

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS DUHOK GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.<sup>1</sup> As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.<sup>2</sup> This includes approximately 55,503 households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.<sup>3</sup> In Duhok governorate, approximately 21,529 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.<sup>4</sup>

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.<sup>5</sup> This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp

Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Duhok governorate, where 653 household level interviews were conducted across 7 IDP camps.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>6</sup> Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

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



98%

0%

0%

2%

Remain in current location

Return to AoO

Move to another location

Do not know

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



88%

0%

0%

12%

Since no IDP households currently residing in Duhok 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:<sup>\*</sup>

1. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (48%)
2. Perceived lack of security forces in AoO (47%)
3. Perceived insufficient access to basic services (44%)

### GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN DUHOK GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).

<sup>2</sup>CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020)

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

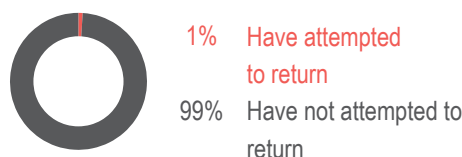
<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020)

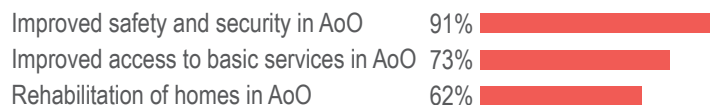
<sup>6</sup>Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

## PERCEIVED PRIMARY NEEDS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

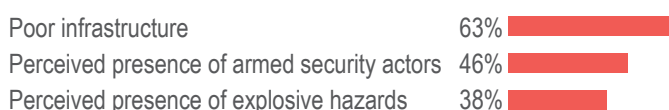


The three most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO:<sup>\*</sup>

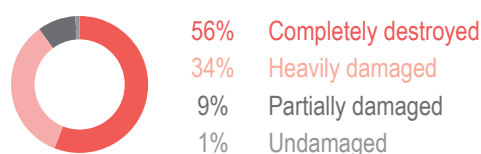


## PERCEIVED SECURITY AND SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **89%** of households 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:<sup>\*</sup>



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



## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

27% Some basic services  
14% Do not know  
59% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **electricity (96%), water (81%) and education (53%).<sup>\*</sup>**

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

19% Some livelihood opportunities  
11% Do not know  
70% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (72%), government jobs (59%) and construction (32%).<sup>\*</sup>**

## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

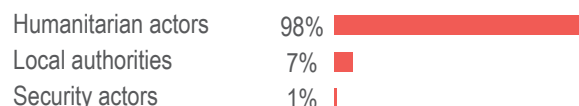
Reported availability of assistance:

15% Some assistance provided  
22% Do not know  
63% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (83%), cash assistance (73%) and NFI distributions (63%).<sup>†7</sup>**

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



<sup>\*</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.  
<sup>†7</sup> NFI stands for Non Food Item

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS ERBIL GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.<sup>1</sup> As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.<sup>2</sup> This includes approximately 55,503 households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.<sup>3</sup> In Erbil governorate, approximately 3,023 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.<sup>4</sup>

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.<sup>5</sup> This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp

Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Erbil governorate, where 262 household level interviews were conducted across 3 IDP camps.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>6</sup> Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



