

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS ANBAR GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Anbar governorate, approximately 6,100 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth

round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 187 household level interviews conducted across IDP camps in Anbar. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Anbar governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



93%
7%
0%
0%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



71%
21%
1%
7%

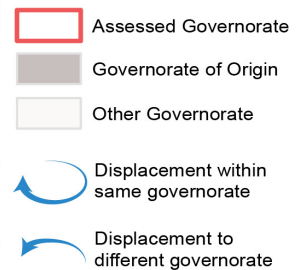
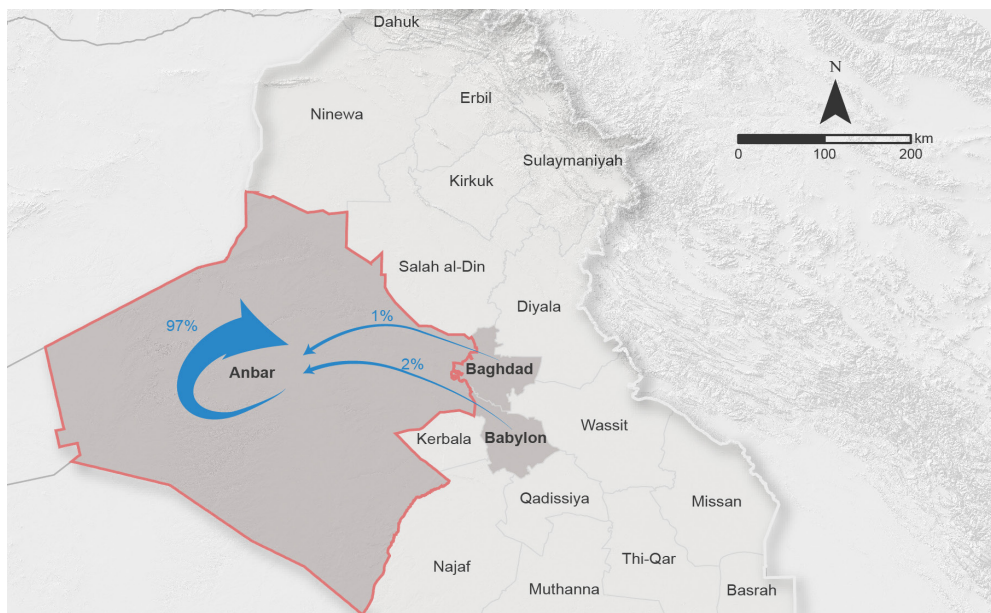
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:^{*}

1. Security situation stable in AoO (81%)
2. AoO cleared of explosive devices (59%)
3. Other members have returned (48%)

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

1. No financial means to return and restart (54%)
2. House is damaged or destroyed (42%)
3. Lack of livelihood opportunities (39%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population. AAF and HTC camps were clustered.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

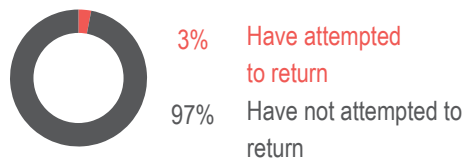
*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

*Data is indicative only.

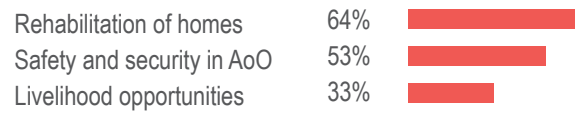


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



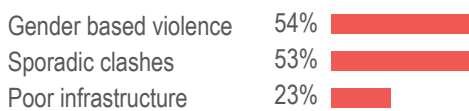
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:



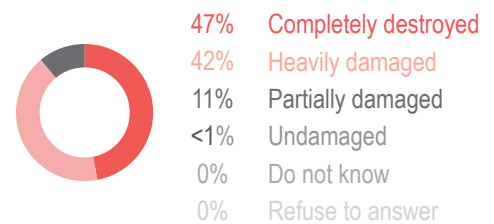
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

28% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:



Among the 100% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

34% Some basic services
10% Do not know
56% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (100%), water (96%), waste disposal (34%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

23% Some livelihood opportunities
0% Do not know
77% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (80%), construction (58%), government jobs (40%).****

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

29% Some assistance provided
17% Do not know
54% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (97%), cash assistance (49%) and NFI distributions (13%).****

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (100%) and local authorities (12%).****

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
**Data is indicative only.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Baghdad governorate, approximately 400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth round of the in-camp

intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

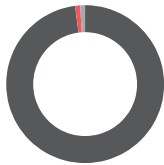
A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 122 household level interviews conducted across 2 IDP camps in Baghdad governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Baghdad governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



