

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS AL-ANBAR

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 2,626 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 134 household level interviews conducted across 2 IDP camps in Al-Anbar governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Al-Anbar governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

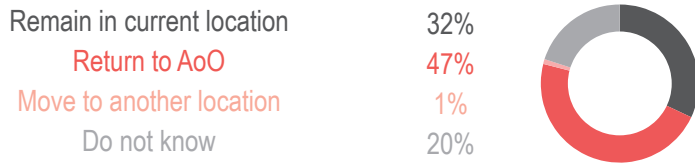
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



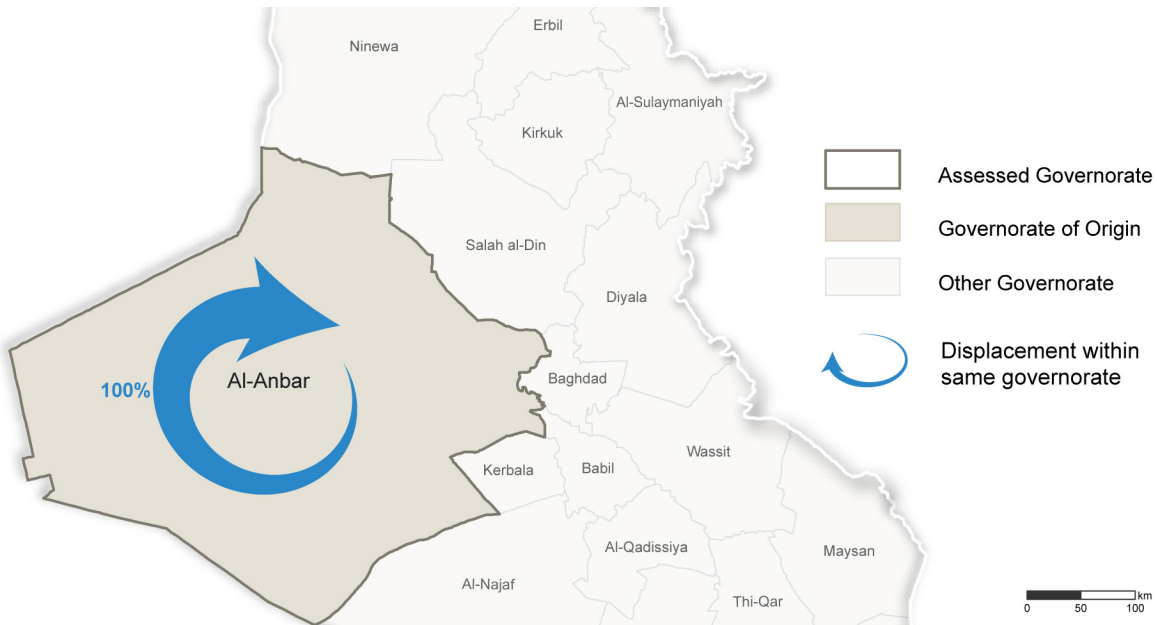
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Security situation stable in AoO (91%)
2. Other members have returned (43%)
3. AoO cleared of explosive devices (39%)

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 (47%)
2. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (45%)
3. Household assets stolen or damaged in AoO (19%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN ANBAR GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

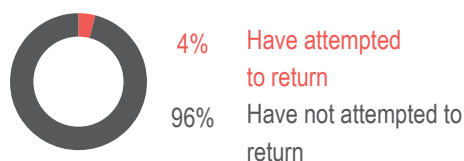
⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵Minimum 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:



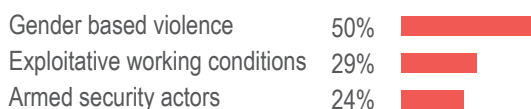
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



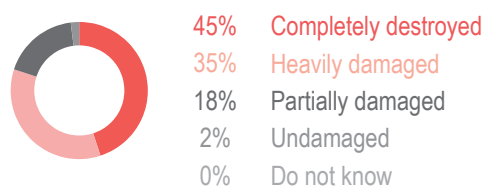
PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

13% 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 94% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

Some basic services: 66%
Do not know: 17%
None: 17%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (98%), electricity (96%), healthcare (49%).**^{*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 39%
Do not know: 0%
None: 61%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (72%), construction (38%), government jobs (23%).**^{*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

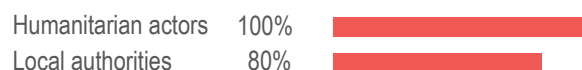
Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 32%
Do not know: 19%
None: 49%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (94%), cash assistance (79%) and NFI distributions (32%).**^{*}

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 FORMAL CAMPS AL-SULAYMANIYAH

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Al-Sulaymaniyah governorate, approximately 3,099 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 189 household level interviews conducted across 3 IDP camps in Al-Sulaymaniyah governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Al-Sulaymaniyah governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

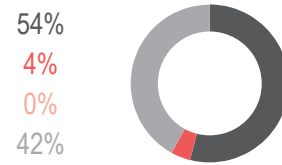
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

