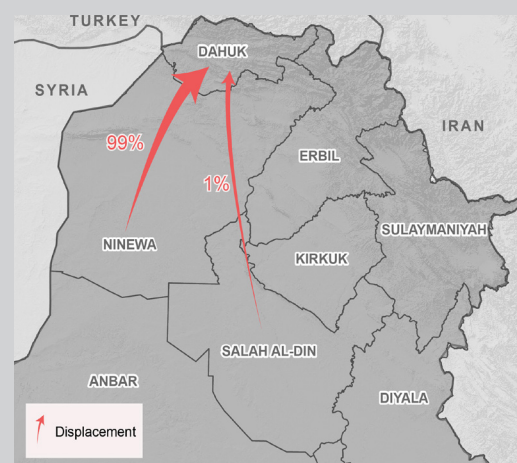


Intentions Survey: Out-of-Camp IDPs Dahuk Governorate, Iraq

May 2018

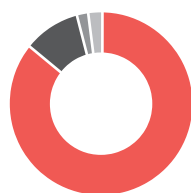
January 2018 marked a turning point in Iraq's internal displacement crisis. For the first time since early 2014, the number of people returning to their area of origin (AoO) is exceeding the number who remain displaced.¹ However, these returns are not occurring uniformly across the country. As internally displaced persons (IDPs) living outside of formal camps constitute the majority of all IDPs in Iraq,² the CCCM Cluster and REACH rolled out an intentions survey to out-of-camp IDP households in order to further understand barriers to returning as well as requisite conditions for safe and voluntary returns. This round of the intentions survey was conducted in five governorates across Iraq (Dahuk, Erbil, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Sulaymaniyah), and administered to a total of 1,613 out-of-camp IDP households through a multi-staged random sample based on IOM-DTM locations between 19 April and 3 May 2018.³ 337 households were residing in Dahuk Governorate.⁴



Map 1 (right): Movement flows to Dahuk Governorate, from top two governorates of origin

➡ Movement intentions

2% of IDP households reported intentions to return to their AoO in the three months following data collection



86% Remain in current location
10% Not yet decided
2% Return to AoO
2% Move to another location

9% reported having attempted to return, but were unable to

* movement intentions for the three months following data collection

🏠 Perceptions of conditions in AoO

74% of households **did not think it was currently safe** in their AoO

Top reported reasons for households' perceived lack of safety in AoO^{5,6}

Sporadic clashes	44%	
Poor infrastructure	37%	
Explosive hazards	17%	
Movement restrictions	15%	

54% of households reported the availability of any **basic services** in their AoO

Top reported basic services available in AoO^{6,8}

Electricity	50%	
Water	45%	
Education	26%	
Health services	19%	

57% of households reported **livelihood opportunities** are available in their AoO

Top reported livelihood/income earning opportunities available in AoO^{5,6}

Government jobs	14%	
Trade or vocational	7%	
Agriculture (farming)	7%	
Do not know	6%	

26% of households reported that **assistance is provided** to households returning to their AoO

Top reported types of assistance provided to returning IDPs in AoO^{6,7}

Food assistance	23%	
NFI distributions	16%	
Cash assistance	4%	

📊 Primary needs and barriers to return

The top reported needs for households to return to their area of origin in a safe and dignified manner were:⁶

Increased safety and security in AoO	75%	
Basic services in AoO	58%	
Shelter rehabilitation or reconstruction	38%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	31%	
Household NFIs	15%	

Among households reporting no intention to return, the top five reasons were:^{5,6}

Fear/trauma associated with return	53%	
House damaged/destroyed	37%	
Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO	32%	
Lack of security forces in AoO	29%	
Fear of discrimination in AoO	27%	

¹ IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix, March 2018.

² CCCM Settlement Report, January 2018.

³ Whenever possible, the random sample was drawn from exact population figures held by mukhtars (community leaders), otherwise a random GPS sampling technique was applied. Respondents were heads of households (HoH) or an adult representative if HoH was unavailable.

⁴ Findings are statistically representative with a 95% confidence level and a 6.7% margin of error at the governorate level.

⁵ Questions asked only to a sub-set of the households have a margin of error between 6.7-10%.

⁶ Respondents could select multiple response options.

⁷ Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than statistically generalizable to all households in the governorate.

⁸ Results for this question have a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.