September 2020 INTENIII INTENTIONS

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT **IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS**

people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH,

CONTEXT AND METHODS

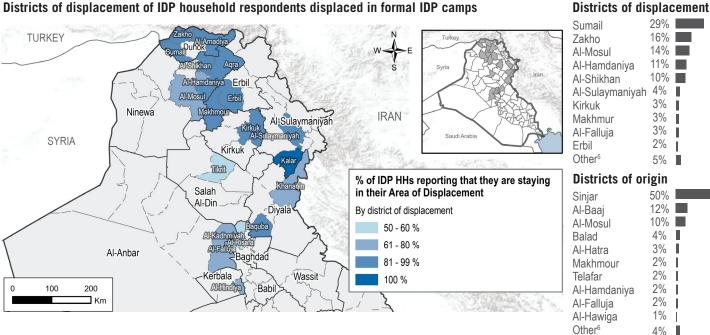
Since early 2018, the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) has slowly increased. However, many remained in displacement as of September 2020.¹ In 2018, the Iraqi government slowly began to close camps in order to consolidate the IDP population in Irag. While the COVID-19 pandemic slowed this process down, the camp closures resumed rapidly in October 2020.² At the time of data collection, there was a total of 1.3 million IDPs in Iraq, of which 261,854 individuals lived in 43 camps across Iraq.1,3

This constantly changing situation highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDP's movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitating safe and durable solutions for

😡 KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN, BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

- Al-Anbar: Almost half of IDP households (HHs) intended to return within 12 months (48%), influenced by their perception of livelihoods (83%) and security (76%) in their AoO.
- Al-Sulaymaniyah: A lack of security forces in their AoO was the main . barrier to return (65%), and most IDP HHs required an improvement in the security there to return (82%). Almost all considered their AoO as unsafe (98%).
- Baghdad: A relatively large portion of IDP HHs intended to return within 3 months (28%). Yet, they were disproportionately affected by a need for information about their AoO and a fear of gender-based violence there.
- Diyala: Important barriers to return for IDP HHs were damage to . shelters (53%) and a lack of livelihoods (50%) in their AoO.
- Dohuk: Fear or trauma associated with their AoO prevented a . relatively large percentage of IDP HHs (44%) from returning, and most stated that security would have to improve there to return (70%).

- in partnership with the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a seventh round of the in-camp intentions survey from 18 August to 10 September 2020 in formal IDP camps containing 100 or more IDP households.⁴ These factsheets present findings by governorate of displacement, with findings by AoO being shown in another set of factsheets. REACH conducted a total of 2,547 phone-based household interviews across 40 camps in 10 governorates. Due to COVID-19 preventive measures, households were remotely interviewed and selected from previous assessments. Consequently, the representativeness of the sample cannot be guaranteed and the findings should be considered as indicative only. Full details on the methodology are included in the Terms of Reference.
- Erbil: IDP HHs frequently reported damage to their shelter (49%) and a lack of livelihoods (48%) in their AoO as barriers to return, citing the rehabilitation of homes (54%) and an increase of livelihoods (51%) as the main conditions for return.
- . Kerbala: A relatively large portion of IDP HHs intended to return within 3 months (26%). Factors encouraging this were the perception of security (84%) and the lower percentage of destroyed homes (21%) in their AoO.
- . Kirkuk: A large majority of IDP HHs reported that damage to their shelter in their AoO prevented their return (84%), with most citing home rehabilitation as a key condition for return (88%).
- Ninewa: Key barriers to return for IDP HHs were damage to shelters (45%) and a lack of livelihoods (40%) in their AoO.
- Salah al-Din: A relatively high proportion of IDP HHs intended to return . within 3 months (32%), encouraged by the common perception of livelihoods (76%) and security (72%) in their AoO.



Districts of displacement of IDP household respondents displaced in formal IDP camps

¹ International Office for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (April 2020). Available here ² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Iraq: Humanitarian Bulletin, October 2020. Available here. ³CCCM, 2020. Iraq Operational Portal: June <u>Camp Master List and Population Flow</u>

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

CCCM CLUSTER

⁴ Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.