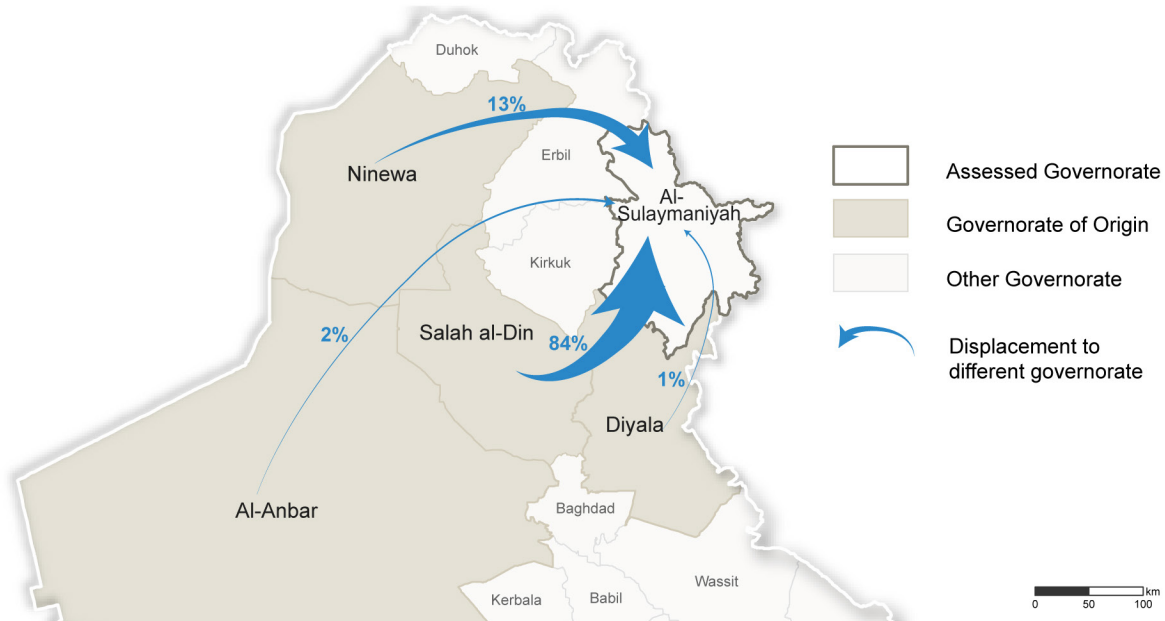
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:⁶

1. Security situation stable in AoO (3/6)
2. Other members have returned (2/6)
3. Basic services available in AoO (1/6)

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 (52%)
2. Lack of security forces in AoO (47%)
3. Fear of discrimination in AoO (42%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN SULAYMANIYAH GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

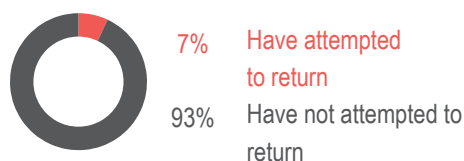
⁵Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

⁶Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

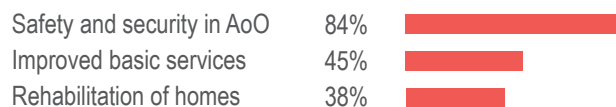
^{*}Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

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 SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

69% 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 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:

Some basic services: 31%
 Do not know: 10%
 None: 59%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **healthcare (94%), water (91%), electricity (86%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 45%
 Do not know: 0%
 None: 55%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (81%), healthcare (23%), government jobs (11%).***

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 11%
 Do not know: 14%
 None: 75%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (98%), NFI distributions (41%) and cash assistance (23%).***

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 FORMAL CAMPS BAGHDAD

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Baghdad governorate, approximately 357 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 94 household level interviews conducted across 2 IDP camps in Baghdad governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Baghdad governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

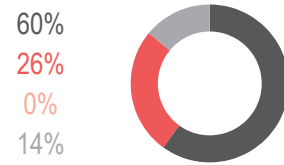
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

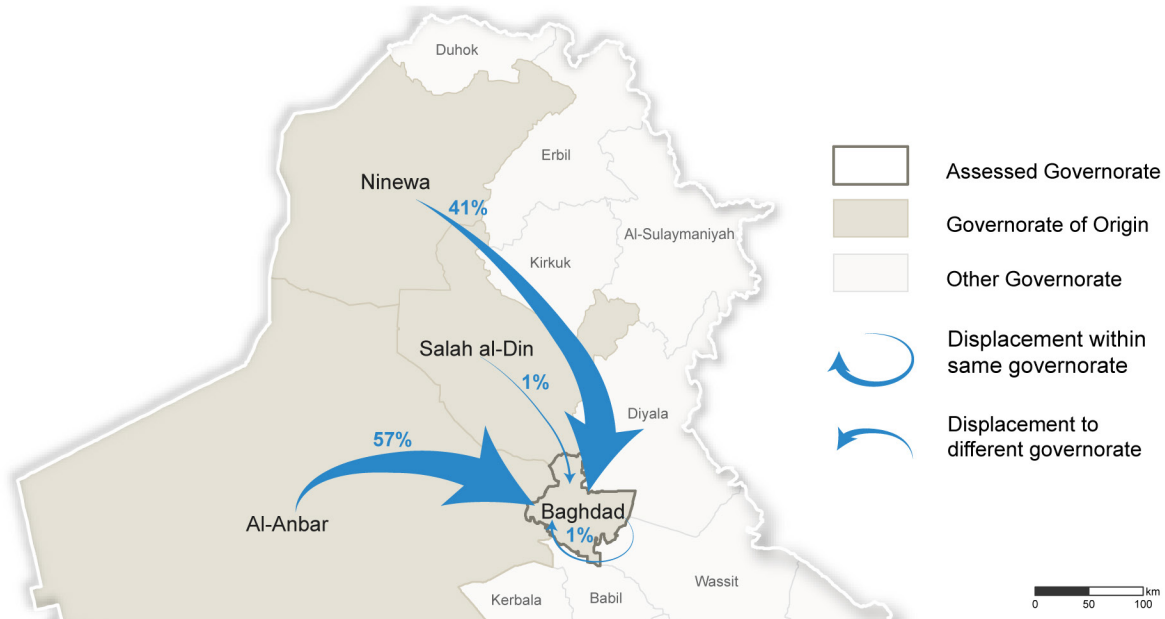
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Security situation stable in AoO (77%)
2. Emotional desire to return (54%)
3. AoO cleared of explosive devices (46%)

