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

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

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

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Al-Anbar governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.
**PRIMARY NEEDS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN**

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

- 10% Have attempted to return
- 90% Have not attempted to return

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

- Access to information on AoO: 72%
- Safety and security in AoO: 54%
- Improved basic services: 45%

**PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

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

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

- Poor infrastructure: 33%
- Community violence: 30%
- Exploitative working conditions: 18%

**SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

Reported availability of basic services:

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

Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were:

- Water (88%)
- Electricity (80%)
- Waste disposal (42%)

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

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

- Agriculture (71%)
- Vocational (15%)
- Construction (13%)

**ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

Reported availability of assistance:

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

Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were:

- Food assistance (92%)
- Cash assistance (67%)
- NFI distributions (32%)

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

- Humanitarian actors: 95%
- Local community: 5%
- Local authorities: 1%

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.*
Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement. Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites. In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.

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

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wasit governorates, including 106 household level interviews conducted across 2 IDP informal sites in Baghdad governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Baghdad governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

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

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

- **Remain in current location**: 95%
- **Return to AoO**: 1%
- **Move to another location**: 0%
- **Do not know**: 4%

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

- **Remain in current location**: 62%
- **Return to AoO**: 19%
- **Move to another location**: 0%
- **Do not know**: 19%

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

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

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

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**Governorates of Origin of IDPs Living in Informal Sites in Baghdad Governorate**

1. Baghdad
2. Al-Anbar
3. Ninewa
4. Dohuk
5. Erbil
6. Nineveh
7. Salah al-Din
8. Kirkuk
9. Wasit
10. Babil
11. Al-Hadidiya

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1. IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).
2. IOM Integrated Location Assessment IV and the RASP informal site assessment. Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.
3. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.
4. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.
5. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
6. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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

Of those who considered their AoO to currently not be safe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in AoO were:
- Close to conflict: 40%
- Armed security actors: 26%
- Community violence: 23%

SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:
- 25% Some basic services
- 38% Do not know
- 37% None

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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:
- 26% Some livelihood opportunities
- 0% Do not know
- 74% None

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

ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:
- 15% Some assistance provided
- 27% Do not know
- 58% None

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

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three reported providers of assistance were:
- Humanitarian actors (19/19)
- Local authorities (1/19)
- Security actors (1/19)

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

Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as percentage.
Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement. Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites. In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.

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

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wasit governorates, including 949 household level interviews conducted across 19 IDP informal sites in Dahuk governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Dahuk governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

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

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

- **Remain in current location**: 98%
- **Return to AoO**: 1%
- **Move to another location**: 1%
- **Do not know**: 1%

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

- **Remain in current location**: 89%
- **Return to AoO**: 1%
- **Move to another location**: 1%
- **Do not know**: 9%

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

- **Duhok Governorate**: 100%
- **Ninewa Governorate**: 0%
- **Other Governorate**: 0%

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

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

- IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).
- IOM Integrated Location Assessment IV and the RASP informal site assessment.
- Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.

**Assessed Governorate**

**Governorate of Origin**

**Other Governorate**

**Displacement to different governorate**

1. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.
2. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.
3. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
4. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
Reported availability of assistance:

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

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

- Humanitarian actors 98%
- Local authorities 3%

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

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

- Agriculture (83%)
- Government jobs (36%)
- Vocational (15%)

Reported availability of basic services:

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

Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were:

- Electricity (98%)
- Water (68%)
- Education (46%)

Reported availability of assistance:

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

Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were:

- Food assistance (81%)
- NFI distributions (55%)
- Cash assistance (54%)

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

- 45% Completely destroyed
- 44% Heavily damaged
- 10% Partially damaged
- 1% Undamaged
- 0% Do not know

PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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

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

- Explosive hazards 53%
- Poor infrastructure 49%
- Armed security actors 43%

SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

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

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

- Humanitarian actors 98%
- Local authorities 3%

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.*
Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement. Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites. In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.

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

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

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Erbil governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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

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

- Poor infrastructure: 63%
- Extremist groups: 50%
- Community violence: 40%

SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

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

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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

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

ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

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

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

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the main reported provider of assistance was: Humanitarian actors (100%).

