

KEY TAKEAWAYS

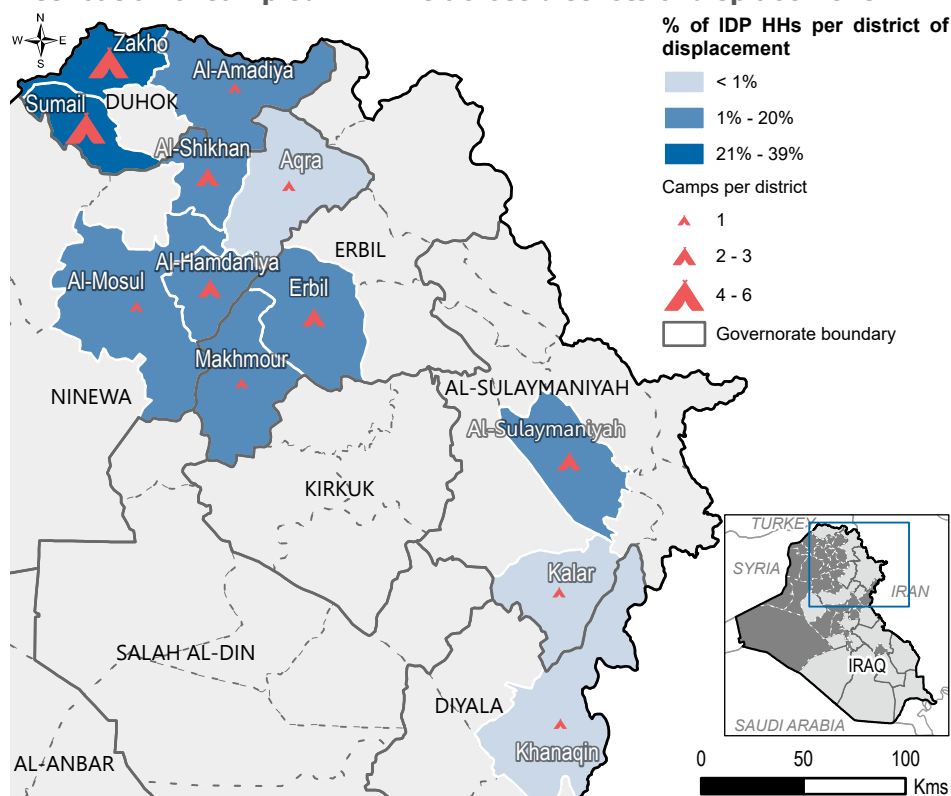
- Reported **return intentions (twelve months after data collection)** were **low** across governorates. Among all in-camp Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) household (HHs), 97% did not report intentions to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) within twelve months of data collection. Nonetheless, between 58% (IDP HHs in Erbil) and 75% (IDP HHs in Duhok and Al-Sulaymaniyah) of HHs who did not state intentions to return within twelve months reportedly wished to return one day.
- Notably, 49% of IDP HHs in Ninewa reported not having reached a decision yet whether to return to their AoO within the twelve months after data collection.
- Insecurity, a lack of livelihood options and financial resources, and damaged housing** in the AoO were the most commonly reported **reasons for IDP HHs not to return** to areas of origin. Similarly, IDP HHs reported that improvements in security, livelihoods, and housing would potentially **enable returns**.
- Access to employment** in Governorates of Displacement (GoD) **was reportedly low**. Between 24% (Erbil) and 38% (Duhok) of IDPs over the age of 18 were contributing to household income.
- Social cohesion** indicators varied between Governorates; while 80% of IDP HHs overall reported that they would cooperate with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds to solve community problems, only 49% of IDP HHs in Erbil reported the same.

Context: As of September 2022, 1,173,812 people remain internally displaced within Iraq, while the rate of returns continued to decrease: 39,400 registered returns of IDPs between September 2021 and September 2022, compared to 156,400 registered returns between October 2020 and September 2021.¹ While 830,000 (71%) IDPs live in rented houses or apartments as of September 2022, 179,000 (15%) live in 26 formal camps in Iraq, 3,000 less than September 2021.¹ The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCCM) facilitates the coordination of assistance to IDPs living in formal camps and informal sites in Iraq. In July 2022, the Humanitarian Country Team announced the discontinuation of all clusters in Iraq. While camp consolidations are ongoing, CCCC responsibilities will be internalised by UNHCR and IOM.² In light of this transition, the Durable Solutions mechanism, co-chaired by IOM and UNDP is supporting IDPs in integrating into host communities, returning to their areas of origin, or settling elsewhere.²

Data Collection: The dynamic situation in Iraq highlights the need for information on IDPs' movement intentions, barriers to return, and conditions in Areas of Origin (AoO). To this end, REACH conducted the ninth round of the movement intentions household survey with IDPs living in formal camps across Iraq in partnership with the CCCC Cluster. The survey was administered to a total of 2,342 households in all 26 camps in Iraq. Households were sampled randomly at camp level in Governorates of Displacement (GoD). Sample sizes were determined to reach a 95% confidence interval with a 10% margin of error at camp level. Data was collected face-to-face from June 5th to July 6th 2022.

Analysis: Survey weights were calculated using the distribution of in-camp IDP HHs across camps and the number of HHs surveyed in each camp as a proportion of the entire sample. Given the sampling approach, results reported can be considered representative for Iraq's in-camp IDP population. More details on the methodology are available in the survey [Terms of Reference](#).

Distribution of sampled IDP HHs across districts of displacement



Notes on Reporting

- Results reported in this factsheet were aggregated and analysed by **Governorate of Administration**. A list of camps and their Governorate of Administration can be found on the next page.
- Some questions in this survey were asked only to a **subset of respondents** based on prior answers. Where this is the case, it is indicated in the text. Occasionally, these subsets are too small to report representative results. In those cases, absolute numbers are reported in place of percentages.

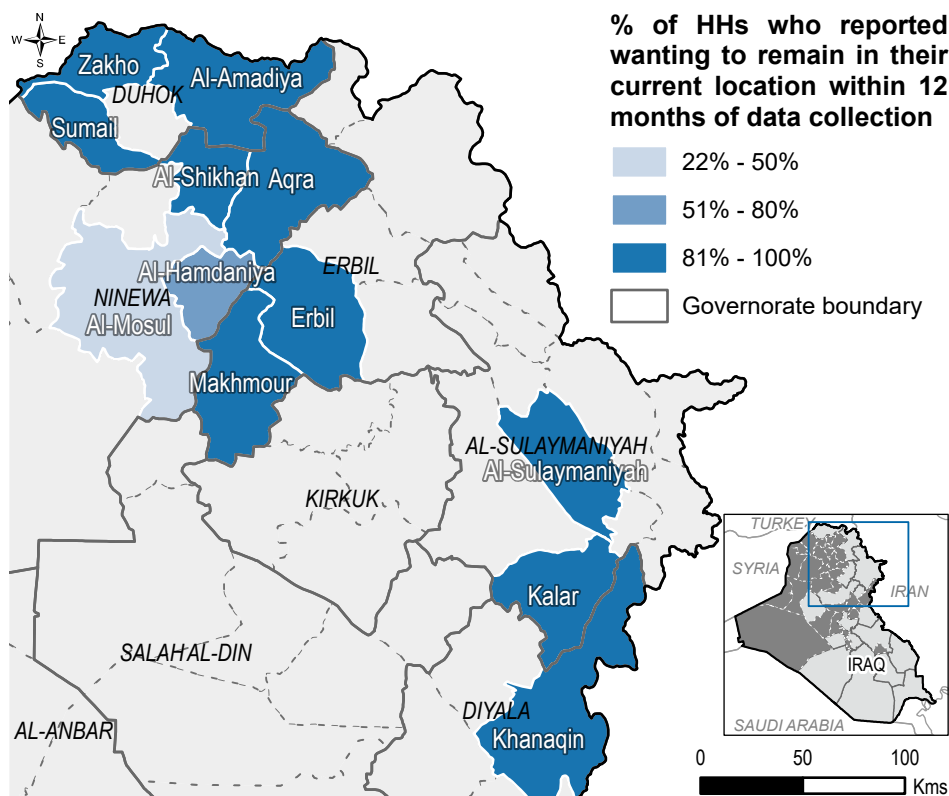
¹ Displacement Dashboard, IOM Iraq 2022

² CCCC Cluster Iraq Transition Strategy, CCCC Cluster 2022

Formal IDP Camps in Iraq by Governorate of Administration and Location

Camp Name	Governorate of Administration	Location
Berseve 1	Dohuk	Dohuk
Berseve 2	Dohuk	Dohuk
Chamishku	Dohuk	Dohuk
Darkar	Dohuk	Dohuk
Dawadia	Dohuk	Dohuk
Mamilian	Dohuk	Dohuk
Kabarto 1	Dohuk	Dohuk
Kabarto 2	Dohuk	Dohuk
Khanke	Dohuk	Dohuk
Bajet Kandala	Dohuk	Dohuk
Rwanga Community	Dohuk	Dohuk
Shariya	Dohuk	Dohuk
Essian	Dohuk	Ninewa
Mamrahan	Dohuk	Ninewa
Sheikhan	Dohuk	Ninewa
Baharka	Erbil	Erbil
Harshm	Erbil	Erbil
Debaga 1	Erbil	Erbil
Hasansham U2	Erbil	Ninewa
Hasansham U3	Erbil	Ninewa
Khazer M1	Erbil	Ninewa
Tazade	Al-Sulaymaniyah	Al-Sulaymaniyah
Arbat IDP	Al-Sulaymaniyah	Al-Sulaymaniyah
Ahti IDP	Al-Sulaymaniyah	Al-Sulaymaniyah
Qoratu	Al-Sulaymaniyah	Diyala
Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5	Ninewa	Ninewa

Return intentions of IDP households in formal camps in the twelve months following data collection

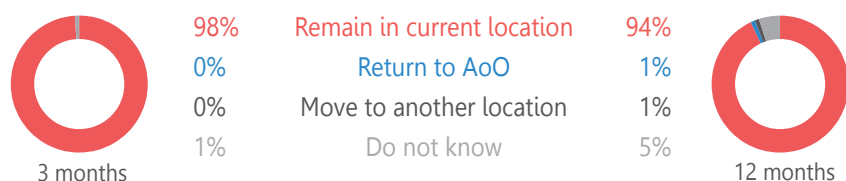


Among IDP HHs living in formal camps in Iraq, only 3% reportedly intended to return within twelve months after data collection. Reported intentions to remain in the current location in the twelve months after data collection were high throughout all districts of displacement, but somewhat lower among IDP HHs displaced in Al-Mosul district. Notably, 49% of IDP HHs in Ninewa reported that they had not yet decided on their movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection.

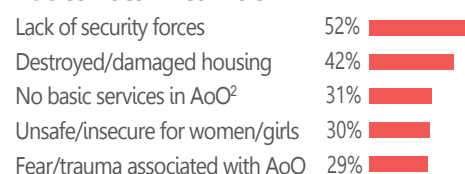
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 1,407 IDP HHs were surveyed in 15 camps administered by Duhok Governorate.
- While **94% of IDP HHs reportedly intended to remain** in their area of displacement for the twelve months following data collection, almost three quarters (73%) of those reportedly wished to return to their AoO one day.
- A **lack of security, housing and basic services** in the AoO were key reasons to not return to the AoO. Increased safety and availability of basic services and livelihoods were also reported as **key potential enablers** of returns.
- 98% of HHs reported **security concerns** about their AoO, mostly about armed/security actors as well as extremist groups.
- Access to livelihoods was low** in AoOs as well as GoDs. While 41% of HHs reported some livelihood options being available in AoOs, only 38% of IDPs above the age of 18 were contributing to household income in the GoD.
- 60% of IDP HHs reported they would **cooperate with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds** to solve community problems. 37% of IDP HHs reported being able to play a role in **local decision making**.

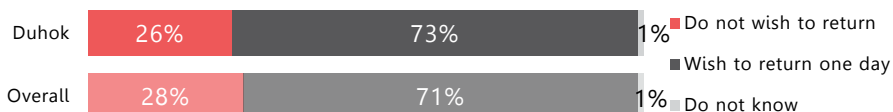
Movement intentions - three and twelve months after data collection



Most commonly reported reasons **not** to return to AoO¹



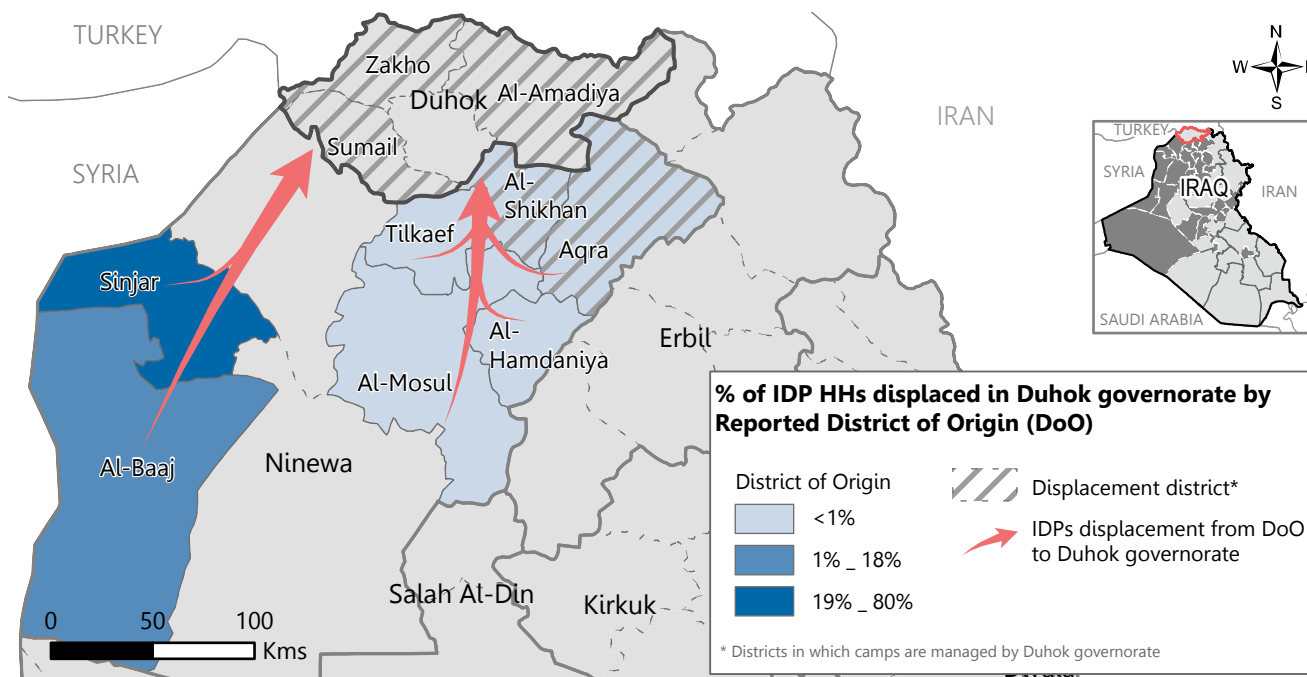
Long-term intentions if not planning to return within twelve months¹



Most commonly reported reasons to return among the HHs who intended to return within the year (n=13)³

- Livelihood options available 5
- Emotional desire 5
- To secure housing, land, property 4

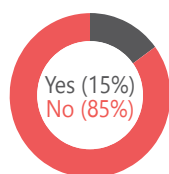
Districts of origin of IDP households living in formal camps administered by Duhok Governorate



* Respondent could select multiple answer options.
¹ Question asked to those respondents who do not intend to return to their AoO within twelve months following data collection.
² Basic Services include water, electricity, health, education, etc.

³ Question asked to respondents who do wish to return to their AoO within the twelve months following data collection. As the subset of respondents is quite small (n<60), results are not reported in percentages but in absolute numbers and should be considered as indicative.

Family returns



IDP HHs who reported having a family member who had returned to their AoO

Most commonly reported reasons among the 48 HHs that attempted but failed to return to their AoO:¹

- Lack of security forces 56%
- Ongoing community tensions 41%
- Unsafe/insecure for women/girls 37%

Most commonly reported factors that would enable HHs' returns to AoO²

- Increased safety & security (94%)
- Basic services (73%)
- Livelihoods opportunities (58%)

Safety and security concerns about AoO

98% of IDP HHs reported having concerns regarding **safety and security** in their AoO.

Among all respondents, most commonly reported concerns were:*

Fear of armed or security actors	57%
Fear of extremist groups	54%
Incidents involving armed/security actors	43%
Fear of community/tribal groups	37%
Poor infrastructure	28%

Conditions of shelter in AoO

86% of IDP HHs stated that their **shelter** in the AoO had suffered some damage.

Among these HHs, reported levels of damage were:



Access to Information

98% of IDP HHs reported having **access to information** regarding their AoO.

Among all respondents, reported sources of information were:*

Family/friends living in/returned to location	66%
Personal visits to location	45%
Social media	36%
Family/friends not living at location	19%
Mukhtars/local leaders	1%
Governmental parties	0%

13% of IDP HHs reported **insufficient information** about the AoO to decide whether to return.

Those who reported information needs required information on:*

Security situation (armed groups, IEDs ³ , etc.)	87%
Availability of basic services	70%
Safety of the area (UXOs ⁴ , mines, etc)	54%
Livelihoods/job opportunities	34%
Housing (damage, occupied, etc.)	28%
Humanitarian assistance	1%

Livelihoods opportunities in AoO

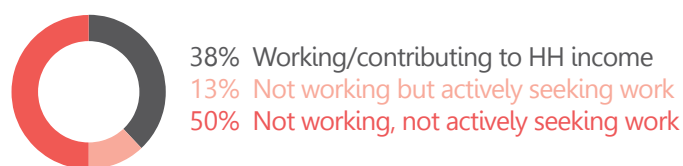
41% of IDP HHs reported some **livelihood opportunities** in their area of origin.

Among all respondents, reported opportunities were in:*

Government jobs	25%
Agriculture	18%
Vocational (e.g. carpenter, electrician)	17%
Construction	9%
Healthcare	2%

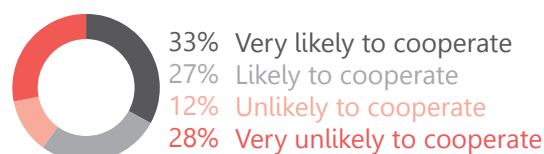
Access to employment in GoD

38% of IDPs over the age of 18 were reportedly **working** or contributing to HH income.



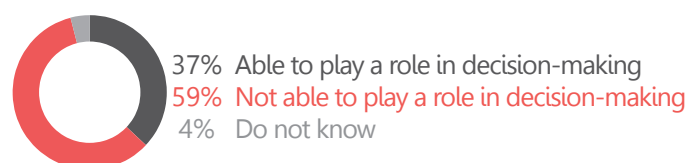
Social cohesion in GoD

60% of IDP HHs reported that they would **cooperate** with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds to solve community problems.



Access to decision-making in GoD

37% of IDP HHs reported being able to play a role in **local decision-making** in the AoD.



* Respondents could select multiple answer options.

¹ Reasons for a failed return are only asked to respondents who have attempted but failed to return.

² Asked to all respondents, regardless of return intentions.

³ Improvised Explosive Devices
⁴ Unexploded Ordnance



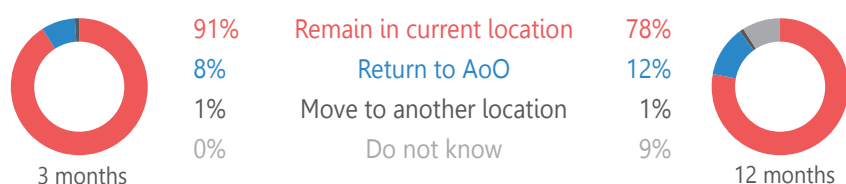
CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 547 IDP HHs were surveyed in 6 camps administered by Erbil Governorate.
- 12%** of IDP HHs reportedly **intended to return** within the year following data collection. More than half of those reportedly not intending to return within the year still reported a wish to return to their AoO one day.
- Return intentions markedly exceeded the average for the **Hasansham U2** (18%) and **Khazer M1** (20%) camps.
- A **lack of financial resources** was the most frequently reported **obstacle to return**. Two-thirds of IDP HHs reported improved livelihood options in their AoO as a **key enabler** of potential returns
- Only 28% reported livelihood options as available in their AoO. Access to **employment also appeared to be low in the GoD**; only 24% of individuals above 18 years old were reportedly contributing to the household income.
- Half of IDP HHs reported they would **cooperate with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds** to solve community problems. 42% reported being able to play a role in **local decision making**.

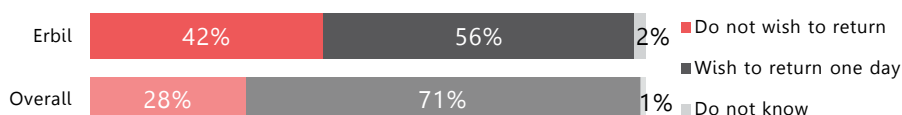
Movement intentions - three and twelve months after data collection



Most commonly reported reasons **not** to return to AoO^{1*}

No financial means to return	20%
Fear/trauma associated with AoO	14%
Destroyed/damaged housing	13%
Lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO	11%

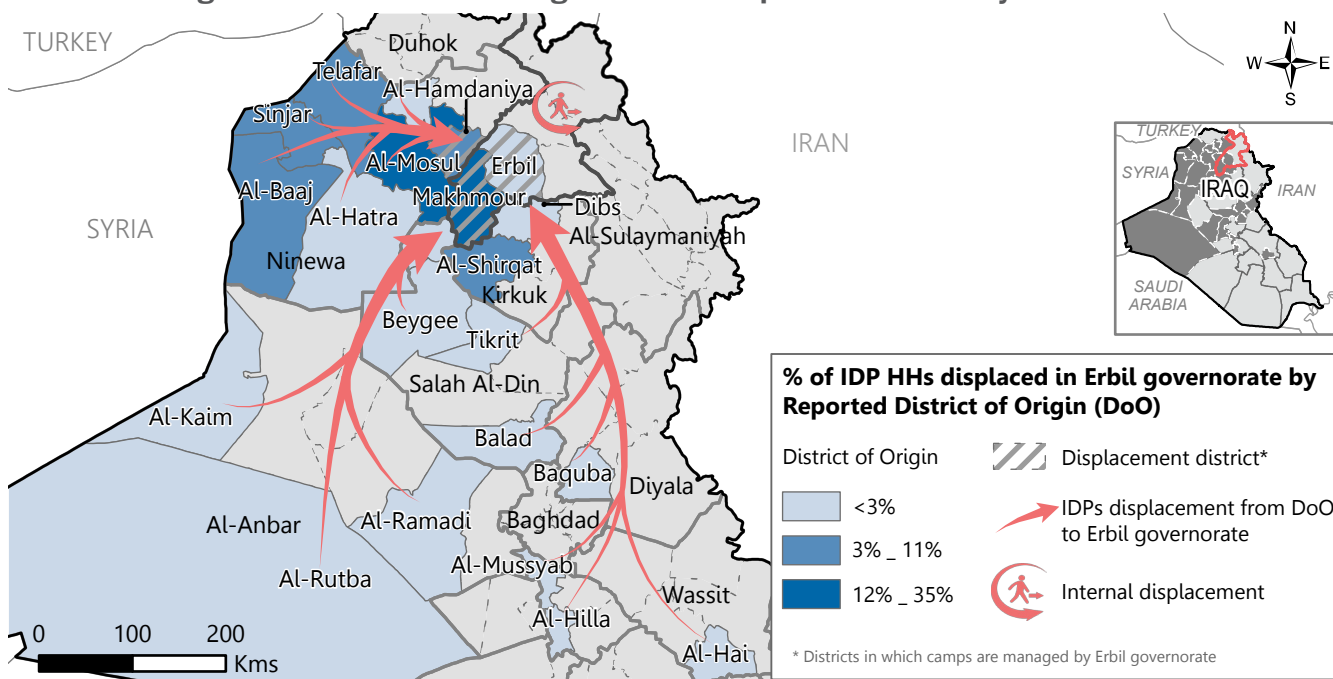
Long-term intentions if not planning to return within twelve months



Most commonly reported reasons to return among the HHs who intended to return within the year (n=64):^{3*}

- Stable security situation in AoO 42%
- Basic services available in AoO 37%
- Emotional desire to return 35%

Districts of origin of IDP households living in formal camps administered by Erbil Governorate



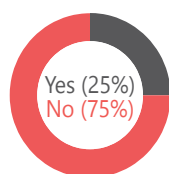
* Respondent could select multiple answer options.

1 Question asked to those respondents who do not intend to return to their AoO within twelve months following data collection.

2 Basic Services include water, electricity, health, education, etc.

3 Question asked to respondents who do wish to return to their AoO within the twelve months following data collection.

Family returns



IDP HHs who reported having a family member who had returned to their AoO

Most commonly reported reasons among the 58 HHs that attempted but failed to return to their AoO:¹

- Lack of livelihoods in AoO 47%
- Destroyed housing in AoO 46%
- No financial means in AoO 45%

Most reported factors that would enable HHs' returns to AoO²

- Livelihoods opportunities (66%)
- Basic services (48%)
- Increased safety & security (47%)

Safety and security concerns about AoO

71% of IDP HHs reported having concerns regarding **safety and security** in their AoO.

Among all respondents, most commonly reported concerns were:*

Fear of armed or security actors	31%
Fear of extremist groups	24%
Fear of community/tribal groups	22%
Incidents involving armed/security actors	21%
Poor infrastructure	14%

Conditions of shelter in AoO

48% of IDP HHs stated that their **shelter** in the AoO had suffered some damage.

Among these HHs, reported levels of damage were:



Access to Information

94% of IDP HHs reported having **access to information** regarding their AoO.

Among all respondents, reported sources of information were:*

Family/friends living in/returned to location	54%
Personal visits to location	36%
Social media	32%
Family/friends not living at location	26%
Mukhtars/local leaders	7%
Governmental parties	1%

23% of IDP HHs reported **insufficient information** about the AoO to decide whether to return.

Those who reported information needs required information on:*

Livelihoods/job opportunities	58%
Security situation (armed groups, IEDs ³ , etc.)	50%
Availability of basic services	42%
Housing (damage, occupied, etc.)	22%
Safety of the area (UXOs ⁴ , mines, etc.)	22%
Humanitarian assistance	5%

Livelihoods opportunities in AoO

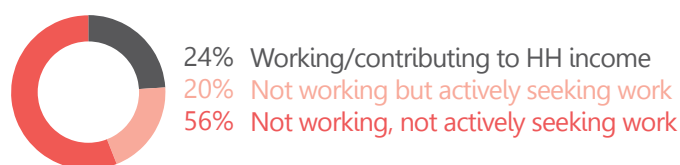
28% of IDP HHs reported some **livelihood opportunities** in their area of origin.

Among all respondents, reported opportunities were in:*

Agriculture	17%
Vocational (e.g. carpenter, electrician)	14%
Government jobs	8%
Construction	3%
Healthcare	3%

Access to employment in GoD

24% of IDPs over the age of 18 were reportedly **working** or contributing to HH income.



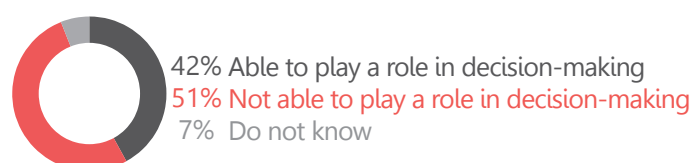
Social cohesion in GoD

49% of IDP HHs reported that they would **cooperate** with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds to solve community problems.



Access to decision-making in GoD

42% of IDP HHs reported being able to play a role in **local decision-making** in the AoD.



* Respondents could select multiple answer options.

¹ Reasons for a failed return are only asked to respondents who have attempted but failed to return.

² Asked to all respondents, regardless of return intentions.

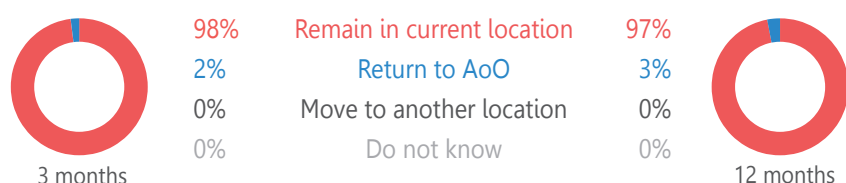
³ Improvised Explosive Devices

⁴ Unexploded Ordnance

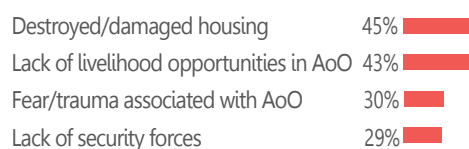
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 293 IDP HHs were surveyed in 4 camps administered by Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
- 3%** of IDP HHs reportedly **intended to return** within the year. However, three quarters of those reportedly not intending to return within the year still reported a wish to return to their AoO one day.
- A **lack of housing** in the AoO was commonly reported as a key obstacle to return. 83% of IDP households reported damaged property in their AoO. The reconstruction of homes was reported as a key enabler of potential returns.
- Increased **safety and security** was reported by 61% of IDP HHs as a **key enabler to potential returns**. 92% of IDP HHs reported security concerns about their AoO, mostly about armed and security actors.
- A large majority of IDP HHs reported they would **cooperate with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds** to solve community problems. However, only 24% of IDP HHs reported being able to play a role in **local decision making**.

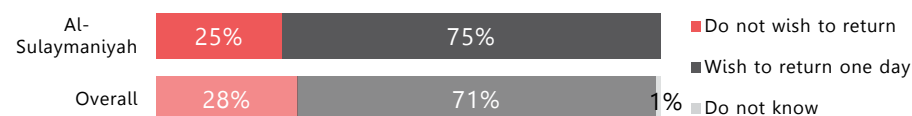
Movement intentions - three and twelve months after data collection



Most commonly reported reasons **not** to return to AoO^{1*}



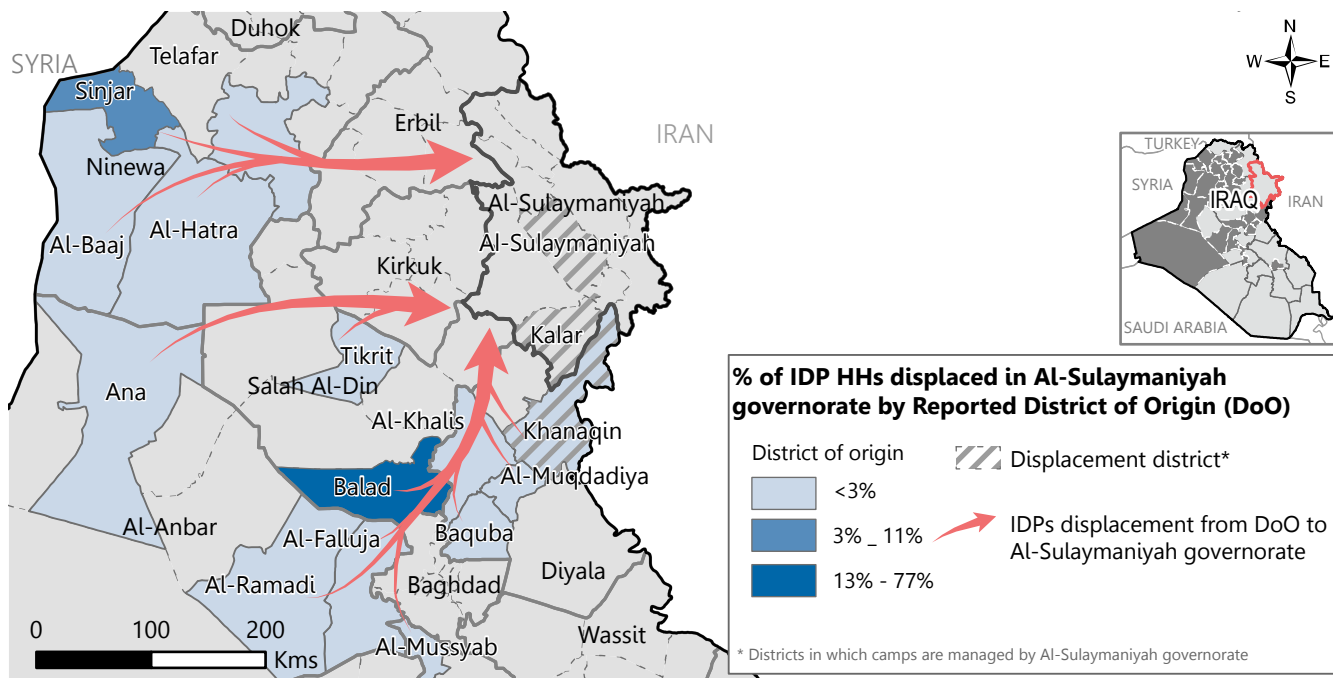
Long-term intentions if not planning to return within twelve months¹



Most commonly reported reasons to return among the HHs who intended to return within the year (n=8):^{3*}

- Emotional desire to return 3
- Livelihood options are available 3

Districts of origin of IDP households living in formal camps administered by Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate



* Respondent could select multiple answer options.

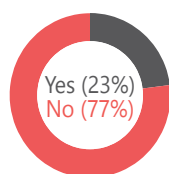
1 Question asked to those respondents who do not intend to return to their AoO within twelve months following data collection.

2 Basic Services include water, electricity, health, education, etc.

3 Question asked to respondents who do wish to return to their AoO within the twelve

months following data collection. As the subset of respondents is quite small (n<30), results are not reported in percentages but in absolute numbers and should be considered as indicative.

Family returns



IDP HHs who reported having a family member who had returned to their AoO

Most commonly reported reasons among the 7 HHs that attempted but failed to return to their AoO:¹

- Lack of livelihoods in AoO 4
- Fear/trauma associated with AoO 2
- Lack of security forces 2
- Fear of discrimination 2

Most reported factors that would enable HHs' returns to AoO²

- Increased safety & security (61%)
- Reconstruction of homes (55%)
- Livelihoods opportunities (34%)

Safety and security concerns about AoO

92% of IDP HHs reported having concerns regarding **safety and security** in their AoO.

Among all respondents, most commonly reported concerns were:*

Fear of armed or security actors	45%
Fear of extremist groups	28%
Dangerous/exploitative working conditions	26%
Fear of community/tribal groups	20%
Incidents involving armed/security actors	17%

Conditions of shelter in AoO

83% of IDP HHs stated that their **shelter** in the AoO had suffered some damage.

Among these HHs, reported levels of damage were:



Access to Information

97% of IDP HHs reported having **access to information** regarding their AoO.

Among all respondents, reported sources of information were:*

Family/friends living in/returned to location	76%
Personal visits to location	53%
Family/friends not living at location	30%
Social media	17%
Governmental parties	1%
Mukhtars/local leaders	0%

17% of IDP HHs reported **insufficient information** about the AoO to decide whether to return.

Those who reported information needs required information on:*

Security situation (armed groups, IED ³ s, etc.)	57%
Livelihoods/job opportunities	49%
Safety of the area (UXOs ⁴ , mines, etc)	48%
Housing (damage, occupied, etc.)	44%
Availability of basic services	41%
Humanitarian assistance	7%

Livelihoods opportunities in AoO

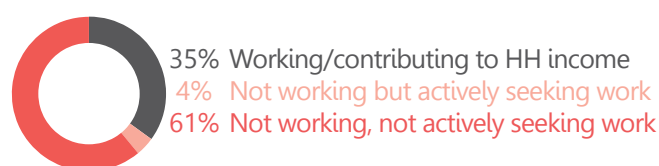
29% of IDP HHs reported some **livelihood opportunities** in their area of origin.

Among all respondents, reported opportunities were in:*

Agriculture	20%
Government jobs	6%
Construction	3%
Healthcare	2%

Access to employment in GoD

35% of IDPs over the age of 18 were reportedly **working** or contributing to HH income.



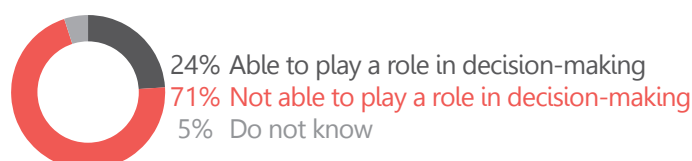
Social cohesion in GoD

80% of IDP HHs reported that they would **cooperate** with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds to solve community problems.



Access to decision-making in GoD

24% of IDP HHs reported being able to play a role in **local decision-making** in the AoD.



* Respondents could select multiple answer options.

¹ Reasons for a failed return are only asked to respondents who have attempted but failed to return. As the subset of respondents is quite small (n<30), results are not reported in percentages but in absolute numbers and should be considered as indicative.

² Asked to all respondents, regardless of return intentions.

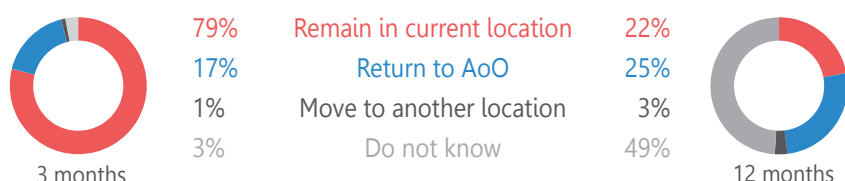
³ Improvised Explosive Devices

⁴ Unexploded Ordnance

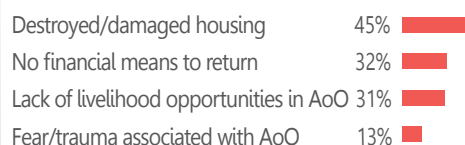
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 95 IDP HHs were surveyed in 1 camp administered by Ninewa Governorate.
- Movement intentions reported by IDPs in Ninewa were mixed.** While most HHs reported intending to remain in their current location during the three months following data collection (79%), **half of IDP HHs reported not having reached a decision** yet regarding their intentions for the twelve-month period after data collection.
- A **lack of housing** in the AoO was commonly reported as a key obstacle to return. 69% of IDP households reported damaged property in their AoO. The reconstruction of homes was reported as a key enabler of potential returns.
- A **lack of financial resources and livelihood opportunities** in the AoO was also frequently reported as an obstacle to return. However, 62% of IDP HHs reported livelihood opportunities as available in their AoO.
- 61% of IDP HHs reported they would **cooperate with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds** to solve community problems. However, only 16% of IDP HHs reported being able to play a role in **local decision making**.

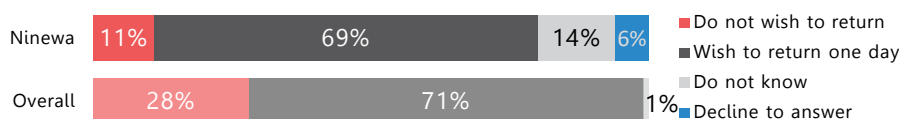
Movement intentions - three and twelve³ months after data collection



Most commonly reported reasons **not** to return to AoO^{1*}



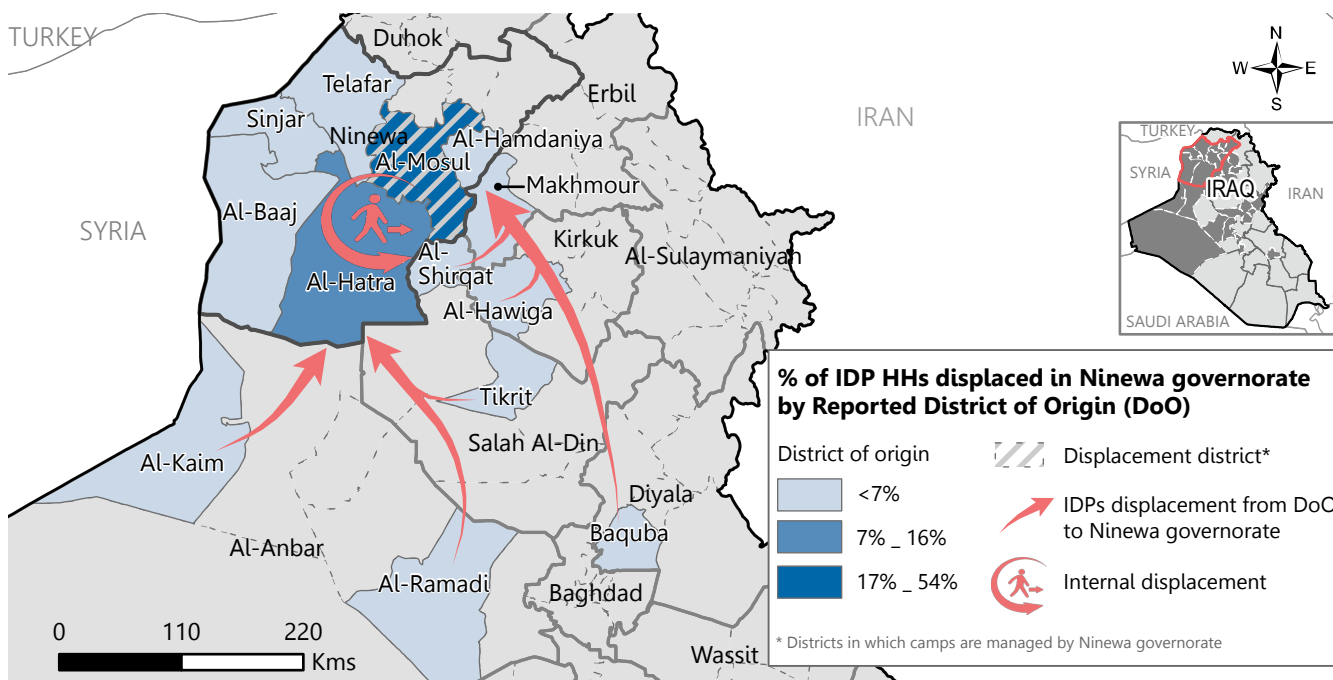
Long-term intentions if not planning to return within twelve months¹



Most commonly reported reasons to return among the HHs who intended to return within the year (n=24):^{3*}

- Stable security situation in AoO 27
- Family/community members returned 23
- Emotional desire to return 23

Districts of origin of IDP households living in formal camps administered by Ninewa Governorate



* Respondent could select multiple answer options.

1 Question asked to those respondents who do not intend to return to their AoO within twelve months following data collection.

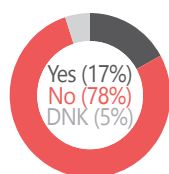
2 Basic Services include water, electricity, health, education, etc.

3 Question for twelve month return intentions is only asked to respondents who do not plan

to return to their AoO within the next three months following data collection.

4 Question asked to respondents who do wish to return to their AoO within the twelve months following data collection. As the subset of respondents is quite small (n<30), results are not reported in percentages but in absolute numbers and should be considered as indicative.

Family returns



IDP HHs who reported having a family member who had returned to their AoO

Most commonly reported reasons among the 15 HHs that attempted but failed to return to their AoO:¹

- Fear/trauma associated with AoO 4
- Fear of discrimination 3
- Destroyed/damaged housing 2
- Living conditions better in AoD 2

Most reported factors that would enable HHs' returns to AoO²

- Reconstruction of homes (55%)
- Livelihoods opportunities (34%)
- Access to information about AoO (21%)

Safety and security concerns about AoO

48% of IDP HHs reported having concerns regarding **safety and security** in their AoO.

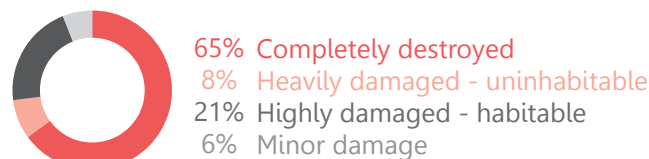
Among all respondents, most commonly reported concerns were:*

Fear of community/tribal groups	32%
Fear of extremist groups	13%
Fear of armed or security actors	11%
Fear of discrimination/rejection	9%
Poor infrastructure	3%

Conditions of shelter in AoO

69% of IDP HHs stated that their **shelter** in the AoO had suffered some damage.

Among these HHs, reported levels of damage were:



Access to Information

95% of IDP HHs reported having **access to information** regarding their AoO.

Among all respondents, reported sources of information were:*

Family/friends living in/returned to location	56%
Personal visits to location	34%
Family/friends not living at location	27%
Social media	19%
Mukhtars/local leaders	8%
Governmental parties	2%

19% of IDP HHs reported **insufficient information** about the AoO to decide whether to return.

Those who reported information needs required information on:*

Livelihoods/job opportunities	56%
Availability of basic services	28%
Security situation (armed groups, IEDs ³ , etc.)	22%
Humanitarian assistance	22%
Safety of the area (UXOs ⁴ , mines, etc)	17%
Housing (damage, occupied, etc.)	17%

Livelihoods opportunities in AoO

62% of IDP HHs reported some **livelihood opportunities** in their area of origin.

Among all respondents, reported opportunities were in:*

Agriculture	42%
Construction	25%
Vocational (e.g. carpenter, electrician)	16%
Government jobs	12%

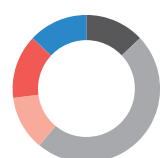
Access to employment in GoD

26% of IDPs over the age of 18 were reportedly **working** or contributing to HH income.



Social cohesion in GoD

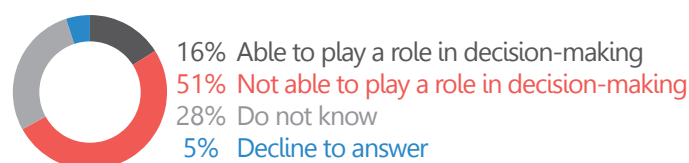
61% of IDP HHs reported that they would **cooperate** with people from other religious/tribal backgrounds to solve community problems.



13% Very likely to cooperate
48% Likely to cooperate
13% Unlikely to cooperate
14% Very unlikely to cooperate
13% Decline to answer

Access to decision-making in GoD

16% of IDP HHs reported being able to play a role in **local decision-making** in the AoD.



* Respondents could select multiple answer options.

¹ Reasons for a failed return are only asked to respondents who have attempted but failed to return. As the subset of respondents is quite small (n<30), results are not reported in percentages but in absolute numbers and should be considered as indicative.

² Asked to all respondents, regardless of return intentions.

³ Improvised Explosive Devices

⁴ Unexploded Ordnance