

INTENTIONS SURVEY

NATIONAL LEVEL MOVEMENT INTENTIONS OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS

IN-CAMP | INFORMAL SITES | OUT-OF-CAMP

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement, with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.^{1,2} Of these, approximately 95,000 - 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites,³ and a further 469,000 in 128 formal camps across the country.⁴ The remaining population of IDPs is dispersed in out-of-camp settings, in both rural and urban areas.⁵

Throughout 2018, rates of return to their Area of Origin (AoO) across Iraq slowed down. This trend has highlighted the need for greater information on movement intentions to better understand barriers to returning, requisite conditions for safe and voluntary return, as well as the extent to which intentions vary based on where IDPs are from. To address this information gap, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq CCCM Cluster, conducted intentions surveys of IDP households living in formal camps, informal sites, and out-of-camp locations.⁶ These took place between 2 July and 16 August 2018, concurrently to other REACH assessments (MCNA VI, Camp Profiling X, and RASP VII).

A total of 9,699 households were interviewed across 54 formal camps,

17 informal sites and 54 out-of-camp locations, in Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Ninewa, Qadissiya, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Thi-Qar and Wassit governorates. IDP households were randomly sampled to allow findings to be generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the camp level; 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the informal site level; and 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the district level, for out-of-camp locations.

Findings at the national level for each population group are generalizable with a minimum 95% level of confidence and 3% margin of error. Aggregated across population groups, national level findings are generalizable with a 99% level of confidence and 1.5% margin of error. These levels are guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error.

This factsheet presents national level findings for IDP households aggregated across IDPs in formal camps, informal sites, and out-of-camp locations, as well as by population group.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions during the 3 months following data collection:



79%

7%

1%

13%

Remain in current location

Return to AoO

Move to another location

Do not know

Intentions during the 12 months following data collection:



63%

12%

1%

24%

Proportion of IDP households intending to return in the 3 months following data collection, by population group:

IDP households in formal camps 8% ■

IDP households in out-of-camp locations 7% ■

IDP households in informal sites 1% ■

Proportion of IDP households intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, by population group:

IDP households in out-of-camp locations 13% ■

IDP households in formal camps 11% ■

IDP households in informal sites 3% ■

The vast majority of IDP households across all population groups did not intend to return to their AoO within 12 months following data collection. Among those that did, the majority intended to return in the long term (12% within 12 months following data collection) rather than short term (3% within 3 months following data collection). When compared across population groups, there was some variation, with a notably lower proportion of IDP households residing in informal sites intending to return than IDP households residing in formal camps and out-of-camp locations.

¹According to the [Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#).

²IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

³IOM Integrated Location Assessment III and the RASP informal site assessment. Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.

⁴National CCCM Cluster Reporting, as of September 2018.

⁵IDPs residing in out-of-camp locations are those households that are displaced, but are not residing in a formal or informal site, but for example live with a host community.

⁶Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM, informal sites were selected based on the IOM ILA III, with population confirmed by the RASP informal site assessment, and out-of-camp locations were selected based on the IOM DTM IDPs Master List dataset (15 June 2018, Round 2017).

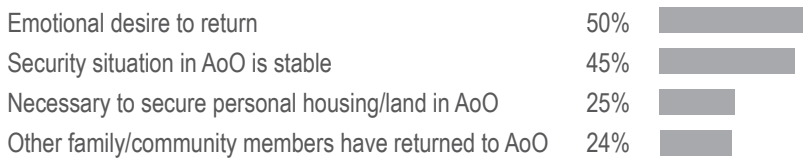


CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

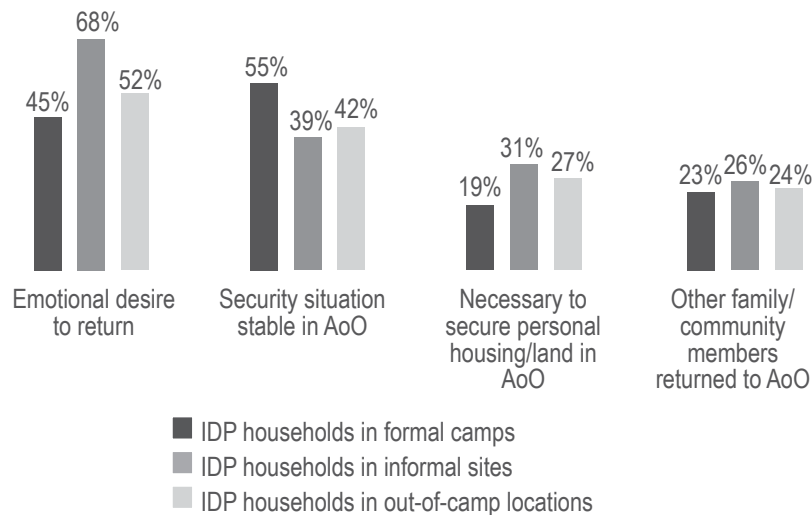
REASONS TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four reasons for intending to return (among IDP households that intended to return):*



At the national level, **about a half of IDP households reported that top reasons for intending to return were an emotional desire to return (50%) and perceived stabilization of the security situation in the AoO (45%).** One quarter of IDP households also reported they intended to return to secure personal housing or land in their AoO, indicating potential need for housing, land, and property (HLP) services in areas of return.

Top four reasons for intending to return to AoO (among IDP households that intended to return), by population group:*

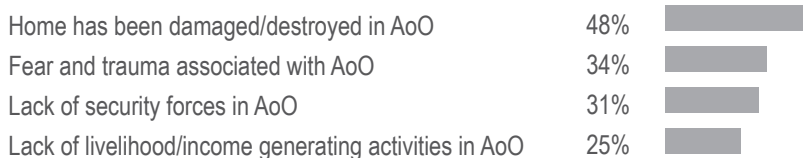


Emotional desire to return and perceived stabilization of the security situation in the AoO, were also the two most frequently reported reasons across all population groups for intending to return, although at different levels. Emotional desire to return was particularly prevalent among IDP households in informal sites (68%), while over half of IDP households (55%) in formal camps referred to security in their AoO.

Availability of basic services in the AoO was the third most reported reason (25%) for IDPs living in formal camps. For households in informal sites, the availability of livelihood opportunities in the AoO was the fourth most frequently cited reason to return (29%).

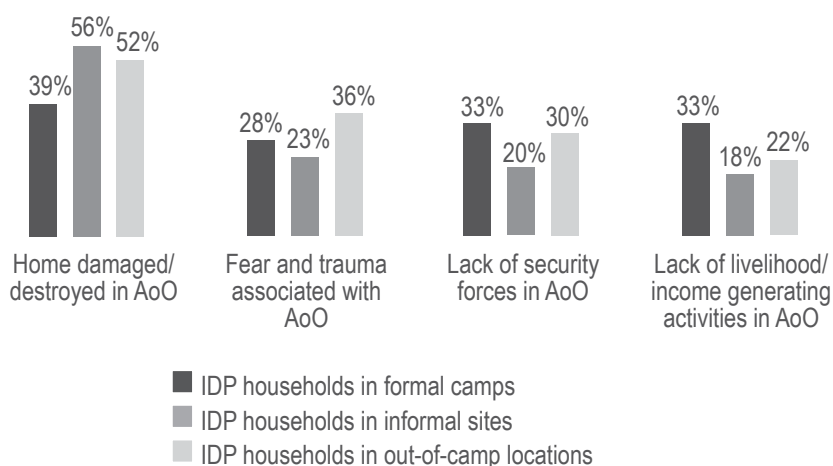
REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AOO

Top four reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households that did not intend to return):*



At the national level, **the top three reasons for not intending to return were related to security and direct impacts of the conflict.** Close to half of IDP households reported damage to their home as a reason not to return, suggesting a need for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the areas of return. Fear and trauma were cited by over a third of IDP households, also suggesting need for psychological support.

Top four reasons for not intending to return (among IDP households that did not intend to return), by population group:*



Across all population groups, **damaged or destroyed homes in their AoO was the most frequently reported reason for not intending to return.** Proportions varied among population groups, ranging from 39% for IDP households in formal camps, to 56% for IDP households in informal sites.

For IDP households in informal sites, the next most frequently cited reasons not to return differed from the other population groups: 27% reported the presence of mines in their AoO, and 33% the lack of basic services available in the AoO as reasons. Despite these differences, **security-related concerns emerged as the primary barriers to returns across IDP populations.**

* Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

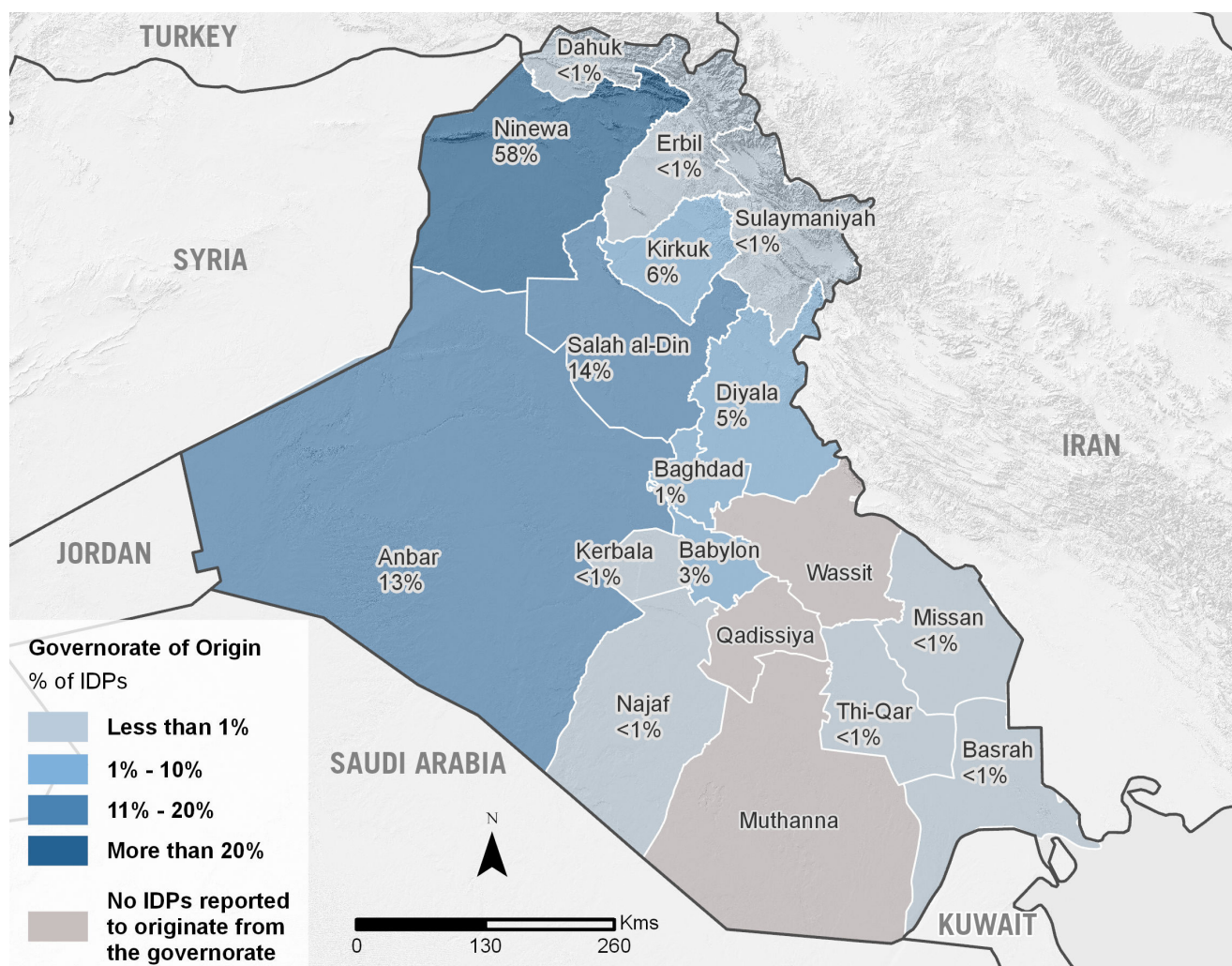
Governorates of Displacement:

Ninewa	31%	
Dahuk	18%	
Erbil	12%	
Sulaymaniyah	8%	
Salah Al-Din	7%	
Kirkuk	7%	
Baghdad	5%	
Anbar	5%	
Diyala	3%	
Others ⁷	4%	

Main districts of Origin:

Sinjar (Ninewa governorate)	22%	
Mosul (Ninewa)	19%	
Telafar (Ninewa)	9%	
Kaim (Anbar)	5%	
Hawiga (Kirkuk)	4%	
Baiji (Salah Al-Din)	4%	
Falluja (Anbar)	4%	
Hamdaniya (Ninewa)	3%	
Tooz (Salah Al-Din)	3%	
Ramadi (Anbar)	3%	
Others ⁸	23%	

MAP: GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN



For other recent REACH factsheets concerning intentions of IDP households, see:

- MCNA national level findings for: [IDP households living out of camp](#), [IDP households living in camp](#) (August 2018).
- REACH-CCCM, Movement Intentions of IDPs: Governorate of displacement level findings from IDP households (August 2018) in: Formal camps ([English](#), [Arabic](#)), and Informal Sites ([English](#), [Arabic](#)).
- REACH-CCCM, Movement Intentions of IDPs: [Governorate of origin level findings from IDP households](#) (August 2018) from Anbar, Babylon, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din.

⁷ Others include: Babylon, Najaf, Wassit, Kerbala, Missan, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya.

⁸ Others include 48 other districts in which there were less than 3% of IDP households that reported them as being their district of origin, across the 7 assessed governorates.