'Other' includes Khanagin, Kalar, Agra, Tikrit, Baguba, Al-Risafa, Al-Hindiya and Al-Kadhmiyah districts. 6 'Other' includes Al-Muqdadiya, Khanaqin, Beygee, Al-Shirqat, Al-Kaim, Al-Mussyab, Tilkaef and Samarra districts

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE¹

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

🗩 KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: Twenty-two percent (22%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 48% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as a lack of financial means (56%), damage to shelter in their AoO (55%), and a perceived lack of livelihoods in their AoO (44%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.*
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Over a third (38%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: A minority (17%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- Basic services in AoO: Over a quarter of IDP HHs (26%) reported • the absence of all basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Most (83%) reported the presence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: The majority (65%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS Â→

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in al-Anbar governorate ²	1,402
Interviewed IDP HHs in al-Anbar governorate	127
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	787

Do not know



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

3%

- 1. Security situation stabilised in AoO (67%)
- 2. Livelihood opportunities are available in AoO (43%)
- 3. Emotional desire to return (41%)

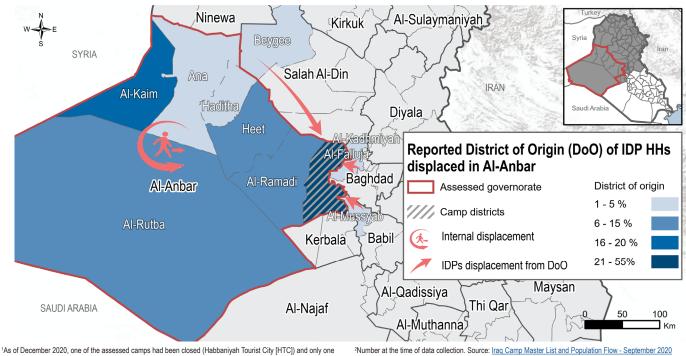
Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

- 1. No financial means to return (56%)
- 2. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (55%)
- 3. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (44%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE



remained open (Amriyeat Al Fallujah [AAF])

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

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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



16% Have attempted to return Have not attempted to return The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:*

Improved	access to	o health	ncare in Ao	C
Improved	access to	o basic	services in	AoO
Rehabilita	ation of ho	omes ir	n AoO	

	51%	
)	50%	
	31%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 17% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Fear of extremist groups Perceived proximity to conflict Dangerous/exploitative working conditions



T PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 87% of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



Completely destroyed 38% Heavily damaged 29% Partially damaged Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

66% Some basic services 8% Do not know 26% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: water (100%), electricity (96%), and health services (80%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

5%

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

83% Some livelihood opportunities 3% Do not know





Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture construction (77%), (43%), and transportation (29%).*

$oldsymbol{\widehat{Y}}$ perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

25% Some assistance provided 10% Do not know





those Of reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: cash assistance (61%), food assistance (55%), and NFI distributions (35%).*3

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

Humanitarian actors Local authorities



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100% ³NFI stands for non-food item

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

AL-SULAYMANIYAH GOVERNORATE

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

W KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

September 2020

- Returns: only one percent (1%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 1% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: reported factors such as a lack of security forces in their AoO (65%), a lack of livelihood opportunities (44%), and fear associated with their AoO (40%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Over half (51%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: Almost all IDP HHs (98%) perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- **Basic services in AoO**: A large majority (94%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: All IDP HHs reported perceiving a complete lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: The majority (68%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

$\not \leftrightarrow$ displacement demographics

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in al-Sulaymaniyah governorate1	2,377
Interviewed IDP HHs in al-Sulaymaniyah governorate	191
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	1,082

Move to another location

Do not know



1% 0% 0%

Since almost no IDP HHs currently residing in al-Sulaymaniyah governorate reported intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, no reasons to return are listed here. Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

1. Perceived lack of security forces in AoO (65%)

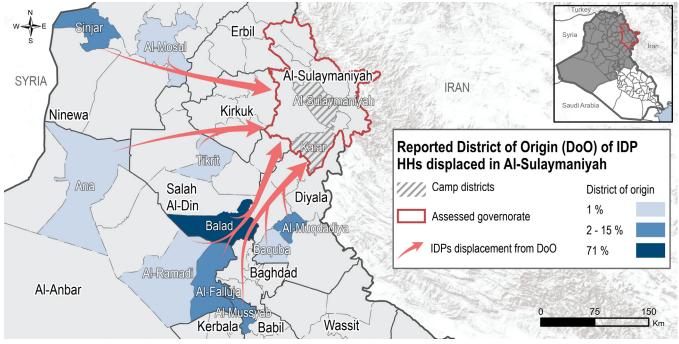
35%

2. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (44%)

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

3. Fear or trauma associated with AoO (40%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN AL-SULAYMANIYAH GOVERNORATE



¹Number at the time of data collection. Source: <u>Irag Camp Master List and Population Flow - September 2020</u> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.



