

IN-CAMP INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP) INTENTIONS SURVEY

Preliminary findings

April 2021



01

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW



ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW: OBJECTIVE

To enable effective humanitarian planning in line with the needs and intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in high priority IDP camps.

Intentions Survey Research Questions:

1. What are the movement intentions of IDP households (HHs) in the next three and twelve months? What are the movement intentions of IDP households if camps were to close?
2. What factors affect IDP households' intentions to return to their area of origin (AoO)?
3. How do IDP households perceive the conditions in their area of origin?

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW: METHODOLOGY

A total of 15 formal IDP camps were selected in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster to be prioritised for the assessment.

Sampling:

- *Face to face surveys: random sampling, 95/10 confidence level/margin of error.*
- *Phone based surveys - purposive sampling: A contact list of in-camp IDP HHs previously interviewed by REACH. Where the target of interviews wasn't met, REACH enumerators would proceed to get new contacts from the IDP HHs already interviewed (snowballing).*
- *Due to the mixed types of sampling (purposive and random), overall findings are not representative. However, findings at the camp level in the camps with face to face surveys are representative at a 95/10 confidence level.*
- A total of 1,354 IDP HHs (between 60-100 HHs in each camp).

Data collection:

- Conducted between 12-27 April 2021.
- Phone based interviews in Duhok and Ninewa camps (1081 HH surveys).
- Face to face interviews in Erbil and Sualymaniyah (273 HH surveys).
- Kobo tool.

LIST OF HIGH PRIORITY CAMPS

Managed by	Governorate	Camp name	Total no of individuals	Total no of HHs (CCCM)	Total no of HHs in sampling	Camp weights	Overall weights	Confidence level
Al-Sulaymaniyah	Al-Sulaymaniyah	Ashti IDP	8,773	1,835	91	1	0.9904301	95/10 - representative
Erbil	Erbil	Baharka	4,528	920	90	1	0.5020818	95/10 - representative
Erbil	Erbil	Debag 1	7,450	1,421	92	1	0.7586394	95/10 - representative
Duhok	Duhok	Bajet Kandala	8,400	1,663	92	1	0.8878377	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Berseve 1	5,457	1,044	89	1	0.5761554	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Berseve 2	7,072	1,432	91	1	0.7729133	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Chamishku	22,236	4,328	93	1	2.2857749	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Dawadia	2,559	510	81	1	0.3092533	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Ninewa	Essian	12,973	2,493	95	1	1.2889255	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Kabarto 1	11,736	2,311	88	1	1.2898715	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Kabarto 2	11,201	2,246	93	1	1.1861947	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Khanke	14,129	2,693	93	1	1.4222717	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Ninewa	Mamrashan	7,131	1,474	89	1	0.8134608	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Duhok	Shariya	13,579	2,570	94	1	1.3428714	95/10 - indicative
Duhok	Ninewa	Sheikhan	3,153	627	83	1	0.3710382	95/10 - indicative
Total				27,567	1,354			