95%

0%

0%

5%

Remain in current location

Return to AoO

Move to another location

Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



73%

0%

0%

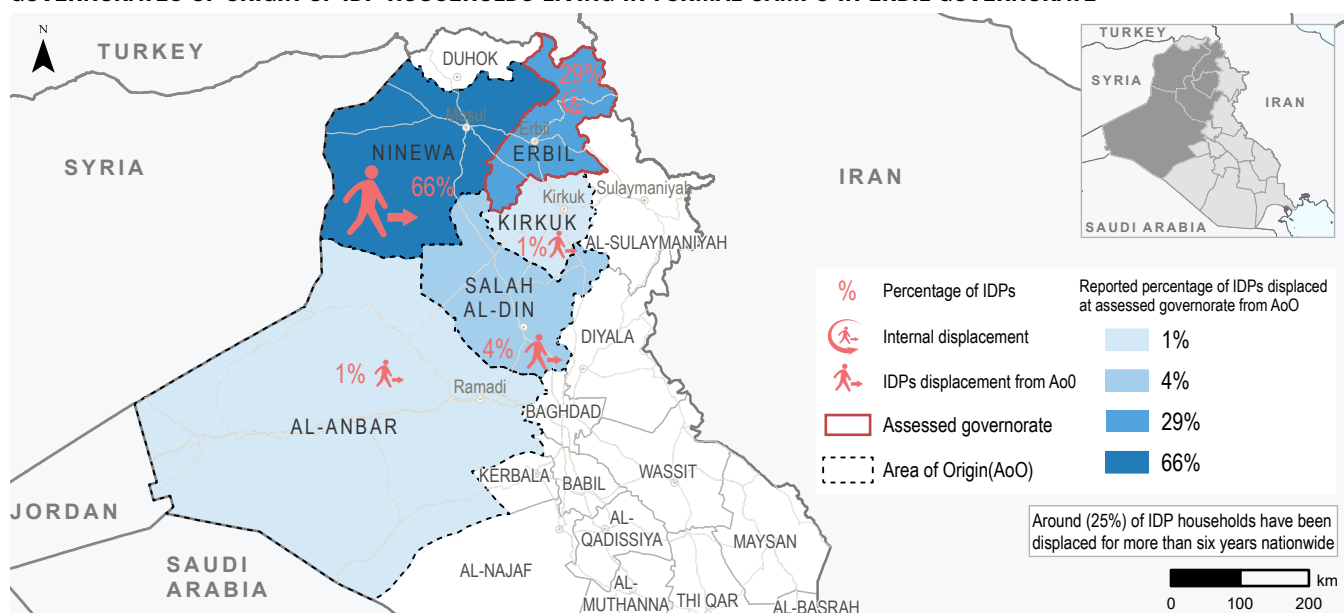
27%

Since no IDP households currently residing in Erbil 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:<sup>\*</sup>

1. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (47%)
2. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (46%)
3. No financial means to return (34%)

### GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN ERBIL GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).

<sup>2</sup>CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020)

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020)

<sup>6</sup>Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

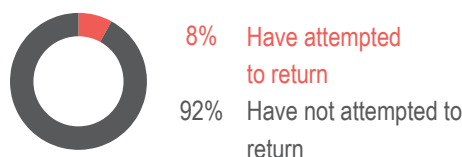


CCCM CLUSTER  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

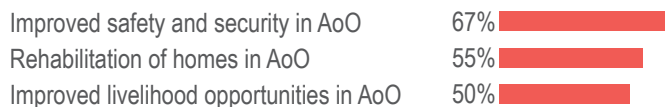
REACH  
Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## PERCEIVED PRIMARY NEEDS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

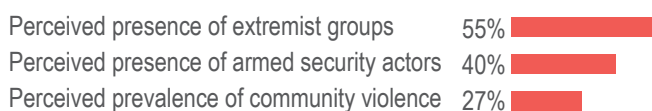


The three most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO\*:

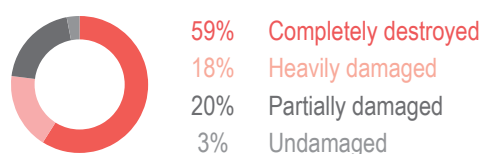


## PERCEIVED SECURITY AND SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **60%** of households 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:\*



Among the **74%** of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

53% Some basic services  
11% Do not know  
36% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (99%), electricity (94%) and waste disposal (73%).**

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

24% Some livelihood opportunities  
8% Do not know  
68% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (70%), government jobs (63%) and vocational (40%).**

## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

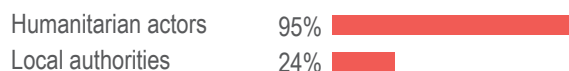
Reported availability of assistance:

8% Some assistance provided  
38% Do not know  
54% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (81%), NFI distributions (81%) and cash assistance (62%).**<sup>7</sup>

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



\* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.  
<sup>7</sup> NFI stands for Non Food Item

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.<sup>1</sup> As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.<sup>2</sup> This includes approximately 55,503 households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.<sup>3</sup> In Kirkuk governorate, approximately 1,780 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.<sup>4</sup>

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.<sup>5</sup> This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp

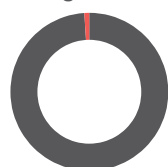
Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Kirkuk governorate, where 176 household level interviews were conducted across 2 IDP camps.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>6</sup> Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

