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

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS AL-ANBAR

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 AI-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.



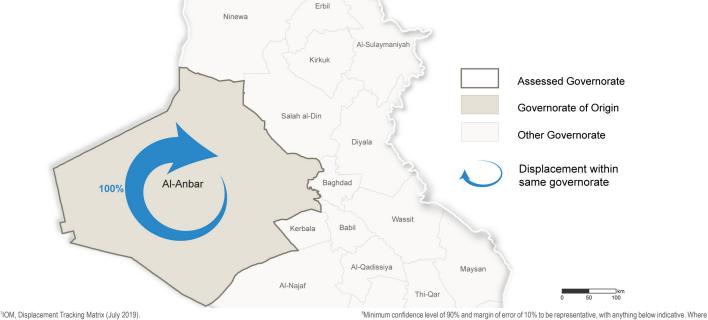
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

- 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



National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.
According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).
Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

CCCM CLUSTER

initial contractive to solve and margin of end of the view of representative, with any unity below indicative, write 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%.

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

August 2019

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

4% Have attempted to return 96% Have not attempted to return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Gender based violence Exploitative working conditions Armed security actors 50% 29% 24%

SERVICES IN A00

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

45%

18%

2%

0%

Top three needs that households reported would

77%

52%

36%



enable return to AoO:*

Access to information on AoO

Safety and security in AoO

Improved basic services

Completely destroyed Heavily damaged Partially damaged Undamaged Do not know

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 A00

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:*

Humanitarian actors100%Local authorities80%



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



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

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS AL-SULAYMANIYAH

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.



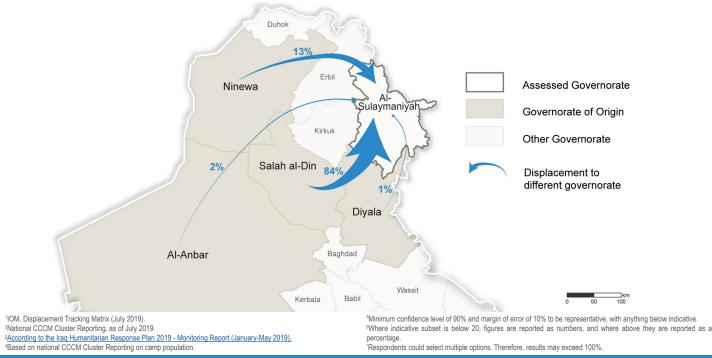
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:⁶

- 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



CCCM CLUSTER

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

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

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Close to conflict Armed security actors Extremist groups 44% 32% 29%

SERVICES IN A00

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

Top three needs that households reported would

84%

45%

38%



enable return to AoO:*

Safety and security in AoO

Improved basic services

Rehabilitation of homes

54% Completely destroyed 37% Heavily damaged

8% Partially damaged1% Undamaged

0% Do not know

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 A00

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:*

Humanitarian actors	90%	
Security actors	20%	
Local authorities	13%	

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



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 Iragis 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

Of those intending to return to their AoO in the

12 months following data collection, the top

1. Security situation stable in AoO (77%)

3. AoO cleared of explosive devices (46%)

2. Emotional desire to return (54%)

three reasons were:*

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

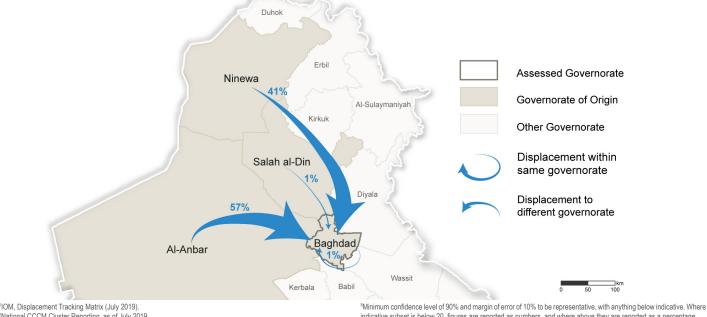
Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.



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



National 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.

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

CCCM CLUSTER

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%.

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

19% Have attempted to return 81% Have not attempted to return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Close to conflict Gender based violence Armed security actors

49%	
32%	
22%	

39% Heavily damaged 16% Partially damaged 3% Undamaged

42%

Among the 88% of households that reported owning

a shelter in their AoO, reported level of shelter

Top three needs that households reported would

65%

44%

35%

enable return to AoO:*

Access to information on AoO

Safety and security in AoO

Improved basic services

damage was:

0% Do not know

Completely destroyed

SERVICES IN A00

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 A00

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:*

Humanitarian actors97%Local authorities35%



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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



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.³To 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

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS **DAHUK** GOVERNORATE

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.



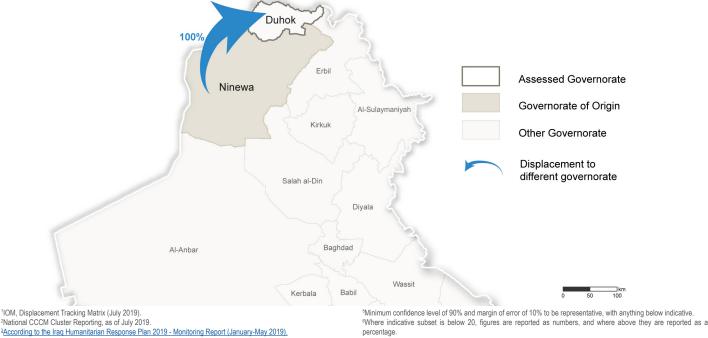
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the reported reasons were:⁶

- 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



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



⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

August 2019

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

Have attempted 2% to return Have not attempted to 98% return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Explosive hazards Poor infrastructure Armed security actors

46%	
37%	
32%	

SERVICES IN A00

None: 65%

Reported availability of basic services:

Some basic services: 16% Of those reporting some Do not know: 19% basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (98%), water (85%), healthcare

(61%).*

ASSISTANCE IN A00

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%).*

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

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

Safety and security in AoO	91%	
Improved basic services	69%	
Rehabilitation of homes	55%	

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



41% Completely destroyed 42% Heavily damaged 16% Partially damaged

1% Undamaged

0% Do not know

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%).*

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

Humanitarian actors 98% 6% Local authorities





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

12 months following data collection, the top

1. Basic services available in AoO (5/7)

3. Other members have returned (2/7)

2. Emotional desire to return (4/7)

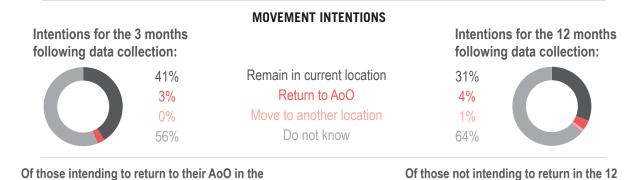
three reasons were:6

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS **DIYALA** GOVERNORATE

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.



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



National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019.
According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019).
Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

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



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

21% Have attempted to return 79% Have not attempted to return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Exploitative working conditions Armed security actors Gender based violence

39% 29% 26%

SERVICES IN A00

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

Top three needs that households reported would

63%

62%

42%



enable return to AoO:*

Safety and security in AoO

Rehabilitation of homes

Furniture and NFIs

59% Completely destroyed27% Heavily damaged13% Partially damaged

1% Undamaged

0% Do not know

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 A00

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:*

Humanitarian actors98%Local authorities13%

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



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 Iragis 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

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS ERBIL GOVERNORATE

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.



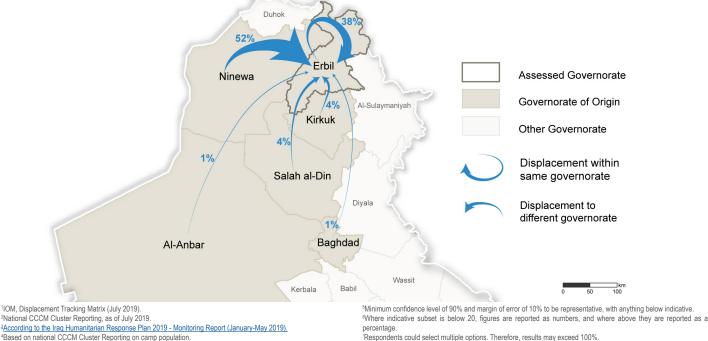
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the reported reasons were:6

- 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



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



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

Have attempted 21% to return Have not attempted to 79% return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Extremist groups Armed security actors Explosive hazards

46% 36% 35%

SERVICES IN A00

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

Top three needs that households reported would

85%

57%

43%



enable return to AoO:*

Safety and security in AoO

Improved basic services

Rehabilitation of homes

53% Completely destroyed Heavily damaged 14% Partially damaged Undamaged Do not know

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

7%

0%

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%).*

ASSISTANCE IN A00

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

Humanitarian actors (12/14) Local authorities (2/14)



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

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



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

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS **KERBALA**

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

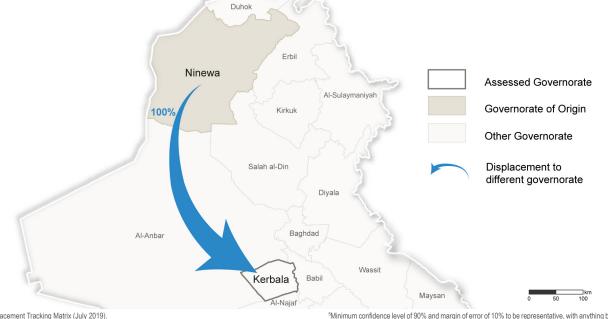
Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.



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). *National CCOM Cluster Reporting, as of July 2019. ³According to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 - Monitoring Report (January-May 2019). *Based on national CCOM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

CCCM CLUSTER

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%.

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

0% Have attempted to return 100% Have not attempted to return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Extremist groups Explosive hazards Community violence



SERVICES IN A00

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

Top three needs that households reported would

95%

55%

45%



enable return to AoO:*

Livelihood opportunities

Furniture and NFIs

Safety and security in AoO

Completely destroyed
 Heavily damaged
 Partially damaged
 Undamaged

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 A00

Reported availability of assistance:

Some assistance provided: 43% Do not know: 53%





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:*

Humanitarian actors100%Local authorities75%



Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%. Multiple, unspecified daily jobs.



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 Iragis 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

Of those intending to return to their AoO in the

12 months following data collection, the top

1. Security situation stable in AoO (73%)

3. Basic services available in AoO (57%)

2. Emotional desire to return (65%)

three reasons were:*

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

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

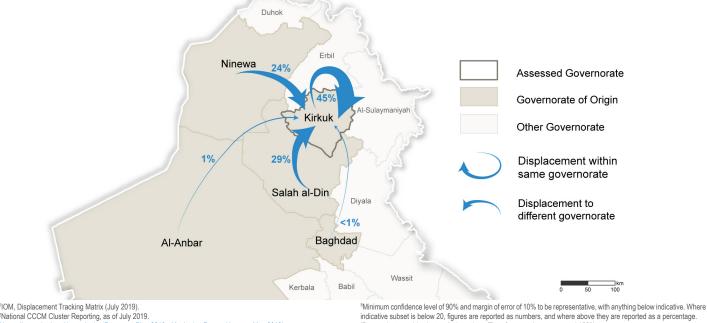
Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.



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



National 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.

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

CCCM CLUSTER

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%.