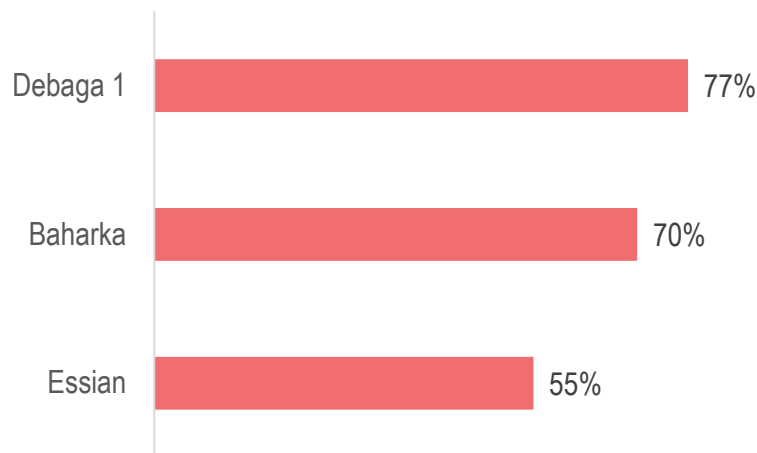
02

**PROTECTION:
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION
AND VULNERABILITIES**

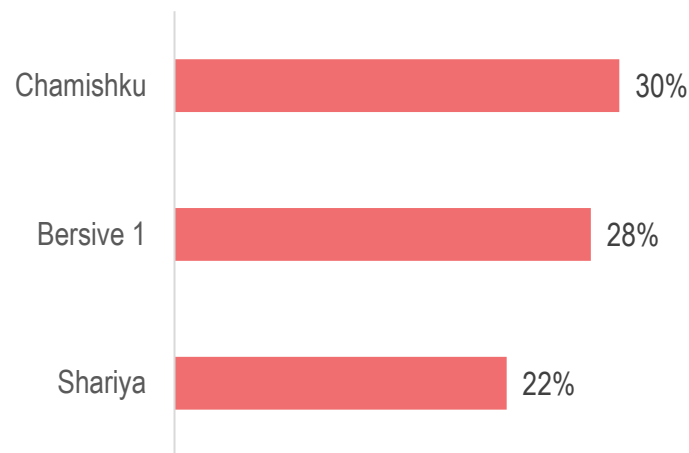
MISSING CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

46% of HHs reported missing some key civil documents. The most commonly reported types of civil documentation that were missing include: **children's nationality certificate (39%)**, and **children's birth certificate (18%)**. Both of these documents could be not considered important by IDP Hs. Furthermore, **98%** of HHs reported not having applied for **security clearance**.^{1,2}

IDP camps with the highest % of HHs that reported missing children's nationality certificate:



IDP camps with the highest % of HHs that reported missing children's birth certificate:

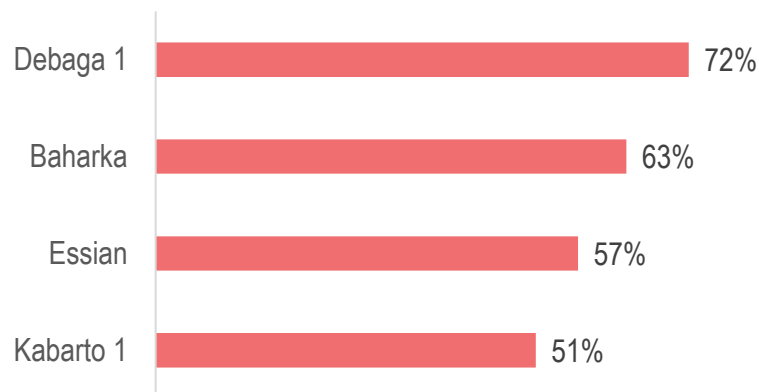


¹ Percentages throughout the presentation refer to proportion of HHs reporting each indicator.

² Key civil documentation types that could be selected: Public Distribution System (PDS) card, national ID (adults), nationality certificate (adults), national ID (children), nationality certificate (children), and birth certificate (children). IDP HHs also need a document giving them security clearance to be able to pass through the checkpoints. The process for applying for security clearance [seems to be unclear and it must be provided by the security forces in their AoQ](#).

MISSING CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

IDP camps with the highest % of HHs that reported missing at least one key civil document:



Of the top 4 camps where the highest % of HHs missing documentation was found, the most commonly reported missing documents were:*

	Baharka	Debaga 1	Essian	Kabarto 1
Birth Certificate (children)	4%	5%	15%	18%
Nationality certificate (children)	70%	77%	55%	49%
National ID card (children)	4%	12%	1%	3%
Nationality certificate (adults)	10%	21%	4%	13%
National ID card (adults)	0%	2%	2%	2%
PDS card	6%	8%	6%	3%