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



99%

1%

0%

0%

Remain in current location

Return to AoO

Move to another location

Do not know

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



87%

4%

0%

9%

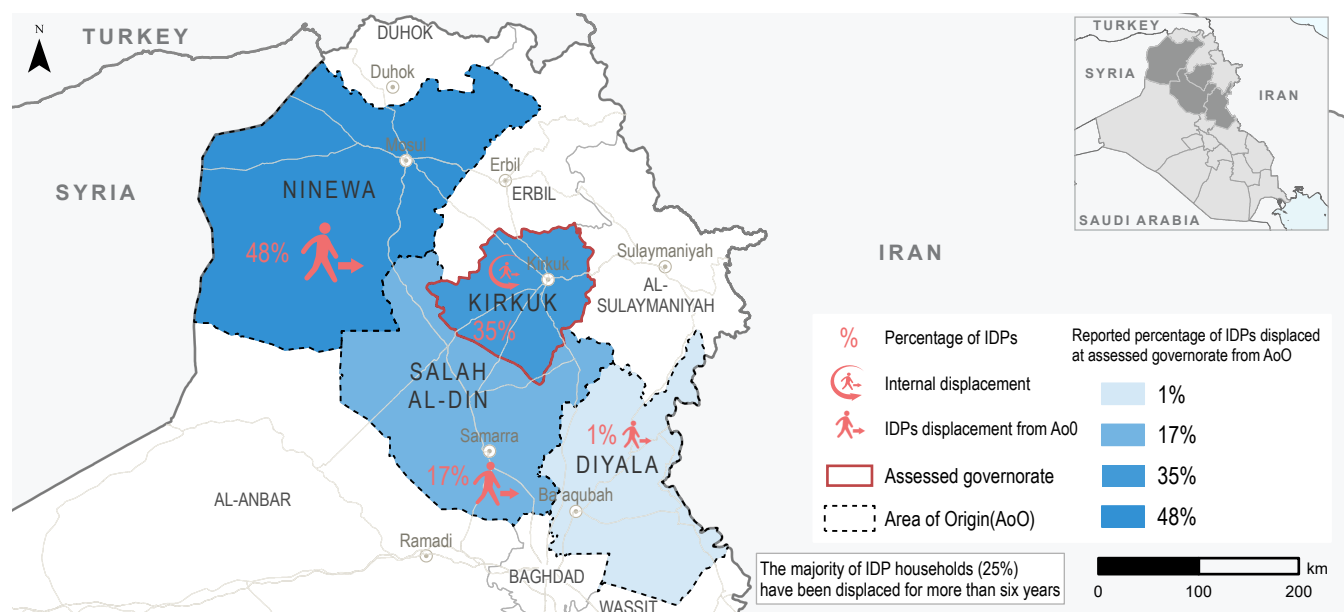
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:\*

1. Security situation stabilized in AoO (5/7)
1. Community or family members have returned to AoO (5/7)
1. Emotional desire to return (5/7)

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 (58%)
2. No financial means to return (46%)
3. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (41%)

### GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).

<sup>2</sup>CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020)

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020)

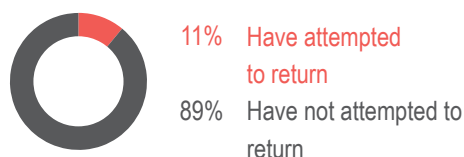
<sup>6</sup>Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.



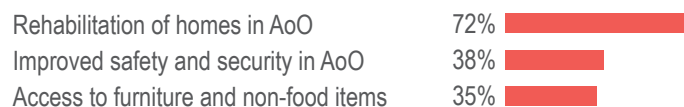


## PERCEIVED PRIMARY NEEDS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

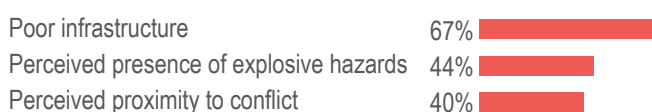


The three most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO:<sup>\*</sup>

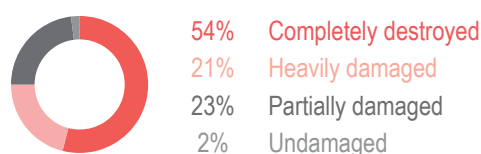


## PERCEIVED SECURITY AND SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **31%** of households 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:<sup>\*</sup>



Among the **93%** of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

74% Some basic services  
12% Do not know  
14% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (100%), electricity (96%) and waste disposal (93%).**<sup>\*</sup>

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

53% Some livelihood opportunities  
5% Do not know  
42% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (78%), government jobs (73%) and construction (37%).**<sup>\*</sup>

## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:

40% Some assistance provided  
29% Do not know  
31% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (93%), NFI distributions (63%) and cash assistance (49%).**<sup>7</sup>

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the most commonly reported provider of assistance was:<sup>\*</sup>



<sup>\*</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.  
<sup>7</sup> NFI stands for Non Food Item

# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.<sup>1</sup> As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.<sup>2</sup> This includes approximately 55,503 households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.<sup>3</sup> In Ninewa governorate, approximately 17,107 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.<sup>4</sup>

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.<sup>5</sup> This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp

Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Ninewa governorate, where 926 household level interviews were conducted across 10 IDP camps.**

Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>6</sup> Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

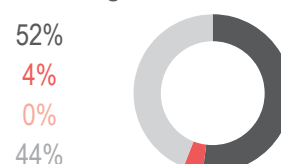
### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

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



Remain in current location  
Return to AoO  
Move to another location  
Do not know

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



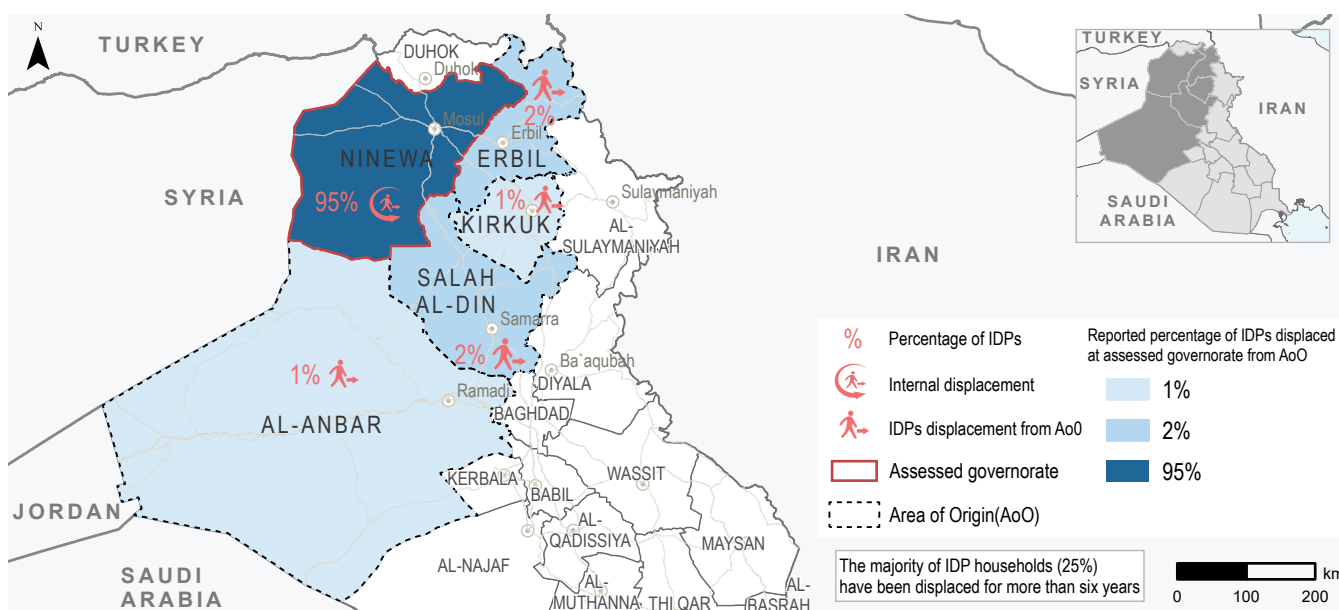
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>\*</sup>

1. Security situation stabilized in AoO (67%)
2. Livelihood opportunities available in AoO (30%)
3. Community or family members have returned to AoO (24%)

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

1. No financial means to return (37%)
2. Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO (37%)
3. Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO (35%)

### GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN NINEWA GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).