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

Have attempted 8% to return Have not attempted to 92% return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Explosive hazards Extremist groups Armed security actors

47%	
37%	
30%	

enable return to AoO:* Rehabilitation of homes

Top three needs that households reported would

Renabilitation of nomes	04%
Safety and security in AoO	53%
Improved basic services	41%



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



57% Completely destroyed 21% Heavily damaged 19% Partially damaged Undamaged Do not know

SERVICES IN A00

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:

3%

0%

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 A00

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:*

Humanitarian actors	99%	
Security actors	1%	I
Local authorities	1%	I

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



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

12 months following data collection, the top

1. Security situation stable in AoO (77%)

2. Basic services available in AoO (30%)

3. Other members have returned (20%)

three reasons were:*

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS NINEWA GOVERNORATE

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

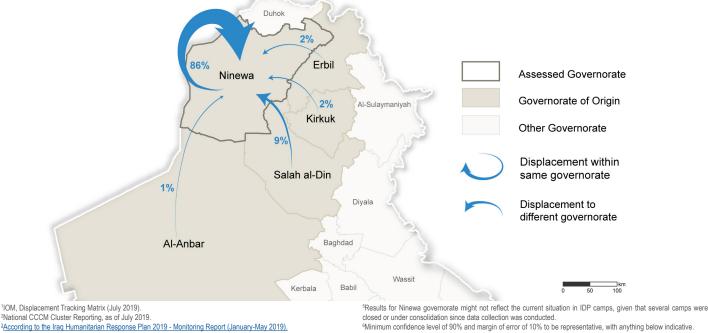
Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.



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



⁴Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on camp population.

⁶Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%



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

Have attempted 20% to return Have not attempted to 80% return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Close to conflict Armed security actors Extremist groups

36% 25% 24%

SERVICES IN A00

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%).*

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

Top three needs that households reported would

47%

43%

41%



enable return to AoO:*

Safety and security in AoO

Rehabilitation of homes

Improved basic services

57% Completely destroyed Heavily damaged 12% Partially damaged Undamaged Do not know

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

4%

0%

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 A00

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:*

Humanitarian actors	99%	
Local authorities	10%	
Security actors	3%	I

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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



CONTEXT AND METHODS

reason was:6

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

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 Iragis 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

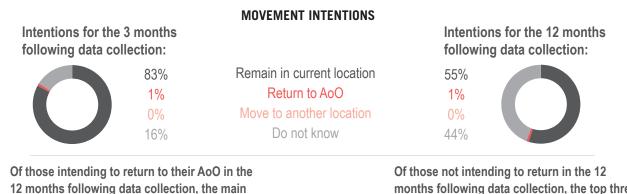
Slowing return trends highlight the need for continued information collection on intentions to return, as well as for continued monitoring and an improved understanding of barriers to return and requisite conditions for voluntary returns and other durable solutions.³ To address this ongoing need, REACH, 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

IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS SALAH AL DIN

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

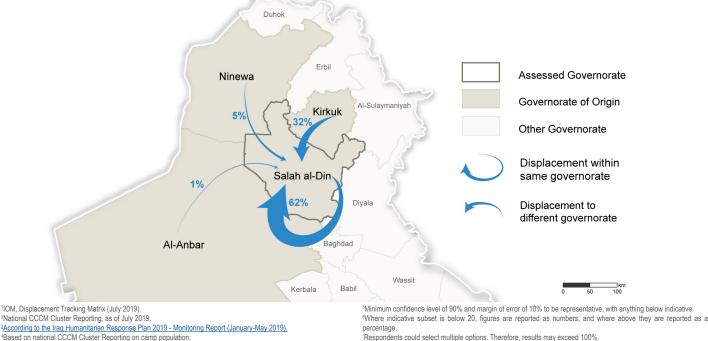
Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.



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



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



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

Have attempted 20% to return Have not attempted to 80% return

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN A00

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:*

Close to conflict Exploitative working conditions Gender based violence

55% 26% 23%

SERVICES IN A00

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%).*

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

Top three needs that households reported would

51%

44%

41%



enable return to AoO:*

Rehabilitation of homes

Access to information on AoO

Safety and security in AoO

62% Completely destroyed Heavily damaged 14% Partially damaged Undamaged Do not know

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

4%

0%

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 A00

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:*

Humanitarian actors	98%	
Local authorities	15%	
Security actors	9%	1.00

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