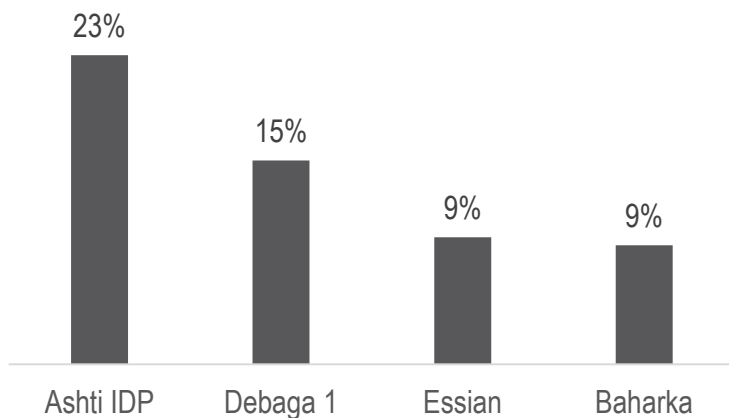
IDP camps with the lowest % of HHs reporting missing at least one key civil document:

- Bersive 2: **30%**
- Ashti IDP: **12%**

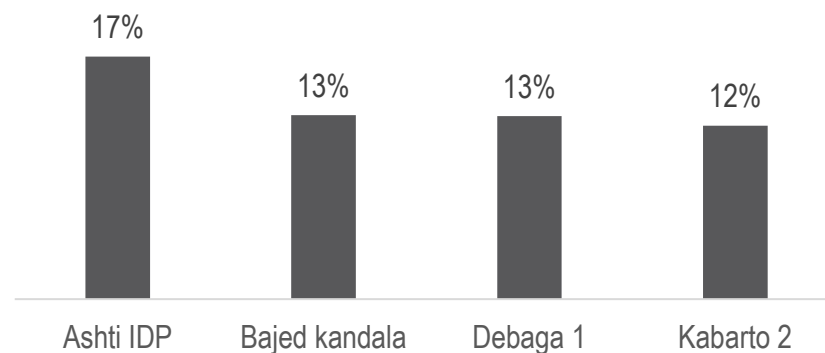
* Question allowed multiple-choices.

VULNERABILITIES

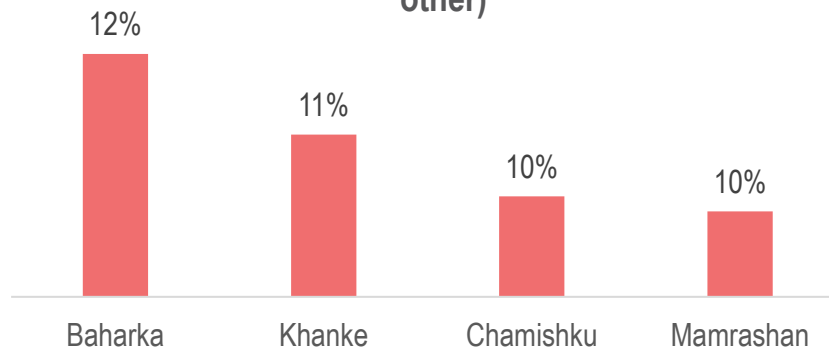
% of female headed HHs



% of female HH members reportedly pregnant or lactating



% of HHs that reported to have concerning health issues (disabilities, chronic diseases, other)



