Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Anbar governorate, approximately 6,100 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:

- 93% Remain in current location
- 7% Return to AoO
- 0% Move to another location
- 0% Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

- 71% Remain in current location
- 21% Return to AoO
- 1% Move to another location
- 7% 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 (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%)
**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:

- Gender based violence: 54%
- Sporadic clashes: 53%
- Poor infrastructure: 23%

**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%).

**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%).

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

- Rehabilitation of homes: 64%
- Safety and security in AoO: 53%
- Livelihood opportunities: 33%

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

- Completely destroyed: 47%
- Heavily damaged: 42%
- Partially damaged: 11%
- Undamaged: <1%
- Do not know: 0%
- Refuse to answer: 0%

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

- 3% Have attempted to return
- 97% Have not attempted to return

**of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were:**

- Agriculture (80%)
- Construction (58%)
- Government jobs (40%)
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Baghdad governorate, approximately 400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

In Baghdad governorate, approximately 400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:</th>
<th>Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remain in current location</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return to AoO</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move to another location</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Context and Methods**

1. IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).
4. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.
6. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
7. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

**IDPs in Formal Camps: Governorates of Origin**

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%)
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:

- Gender based violence: 65%
- Sporadic clashes: 62%
- Close to conflict: 34%

SERVICES IN AoO

Reported availability of basic services:

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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

ASSISTANCE IN AoO

Reported availability of assistance:

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

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

- Rehabilitation of homes: 50%
- Safety and security in AoO: 50%
- Livelihood opportunities: 37%

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

- Completely destroyed: 28%
- Heavily damaged: 53%
- Partially damaged: 19%
- Undamaged: 0%
- Do not know: 0%
- Refuse to answer: 0%

Among the 86% of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (67%), construction (66%), transportation (19%).

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.
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Dahuk governorate, approximately 25,400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

### INTENTIONS SURVEY

**CONTEXT AND METHODS**

Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Dahuk governorate, approximately 25,400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

**Intentsions for the 3 months following data collection:**

- 87% Remain in current location
- <1% Return to AoO
- 0% Move to another location
- 12% Do not know

**Intentsions for the 12 months following data collection:**

- 74% Remain in current location
- <1% Return to AoO
- 0% Move to another location
- 26% Do not know

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

[Map showing distribution of IDPs in formal camps across governorates, with Dahuk highlighted.]

*1IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).
2National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of 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%.

REACH: informing more effective humanitarian action
**PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN**

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

- Have attempted to return: 7%
- Have not attempted to return: 93%

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

- Safety and security in AoO: 90%
- Improved basic services: 71%
- Rehabilitation of homes: 47%

**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:

- Explosive hazards: 58%
- Armed security actors: 49%
- Extremist groups: 32%

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

- Completely destroyed: 40%
- Heavily damaged: 33%
- Partially damaged: 14%
- Undamaged: 3%
- Do not know: 10%
- Refuse to answer: 0%

**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.
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Diyala governorate, approximately 1,000 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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

**CONTEXT AND METHODS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement Intentions</th>
<th>Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:</th>
<th>Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return to AoO</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move to another location</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDPS IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN**

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%)
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:

- Sporadic clashes 45%
- Armed security actors 37%
- Close to conflict 35%

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

- Completely destroyed 45%
- Heavily damaged 43%
- Partially damaged 8%
- Undamaged 1%
- Do not know 2%
- Refuse to answer 1%

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%)
- 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%)
- Local community (6%)
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 1,800 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:

- **Remain in current location**: 96%
- **Return to AoO**: <1%
- **Move to another location**: 0%
- **Do not know**: 3%

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

- **Remain in current location**: 81%
- **Return to AoO**: 1%
- **Move to another location**: 0%
- **Do not know**: 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.

---

1. IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).
4. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.
6. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
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:

- Extremist groups: 56%
- Armed security actors: 45%
- Discrimination: 28%

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%)
- Cash assistance (7%)
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Kerbala governorate, approximately 100 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

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

- **Remain in current location:** 96%
- **Return to AoO:** 0%
- **Move to another location:** 0%
- **Do not know:** 4%

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

- **Remain in current location:** 56%
- **Return to AoO:** 0%
- **Move to another location:** 2%
- **Do not know:** 42%

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

*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.
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:

- Extremist groups: 7/12
- Discrimination: 3/12
- Close to conflict: 3/12

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%).

References:
- Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
- Results are indicative only.
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Kirkuk governorate, approximately 2,100 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

- Explosive hazards: 84%
- Close to conflict: 39%
- Extremist groups: 31%

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

- Completely destroyed: 42%
- Heavily damaged: 23%
- Partially damaged: 29%
- Undamaged: 4%
- Do not know: 2%
- Refuse to answer: <1%

PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

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

- Have attempted to return: 5%
- Have not attempted to return: 95%

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

- Rehabilitation of homes: 60%
- Safety and security in AoO: 52%
- Livelihood opportunities: 38%

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%
- 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%
- Security actors: 1%
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Ninewa governorate, approximately 46,300 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

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

- **Remain in current location:** 87%
- **Return to AoO:** 3%
- **Move to another location:** <1%
- **Do not know:** 10%

### MOVEMENT INTENSIONS

- 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%)
**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:

- Close to conflict: 47%
- Extremist groups: 25%
- Armed security actors: 23%

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

- Completely destroyed: 54%
- Heavily damaged: 24%
- Partially damaged: 11%
- Undamaged: 7%
- Do not know: 3%
- Refuse to answer: 1%

**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%.*
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Salah al Din governorate, approximately 2,300 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

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

- **Remain in current location**: 87%
- **Return to AoO**: 3%
- **Move to another location**: 1%
- **Do not know**: 9%

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

- **Remain in current location**: 58%
- **Return to AoO**: 3%
- **Move to another location**: 1%
- **Do not know**: 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%)

### Context and Methods

1. IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).
4. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.
6. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
7. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

---

**IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN**

---

**IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN**

---

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

- Close to conflict: 73%
- Explosive hazards: 24%
- Fear of extremists: 16%

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 (66%), 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.
Throughout 2018, rates of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) declined. 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. In Sulaymaniyah governorate, approximately 3,400 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.

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. 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.

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. 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.

### Context and Methods

1. IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2019).
4. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.
6. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.
7. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
8. Results are indicative only.
**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:

- Armed security actors: 42%
- Sporadic clashes: 41%
- Close to conflict: 34%

**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%).

**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%).

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

- Completely destroyed: 51%
- Heavily damaged: 17%
- Partially damaged: 24%
- Undamaged: 5%
- Do not know: 3%
- Refuse to answer: 0%

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%).