<sup>2</sup>CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020)

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020)

<sup>6</sup>Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

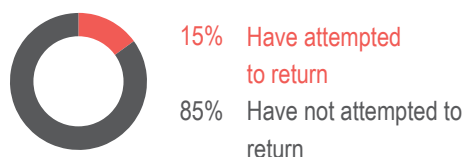


CCCM CLUSTER  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

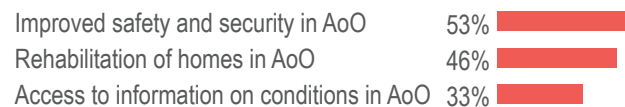
REACH  
Informing more effective humanitarian action

## PERCEIVED PRIMARY NEEDS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

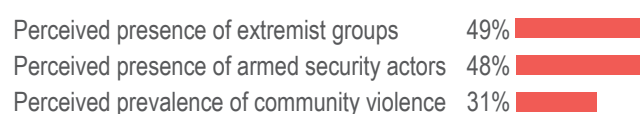


The three most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO\*:

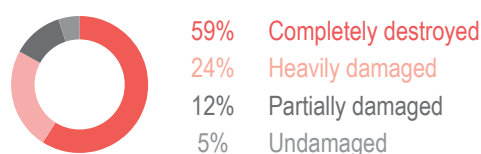


## PERCEIVED SECURITY AND SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **41%** of households 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:\*



Among the **83%** of households that reported owning a shelter in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

43% Some basic services  
28% Do not know  
29% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (96%), electricity (96%) and healthcare (68%).\***

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

19% Some livelihood opportunities  
25% Do not know  
56% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (69%), government jobs (50%) and transportation (36%).\***

## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

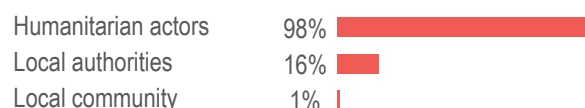
Reported availability of assistance:

15% Some assistance provided  
37% Do not know  
48% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (86%), cash assistance (59%) and NFI distributions (31%).<sup>17</sup>**

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



\* Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.  
<sup>17</sup> NFI stands for Non Food Item



# INTENTIONS SURVEY

## GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

### CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018 and through early 2020 the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) slowly increased.<sup>1</sup> As of February 2020, 1.4 million Iraqis were reported to remain in displacement.<sup>2</sup> This includes approximately 55,503 households that reside in 43 formal IDP camps across Iraq.<sup>3</sup> In Salah al-Din governorate, approximately 196 IDP households are estimated to be living in formal IDP camps.<sup>4</sup>

The REACH Camp Profiling assessment (March 2020) found that a relatively large number of IDPs living in formal camps (58%) reported entering into their sixth year of displacement.<sup>5</sup> This highlights the continuous need for comprehensive information on barriers to return and on requisite conditions that enable voluntary returns. Understanding IDPs' movement intentions and vulnerabilities may contribute to facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp

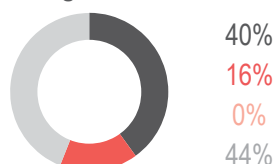
Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a sixth round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps, containing 100 or more IDP households from 12 February to 16 March.

A total of 2,085 households were interviewed across 23 camps in 5 governorates. **This factsheet presents findings for IDPs displaced in Salah al-Din governorate, where 68 household level interviews were conducted across 1 IDP camp.**

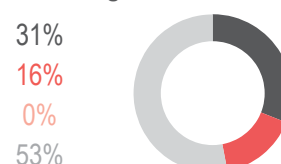
Households were randomly sampled at the camp level to a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings are equally representative at the governorate level. The confidence level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a higher margin of error, or may be indicative only.<sup>6</sup> Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