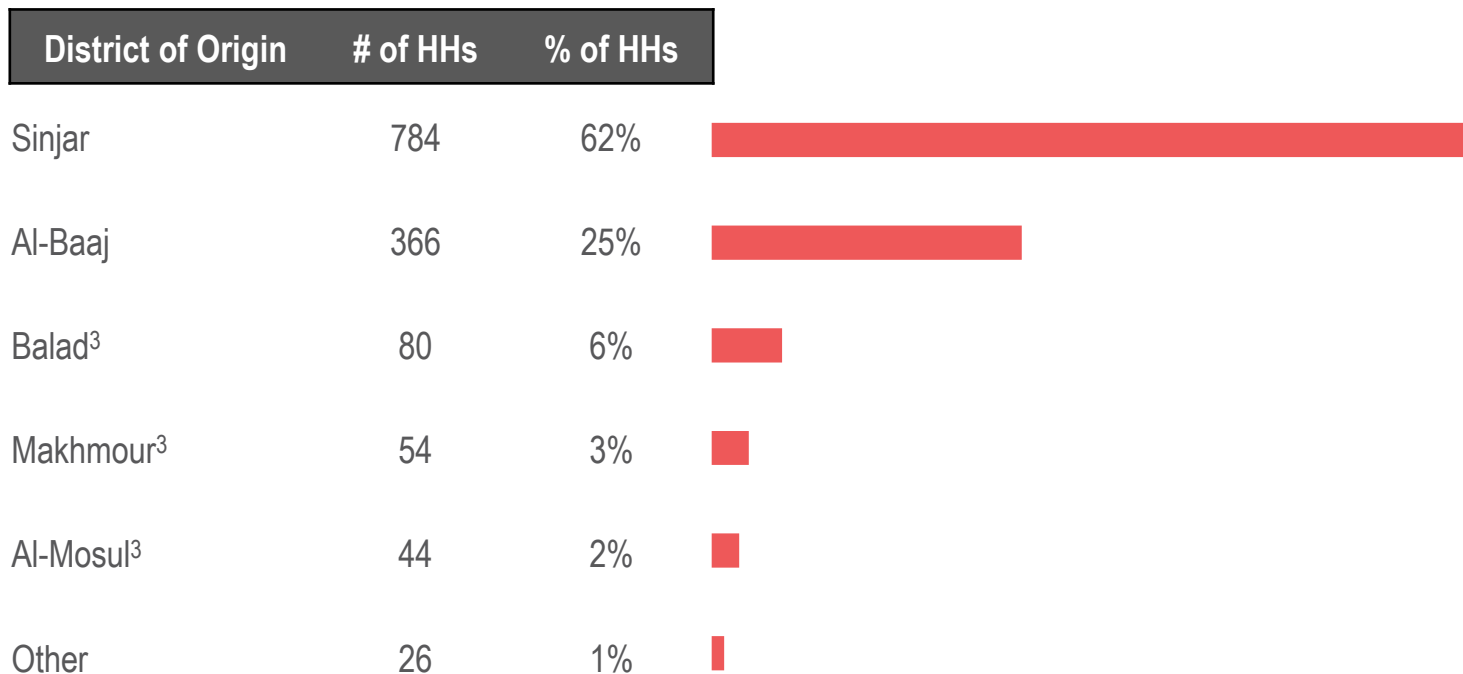


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MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

IDPs DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

% of HHs, by reported district of origin:



³ When presenting the findings at the district of origin level, findings related to Balad, Makhmour and Al-Mosul may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error due to the lower number of responses, so should be seen as indicative.

IDPs MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

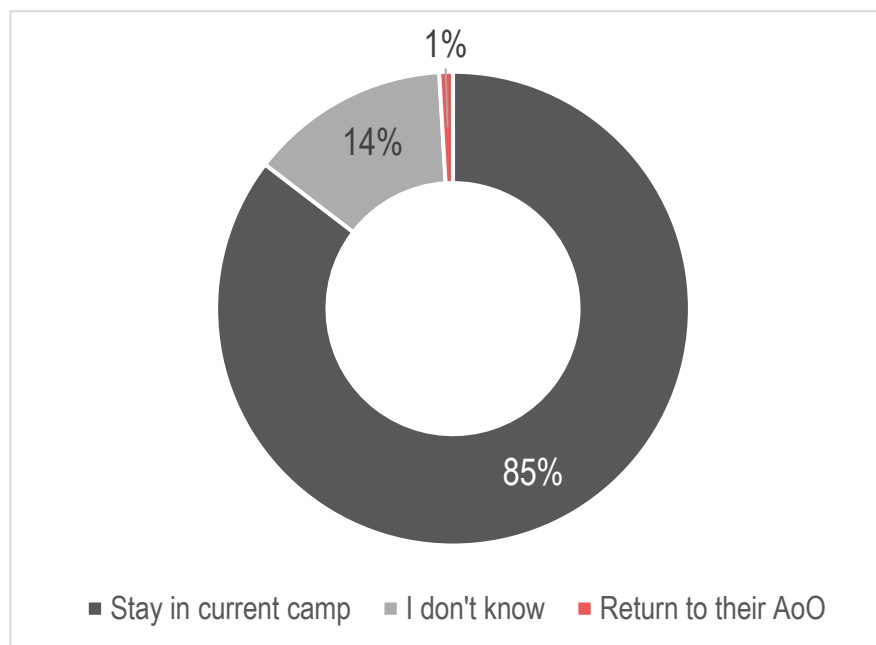
A vast majority of IDP households (85%) do not intend to return to their AoO within the 12 months following data collection and intend to remain in their current camp.