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



The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO: $\dot{}$

Improved safety and security in AoO8Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO6Improved access to basic services in AoO4

82%	
61%	
42%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 98% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Fear of armed security actors Fear of community/tribal groups Fear of extremist groups

67%	
44%	
39%	

(1) PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

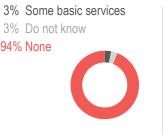
Among the **79%** of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



51% Completely destroyed
45% Heavily damaged
3% Partially damaged
1% Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Of the 5 HHs reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (5/5 HHs), water (5/5 HHs), and waste disposal (3/5 HHs).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

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

Since no IDP HHs currently residing in al-Sulaymaniyah governorate reported livelihood opportunities in their AoO, no employment sectors are listed here.

Y PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

3% Some assistance provided 29% Do not know 68% None



Of the 5 HHs reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: cash assistance (5/5 HHs), food assistance (3/5 HHs), and NFI distributions (1/5 HHs).⁻² Of the 5 HHs reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the most commonly reported providers of assistance were:*

Humanitarian actors Local authorities 5/5 HHs 1/5 HHs

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

[°]Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%. [°]NFI stands for non-food item



BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE¹

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

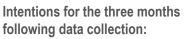
😡 KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

September 2020

- Returns: Twenty-eight percent (28%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 46% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as a lack of financial means (45%), fear associated with their AoO (35%), and a perceived lack of livelihoods in their AoO (16%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: A quarter (25%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: A minority (17%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- **Basic services in AoO**: Almost a third of IDP HHs (32%) reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Twenty-two percent (22%) reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: The majority (63%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

$\vec{\mathbf{x}}$ → DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Baghdad governorate ²	1,402
Interviewed IDP HHs in Baghdad governorate	127
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	787





\mathscr{R} MOVEMENT INTENTIONS



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



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

- 1. Security situation stabilised in AoO (51%)
- 2. Community or family members have returned to AoO (39%)
- 3. Livelihood opportunities are available in AoO (37%)

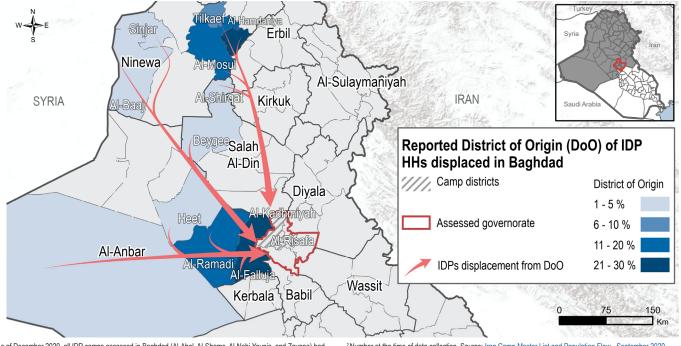
1. No financial means to return (45%)

- 2. Fear or trauma associated with AoO (35%)
- 3. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (16%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12

months following data collection, the top three reasons

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE



were:

¹As of December 2020, all IDP camps assessed in Baghdad (Al-Ahel, Al-Shams, Al-Nabi Younis, and Zayona) had been closed or reclassified as informal.

²Number at the time of data collection. Source: <u>Irag Camp Master List and Population Flow - September 2020</u> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

> REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



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



26%Have attempted to return74%Have not attempted to return

The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:

Access to information on situation in AoO Improved access to basic services in AoO Improved safety and security in AoO

)	46%	
)	42%	
	41%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 17% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Gender-based violence Perceived proximity to conflict Poor infrastructure

73%	
/ -	
40%	
33%	

(T) PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 80% of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



25% Completely destroyed
19% Heavily damaged
38% Partially damaged
18% Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

57% Some basic services 11% Do not know 32% None Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (98%), water (90%), and health services (65%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

74% Some livelihood opportunities 4% Do not know 22% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (51%), construction (51%), and transportation (51%).