98%
1%
0%
1%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



88%
10%
1%
1%

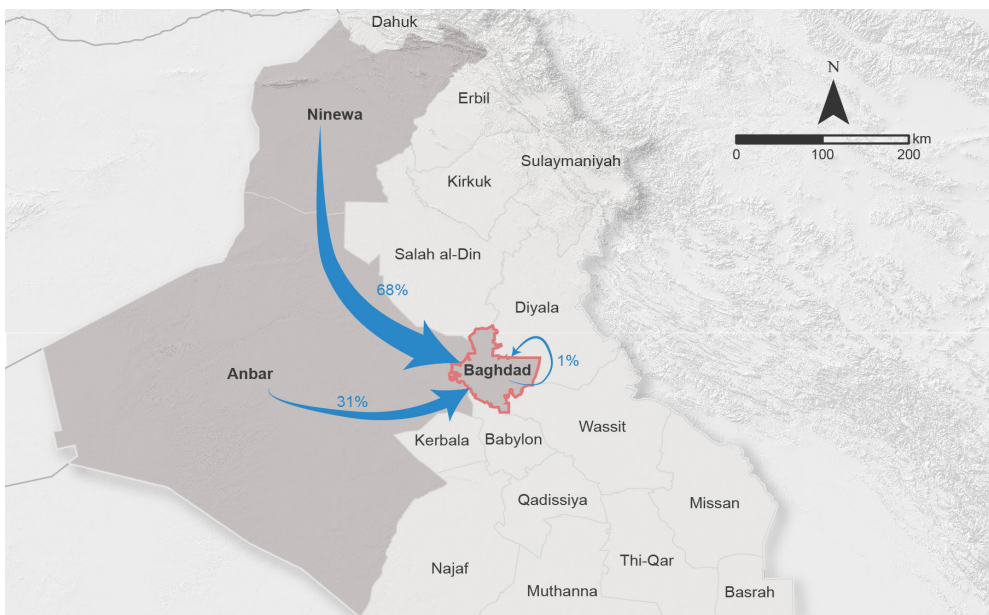
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Security situation stable in AoO (9/12)
2. Other members have returned (8/12)
3. AoO cleared of explosive devices (4/12)

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

1. No financial means to return and restart (55%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities (36%)
3. House is damaged or destroyed (30%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



Assessed Governorate
Governorate of Origin
Other Governorate
Displacement Within Same governorate
Displacement to different governorate

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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

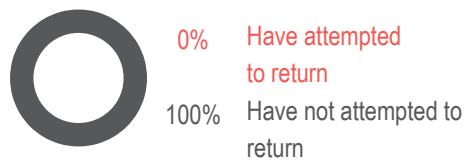
⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

⁶Minimum 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 numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

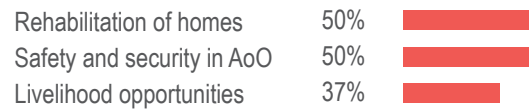
⁷Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



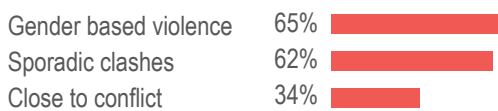
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



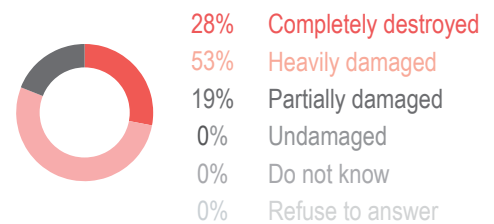
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

24% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:^{*}



Among the 86% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

23% Some basic services
22% Do not know
55% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (100%), electricity (61%), waste disposal (44%).**^{*,*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

15% Some livelihood opportunities
5% Do not know
80% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (67%), construction (66%), transportation (19%).**^{*,*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

36% Some assistance provided
25% Do not know
39% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (94%), cash assistance (35%) and NFI distributions (22%).**^{*,*}

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (100%) and local authorities (10%).**^{*,*}

^{*} Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
^{**} Data is indicative only.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Dahuk governorate, approximately 25,400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth round of the in-camp

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS DAHUK GOVERNORATE

intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 1,051 household level interviews conducted across 11 IDP camps in Dahuk governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Dahuk governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 99% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



87%
<1%
0%
12%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



74%
<1%
0%
26%

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

1. Emotional desire (2/4)
2. Security situation stable in AoO (1/4)
3. Other members have returned (1/4)

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

1. Presence of explosive hazards (48%)
2. Lack of security services (47%)
3. Basic services not enough (32%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



Assessed Governorate
Governorate of Origin
Other Governorate
Displacement to different governorate

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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

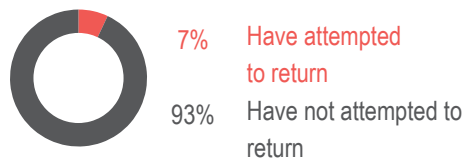
⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

⁷Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

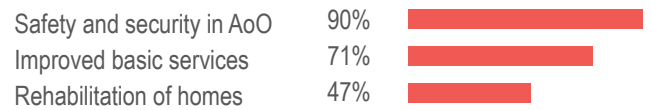


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



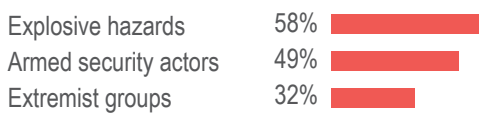
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:



