\*</sup>**

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the main reported provider of assistance was:<sup>\*</sup>



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

<sup>5</sup> Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as percentage.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **367 household level interviews conducted across 4 IDP informal sites in Kirkuk governorate**. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 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 as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

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

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

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



### Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

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



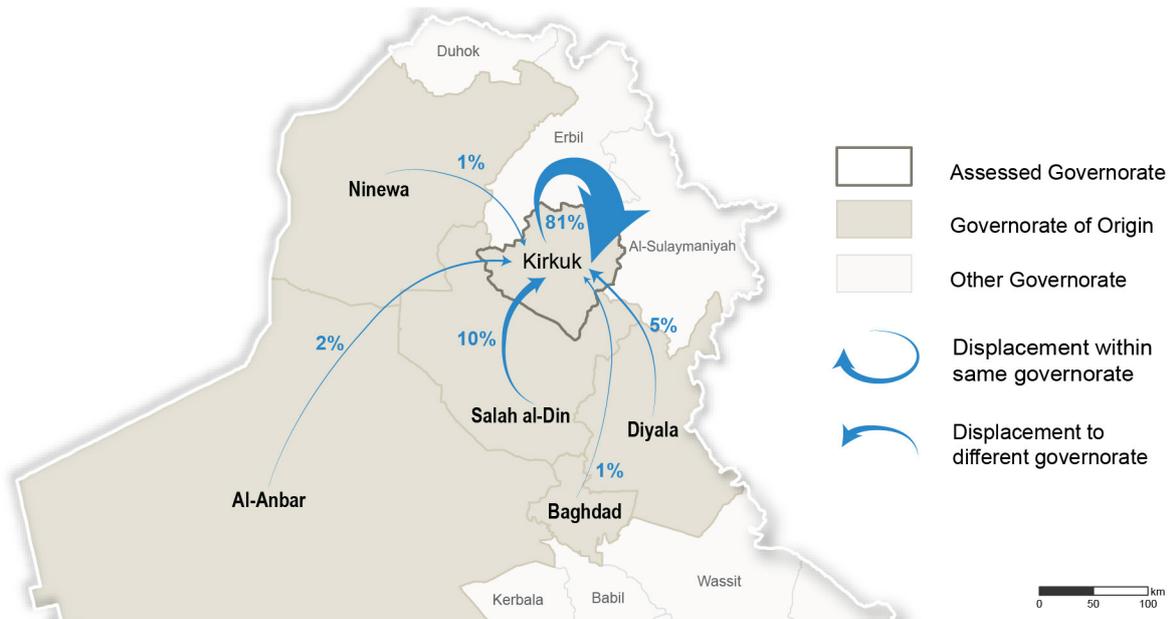
### Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>4</sup>

1. Security situation stable in AoO (9/10)
2. Basic services available in AoO (8/10)
3. Emotional desire to return (5/10)

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

1. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (53%)
2. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (52%)
3. No financial means to return (41%)

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

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



## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



Top three needs that households reported would support enable return to AoO:<sup>\*</sup>



## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

**45%** of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:<sup>\*</sup>



Among the 94% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

73% Some basic services  
7% Do not know  
20% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (95%), water (93%), waste disposal (42%).**<sup>\*</sup>

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

83% Some livelihood opportunities  
1% Do not know  
16% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (74%), government jobs (33%), construction (16%).**<sup>\*</sup>

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

58% Some assistance provided  
13% Do not know  
29% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (93%), cash assistance (85%) and NFI distributions (35%).**<sup>\*</sup>

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were:<sup>\*</sup>



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

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES NINEWA GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **93 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP informal site in Ninewa governorate**. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 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 as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

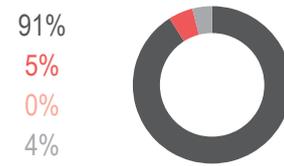
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