$oldsymbol{\widehat{Y}}$ perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

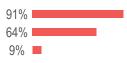
25% Some assistance provided 12% Do not know





Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (91%)**, **NFI distributions (55%)**, and **cash assistance (32%)**.^{•3} Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three most commonly reported providers of assistance were:*

Humanitarian actors Local authorities Local community



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%. ^3NFI stands for non-food item



DIYALA GOVERNORATE¹

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

W KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

September 2020

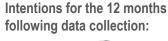
- Returns: Eleven percent (11%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 45% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as damage to shelter in their AoO (53%), a perceived lack of livelihoods in their AoO (50%), and fear associated with their AoO (34%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Half (50%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it being completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: Over a third (34%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- **Basic services in AoO**: Twenty-three percent (23%) of IDP HHs reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Thirty percent (30%) reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- **Humanitarian assistance in AoO**: Over half of IDP HHs (53%) reported the availability of humanitarian assistance in their AoO.

$\not A$ → DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS	
Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Diyala governorate ²	888
Interviewed IDP HHs in Diyala governorate	226
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	1,193

Move to another location



 \mathbf{O}





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

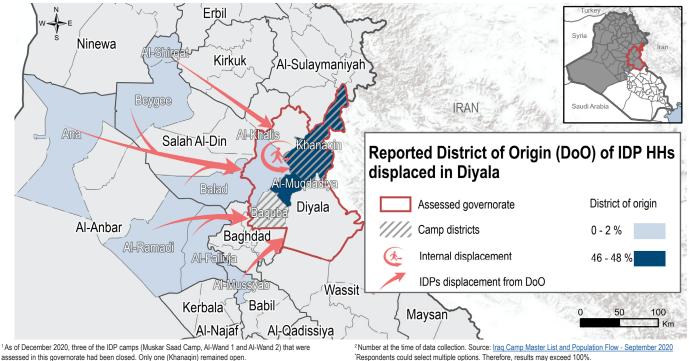
7%

- 1. Security situation stabilised in AoO (58%)
- 2. Emotional desire to return (50%)
- 3. Livelihood opportunities are available in AoO (48%)

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

- 1. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (53%)
- 2. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (50%)
- 3. Fear or trauma associated with AoO (34%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN DIYALA GOVERNORATE





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



The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:*

Rehabilitation of homes in AoO Improved safety and security in AoO Access to furniture and NFIs ³

57%	
42%	
42%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 34% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Fear of armed security actors Fear of extremist groups Fear of community/tribal groups

T PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 92% of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



Completely destroyed 50% Heavily damaged 10% Partially damaged Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

57% Some basic services 20% Do not know 23% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (86%), water (76%), and health services (70%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

1%

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

60% Some livelihood opportunities 10% Do not know 30% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture construction (63%), (44%), and skilled manual work (36%).*

$oldsymbol{\widehat{Y}}$ perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

53% Some assistance provided 29% Do not know





Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: food assistance (87%), NFI distributions (40%), and cash assistance (27%).*3

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

Humanitarian actors Local authorities Local community



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100% ³NFI stands for non-food item



DOHUK GOVERNORATE

September 2020

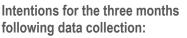
GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

🗩 KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: Only 2% of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 3% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as fear associated with their AoO (44%), damage to shelter in their AoO (35%), and a perceived lack of basic services in their AoO (31%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Over half (57%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: The majority (77%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- Basic services in AoO: Most IDP HHs (61%) reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Over a third (37%) reported the • absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: Thirty-eight percent (38%) of . IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

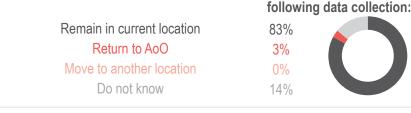
DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS Â→

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Dohuk governorate ¹	23,666
Interviewed IDP HHs in Dohuk governorate	764
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	5,107





R MOVEMENT INTENTIONS



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

2%

5%

- 1. Security situation stabilised in AoO (50%)
- 2. Community or family members have returned to AoO (23%)
- 3. Livelihood opportunities are available in AoO (23%)