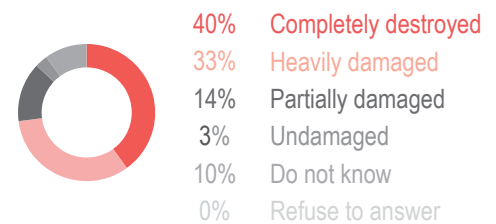
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

75% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:



Among the 99% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

16% Some basic services
30% Do not know
54% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (93%), water (68%), education (50%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

16% Some livelihood opportunities
24% Do not know
60% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (62%), government jobs (52%), vocational (25%).***

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

10% Some assistance provided
42% Do not know
48% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (90%), NFI distributions (79%) and cash assistance (47%).*+***

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (98%), local authorities (12%) and security actors (<1%).*+***

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
*Results are indicative only.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS DIYALA GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Diyala governorate, approximately 1,000 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth

round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 298 household level interviews conducted across 4 IDP camps in Diyala governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Diyala governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



77%
6%
0%
17%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



60%
10%
0%
30%

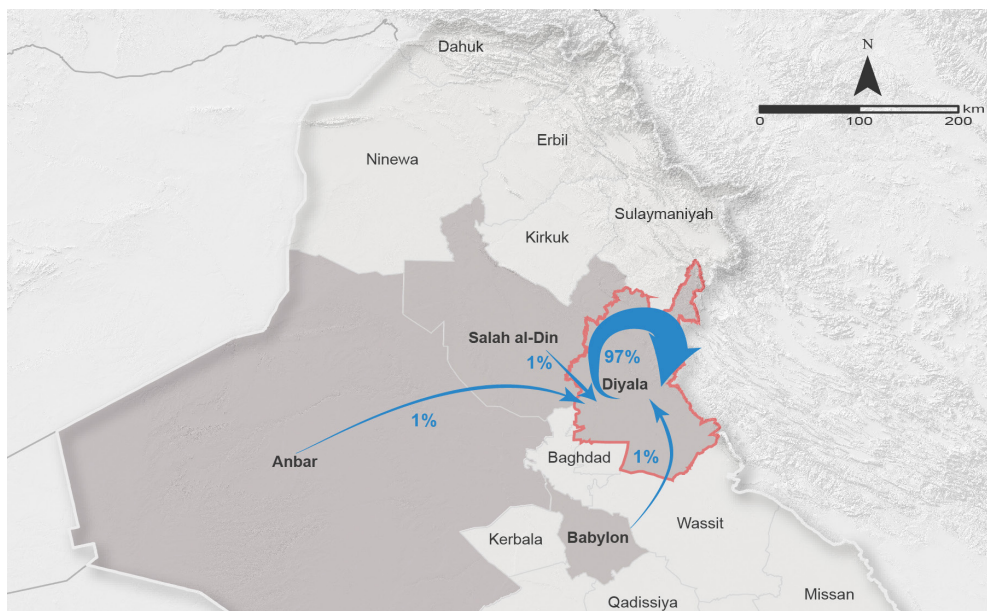
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:^{*}

1. Security situation stable in AoO (56%)
2. Emotional desire (28%)
3. Limited livelihoods in area of displacement (25%)

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

1. Fear/trauma associated with returning (58%)
2. Lack of security services (50%)
3. House is damaged or destroyed (34%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



Assessed Governorate
Governorate of Origin
Other Governorate

Displacement within same governorate
Displacement to different governorate

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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

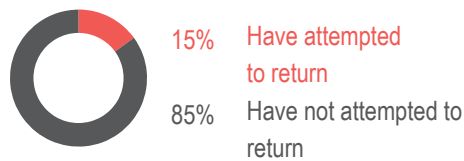
^{*}Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

^{*}Results are indicative only.

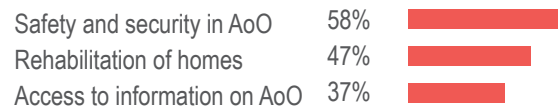


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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 enable return to AoO:



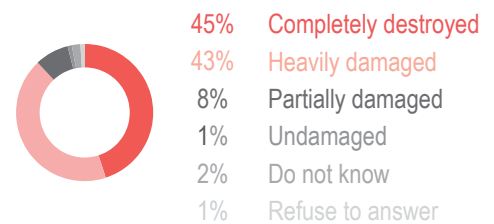
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

54% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

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



Among the 96% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

15% Some basic services
48% Do not know
37% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (96%), electricity (95%), healthcare (58%).***+

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

29% Some livelihood opportunities
24% Do not know
47% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (58%), government jobs (41%), construction (23%).***+

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

6% Some assistance provided
55% Do not know
39% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the three types of assistance were: **food assistance (100%), cash assistance (29%) and NFI distributions (6%).***+