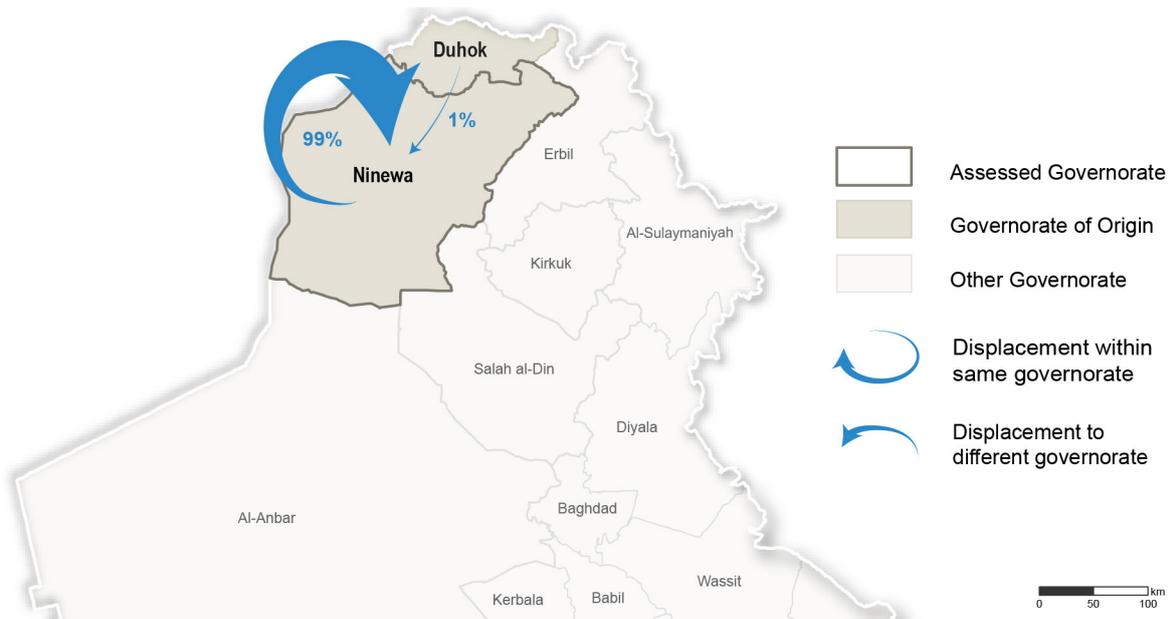
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>4</sup>

1. Security situation stable in AoO (3/4)
2. Basic services available in AoO (1/4)
2. Emotional desire to return (1/4)

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

1. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (55%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (44%)
3. No financial means to return (42%)

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN NINEWA GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

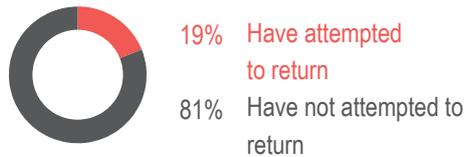
<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

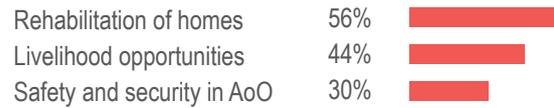
<sup>\*</sup>Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



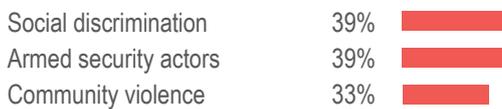
Top three needs that households reported would support enable return to AoO:<sup>\*</sup>



## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

**35%** of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:<sup>\*</sup>



Among the 90% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

55% Some basic services  
3% Do not know  
42% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (98%), water (98%), education (73%).<sup>\*</sup>**

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

40% Some livelihood opportunities  
1% Do not know  
59% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **government jobs (37%), agriculture (32%), vocational (24%).<sup>\*</sup>**

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

12% Some assistance provided  
5% Do not know  
83% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **NFI distributions (5/5), food assistance (3/5), and cash assistance (3/5).<sup>5</sup>**

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were:<sup>5</sup>



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

<sup>5</sup> Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as percentage.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

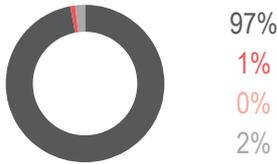
A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **122 household level interviews conducted across 2 IDP informal sites in Salah al-Din governorate.** Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

**This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Salah al-Din governorate.** At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

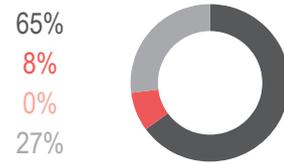
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