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 (57%)
2. Presence of mines in AoO (20%)
3. Fear of discrimination in AoO (17%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

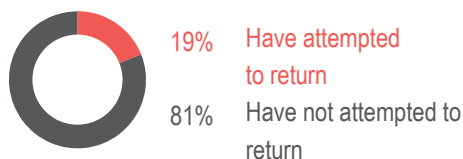
⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵Minimum 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.

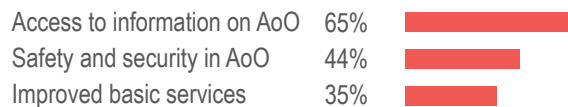
*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



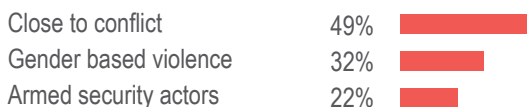
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

27% 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 88% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

Some basic services: 68%
Do not know: 8%
None: 24%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (98%), electricity (96%), healthcare (44%).**^{*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 24%
Do not know: 0%
None: 76%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (42%), construction (41%), government jobs (35%).**^{*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 28%
Do not know: 15%
None: 57%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (74%), cash assistance (45%) and NFI distributions (29%).**^{*}

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 FORMAL CAMPS DAHUK GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Dohuk governorate, approximately 25,373 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 188 household level interviews conducted across 3 IDP camps in Dahuk governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Dahuk governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

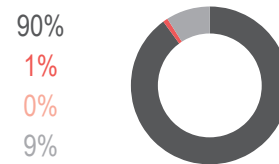
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



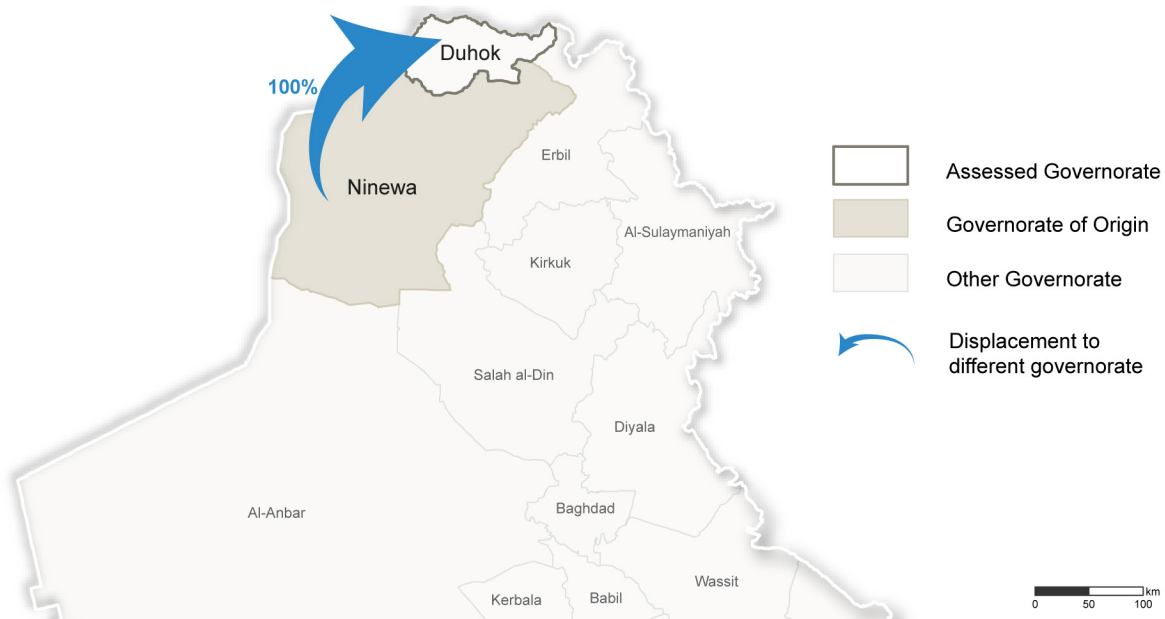
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the reported reasons were:⁶

- Emotional desire to return (1/3)
- Limited livelihoods in displacement (1/3)
- Livelihood available in AoO (1/3)

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

1. Lack of security forces in AoO (47%)
2. Basic services not available in AoO (34%)
2. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (34%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN DAHUK GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

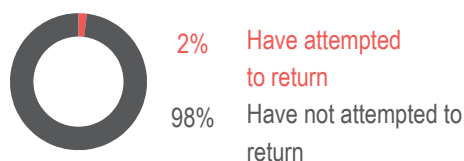
⁵Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