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (90%), local authorities (12%) and local community (6%).***+

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
*Results are indicative only.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS ERBIL GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Erbil governorate, approximately 1,600 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth

round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 269 household level interviews conducted across 3 IDP camps in Erbil governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Erbil governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

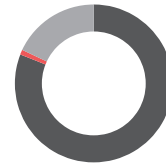
Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



96%
<1%
0%
3%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



81%
1%
0%
18%

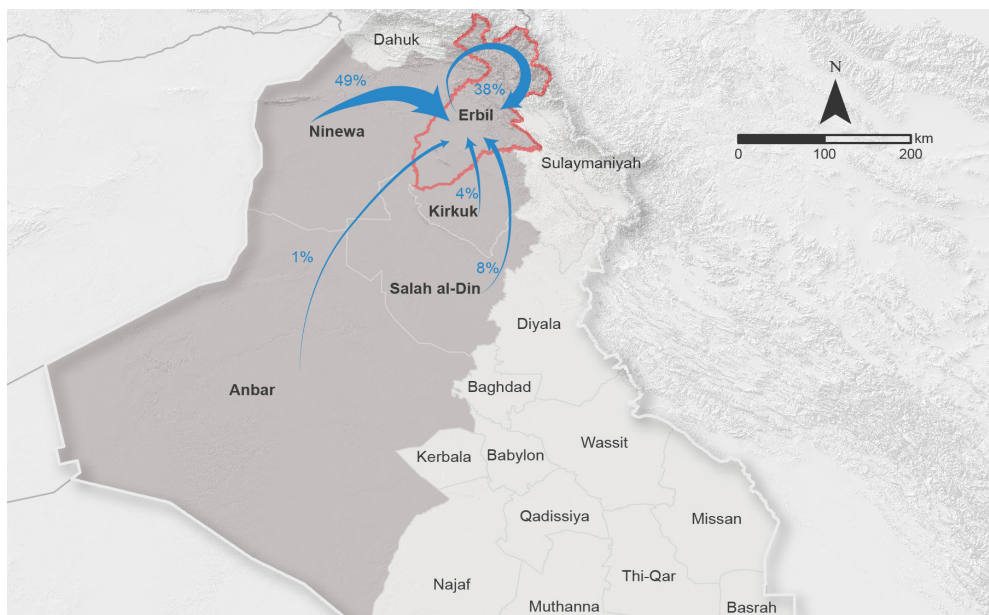
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Emotional desire (3/3)
2. Other members have returned (1/3)
3. Basic services are available (1/3)

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

1. Lack of livelihood opportunities (47%)
2. House is damaged or destroyed (42%)
3. No financial means to return and restart (28%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



- Assessed Governorate
- Governorate of Origin
- Other Governorate
- ↻ Displacement within same governorate
- ➔ Displacement to different governorate

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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

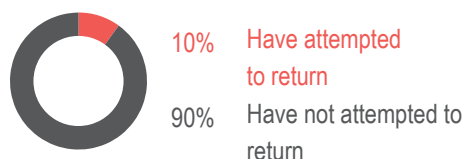
⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

⁷Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

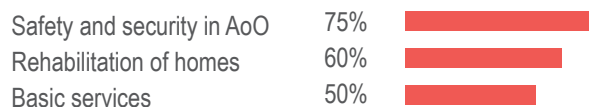


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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 enable return to AoO:^{*}



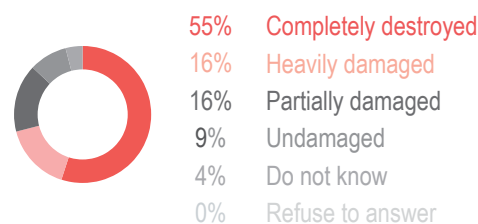
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

64% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:^{*}



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



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

43% Some basic services
15% Do not know
42% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (93%), electricity (93%), education (58%).**^{*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

34% Some livelihood opportunities
13% Do not know
53% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **government jobs (73%), agriculture (32%), vocational (15%).**^{*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

14% Some assistance provided
33% Do not know
53% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (93%), NFI distributions (61%) and cash assistance (7%).**^{*,*}

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (100%) and local authorities (2%).**^{*,*}

^{*} Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
^{*} Results are indicative only.
^{*} Multiple, unspecified daily jobs.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS KERBALA GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Kerbala governorate, approximately 100 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth round of the in-camp

intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 57 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP camp in Kerbala governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Kerbala governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 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 higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

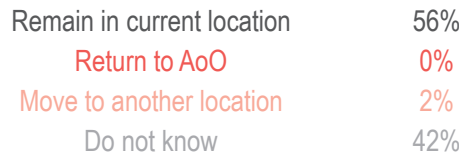
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

1. House is damaged or destroyed (46%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities (44%)
3. Fear/trauma associated with returning (39%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

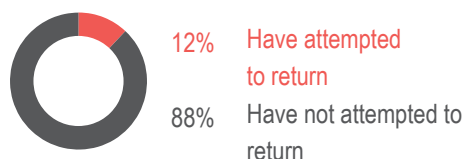
⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