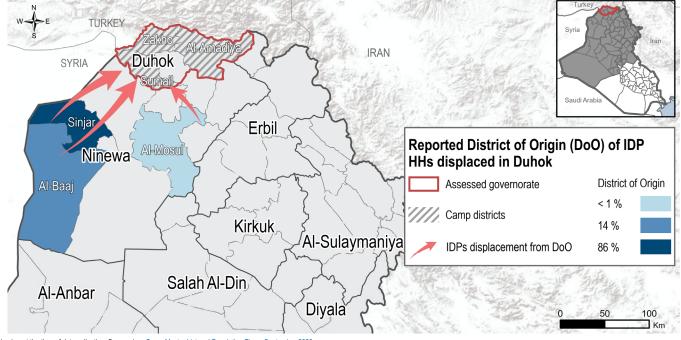
REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Intentions for the 12 months

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

- 1. Fear or trauma associated with AoO (44%)
- 2. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (35%)
- 3. Basic services in AoO are not sufficient (31%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN DUHOK GOVERNORATE



¹Number at the time of data collection. Source: Iraq Camp Master List and Population Flow - September 2020 Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%



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



The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:

Improved safety and security in AoO	7
Improved access to basic services in AoO	6
Rehabilitation of homes in AoO	4

	70%	
)	61%	
	44%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 77% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Fear of armed security actors Fear of extremist groups Poor infrastructure

60%	
52%	
26%	

(1) PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 93% of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



57% Completely destroyed28% Heavily damaged11% Partially damaged4% Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

17% Some basic services 22% Do not know 61% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (92%), water (77%), and health services (35%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

47% Some livelihood opportunities 16% Do not know 37% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (76%), government jobs (32%), and skilled manual work (30%).

Y PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

18% Some assistance provided 44% Do not know





Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: food assistance (85%), NFI distributions (38%), and cash assistance (29%).^{*2} Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three most commonly reported providers of assistance were:*

Humanitarian actors	97%
Local authorities	3%
Security actors	1%

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%. $^2 \rm NFI$ stands for non-food item



ERBIL GOVERNORATE

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

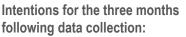
W KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

September 2020

- Returns: A small minority (5%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 17% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as damage to shelter in their AoO (49%), a perceived lack of livelihood opportunities (48%), and a lack of financial means (48%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Over half (52%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: Twenty-eight percent (28%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- **Basic services in AoO**: Nineteen percent (19%) of IDP HHs reported the absence of all basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Fourteen percent (14%) reported a complete lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: The majority (62%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

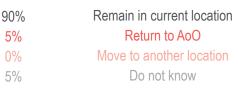
$\not \land \rightarrow$ DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Erbil governorate1	2,616
Interviewed IDP HHs in Erbil governorate	192
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	1,121





R MOVEMENT INTENTIONS



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

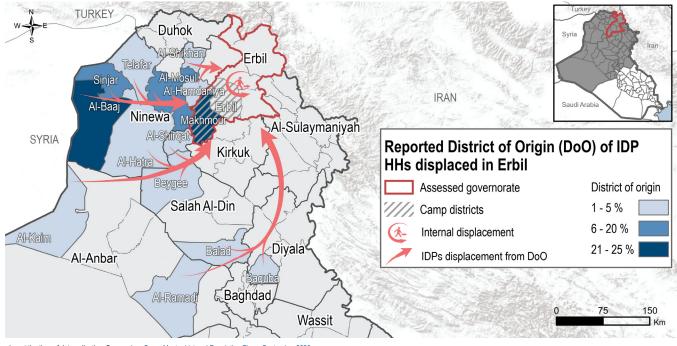
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were: $\dot{}$

- 1. Emotional desire to return (78%)
- 2. Security situation stabilised in AoO (53%)
- 3. Limited livelihood opportunities in AoO (34%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were: $\dot{}$

- 1. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (49%)
- 2. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (48%)
- 3. No financial means to return (48%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN ERBIL GOVERNORATE



¹Number at the time of data collection. Source: <u>Iraq Camp Master List and Population Flow - September 2020</u> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.