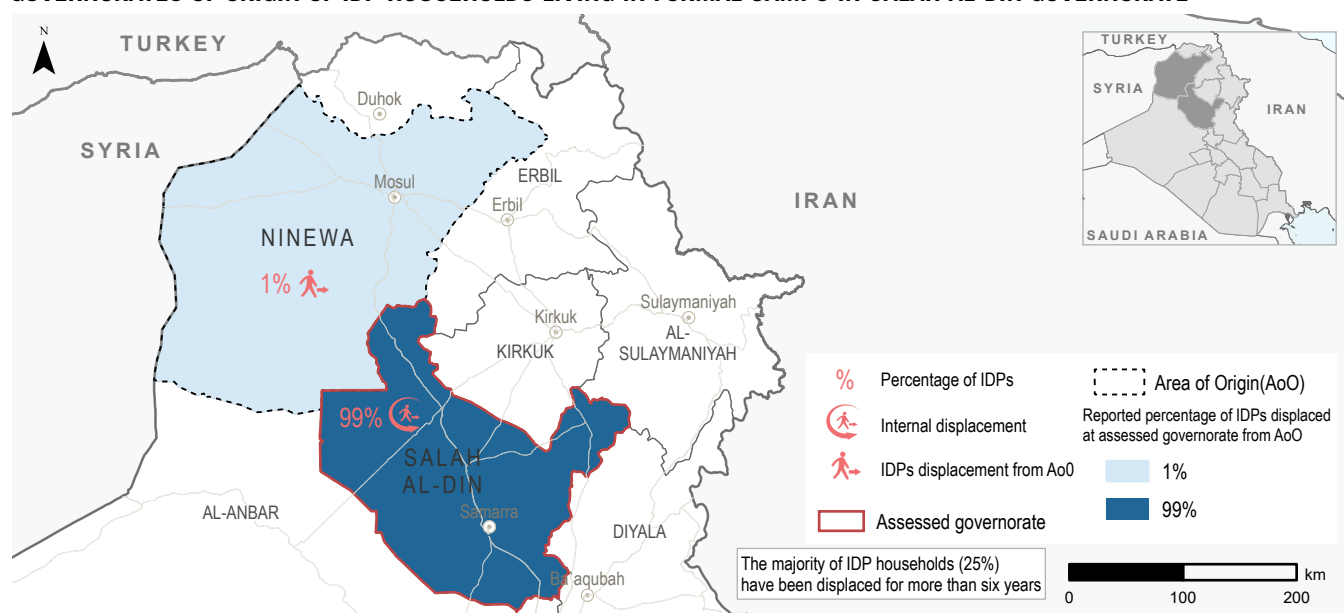
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:<sup>\*</sup>

1. Security situation stabilized in AoO (11/11)
2. AoO cleared of explosive devices (7/11)
3. Community or family members have returned to AoO (2/11)

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

1. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (63%)
2. Perceived lack of security forces in AoO (44%)
3. Perceived presence of mines in AoO (19%)

### GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN FORMAL CAMPS IN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE



<sup>1</sup>IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (February 2020).

<sup>2</sup>CCCM [Monthly Camp Population Flow](#) (March 2020)

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>REACH, [Camp Profiling Directory XIII](#) (May 2020)

<sup>6</sup>Minimum confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10% to be representative, with anything below indicative. Where indicative subset is below 20, figures are reported as numbers, and where above they are reported as a percentage.

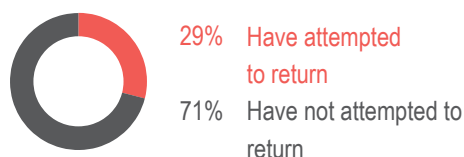


CCCM CLUSTER  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

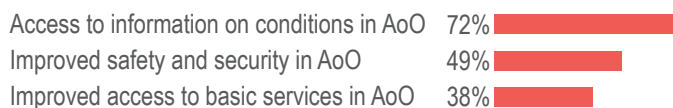
**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## PERCEIVED PRIMARY NEEDS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

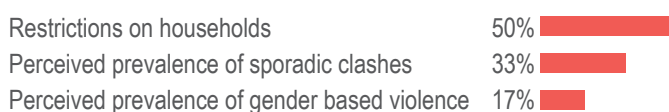


The three most commonly reported needs that would enable IDP households to return to their AoO:<sup>\*</sup>

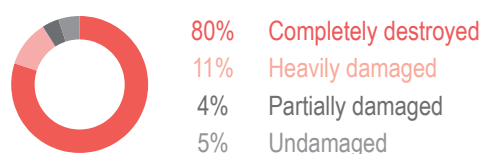


## PERCEIVED SECURITY AND SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **9%** of households 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:<sup>\*</sup>



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



## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

57% Some basic services  
36% Do not know  
7% None



Of those reporting some basic services available in their AoO, the top three available services were: **water (97%), electricity (92%) and waste disposal (71%).<sup>\*</sup>**

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

43% Some livelihood opportunities  
43% Do not know  
14% None



Of those reporting the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, the top three employment sectors were: **agriculture (83%), construction (41%) and service hotel (21%).<sup>\*</sup>**

## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

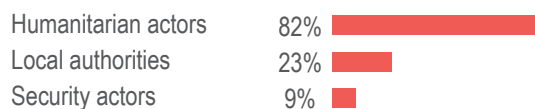
Reported availability of assistance:

33% Some assistance provided  
41% Do not know  
26% None



Of those reporting availability of assistance in their AoO, the top three types of assistance were: **food assistance (64%), cash assistance (59%) and NFI distributions (32%).<sup>†7</sup>**

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



<sup>\*</sup> Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.  
<sup>†7</sup> NFI stands for Non Food Item