⁶Minimum 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 numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

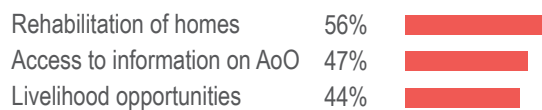
^{*}Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



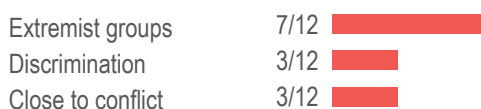
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



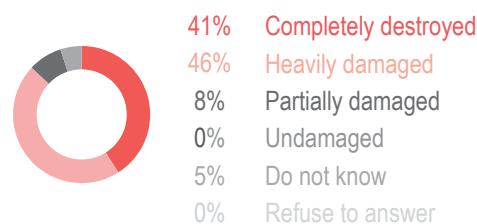
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

21% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:^{*}



Among the 68% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

39% Some basic services
42% Do not know
19% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (95%), electricity (91%), education (55%).**^{*,*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

0% Some livelihood opportunities
12% Do not know
88% None



No livelihood opportunities were reported in AoO.

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

51% Some assistance provided
42% Do not know
7% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the three types of assistance were: **food assistance (79%), NFI distributions (55%) and cash assistance (38%).**^{*,*}

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (100%) and local authorities (17%).**^{*,*}

^{*} Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
^{**} Results are indicative only.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Kirkuk governorate, approximately 2,100 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth

round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 354 household level interviews conducted across 4 IDP camps in Kirkuk governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Kirkuk governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



95%
5%
<1%
<1%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



84%
8%
<1%
8%

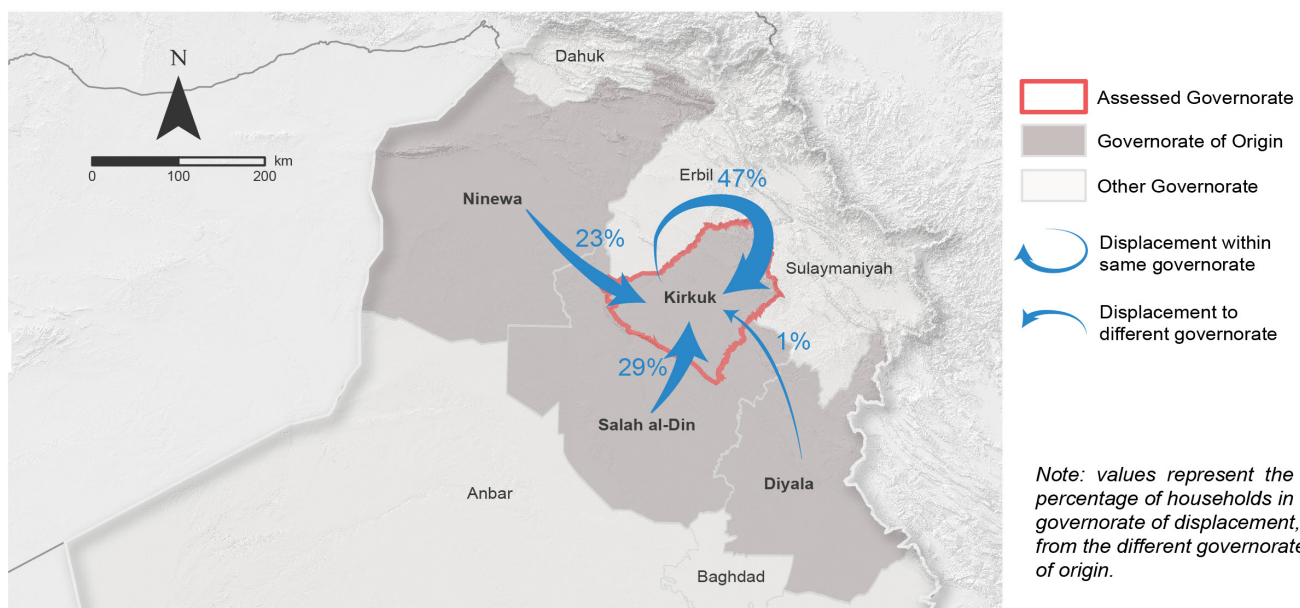
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:*

1. Emotional desire (68%)
2. Security situation stable in AoO (53%)
3. Other members have returned (41%)

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

1. House is damaged or destroyed (57%)
2. No financial means to return and restart (50%)
3. Presence of explosive hazards (48%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

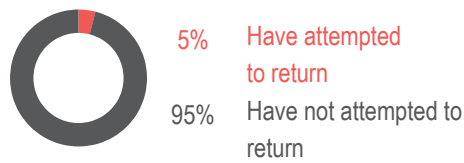
*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

*Results are indicative only.