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



The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:

Rehabilitation of homes in AoO Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO Improved access to basic services in AoO

54%	
51%	
50%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 28% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Fear of extremist groups Fear of community/tribal groups Perceived proximity to conflict

43%	
28%	
26%	

(T) PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **76%** of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



52% Completely destroyed
21% Heavily damaged
23% Partially damaged
4% Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

70% Some basic services11% Do not know19% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (99%), water (92%), and education (75%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

75% Some livelihood opportunities 11% Do not know 14% None Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture** (90%), **government jobs** (41%), and **construction** (40%).*

f Y perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

8% Some assistance provided30% Do not know

62% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: food assistance (81%), cash assistance (44%), and livelihoods assistance (25%).² Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the most commonly reported provider of assistance was:*

Humanitarian actors

100%

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%. ²NFI stands for non-food item





KERBALA GOVERNORATE¹

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

September 2020

- Returns: Twenty-six percent (26%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 37% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as a perceived lack of livelihoods in their AoO (52%), damage to shelter in their AoO (48%), and a lack of financial means (44%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Twenty-one percent (21%) of IDP HHs with a shelter in their AoO reported it being completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: No IDP HHs (0%) perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- **Basic services in AoO**: Relatively few IDP HHs (12%) reported a lack of all basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: A minority (9%) of IDP HHs reported the absence of all livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- **Humanitarian assistance in AoO**: Over half (58%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

$\not \land \rightarrow$ DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Kerbala governorate ²	85
Interviewed IDP HHs in Kerbala governorate	43
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	220





パマ MOVEMENT INTENTIONS



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



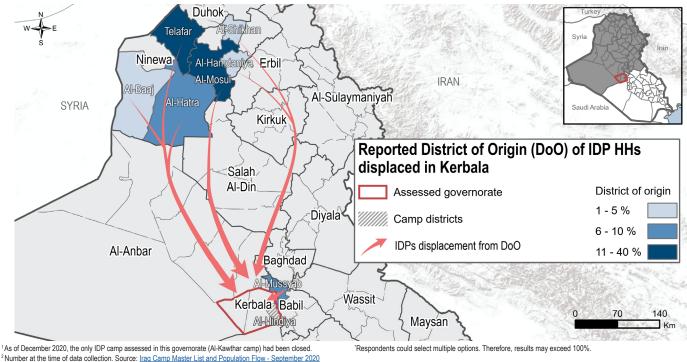
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:

- 1. Security situation stabilised in AoO (88%)
- 2. Community or family members have returned to AoO (44%)
- 3. Livelihood opportunities are available in AoO (31%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were: $\dot{}$

- 1. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (52%)
- 2. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (48%)
- 3. No financial means to return (44%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN KERBALA GOVERNORATE





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



The most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:

Improved safety and security in AoO Access to information on situation in AoO Improved access to basic services in AoO Rehabilitation of homes in AoO

56%	
37%	
37%	
37%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

0% of HHs reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe

Since no IDP HHs residing in Kerbala governorate reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, no reasons for the perceived lack of safety are listed here.

TT PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **84%** of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



21% Completely destroyed
18% Heavily damaged
38% Partially damaged
23% Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

60% Some basic services 28% Do not know 12% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (100%), health services (69%), and waste disposal (65%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

79% Some livelihood opportunities 12% Do not know 9% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: construction (47%), government jobs (35%), and agriculture (32%).⁺

f Y perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

26% Some assistance provided 16% Do not know





Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: food assistance (100%), NFI distributions (91%), and cash assistance (36%).^{*3} Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the most commonly reported providers of assistance were:*

Humanitarian actors Local authorities



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%. ³NFI stands for non-food item



KIRKUK GOVERNORATE¹

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

W KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

September 202C

- Returns: Only one percent (1%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 2% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as damage to shelter in their AoO (84%), a lack of financial means (60%), and a perceived lack of livelihood opportunities (40%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Over half (55%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- **Basic services in AoO**: Seventeen percent (17%) of IDP HHs reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: A relatively low percentage (7%) of IDP HHs reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- **Humanitarian assistance in AoO**: A relatively small percentage (16%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

\cancel{R} \rightarrow displacement demographics	
Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Kirkuk governorate ²	1,666
Interviewed IDP HHs in Kirkuk governorate	121
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	774

Do not know



Since almost no IDP HHs currently residing in Kirkuk governorate reported intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, no reasons to return

are listed here.