⁶Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

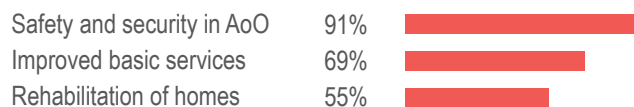
^{*}Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

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*:



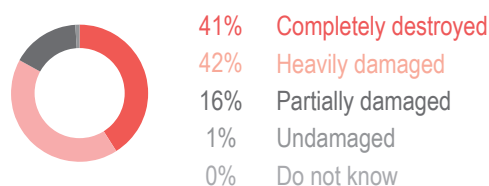
PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

83% 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 AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

Some basic services: 16%
Do not know: 19%
None: 65%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (98%), water (85%), healthcare (61%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 21%
Do not know: 0%
None: 79%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (76%), government jobs (34%), construction (8%).***

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

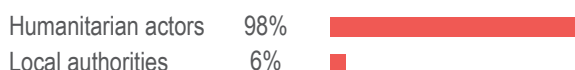
Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 10%
Do not know: 30%
None: 60%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (90%), cash assistance (64%) and NFI distributions (61%).***

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 FORMAL CAMPS DIYALA GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Diyala governorate, approximately 968 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 761 household level interviews conducted across 11 IDP camps in Diyala governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Diyala governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

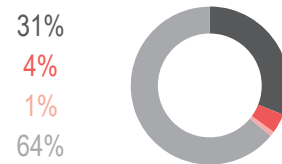
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

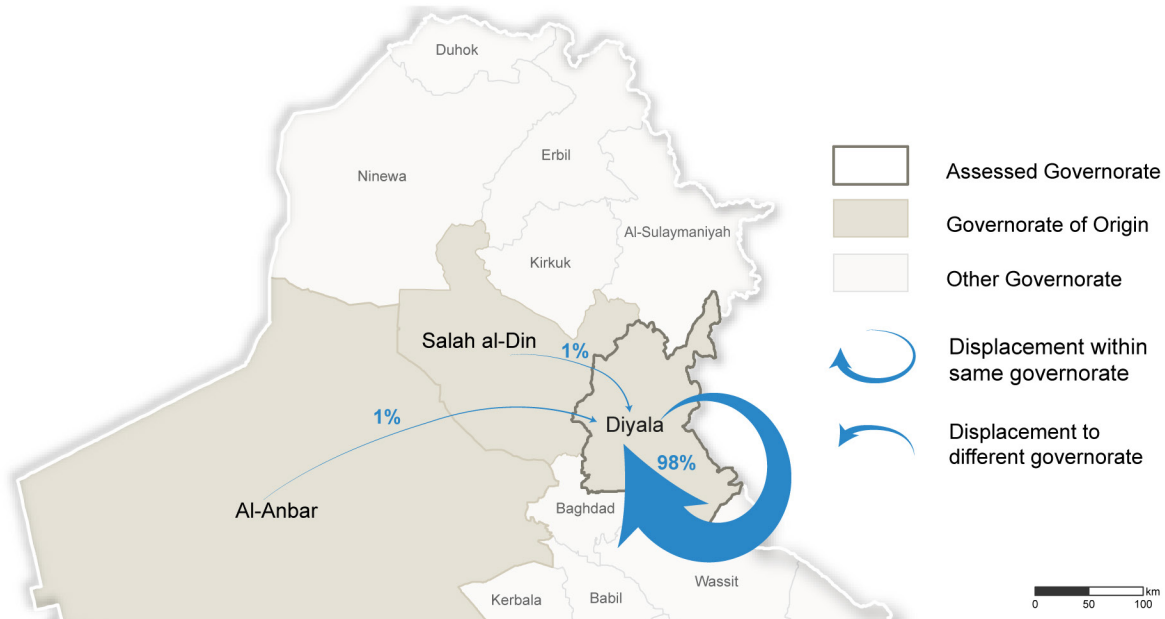
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:⁶

1. Basic services available in AoO (5/7)
2. Emotional desire to return (4/7)
3. Other members have returned (2/7)

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

1. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (46%)
2. No financial means to return (42%)
3. Fear of discrimination in AoO (37%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN DIYALA GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

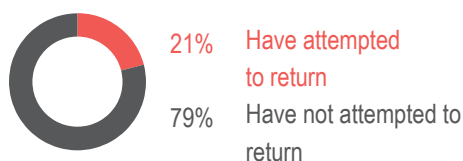
⁵Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

⁶Where 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:



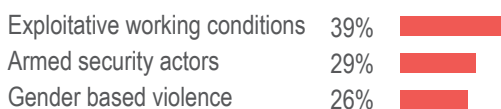
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

29% 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 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:

Some basic services: 61%
Do not know: 18%
None: 21%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (99%), electricity (99%), education (87%).**^{*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 40%
Do not know: 0%
None: 60%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (76%), government jobs (42%), construction (35%).**^{*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 38%
Do not know: 29%
None: 33%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (99%), cash assistance (17%) and NFI distributions (9%).**^{*}

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 FORMAL CAMPS ERBIL GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Erbil governorate, approximately 3,053 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 197 household level interviews conducted across 3 IDP camps in Erbil governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Erbil governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

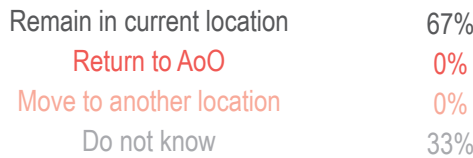
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