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
*Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as percentage.
Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement.\(^1\) Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites.\(^2\) In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.\(^3\)

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

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

### Context and Methods

Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:\(^4\)
1. Security situation stable in AoO (9/10)
2. Basic services available in AoO (8/10)
3. Emotional desire to return (5/10)

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:\(^5\)
1. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (53%)
2. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (52%)
3. No financial means to return (41%)

**Governorates of Origin of IDPs Living in Informal Sites in Kirkuk Governorate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Anbar</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diwala</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Sulaimaniyah</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).
2. IOM, Integrated Location Assessment IV and the RASP informal site assessment. Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.
3. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.
4. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.
5. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
6. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
**PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

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

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

- Explosive hazards: 63%
- Close to conflict: 47%
- Armed security actors: 29%

**SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

Reported availability of basic services:

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

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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

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

**ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

Reported availability of assistance:

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

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

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

- Humanitarian actors: 99%
- Local community: 1%

*Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.”
Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement. Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites. In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.

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

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wasit governorates, including 93 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP informal site in Ninewa governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Ninewa governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

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

**INTENTIONS SURVEY**

**CONTEXT AND METHODS**

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

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

A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wasit governorates, including 93 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP informal site in Ninewa governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Ninewa governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

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

**MOVEMENT INTENTIONS**

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

- Remain in current location: 97%
- Return to AoO: 3%
- Move to another location: 0%
- Do not know: 0%

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

- Remain in current location: 91%
- Return to AoO: 5%
- Move to another location: 0%
- Do not know: 4%

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

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

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

[Map showing the distribution of IDPs in Ninewa governorate]

1. IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).
2. IOM, Integrated Location Assessment IV and the RASP informal site assessment. Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.
3. Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.
4. Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as a percentage.
5. Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
**PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

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

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

- Social discrimination: 39%
- Armed security actors: 39%
- Community violence: 33%

**SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

Reported availability of basic services:

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

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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

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

**ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN**

Reported availability of assistance:

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

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

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

- Humanitarian actors (5/5)

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

*Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as number of households, and where above they are reported as percentage.
Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement. Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites. In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.

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

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

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Salah al-Din governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

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

### Movement Intentions

**INTENTIONS SURVEY**

**IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES**

**SAALH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE**

**CONTEXT AND METHODS**

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

- **Remain in current location**: 97%
- **Return to AoO**: 1%
- **Move to another location**: 0%
- **Do not know**: 2%

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

- **Remain in current location**: 65%
- **Return to AoO**: 8%
- **Move to another location**: 0%
- **Do not know**: 27%

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

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

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

### Governoates of Origin of IDPs Living in Informal Sites in Salah al-Din Governorate

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

---

1 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (July 2019).
2 IOM, Integrated Location Assessment IV and the RASP informal site assessment. Informal sites are defined as places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.

3 Based on national CCCM Cluster Reporting on informal site population.
4 Minimum confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative.

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

6 Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
PERCEPTION OF CONDITIONS AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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

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

- Close to conflict: 79%
- Exploitative working conditions: 18%
- Armed security actors: 15%

SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services:

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

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

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities:

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

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

ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

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

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

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

- Humanitarian actors: (15/15)
- Local authorities: (2/15)
Between 2013 and 2017, there was an intensification of the conflict in north and central Iraq, which resulted in large-scale displacement. Since 2017, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been increasingly returning to their area of origin (AoO). However, since mid-2018, the rate of IDPs returning to their AoO has slowed; as of July 2019, there are now 1.6 million IDPs remaining in displacement. Of these, approximately 60,000 IDP households were living in informal sites. In Al-Anbar governorate, approximately 1,562 IDP households are estimated to be living in informal sites.

The decreasing number of IDP households returning to their AoO emphasized the need for continued information on intentions to return, as well as a better understanding of barriers to returning, and requisite conditions for voluntary returns. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted an intentions survey in informal sites containing 100 or more IDP households, from 4 September to 12 October. A total of 2,114 households were interviewed across 37 informal sites in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wasit governorates, including 45 household level interviews conducted across 1 IDP informal site in Wasit governorate. Households were randomly sampled at the site level to a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Wasit governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Wasit governorate. At the governorate level, findings are representative with at least the same level of confidence and margin of error as at the site level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, or may be indicative only, which is indicated when applicable.

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

### Movement Intentions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remain in current location:</strong> 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return to AoO:</strong> 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Move to another location:</strong> 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Do not know:</strong> 29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (62%)
2. Home damaged or destroyed in AoO (42%)
3. Living conditions better in area of displacement (40%)
Reported availability of assistance: 47% Some assistance provided 51% Do not know 2% None

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the two reported providers of assistance were:
- Humanitarian actors 100%
- Local authorities 86%

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