3-months movement intentions reported by IDP households overall:

99% of HHs reported intending to stay in their current camp.

Only **<1%** (2 responses) of HHs reported intending to return, and that they would return to their original home in their AoO.

12-months movement intentions reported by IDP households overall:



Of the **1%** of HHs intending to return to their AoO within the 12 months following data collection (**13** responses), the most commonly reported reason was the **emotional desire to return** (**92%** of HHs or **12** responses).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS TREND: DUHOK

Duhok camps intentions trends REACH IDP intentions surveys

August 2019

Of those intending to return to their AoO in the 12 months following data collection, the reported reasons were:⁶

- Emotional desire to return (1/3)
- Limited livelihoods in displacement (1/3)
- Livelihood available in AoO (1/3)

Of those not intending to return in the 12 months following data collection, the top three reasons were:⁷

1. Lack of security forces in AoO (47%)
2. Basic services not available in AoO (34%)
2. Fear and trauma associated with AoO (34%)

Sept 2020

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:



March 2020

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:



August 2019

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

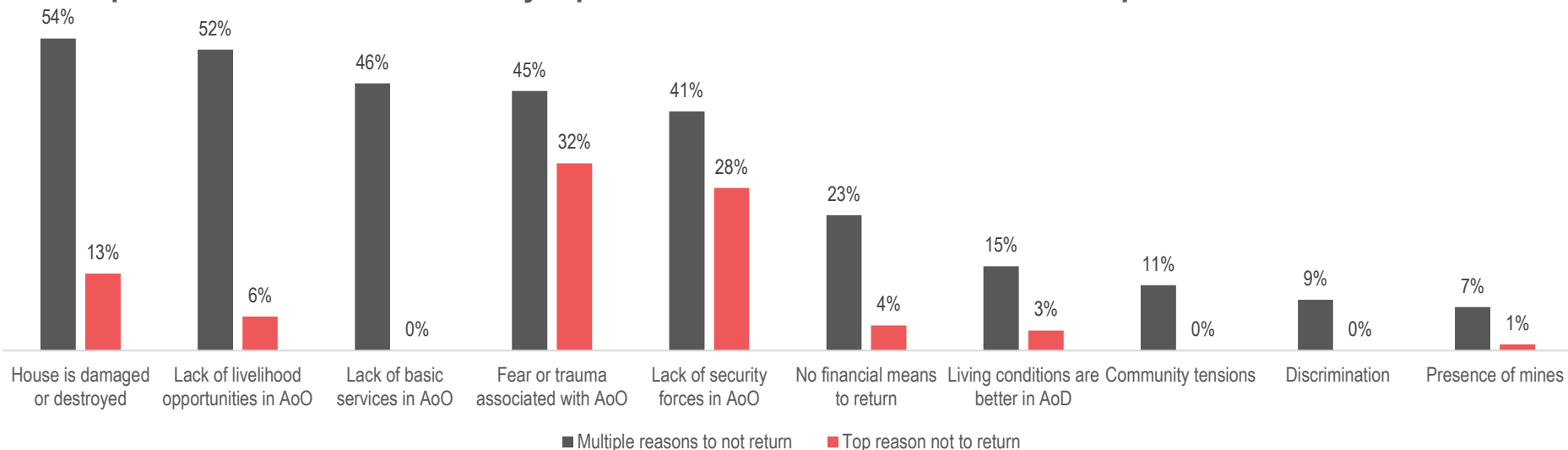
Remain in current location
Return to AoO
Move to another location
Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



BARRIERS TO RETURN TO THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN: SINJAR

A comparison of the most commonly reported reasons not to return and the top reason not to return: **, ***, 4,5



Three most commonly reported reasons not to return:*, **



The most commonly reported top reason not to return to AoO: ⁴

32% Fear or trauma associated with AoO

* Question allowed multiple choices.