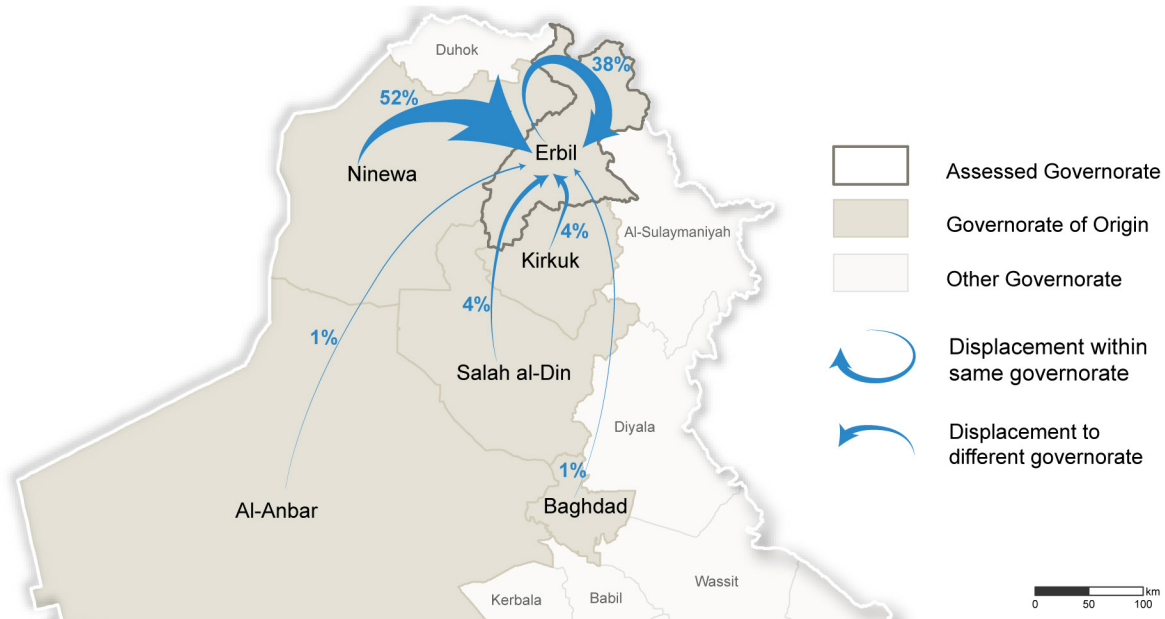
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the reported reasons were:⁶

- Basic services available in AoO (1/1)
- AoO cleared of explosive devices (1/1)
- Security situation stable in AoO (1/1)

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

1. Lack of security forces in AoO (46%)
2. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (40%)
3. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (37%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN ERBIL GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

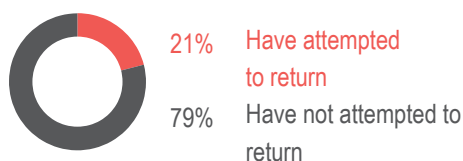
⁵Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

⁶Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

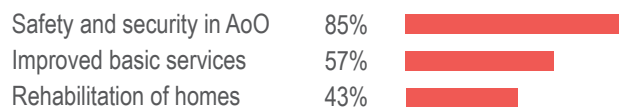
^{*}Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

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:⁵



PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

77% 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:⁵



Among the 85% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

Some basic services: 49%
Do not know: 12%
None: 39%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (93%), water (90%), education (60%).**⁵

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 67%
Do not know: 0%
None: 33%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **government jobs (56%), agriculture (51%), transportation (24%).**⁵

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

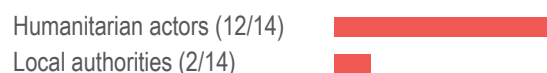
Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 7%
Do not know: 29%
None: 64%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (13/14), NFI distributions (3/14) and cash assistance (1/14).**⁶

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were:⁶



⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

⁶ Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS KERBALA

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Kerbala governorate, approximately 109 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 47 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP camps in Kerbala governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Kerbala governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

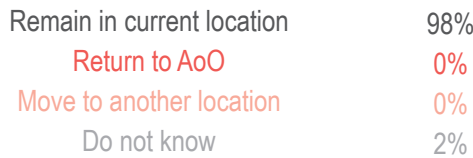
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