2%

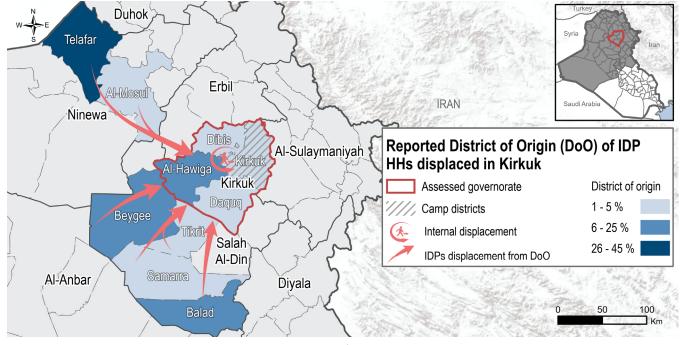
Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were: $\dot{}$

- 1. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (84%)
- 2. No financial means to return (60%)
- 3. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (40%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE



¹As of December 2020, all IDP camps assessed in this governorate (Yahyawa and Laylan IDP) had been closed. ²Number at the time of data collection. Source: <u>Iraq Camp Master List and Population Flow - September 2020</u> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



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



The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:*

Rehabilitation of homes in AoO Access to furniture and non-food items Improved access to basic services in AoO

88%	
57%	
32%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 12% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Poor infrastructure Perceived proximity to conflict Sporadic violent clashes



T PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 97% of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



Completely destroyed 55% Heavily damaged Partially damaged Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

75% Some basic services 8% Do not know

17% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (94%), water (71%), and education (52%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

8%

0%

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

67% Some livelihood opportunities 26% Do not know 7% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture government (67%), jobs (65%), and skilled manual work (32%).*

$oldsymbol{\widehat{Y}}$ perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

61% Some assistance provided 23% Do not know





those Of reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: cash assistance (88%), food assistance (72%), and NFI distributions (18%).*3

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

Humanitarian actors Local community



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100% ³NFI stands for non-food item

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

NINEWA GOVERNORATE¹

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

W KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: A small minority (7%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 22% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as damage to shelter in their AoO (45%), a perceived lack of livelihood opportunities (40%), and a lack of financial resources (33%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Over half (55%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: Forty percent (40%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- **Basic services in AoO**: Thirty-eight percent (38%) of IDP HHs reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- **Livelihood opportunities in AoO**: Twenty-three percent (23%) reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: The majority (64%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

$\not A \rightarrow$ DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Ninewa governorate ²	17,715
Interviewed IDP HHs in Ninewa governorate	743
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	4,442

Remain in current location

Return to AoO

Move to another location

Do not know

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



パマ MOVEMENT INTENTIONS





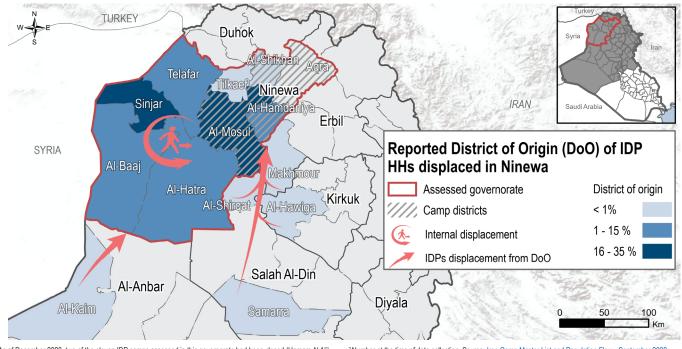
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were: $\dot{}$

- 1. Security situation stabilised in AoO (67%)
- 2. Emotional desire to return (50%)
- 3. Livelihood opportunities available in AoO (45%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were: $\dot{}$

- 1. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (45%)
- 2. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (40%)
- 3. No financial means to return (33%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN NINEWA GOVERNORATE



¹As of December 2020, two of the eleven IDP camps assessed in this governorate had been closed (Hamam Al Alil 2 and Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1).