** All listed reasons are not included.

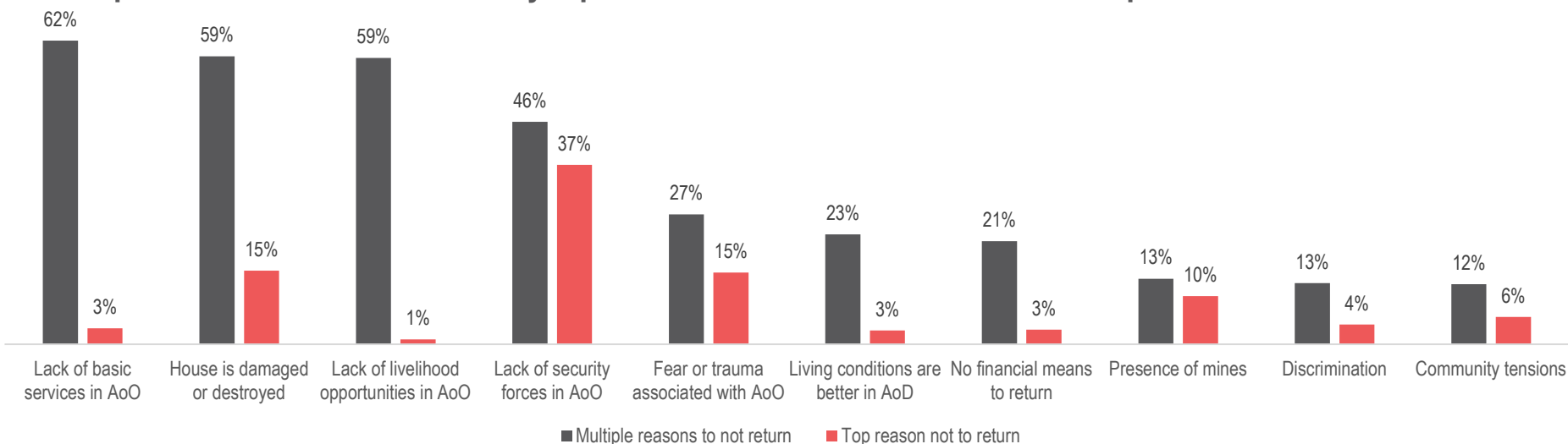
*** All reported reasons related to livelihoods, security and basic services are IDP HHs' perceptions on the situation in their AoO.

⁴ HHs were asked for all their reported reasons not to return (multiple choice question), and this was followed up with a question asking to select the top reason from their previously selected list of reasons. This is a subset of 99% of HHs not intending to return.

⁵ It is likely that IDPs from Sinjar perceived the security forces present as partisan-divided, and the governmental forces not strong enough.

BARRIERS TO RETURN TO THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN: AL-BAAJ

A comparison of the most commonly reported reasons not to return and the top reason not to return: **, ***, 4



Three most commonly reported reasons not to return:*, **



The most commonly reported top reason not to return to AoO: 4

37% Lack of security forces

* Question allowed multiple choices.

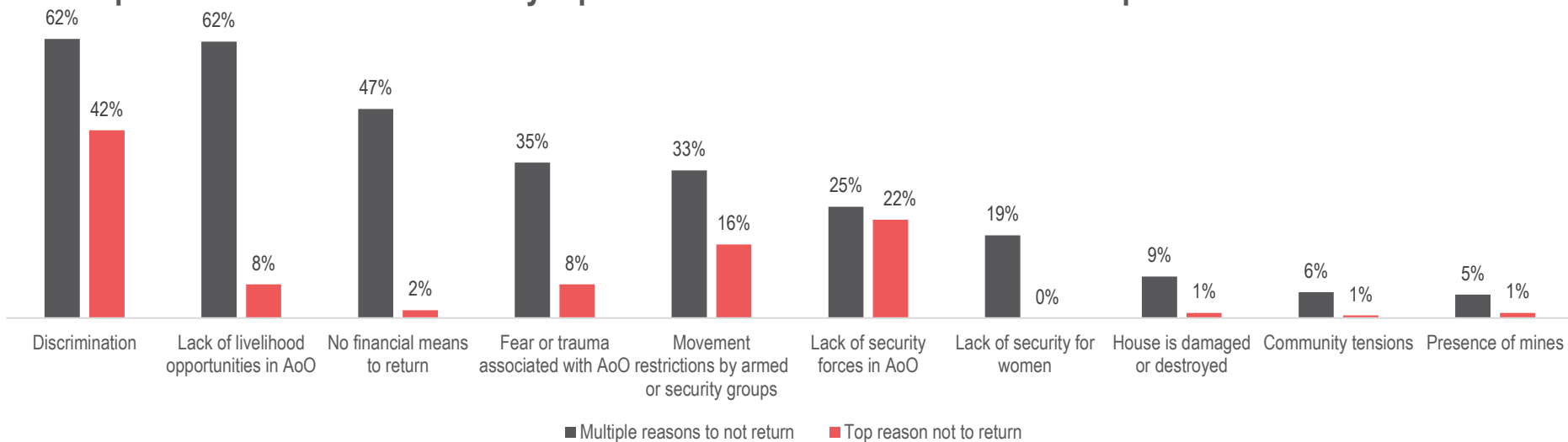
** All listed reasons are not included.

*** All reported reasons related to livelihoods, security and basic services are IDP HHs' perceptions on the situation in their AoO.

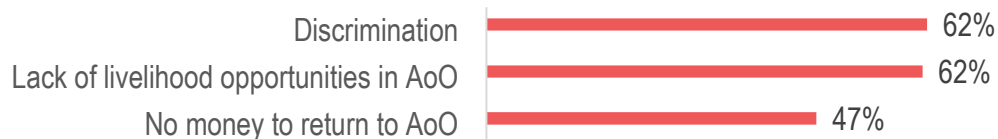
4 HHs were asked for all their reported reasons not to return (multiple choice question), and this was followed up with a question asking to select the top reason from their previously selected list of reasons. This is a subset of 99% of HHs not intending to return.

BARRIERS TO RETURN TO THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN: BALAD

A comparison of the most commonly reported reasons not to return and the top reason not to return: **, ***, 4



Three most commonly reported reasons not to return:*, **



The most commonly reported top reason not to return to AoO: 4

42% Discrimination

In the [REACH ReDS assessment for Yathrib sub-district](#), findings indicated discrimination of IDPs and returnees in access to housing.

* Question allowed multiple choices.