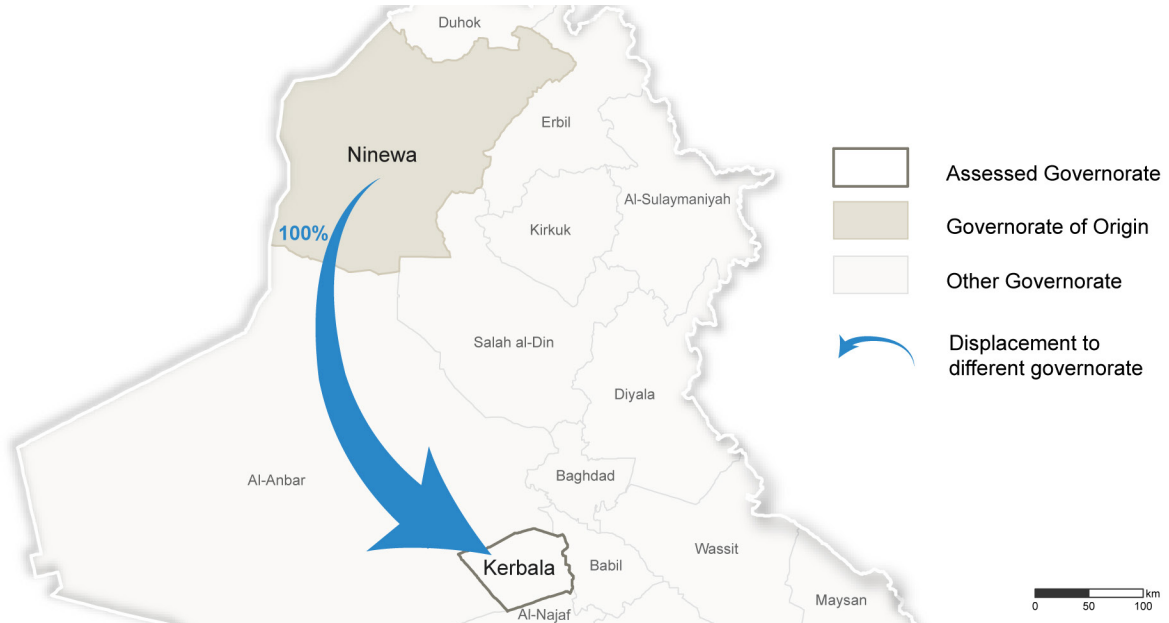
Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

1. Living conditions better in area of displacement (57%)
2. Fear of discrimination in AoO (53%)
3. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (43%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN KERBALA GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

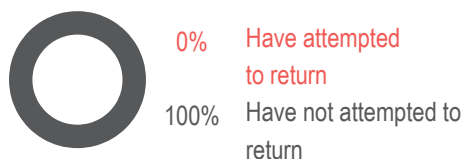
⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵Minimum 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.

⁶Respondents 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:



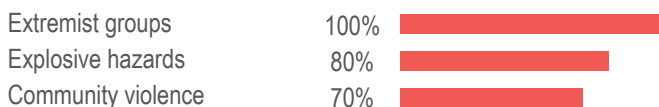
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

43% 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 2% (1 household) of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter damage was:



SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

Some basic services: 51%
Do not know: 45%
None: 4%



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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 17%
Do not know: 0%
None: 83%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (100%), government jobs (88%), vocational (75%).**^{* 6}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 43%
Do not know: 53%
None: 4%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top two types of assistance were: **food assistance (100%), NFI distributions (100%).**^{*}

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%.
⁶ Multiple, unspecified daily jobs.

INTENTIONS SURVEY

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Kirkuk governorate, approximately 1,964 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 194 household level interviews conducted across 3 IDP camps in Kirkuk governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Kirkuk governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

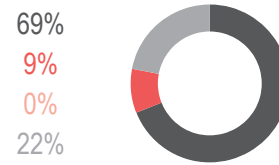
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



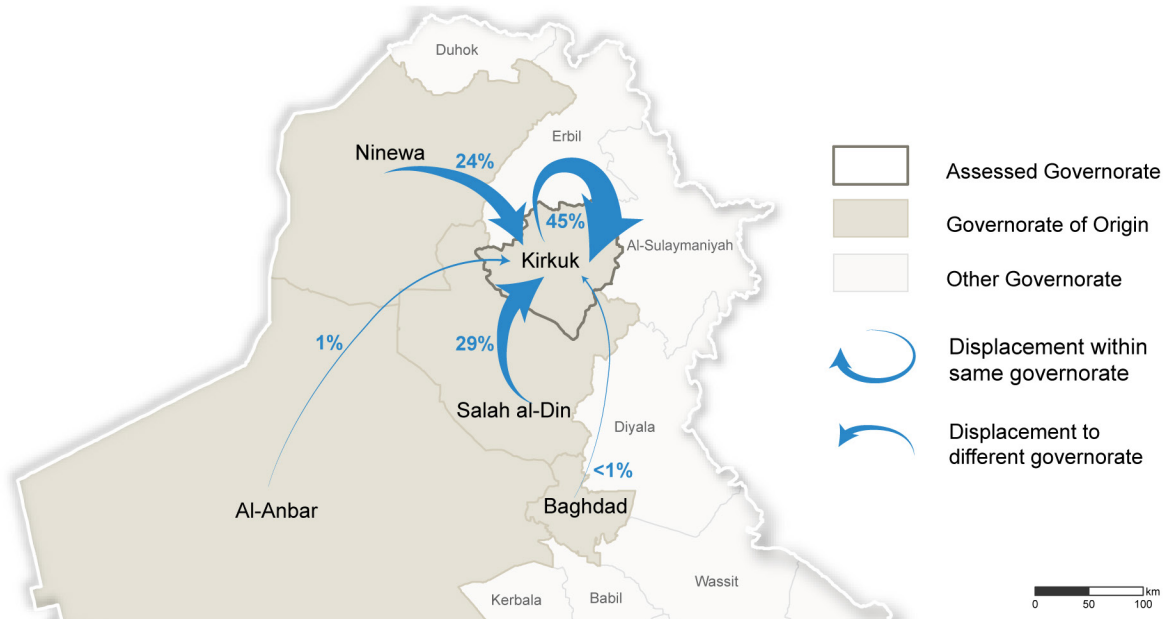
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:*

1. Security situation stable in AoO (73%)
2. Emotional desire to return (65%)
3. Basic services available in AoO (57%)

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

1. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (56%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (49%)
3. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (40%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

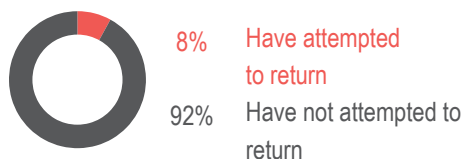
⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵Minimum 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.