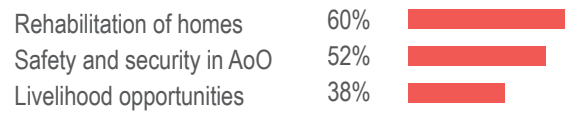


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



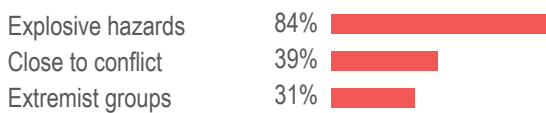
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO*:



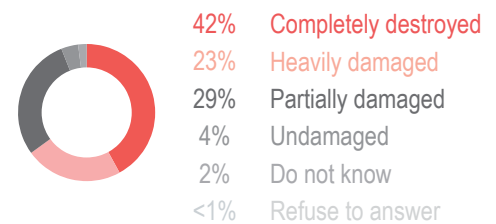
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

32% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

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



Among the 97% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

66% Some basic services
18% Do not know
16% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (96%), electricity (95%), healthcare (49%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

42% Some livelihood opportunities
6% Do not know
52% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (58%), government jobs (35%), vocational (26%).***

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

37% Some assistance provided
28% Do not know
35% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (92%), NFI distributions (65%) and cash assistance (14%).***

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (99%), local authorities (1%) and security actors (1%).***

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

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS NINEWA GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Ninewa governorate, approximately 46,300 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth round of the in-camp intentions survey

in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 1386 household level interviews conducted across 15 IDP camps in Ninewa governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Ninewa governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 99% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



87%
3%
<1%
10%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



52%
5%
<1%
42%

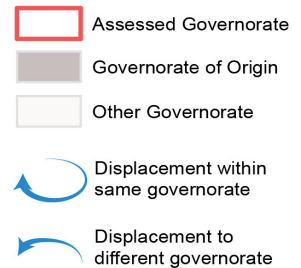
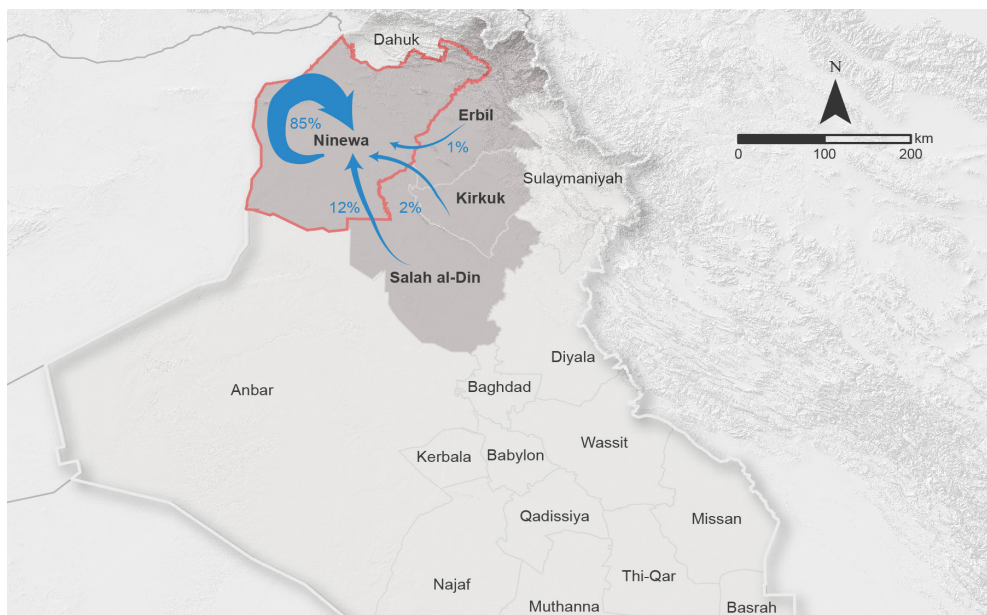
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:^{*}

1. Security situation stable in AoO (63%)
2. AoO cleared of explosive devices (28%)
3. Emotional desire (25%)

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

1. No financial means to return and restart (41%)
2. House is damaged or destroyed (39%)
3. Lack of livelihood opportunities (30%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

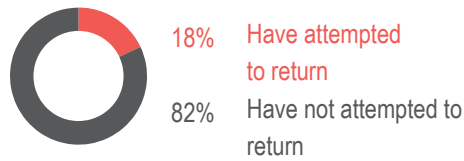
*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

*Results are indicative only.

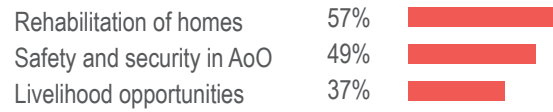


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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 enable return to AoO:^{*}



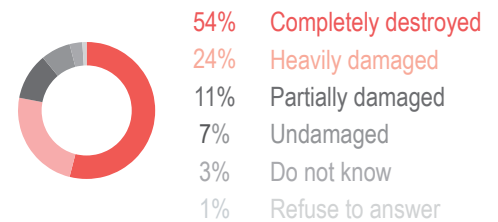
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

38% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:^{*}



Among the 89% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

40% Some basic services
21% Do not know
39% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (97%), water (87%), education (65%).**^{*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

27% Some livelihood opportunities
6% Do not know
67% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (66%), government jobs (35%), construction (24%).**^{*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

22% Some assistance provided
34% Do not know
44% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (91%), cash assistance (18%) and NFI distributions (14%).**^{*}

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the top three reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (95%), local authorities (31%) and security actors (2%).**^{*}

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

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS SALAH AL DIN GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Salah al Din governorate, approximately 2,300 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth round of the in-camp intentions survey in

formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 248 household level interviews conducted across 3 IDP camps in Salah al Din governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Salah al Din governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



87%
3%
1%
9%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



58%
3%
1%
38%

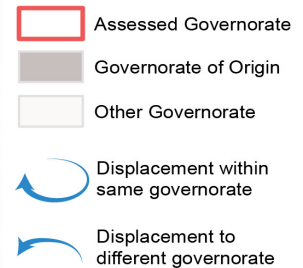
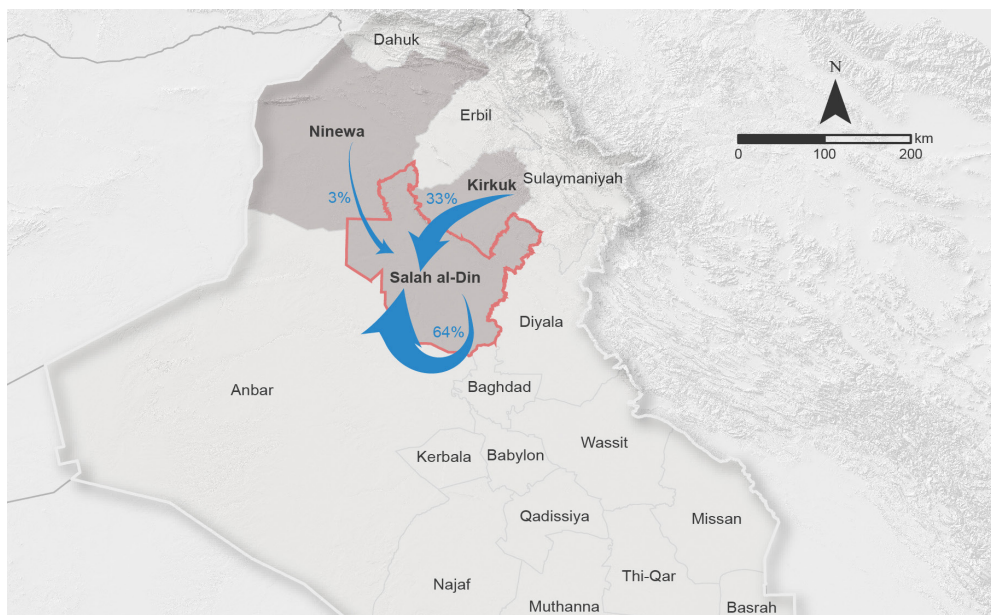
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Security situation stable in AoO (4/8)
2. Emotional desire (2/8)
3. AoO cleared of explosive devices (2/8)

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

1. No financial means to return and restart (52%)
2. House is damaged or destroyed (44%)
3. Lack of livelihood opportunities (29%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

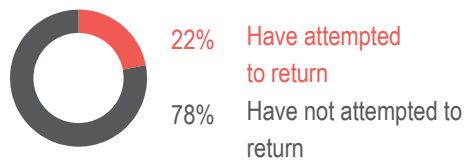
⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

⁷Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

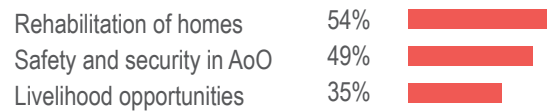


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



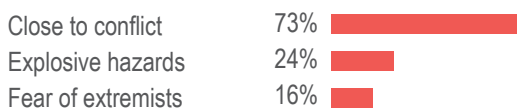
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:



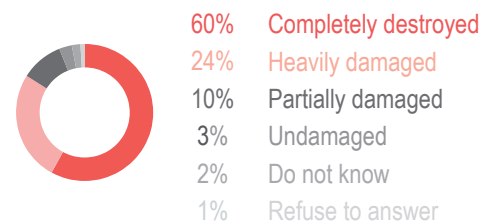
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

43% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:



Among the 92% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

42% Some basic services
 19% Do not know
 39% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (98%), water (93%), education (66%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

20% Some livelihood opportunities
 3% Do not know
 77% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (86%), government jobs (34%), construction (26%).****

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

23% Some assistance provided
 35% Do not know
 42% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (99%), cash assistance (24%) and NFI distributions (16%).****

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the top three reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (97%), local authorities (53%) and local community (8%).****