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



### Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

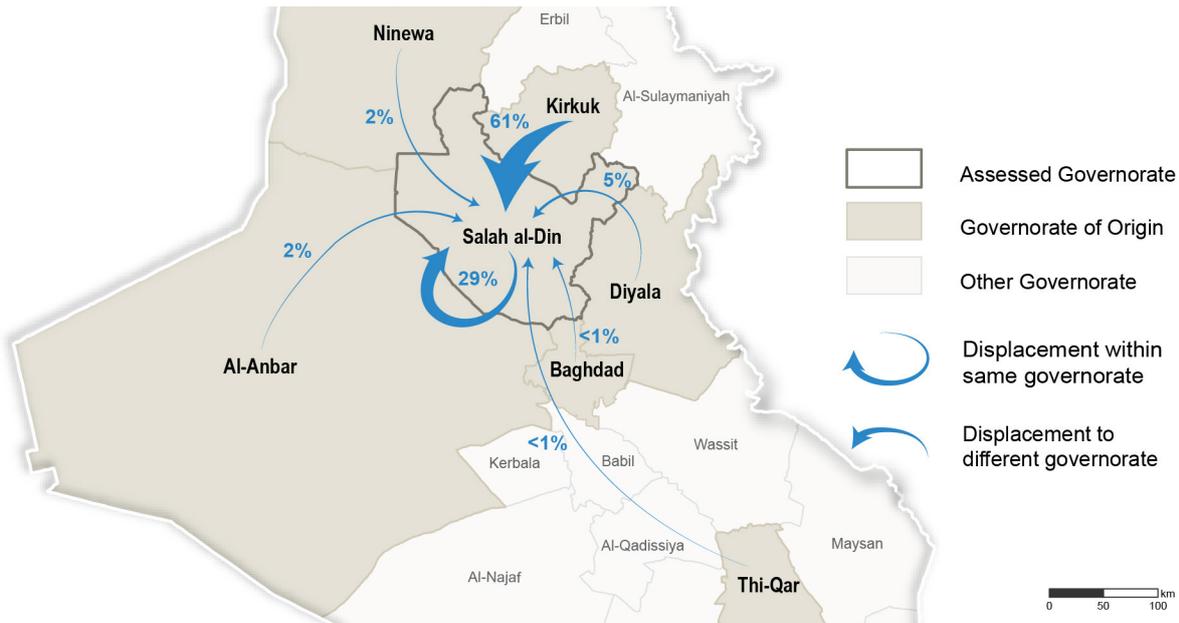
### Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>4</sup>

1. Security situation stable in AoO (9/9)
2. Basic services available in AoO (3/9)
3. Other members have returned (1/9)

### Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>4</sup>

1. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (49%)
2. No financial means to return (45%)
3. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (37%)

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

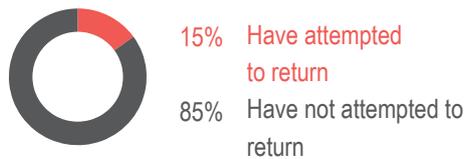
<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

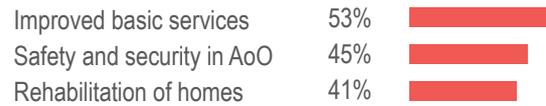
<sup>5</sup>Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



Top three needs that households reported would support enable return to AoO:<sup>\*</sup>



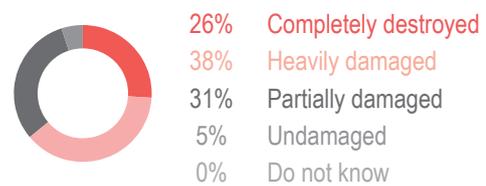
## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

**54%** of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:<sup>\*</sup>



Among the 87% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

48% Some basic services  
 28% Do not know  
 24% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (91%), water (84%), education (67%).<sup>\*</sup>**

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

50% Some livelihood opportunities  
 0% Do not know  
 50% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (67%), government jobs (30%), construction (11%).<sup>\*</sup>**

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

13% Some assistance provided  
 37% Do not know  
 50% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (14/15), NFI distributions (9/15) and cash assistance (2/15).<sup>5</sup>**

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were:<sup>5</sup>



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

<sup>5</sup> Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as percentage.