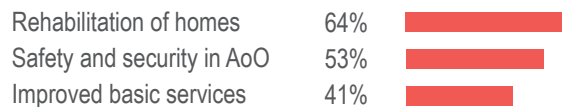
*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

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:



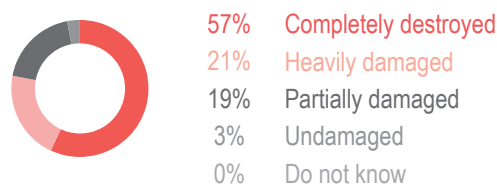
PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

31% 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 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:

Some basic services: 62%
Do not know: 11%
None: 27%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (93%), electricity (93%), healthcare (46%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 53%
Do not know: 0%
None: 47%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (69%), construction (48%), government jobs (34%).***

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

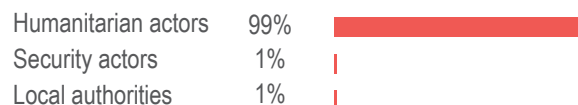
Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 38%
Do not know: 27%
None: 35%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (79%), cash assistance (43%) and NFI distributions (26%).***

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 FORMAL CAMPS NINEWA GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Ninewa governorate, approximately 42,170 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 1,230 household level interviews conducted across 18 IDP camps in Ninewa governorate.⁵

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Ninewa governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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:



88%
2%
0%
10%

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



60%
3%
0%
37%

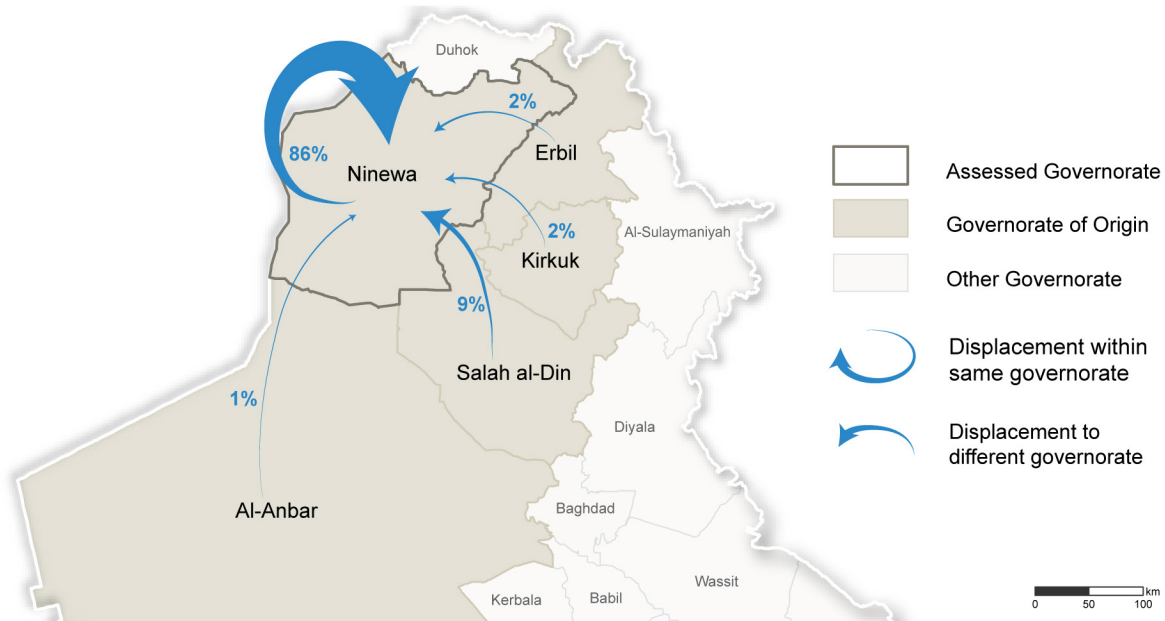
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Security situation stable in AoO (77%)
2. Basic services available in AoO (30%)
3. Other members have returned (20%)

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

1. No financial means to return (45%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (40%)
3. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (36%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN NINEWA GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁵Results for Ninewa governorate might not reflect the current situation in IDP camps, given that several camps were closed or under consolidation since data collection was conducted.