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
 **Results are indicative only.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS SULAYMANIYAH GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined.¹ As of February 2019, 1.7 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 90,000 households that reside in 109 formal IDP camps.² In Sulaymaniyah governorate, approximately 3,400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that many of those still in protracted displacement have a large number of protection concerns, and emphasizes the importance of supporting durable solutions for those that wish to remain in their area of displacement, or safe and dignified returns for those intending to return to their AoO.³ These trends highlight the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as for 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 a fourth round of the in-camp intentions survey in

formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 30 January to 26 February.⁴

A total of 4,300 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 328 household level interviews conducted across 4 IDP camps in Sulaymaniyah governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Sulaymaniyah governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.⁶

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



90%
2%
0%
8%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



33%
16%
0%
51%

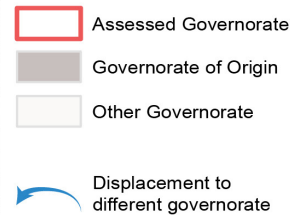
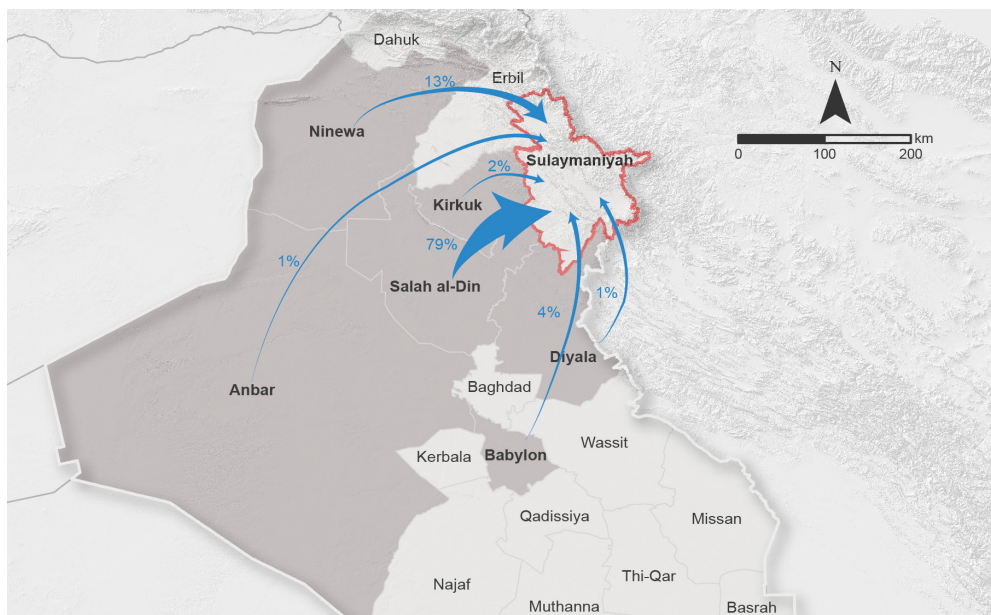
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:^{*}

1. Emotional desire (92%)
2. In order to secure property (83%)
3. Other members have returned (64%)

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

1. Fear/trauma associated with returning (59%)
2. Lack of security services (47%)
3. Presence of explosive hazards (38%)

IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



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

¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of February 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (February 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵National CCCM Cluster Reporting as of December 2018.

⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

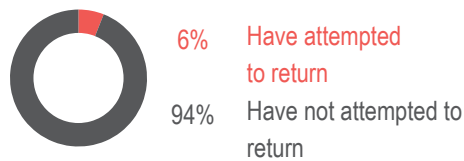
^{*}Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

^{*}Results are indicative only.

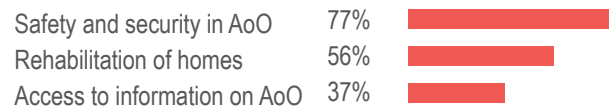


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



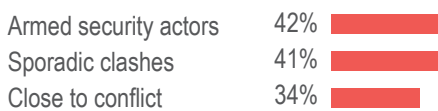
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



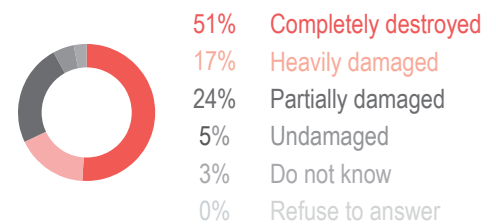
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

50% of households consider their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection.

Of those who considered their AoO to not be safe at the time of data collection, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:^{*}



Among the 95% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

29% Some basic services
39% Do not know
32% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (97%), electricity (76%), healthcare (39%).**^{*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

47% Some livelihood opportunities
5% Do not know
48% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (75%), healthcare (19%), government jobs (18%).**^{*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

16% Some assistance provided
41% Do not know
43% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (99%), cash assistance (34%) and NFI distributions (29%).**^{*,*}

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were: **humanitarian actors (100%), local authorities (5%) and local community (5%).**^{*}

^{*} Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
^{**} Results are indicative only.