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

# IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES WASSIT GOVERNORATE

## CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.<sup>2</sup>

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates, including **45 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP informal site in Wassit governorate**. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

**This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Wassit governorate.** At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. 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 wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.<sup>4</sup>

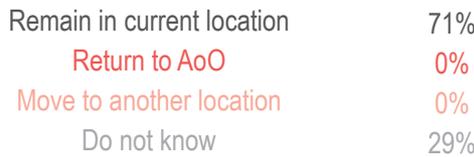
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

## MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

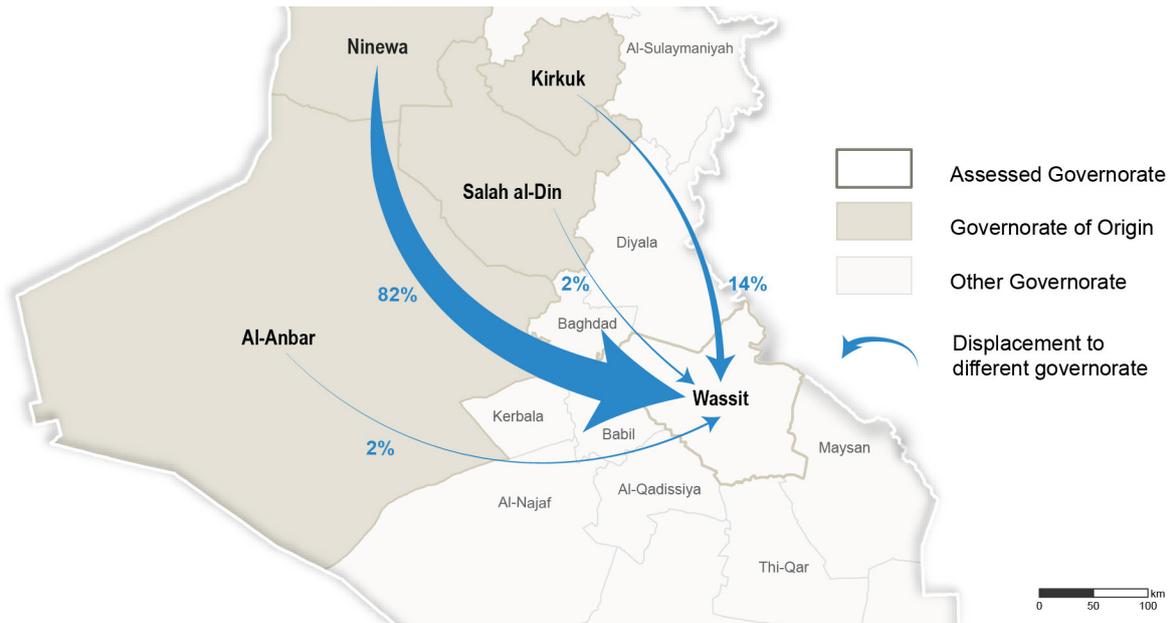


No IDP households reported intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection.

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

1. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (62%)
2. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (42%)
3. Living conditions better in area of displacement (40%)

## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs LIVING IN INFORMAL SITES IN WASSIT GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (July 2019).

<sup>2</sup>IOM [Integrated Location Assessment IV](#) and the RASP informal site assessment. [Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.](#)

<sup>3</sup>Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.

<sup>4</sup>Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

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



## PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of households that attempted to return to their AoO, but were re-displaced to a formal camp:



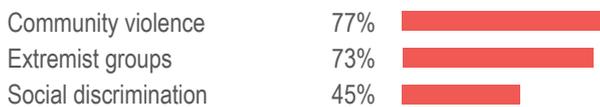
Top three needs that households reported would support enable return to AoO:<sup>\*</sup>



## PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

**49%** of households consider their AoO to currently not be safe.

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:<sup>\*</sup>



Among the 49% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



## SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

49% Some basic services  
44% Do not know  
7% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (100%), water (100%), education (95%).**<sup>\*</sup>

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

38% Some livelihood opportunities  
0% Do not know  
62% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **vocational (100%), agriculture (53%), service hotel (47%).**<sup>\*</sup>

## ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

47% Some assistance provided  
51% Do not know  
2% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (100%), NFI distributions (71%) and cash assistance (14%).**<sup>\*</sup>

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were:<sup>\*</sup>



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