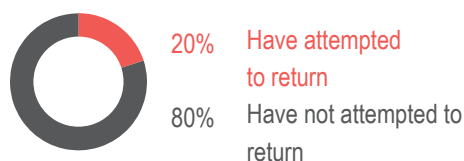
⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

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

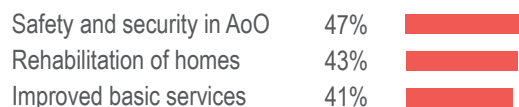


PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



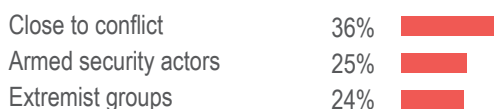
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:^{*}



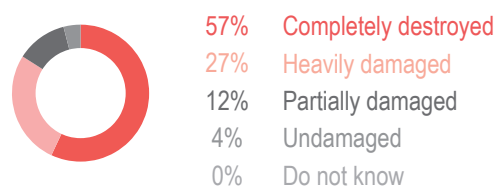
PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

39% 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 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:

Some basic services: 39%
Do not know: 26%
None: 35%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (98%), water (88%), healthcare (61%).**^{*}

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 31%
Do not know: 0%
None: 69%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (77%), government jobs (35%), construction (23%).**^{*}

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 14%
Do not know: 35%
None: 51%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (97%), NFI distributions (22%) and cash assistance (15%).**^{*}

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 FORMAL CAMPS SALAH AL DIN

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Throughout 2019 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) gradually declined.¹ As of July 2019, 1.6 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement. This includes approximately 81,000 households that reside in 93 formal IDP camps.² In Salah al Din governorate, approximately 1,654 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.²

Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted a fifth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 June to 1 August.⁴

A total of 3,210 households were interviewed across 49 camps in 10 governorates, including 176 household level interviews conducted across 3 IDP camps in Salah al Din governorate.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Salah al Din governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative to a 90% 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.⁵

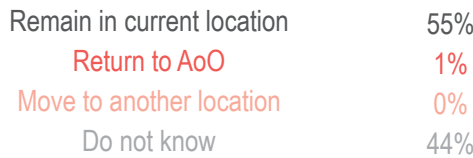
Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



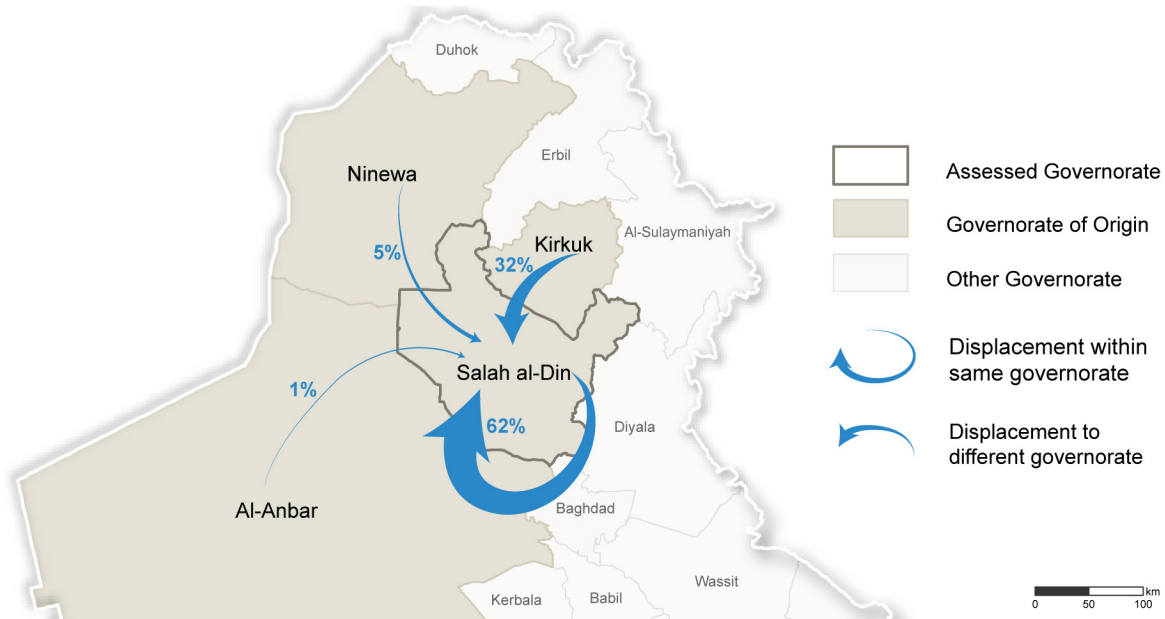
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the main reason was:⁶

1. Security situation stable in AoO (2/2)

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

1. No financial means to return (56%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (46%)
3. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (39%)

GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDPS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN SALAH AL DIN GOVERNORATE



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).

²National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.

³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).

⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

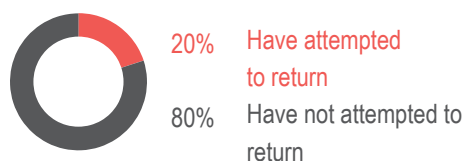
⁵Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

⁶Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

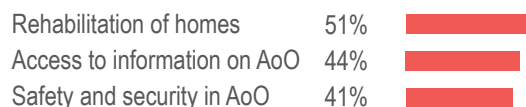
^{*}Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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



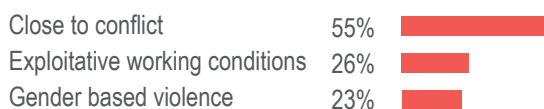
Top three needs that households reported would enable return to AoO:



PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AoO

46% 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 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:

Some basic services: 45%
 Do not know: 17%
 None: 38%



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (96%), water (92%), healthcare (58%).***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

Some livelihood opportunities: 25%
 Do not know: 0%
 None: 75%



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (96%), construction (27%), government jobs (19%).***

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 28%
 Do not know: 20%
 None: 52%



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (89%), NFI distributions (31%) and cash assistance (8%).***

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



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