²Number at the time of data collection. Source: <u>Irag Camp Master List and Population Flow - September 2020</u> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

> REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



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



PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 40% of HHs that reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, the top three reported reasons for the perceived lack of safety in their AoO were:*

Fear of extremist groups Fear of armed security actors Poor infrastructure

51%	
45%	
23%	

The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:*

Improved access to basic services in AoO Rehabilitation of homes in AoO Improved safety and security in AoO

52%	
44%	
41%	

(1) PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 86% of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



55% Completely destroyed
25% Heavily damaged
16% Partially damaged
4% Undamaged

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

51% Some basic services 11% Do not know 38% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (98%), water (90%), and healthcare (75%).*

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

68% Some livelihood opportunities 9% Do not know 23% None Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (79%), government jobs (41%), and construction (38%).

$oldsymbol{\widehat{Y}}$ perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

16% Some assistance provided 20% Do not know





Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: food assistance (76%), cash assistance (45%), and NFI distributions (33%).^{*3} Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three most commonly reported providers of assistance were:*

Humanitarian actors	91%
Local authorities	15%
Security actors	2%

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%. ^3NFI stands for non-food item



SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE¹

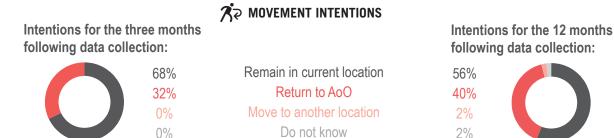
GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT **IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS**

W KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: thirty-two percent (32%) of IDP HHs intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 40% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: reported factors such as a fear of discrimination from the community in their AoO (53%), damage to shelter in AoO (50%), and a lack of financial resources (37%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Most IDP HHs (62%) owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: A relatively small percentage (2%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- Basic services in AoO: Twenty-six percent (26%) of IDP HHs • reported the absence of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Almost a guarter (24%) reported perceiving a complete lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: Almost a third (32%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS Ż→

Overall IDP HHs in formal camps in Salah al-Din governorate ²	172
Interviewed IDP HHs in Salah al-Din governorate	50
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	262



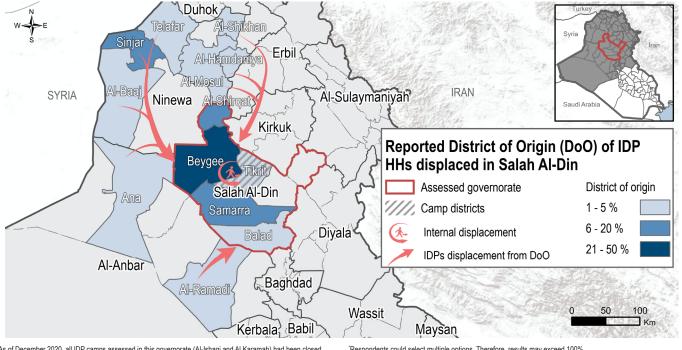
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:*

- 1. Community or family members have returned to AoO (80%)
- 2. Livelihood options are available in AoO (55%)
- 3. Security situation stabilised in AoO (50%)

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

- 1. Fear of discrimination from community in AoO (53%)
- 2. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (50%)
- No financial means to return (37%)

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HHS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE



¹As of December 2020, all IDP camps assessed in this governorate (AI-Ishaqi and AI Karamah) had been closed ²Number at the time of data collection. Source: <u>Iraq Camp Master List and Population Flow - September 2020</u>

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



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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



16% Have attempted to return 84% Have not attempted to return The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:*

Improved safety and security in AoO Rehabilitation of homes in AoO Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO

66%	
48%	
36%	

PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

2% of HHs reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe

Since almost no IDP HHs currently residing in Salah al-Din governorate reported not considering their AoO to be currently safe, no reasons for the perceived lack of safety are listed here.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN A00

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

58% Some basic services 16% Do not know 26% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: electricity (93%), water (86%), and waste disposal (86%).*

T PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 84% of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



Completely destroyed 62% 12% Heavily damaged 17% Partially damaged Undamaged

🔤 PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AOO

9%

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

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



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: agriculture (74%), construction (71%), and government jobs (68%).*

$oldsymbol{\widehat{Y}}$ perceived availability of assistance in area of origin

Reported availability of assistance:

30% Some assistance provided 38% Do not know





Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: food assistance (100%), NFI distributions (67%), and cash assistance (47%).*3

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

Humanitarian actors Local authorities



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100% ³NFI stands for non-food item

SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES