

INTENTIONS SURVEY

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

Throughout 2021, the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) continued to increase.¹ Nineteen formal camps have been closed or reclassified as informal by the Iraqi government since October 2020² in order to resolve protracted displacement. However, figures from December 2021 indicate that 1,186,556 people remain internally displaced, of which 182,240 individuals resided in camps across Iraq.^{3,4,5}

This constantly changing situation 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 facilitating safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need, REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted an eighth

round of the in-camp intentions survey from 16 June to 4 August 2021 in 27 formal IDP camps containing 100 or more IDP households (HHs).⁶ These factsheets present findings by governorate of displacement, with findings by [Area of Origin \(AoO\)](#) shown in another set of factsheets.

REACH conducted a total of 2,373 surveys across 27 camps in 6 governorates, of which 2,064 were face-to-face household interviews and 309 were phone-based interviews. The face-to-face interviews were sampled to achieve a confidence level of 95% and a 10% margin of error. The representativeness of the phone-based samples cannot be guaranteed, and those findings should be considered as indicative only. Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN, BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT⁷

- **Al-Anbar:** Only 28% of IDP HHs reported the intention to return to their AoO within the 12 months following data collection. Respondents most commonly reported the intention to remain in their location (44%).

The main barriers preventing HH returns were reportedly the lack of livelihood opportunities (57%) and damaged housing (43%).

- **Al-Sulaymaniyah:** A perceived lack of security forces in their AoO was the main barrier for IDPs to return (47%) - most HHs reportedly required an improvement in security conditions before returning (69%). Almost all respondents reported safety concerns about their AoO (84%).

HHs also reported the need for improved access to basic services in order to return (66%). The majority of respondents perceived no basic services to be available in their AoO (53%).

- **Dohuk:** Damaged housing reportedly prevented a relatively large proportion of IDP HHs (47%) from

returning, as well as a perceived lack of basic services (42%).

HHs most commonly reported the need for increased safety and security in their AoO as a primary need to enable their return (81%), as well as improved access to basic services (71%).

- **Erbil:** IDP HHs frequently reported the lack of financial means (57%) and a lack of livelihoods (51%) in their AoO as barriers to return. Consequently, improved access to livelihoods was one of the most commonly reported HH needs to facilitate returns (64%).

Additionally, a large proportion of households cited the need for improved safety and security conditions in order to return (72%). Accordingly, 86% of respondents reported security concerns about their AoO.

- **Ninewa:** Key barriers to return for IDP HHs were fear and trauma associated with AoO (36%) and housing damage (28%). To facilitate returns, participants cited the need for rehabilitation of homes (36%) and improved access to information about their AoO (29%).

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS - NATIONWIDE

- **Returns:** Only 1% of IDP HHs reported intending 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 housing damage (40%), a lack of livelihood opportunities (40%), and fear and trauma associated with AoO (37%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- **Shelter conditions in AoO:** Almost half (42%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed. A further 32% reported their owned shelters to be heavily damaged.
- **Basic services in AoO:** The majority of IDP HHs reported that there were no basic services available in their AoO (58%). The services most commonly reported as available were water (30%), electricity (28%), and healthcare (21%).

¹ Returns Dashboard, International Organization for Migration (IOM). Available [here](#).

² Camp Closure Situation Report 12, CCCM Cluster 28 January 2021, and [CCCM Masterlist](#), February 2022.

³ Displacement Tracking Matrix, International Organization for Migration (IOM). Available [here](#).

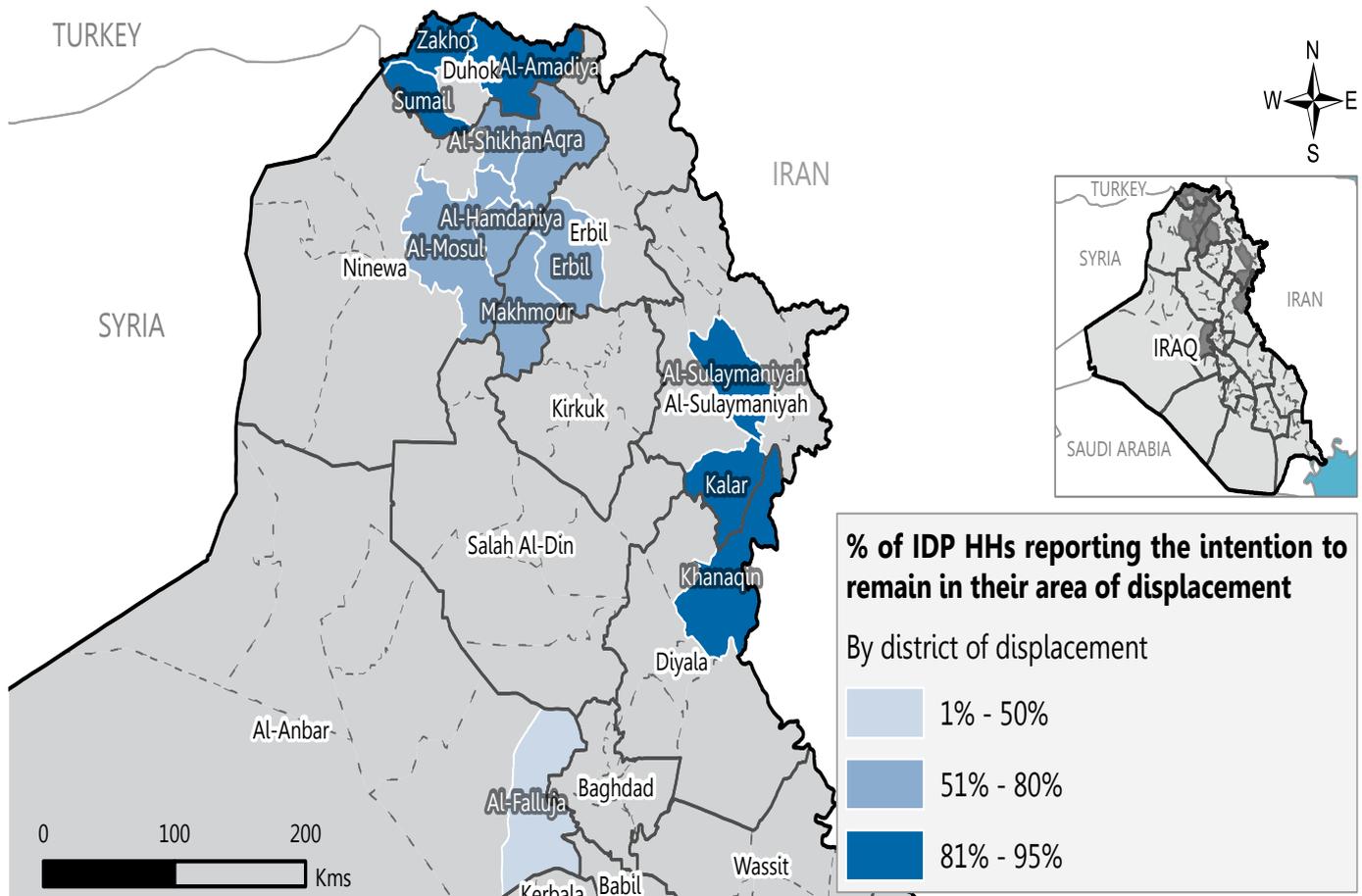
⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Iraq: Humanitarian Bulletin, October 2020. Available [here](#).

⁵ CCCM, 2020. Iraq Operational Portal: June [Camp Master List and Population Flow](#).

⁶ Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by the CCCM cluster.

⁷ The findings presented here refer to what IDP HHs have reported during the interviews, and should be interpreted as such.

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT OF IDP HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS DISPLACED IN FORMAL IDP CAMPS



% of IDP HHs reporting the intention to remain in their area of displacement

By district of displacement

- 1% - 50%
- 51% - 80%
- 81% - 95%

% of IDPs per district of displacement

Sumail	37%
Zakho	20%
Al-Shikhan	13%
Al-Hamdaniya	9%
Al-Sulaymaniah	6%
Makhmour	4%
Al-Mosul	3%
Erbil	3%
Al-Falluja	1%
Al-Amadiya	1%
Other ⁸	1%

% of IDPs per district of origin

Sinjar	58%
Al-Baaj	18%
Al-Mosul	8%
Balad	6%
Makhmour	3%
Al-Hamdaniya	2%
Al-Falluja	1%
Telafar	1%
Al-Hatra	1%
Al-Hawiga	1%
Beygee	1%
Al-Shirqat	1%
Other ⁹	1%

⁸Other⁸ includes Kalar, Aqra, and Khanaqin districts.

⁹Other⁹ includes Al-Ramadi, Al-Kaim, Al-Mussyab, Al-Muqdadia, Khanaqin, Tilkaef Ana, Al-Rutba, Kirkuk, Samarra, Al-Karkh, Al-Mahmoudiya, Baquba, Al-Kadhmiyah, Tikrit, and Al-Khalis districts.

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN¹⁰

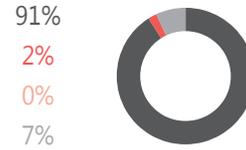
- Returns: Only 1% of the IDP HHs reported intending to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 2% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as lack of economic opportunities in AoO (71%), lack of housing (71%), and unstable security situations (55%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: A third (33%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed. A further 59% reported their shelters to be heavily damaged.
- Safety conditions in AoO: The majority (84%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe.
- Basic services in AoO: Over half (53%) of IDP HHs reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Over half (68%) reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: The majority (71%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



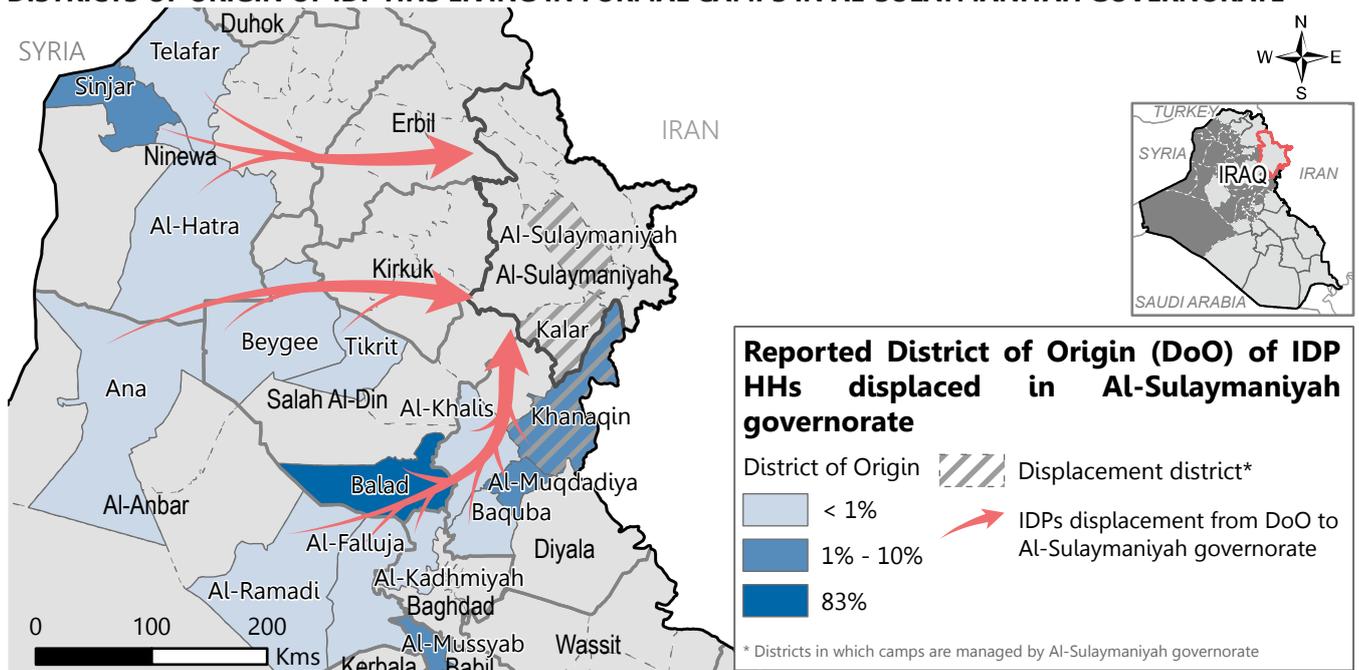
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top five reported reasons were:¹¹

1. Other family / community members have returned (52%)
2. Emotional desire to return (27%)
3. Security situation in area of origin is stable (10%)
4. Do not feel safe in area of displacement (10%)
5. Livelihood options are available in area of origin (10%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reported reasons were:¹¹

1. Lack of security forces in AoO (47%)
2. Basic services in the AoO are not enough/available¹² (43%)
3. Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO (41%)

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



¹⁰ This analysis shows the results for the camps being managed by Al-Sulaymaniyah governorate, namely Arbat IDP, Ashti IDP, Qoratu and Tazade.

¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

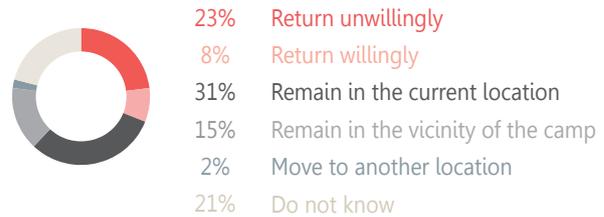
¹² Basic services refer to access to electricity, water, health, etc.

🚶 IDP HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTIONS IN CASE OF CAMP CLOSURE

Proportion of HHs reporting wishing to return one day to their AoO:



Proportion of HHs reporting planning to return in case of camp closure:

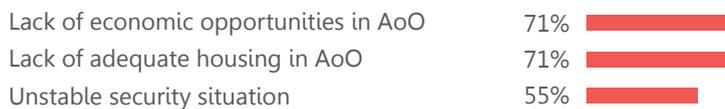


IDP HHs from Qoratu camp (70%) and Arbat IDP camp (57%) most commonly reported the desire to return to their AoO one day.

🔍 REPORTED BARRIERS AND CONDITIONS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

4% of HHs reported attempting to return to their AoO, but failed and were redisplaced to a formal camp:

Amongst the 4% who failed to return, the three most commonly reported reasons preventing return:



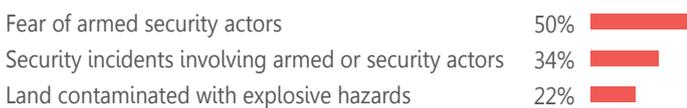
Amongst the 4% who failed to return, the three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:¹³



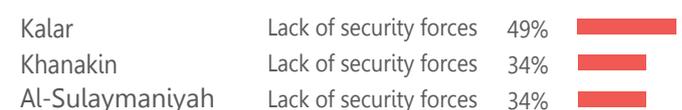
IDP HHs in Qoratu more commonly reported to have attempted to return and failed than any other camp in Sulaymaniah (9%).

🛡️ PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the 84% of HHs considering their AoO to be unsafe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in the AoO were:



Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return is security-related, by district of displacement:



Though land contaminated with explosive hazards was one of the most commonly reported security concerns, only 23% of IDP HHs reported to have received any information, education, or training about the risks of explosive ordnance.

🏠 PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Most reported available services:¹³

- Water (25%)
- Electricity (14%)
- Education (14%)*

Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was the lack of basic services in their AoO, by district of displacement:

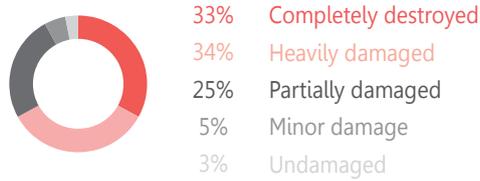
- Khanakin 11%
- Al-Sulaymaniyah 2%

More than any other camp in Sulaymaniah, IDP HHs from Arbat IDP camp reported the availability of basic services in their AoO, such as water (31%) and electricity (25%).

¹³ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **59%** of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was the due to property damage in their AoO, by district of displacement:

• Al-Sulaymaniyah	House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	9%	■
• Khanakin	House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	8%	■
• Kalar	House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	4%	■

IDP HHs in Qoratu and Tazade more commonly reported their shelters to be completely destroyed in their AoO (61% and 53% respectively).

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AoO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Most reported employment sectors available:

- Agriculture (15%)
- Government jobs (5%)
- Construction (3%)*

Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was the lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, by district of displacement:

• Kalar	7%	■
• Khanakin	4%	■
• Al-Sulaymaniyah	4%	■

Of the 22% of IDP HHs who reportedly perceived livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO, less than half (49%) believed these opportunities to be relevant or accessible to them.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

12% Some assistance provided
17% Do not know
71% None



Most reported types of assistance available:

- Cash assistance (7%)
- Food assistance (5%)
- Shelter rehabilitation (2%)

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three most commonly reported providers of assistance were:¹⁴

Humanitarian actors	62%	■
Local authorities	61%	■
Local community	5%	■

KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR AL-SULAYMANIYAH GOVERNORATE

- **Improved access to legal support:**
Almost one third of IDP HHs requested help contacting legal support services (31%). Providing IDPs with sufficient resources to negotiate their returns will help end protracted displacement.
- **Continued access to information:**
Only 58% of IDP HHs reportedly had sufficient information to take a decision over whether to return to their AoO. Providing information to the remaining 42% of HHs will facilitate more informed returns.
- **Increased engagement from humanitarian actors:**
Only 36% of IDP HHs reported receiving information assisting their potential return to AoO from humanitarian actors, whereas nearly half of respondents (45%) reportedly desired to receive this type of information. In addition, the majority of respondents in each IDP camp reported that there was no assistance provided to HHs attempting to return to their AoO.
- **Addressing HH concerns over the lack of livelihood opportunities, the high levels of shelter damage, and the significant amount of safety and security concerns** will be key to ensuring HHs are able to achieve safe and dignified return to their AoO.

¹⁴ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN¹⁵

- Returns: 24% of IDP HHs reportedly intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 28% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as lack of financial means to return (59%), lack of housing in their AoO (36%), and a perceived lack of basic services in their AoO (14%) prevented IDP HHs from returning to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Almost a third (31%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed. A further 50% of HHs reported their owned shelters to be heavily damaged.
- Safety conditions in AoO: The vast majority (95%) of IDP

HHs reportedly did not have any safety/security concerns about their AoO.

- Basic services in AoO: The vast majority of IDP HHs (89%) reported the availability of some basic services in their AoO. The most commonly reported available services were healthcare (89%), education (88%), and water (88%).
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Over a third (38%) of respondents reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: Almost half of IDP HHs (48%) reported that no assistance was provided to HHs attempting to return to their AoO. A further 24% reportedly did not know.

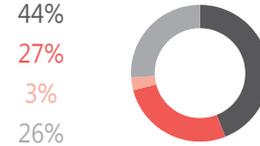
Intentions for the three months following data collection:



MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

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

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



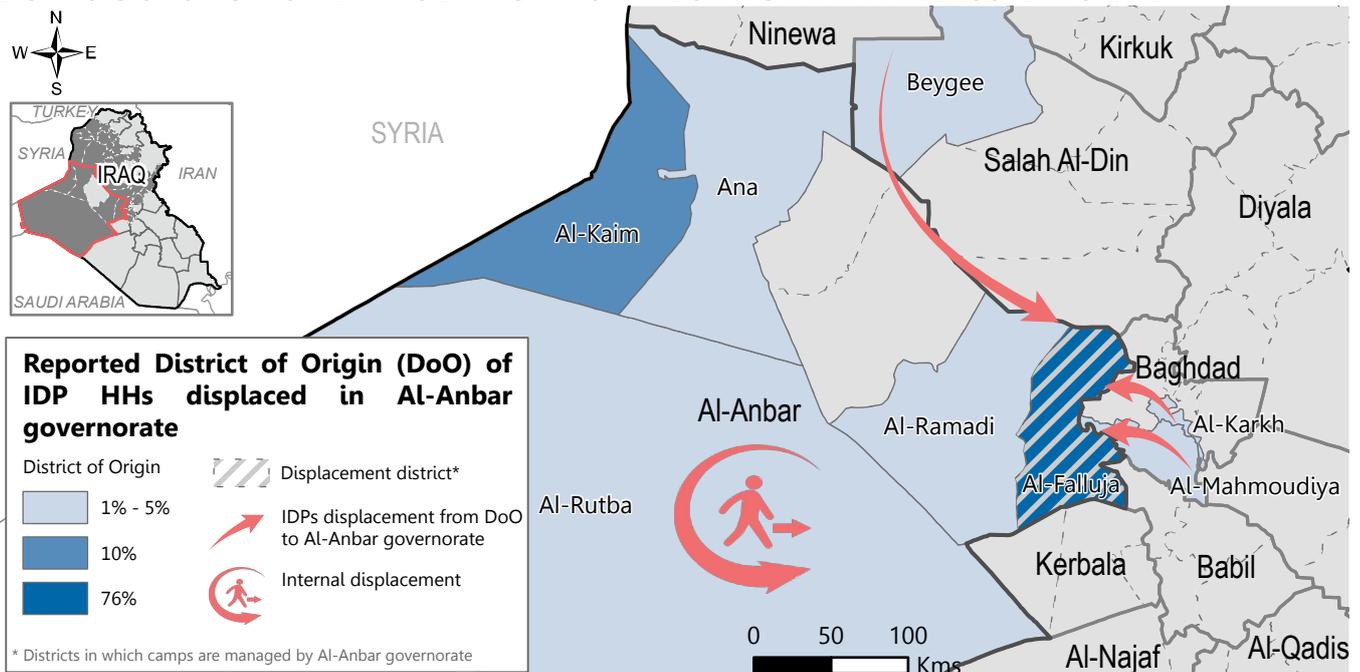
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top five reported reasons were:¹⁶

1. Security situation in AoO is stable (64%)
2. Limited access to basic services in AoO¹⁷ (41%)
3. Livelihood opportunities are available in AoO (32%)
4. Basic services available in AoO¹⁷ (27%)
5. Other family/community members have returned (18%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reported reasons were:¹⁶

1. Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO (57%)
2. Damaged shelter in AoO (43%)
3. No financial means to return and restart (40%)

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



¹⁵ This analysis shows the results for the only camp that was managed by Al-Anbar governorate, namely Amriyat Al-Falluja camp, which has now been reclassified as informal site.

¹⁶ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

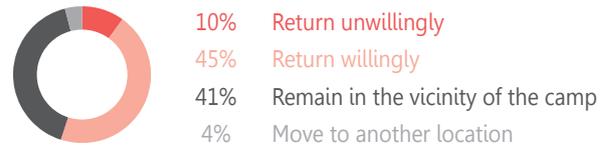
¹⁷ Basic services refer to access to electricity, water, health, etc.

🚶 IDP HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTIONS IN CASE OF CAMP CLOSURE

Proportion of HHs reporting wishing to return one day to their AoO:



Proportion of HHs reporting planning to return in case of camp closure:

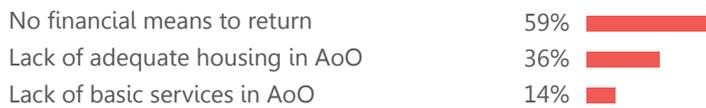


The most reported top reason for deciding not to return, for households displaced in Amriyat Al-Fallujah camp, is related to **house owned in AoO being damaged/destroyed (31%)** and **lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO (31%)**, followed by no financial means to return and restart (10%).

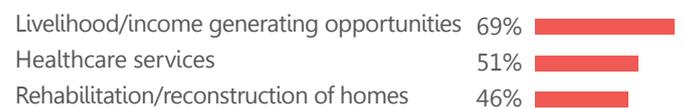
🔍 REPORTED BARRIERS AND CONDITIONS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

3% of HHs reported attempting to return to their AoO, but were redispaced to a formal camp.

The three most commonly reported reasons preventing return:



The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:¹⁸



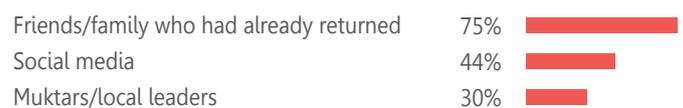
Addressing shelter conditions in AoO was reportedly a key factor influencing returns for IDPs in Amriyat Al-Fallujah camp, along with **access to basic services**, including but not limited to healthcare services.

🛡️ PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Almost all HHs (**95%**) reported that they did not have any safety or security concerns about their AoO.



The three most commonly reported sources of information about HH AoOs were:



🏠 PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

89% Some basic services
3% Do not know
8% None



Most reported available services:¹⁸

- Healthcare (89%)
- Water (88%)
- Education (88%)

Only 2% of HH in Falluja district reported the lack of basic services as their top reason not to return to their AoO.

For those **intending to return to their AoO**, **41%** reported that it was due to having limited access to **basic services being provided** in their area of displacement.

¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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



Almost half of HHs (43%) in Falluja district reported the property damage as their top reason not to return to their AoO.

More than half of HHs (57%) reported that their owned property in their AoO was completely destroyed or heavily damaged.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AoO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

54% Some livelihood opportunities
8% Do not know
38% None



Most reported employment sectors available:

- Agriculture (31%)
- Vocational jobs (29%)¹⁹
- Construction (21%)

Over half (57%) of HHs in Falluja district reported the lack of livelihood opportunities as their top reason not to return to their AoO.

Of the 54% of IDP HHs who reportedly perceived livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO, **less than half (46%)** believed these opportunities to be relevant or accessible to them.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

28% Some assistance provided
24% Do not know
48% None



Most reported types of assistance available:

- Food assistance (29%)
- NFI Distributions (15%)
- Cash assistance (9%)

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three most commonly reported providers of assistance were:²⁰

Humanitarian actors	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Local authorities	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>

KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE

- **Improved access to legal support:**
The vast majority of IDP HHs requested help contacting legal support services (92%). Providing IDPs with sufficient resources to negotiate their returns will help end protracted displacement.
- **Continued access to information:**
Most IDP HHs (96%) reportedly had sufficient information to take a decision over whether to return to their AoO. Continuing to update HHs on the conditions of their AoO will help them make an informed decision.
- **Increased engagement from humanitarian actors:**
The majority of HHs reportedly desired information about how to register for aid (56%) and how to get food (51%) from humanitarian actors. Of note, almost half of the respondents (48%) reported that there was no assistance provided to HHs attempting to return to their area of origin.
- **Addressing HHs concerns over the lack of livelihood opportunities, basic services, and the high levels of shelter damage** will be key to ensuring that HHS are able to achieve safe and dignified returns to their AoO.

¹⁹Vocational jobs refer to these performed by skilled workers such as carpenter, electrician, plumber, etc.
²⁰ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN²¹

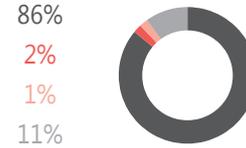
- Returns: None of IDP HHs reported the intention to return in the 3 months following data collection and only 2% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as damage to housing (47%), insufficient access to basic services (42%), and fear and trauma associated with AoO (41%) prevented IDP HHs from returning.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Almost half (42%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed. A further 33% reported their shelters to be heavily damaged.
- Safety conditions in AoO: The majority (94%) of IDP HHs perceived their AoO to be unsafe. The most commonly reported safety concerns were fear of armed or security actors (50%) and fear of extremist groups (47%).
- Basic services in AoO: Most IDP HHs (67%) reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Almost half of IDP HHs (47%) reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: Over half (53%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was provided to those who return to their AoO.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



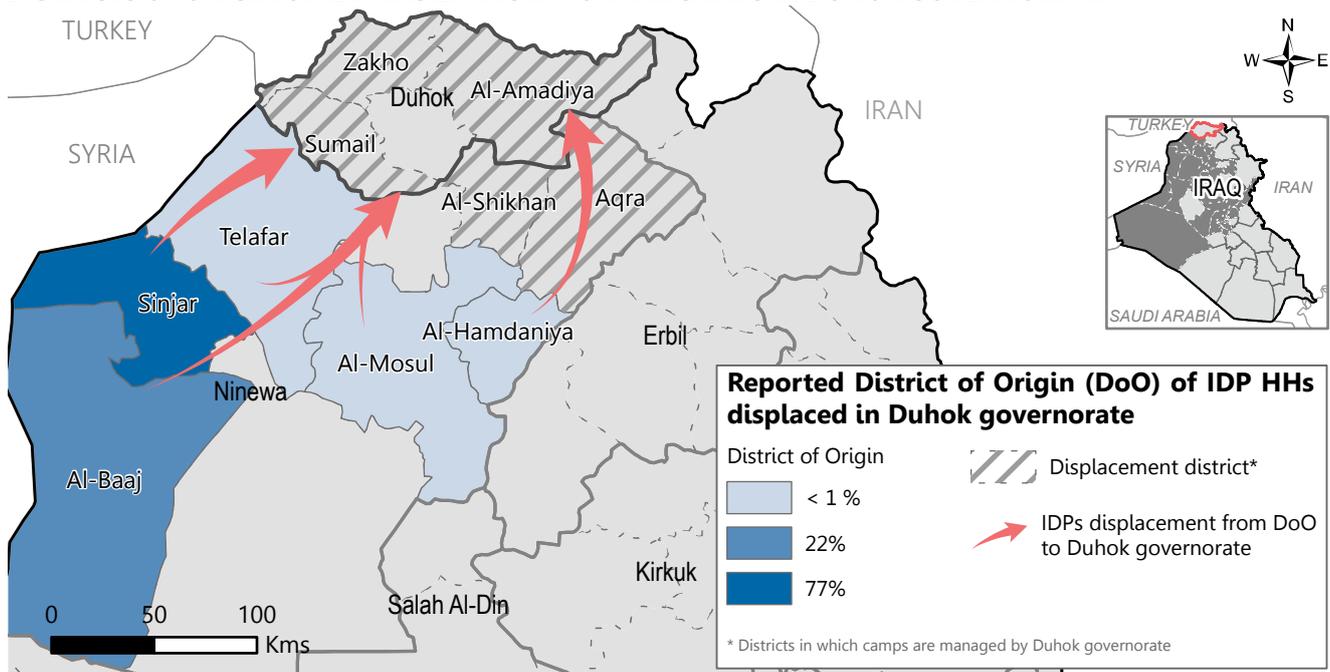
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reported reasons were:²²

1. Emotional desire to return (56%)
2. Community or family members have returned to AoO (22%)
3. Necessary to secure personal housing, land and property (21%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reported reasons were:²²

1. Owned house has been damaged/destroyed (47%)
2. Insufficient access to basic services (42%)
3. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (41%)

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



²¹ This analysis shows the results for the only camp that was managed by Duhok governorate, namely Bajed Kandala, Bersive 1 and 2, Chamishku, Darkar, Dawoudia, Essian, Kabarto 1 and 2, Khanke,

Mamilian, Mamrashan, Rwanga Community, Shariya, Sheikhan.

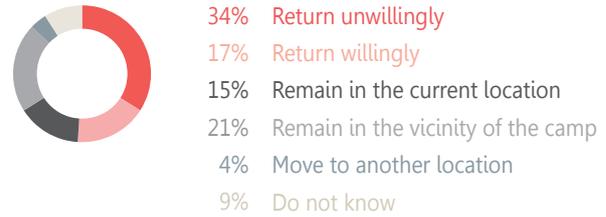
²² Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

🚶 IDP HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTIONS IN CASE OF CAMP CLOSURE

Proportion of HHs reported wishing to return one day to their AoO:



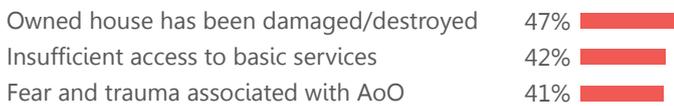
Proportion of HHs reporting planning to return in case of camp closure:



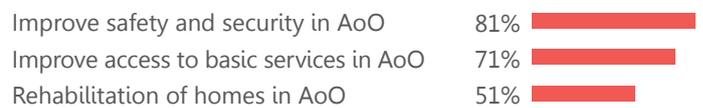
Respondents from Sheikhan camp had the lowest reported wish to return (57%).

🔍 REPORTED BARRIERS AND CONDITIONS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

The three most commonly reported reasons preventing return:



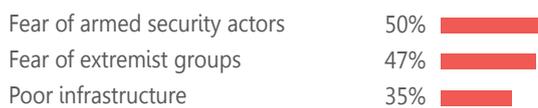
The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:²³



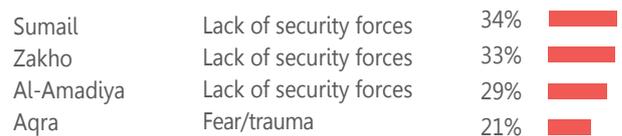
Households also reported the lack of livelihood/income generating opportunities as a barrier to return (38%) and that increasing livelihood opportunities would be a key factor to enable further returns (41%).

🛡️ PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **94%** of HHs considering their AoO to be unsafe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in the AoO were:



Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was security-related, by district of displacement:



While nearly all households who were surveyed consider their AoO to be unsafe, fear and trauma also plays an important role in explaining the unwillingness to return, in particular for IDPs being displaced in Aqra district.

🏠 PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Most reported available services:

- Water (21%)
- Electricity (20%)
- Healthcare (14%)

Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was the lack of basic services in their AoO, by district of displacement:

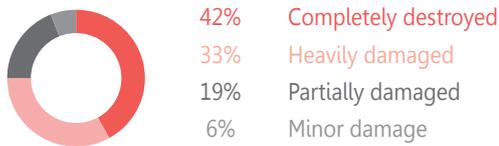
- Al-Shikhan 9%
- Al-Amadiya 8%
- Sumail 4%
- Zakho 4%

More than half of households interviewed (67%) reported that no basic services are available in their AoO, however the proportion of HHs reporting it as their top reason not to return is relatively limited, by district of displacement.

²³ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **72%** of HHs that reported owning damaged property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return is the due to property damage in their AoO, by district of displacement:

• Al-Amadiya	House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	21%
• Al-Shikhan	House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	14%
• Aqra	House/land in AoO is currently occupied	10%
• Sumail	House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	10%
• Zakho	House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed	10%

Among the households owning a damaged property in their AoO, three quarters of them reported that it was completely destroyed or heavily damaged. This was more frequently reported as top reason not to return for HHs being displaced in Al-Amadiya and Al-Shikhan districts.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AoO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Most reported employment sectors available:

- Government jobs (36%)
- Agriculture (23%)
- Vocational jobs²⁴ (22%)²⁵

Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return is the lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, by district of displacement:

• Aqra	Lack of livelihood in AoO	5%
• Sumail	Lack of livelihood in AoO	4%
• Al-Amadiya	Lack of livelihood in AoO	3%
• Al-Shikhan	Lack of livelihood in AoO	3%
• Zakho	Lack of livelihood in AoO	2%

Households most commonly reported government jobs (36%), agriculture (23%), and vocational jobs (22%) to be available in their AoO. However, a significant proportion of these respondents who reported available livelihood opportunities perceived the opportunities to not match their skillsets (46%).

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance:



Most reported types of assistance available:

- Cash assistance (17%)
- Food assistance (13%)
- Shelter rehabilitation (9%)

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the four providers of assistance were:²⁵

Humanitarian actors	96%
Local authorities	7%
Local community	1%
Security actors	1%

The majority of IDP HHs from all camps in Dohuk most commonly reported that there was no assistance provided to households attempting to return to their area of origin. Respondents from Shariya camp more commonly reported available assistance than any other camp, perceiving cash assistance to be available (30%). Additionally, 22% of respondents from Rwanga Community reported the availability of food assistance.

KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR DOHUK GOVERNORATE

- **Improved access to legal support:**
Over half of IDP HHs requested help contacting legal support services (52%). Providing IDPs with sufficient resources to negotiate their returns will help end protracted displacement.
- **Continued access to information:**
The majority of respondents reportedly had sufficient information to take a decision over whether to return to their AoO (83%). Continuing this engagement, as well as reaching the remaining 17% of HHs, will facilitate more informed returns.
- **Increased engagement from humanitarian actors:**
Only 26% of IDP HHs reported receiving information assisting their potential return to AoO from humanitarian actors, whereas nearly half of respondents (41%) reportedly desired to receive this type of information.
- **Addressing HHs concerns over the high levels of shelter damage, lack of basic services and fear and trauma associated with AoO** will be key to ensuring that HHs are able to achieve safe and dignified returns to their AoO.

²⁴ Vocational jobs refer to these performed by skilled workers such as carpenter, electrician, plumber, etc.
²⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN²⁶

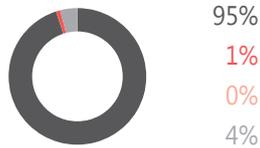
- Returns: Only 1% of the IDP HHs reported intending to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 2% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as lack of financial means to return (57%), lack of livelihood opportunities (51%), and fear and trauma associated with their AoO prevented IDP HHs from returning.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: Over a third (37%) of IDP HHs owning a shelter in their AoO reported it to be completely destroyed. A further 47% of these HHs reported their shelter to be highly damaged.
- Safety conditions in AoO: The majority (86%) of IDP

HHs reported safety concerns over their AoO. The most commonly reported concern was poor infrastructures (37%).

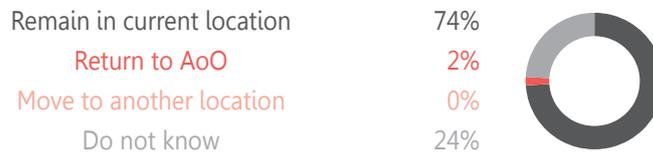
- Basic services in AoO: Over a third (36%) of IDP HHs reported a complete lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Almost a third (31%) of respondents reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: Half (50%) of IDP HHs reported perceiving that no humanitarian assistance was provided to households attempting to return.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



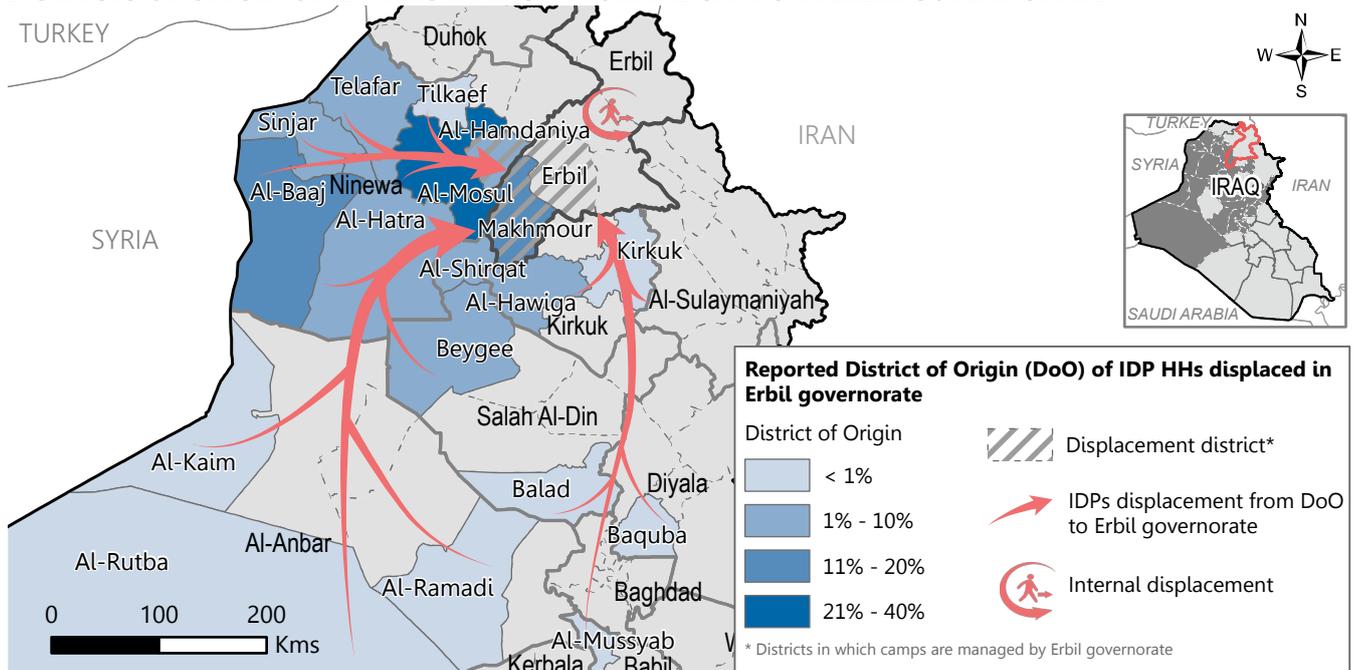
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reported reasons were:²⁷

1. Security situation in area of origin is stable (53%)
2. Livelihood options are available in area of origin (50%)
3. Basic services in the AoO are available²⁸ (38%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reported reasons were:²⁷

1. No financial means to return and restart (57%)
2. Lack of livelihood opportunities (51%)
3. Fear/trauma associated with AoO (30%)

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



²⁶ This analysis shows the results for the camps managed by Erbil governorate, namely Baharka, Debaga 1, Harshm, Hasansham U2 and U3, and Khazer M1.

²⁷ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

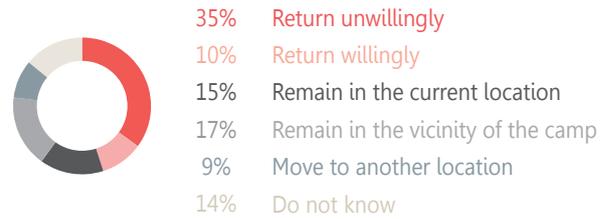
²⁸ Basic services refer to access to electricity, water, health, etc.

🚶 IDP HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTIONS IN CASE OF CAMP CLOSURE

Proportion of HHs reporting wishing to return one day to their AoO:



Proportion of HHs reporting planning to return in case of camp closure:



IDP HHs from each camp in Erbil governorate most commonly reported that they **did not wish to return to their AoO**.

🔍 REPORTED BARRIERS AND CONDITIONS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

3% of HHs reported attempting to return to their AoO, but were redisplaced to a formal camp:

The three most commonly reported reasons preventing return:



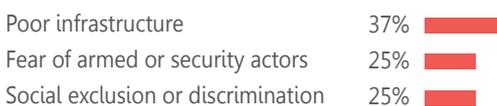
The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:²⁹



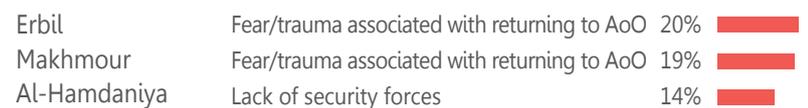
IDP HHs from Hasansham U3 reportedly attempted to return more than any other camp in Erbil Governorate (5%).

🛡️ PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **86%** of HHs considering their AoO to be unsafe, the top three reasons for perceived lack of safety in the AoO were:



Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return is security-related, by district of displacement:



IDP HHs from Baharka camp most commonly reported safety or security concerns in their AoO (96%).

🏠 PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

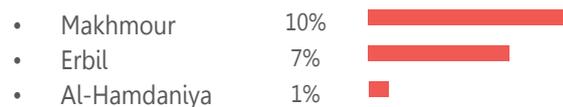
Reported availability of basic services in AoO:



Most reported available services:²⁹

- Water (60%)
- Electricity (56%)

Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was the lack of basic services in their AoO, by district of displacement:



IDP HHs from Harshm camp most commonly reported the perception that no basic services were available in their AoO (42%).

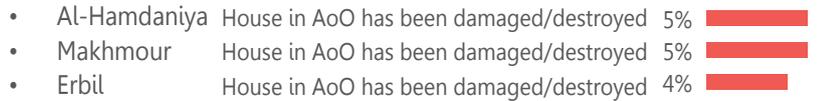
²⁹ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **17%** of HHs that reported owning property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was due to property damage in their AoO by district of displacement:



IDP HHs that reported owning housing most commonly reported their shelters to be completely destroyed in Debaga 1 camp (100%).

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AoO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

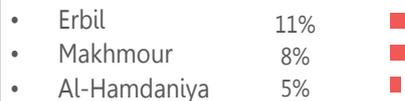
56% Some livelihood opportunities
13% Do not know
31% None



Most reported employment sectors available:

- Agriculture (48%)
- Vocational jobs (40%)³⁰
- Government jobs (30%)³¹

Proportion of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was the lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, by district of displacement:



Only 37% of IDP HHs displaced in Erbil governorate reported that the livelihood opportunities available in their AoO were relevant or accessible to them - the most commonly reported reason why the opportunities were inaccessible was not having the correct skillset (37%).

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of assistance for HHs returning to their AoO:

19% Some assistance provided
31% Do not know
50% None



Most reported types of assistance available:

- Cash assistance (13%)
- Food assistance (11%)
- NFI distributions (7%)³²

Of those reporting assistance was available in their AoO, the reported providers of assistance were:



KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR ERBIL GOVERNORATE

Improved access to legal support:

Almost half of IDP HHs requested help contacting legal support services (45%). Providing IDPs with sufficient resources to negotiate their returns will help end protracted displacement.

Continued access to information:

The majority of respondents reportedly had sufficient information to take a decision over whether to return to their AoO (72%). Continuing this engagement, as well as reaching the remaining 22% of HHs, will facilitate more informed returns.

Increased engagement from humanitarian actors:

Only 23% of IDP HHs reported receiving information assisting their potential return to AoO from humanitarian actors, whereas 38% of respondents reportedly desired to receive this type of information. Respondents from every camp in Erbil Governorate most commonly reported that there was no assistance provided to HHs returning to their AoO. Facilitating access to information and assistance will be key to ending protracted displacement.

Addressing HH concerns around safety and security, and the lack of livelihood opportunities will also help ensure families are able to achieve a dignified return.

³⁰ Vocational jobs refer to these performed by skilled workers such as carpenter, electrician, plumber, etc.
³¹ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.
³² NFI stands for non-food item.

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN³³

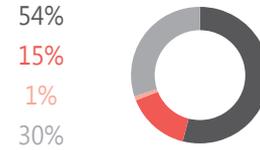
- Returns: 10% of IDP HHs reported the intention to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 15% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as lack of housing in AoO (62%), lack of basic services in AoO (15%), and tribal and reconciliation issues (15%) 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. A further 31% of HHs reported their owned shelters to be heavily damaged.
- Safety conditions in AoO: Almost half of IDP HHs (42%) reported safety/security concerns about their AoO.
- Basic services in AoO: Two-thirds of IDP HHs (67%) reported the availability of some basic services in their AoO. The most commonly reported available services were water (67%), electricity (66%), and healthcare (47%).
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: Almost a third (31%) of respondents reported the absence of livelihood opportunities in their AoO.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: Over half of IDP HHs (55%) reported that no assistance was provided to HHs attempting to return to their AoO. A further 18% reportedly did not know.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the three months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



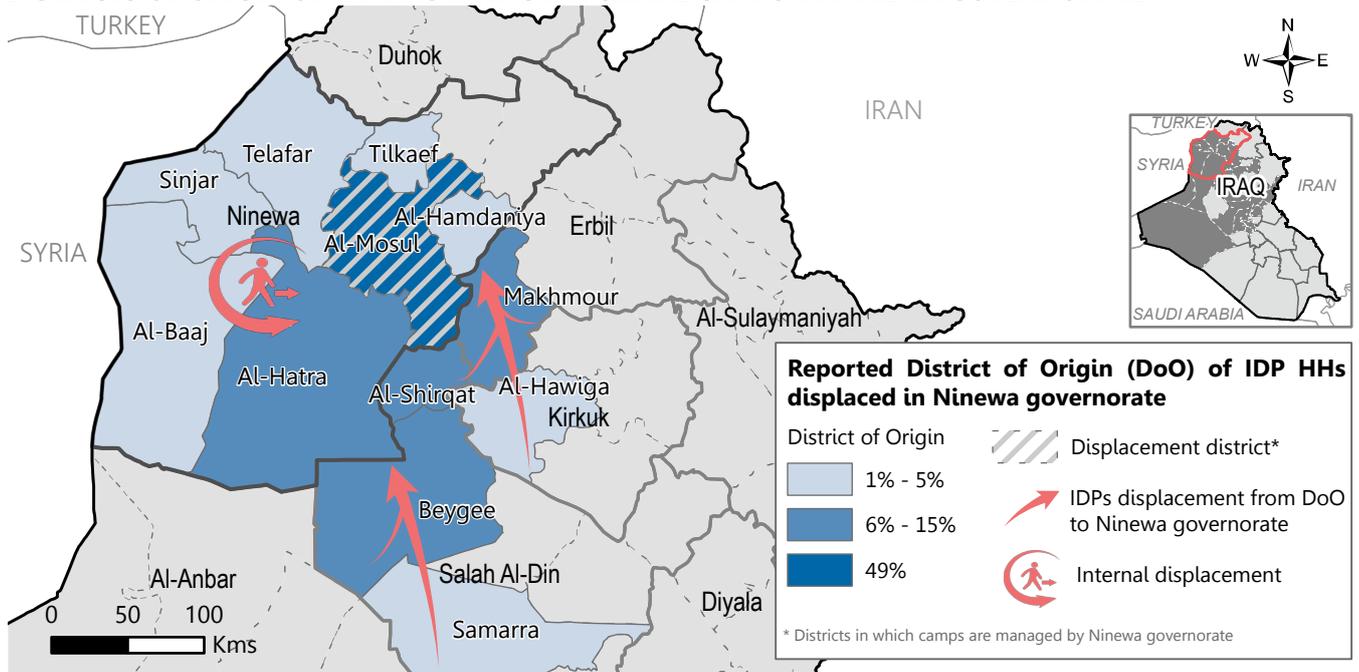
Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top five reported reasons were:³⁴

1. Security situation in AoO is stable (69%)
2. Emotional desire to return (15%)
3. Livelihood opportunities are available in AoO (15%)
4. AoO was cleared of explosive hazards (8%)
5. Other family/community members have returned (8%)

Of those not intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reported reasons were:³⁴

1. Fear/trauma associated with AoO (36%)
2. Damaged shelter in AoO (28%)
3. No financial means to return and restart (25%)

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



³³ This analysis shows the results for the only camp that is managed by Ninewa governorate, namely Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5.

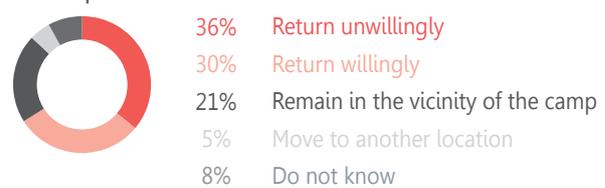
³⁴ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

IDP HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTIONS IN CASE OF CAMP CLOSURE

Proportion of HHs reporting wishing to return one day to their AoO:



Proportion of HHs reporting planning to return in case of camp closure:



The most reported top reason for deciding not to return, for households displaced in Qayyarah-Ja'dah 5 camp, is related to **fear/trauma associated with returning to place of origin** (27%), followed by house owned in AoO being destroyed/damaged (16%) and no financial means to return/restart (16%).

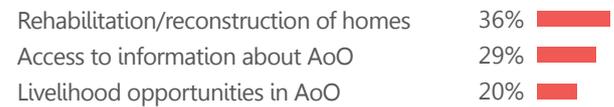
REPORTED BARRIERS AND CONDITIONS TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

25% of HHs reported attempting to return to their AoO, but were redisplaced to a formal camp.

The three most commonly reported reasons preventing return:



The three most commonly reported conditions that would enable IDP HHs to return to their AoO:³⁵

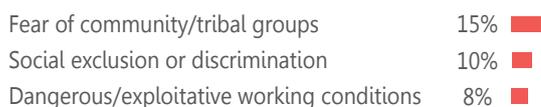


Addressing shelter conditions in AoO was reportedly a key factor influencing returns for IDPs in Qayyarah-Ja'dah 5 camp, noting that almost half (49%) of IDP HHs surveyed in this camp were from **Al-Mosul district**. The district saw high levels of destruction as a result of the ISIL conflict³⁶.

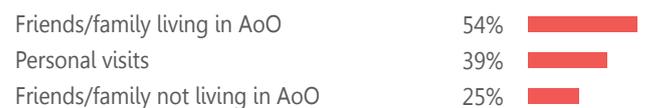
PERCEIVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Almost half of HHs (**42%**) reported that they had safety or security concerns about their AoO.

The three most commonly reported concerns were:



The three most commonly reported sources of information about HH AoO were:



PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported availability of basic services in AoO:

68% Some basic services
11% Do not know
21% None



Most reported available services:³⁵

- Water (67%)
- Electricity (66%)
- Healthcare (47%)

Only 4% of HHs in Qayyarah-Ja'dah 5 camp reported the lack of basic services as their top reason not to return to their AoO.

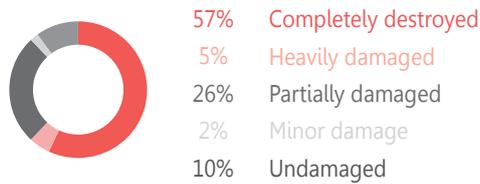
For those **intending to return to their AoO**, **8%** reported that it was due to **basic services being unavailable/inadequate** in their area of displacement.

³⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

³⁶ [Mosul City Profile](#), UN-Habitat.

PERCEIVED SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Among the **39%** of HHs that reported owning damaged property in their AoO, the level of perceived shelter damage was:



16% of HHs in Qayyarah-Ja'dah 5 camp reported shelter damage as their top reason not to return to their AoO.

Furthermore, shelter damage was the second-most commonly reported reason why households do not intend to return in 12 months preceding data collection.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS IN AoO

Reported availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

58% Some livelihood opportunities
31% Do not know
11% None



Most reported employment sectors available:

- Agriculture (39%)
- Healthcare (12%)
- Transportation (12%)³⁷

Only 5% of HHs in Qayyarah-Ja'dah 5 camp reported the lack of livelihood opportunities as their top reason not to return to their AoO.

However, 24% of HHs cited the lack of livelihood opportunities as a reason why they do not intend to return in the 12 months preceding data collection.

Of the 58% of IDP HHs who reported the availability of livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO, almost three-quarters of them (70%) believed these opportunities to be relevant or accessible to them.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

27% Some assistance provided
18% Do not know
55% None



Most reported types of assistance available:

- Food assistance (25%)
- Cash assistance (12%)
- NFI distributions (8%)³⁸

Of those reporting that assistance was provided in their AoO, the three most commonly reported providers of assistance were:³⁷



KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR NINEWA GOVERNORATE

- **Improved access to legal support:**
The vast majority of IDP HHs requested help contacting legal support services (78%). Providing IDPs with sufficient resources to negotiate their returns will help end protracted displacement.
- **Continued access to information:**
Most IDP HHs (69%) reportedly had sufficient information to take a decision over whether to return to their AoO. Trying to reach the remaining HHs and continuing to provide updates on the conditions of their AoO will help families make an informed decision.
- **Increased engagement from humanitarian actors:**
The majority of HHs reportedly desired updates on their area of displacement (39%) and how to register for aid (36%) from humanitarian actors. Of note, over half of the respondents (55%) reported that there was no assistance provided to HHs attempting to return to their AoO.
- **Addressing HHs concerns over the lack of assistance, livelihood opportunities, and the high levels of shelter damage** will be key to ensuring HHs are able to achieve safe and dignified returns to their AoO.

³⁷ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed, or be less than 100%.

³⁸ NFI stands for non-food item