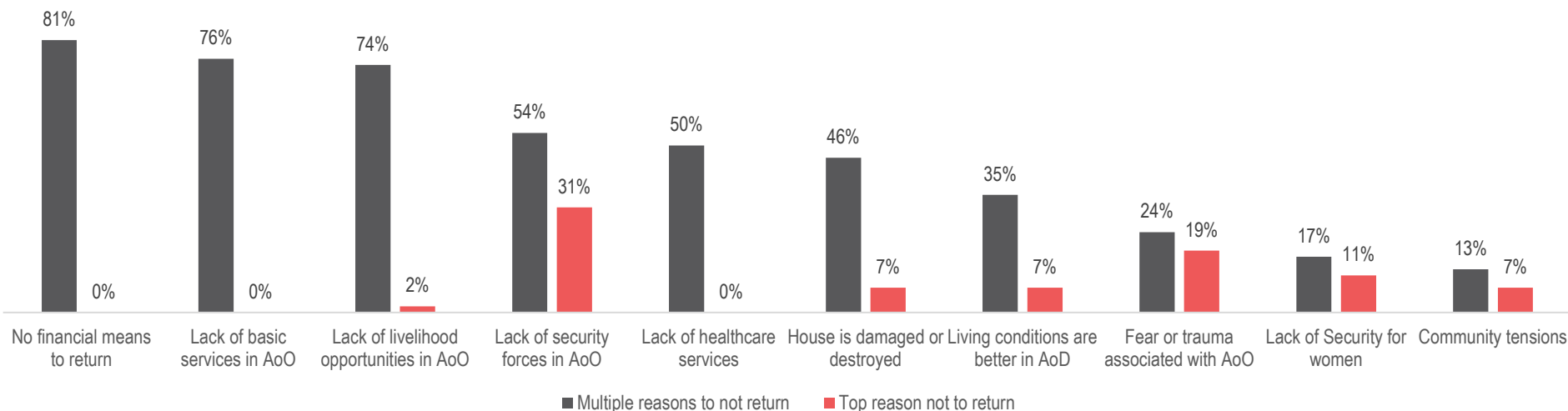
** All listed reasons are not included.

*** All reported reasons related to livelihoods, security and basic services are IDP HHs' perceptions on the situation in their AoO.

4 HHs were asked for all their reported reasons not to return (multiple choice question), and this was followed up with a question asking to select the top reason from their previously selected list of reasons. This is a subset of 100% of HHs not intending to return.

BARRIERS TO RETURN TO THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN: MAKHMOUR

A comparison of the most commonly reported reasons not to return and the top reason not to return: **, ***, 4



Three most commonly reported reasons not to return:*, **



The most commonly reported top reason not to return to AoO: 4

31% Lack of security forces

* Question allowed multiple choices.

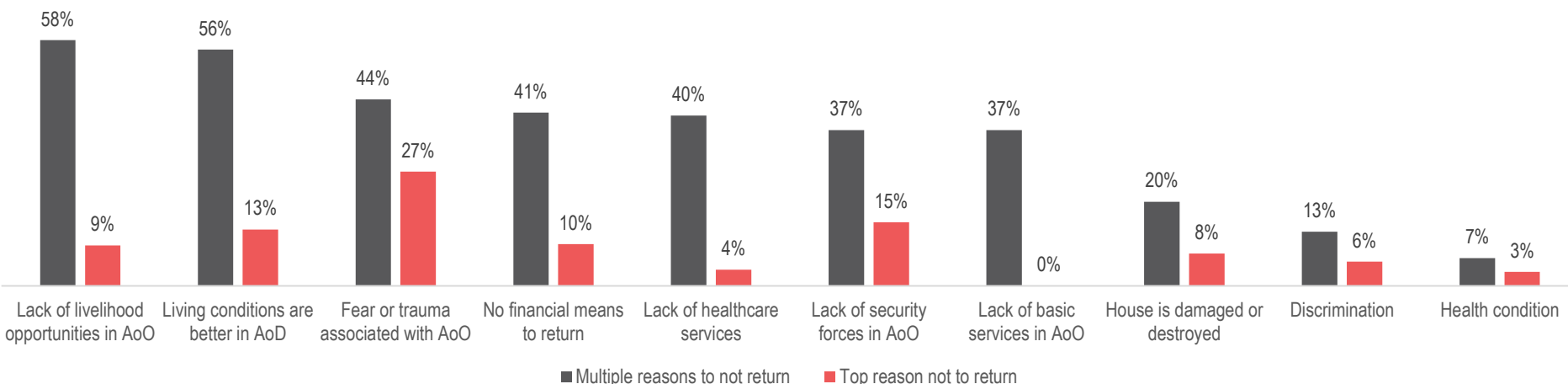
** All listed reasons are not included.

*** All reported reasons related to livelihoods, security and basic services are IDP HHs' perceptions on the situation in their AoO.

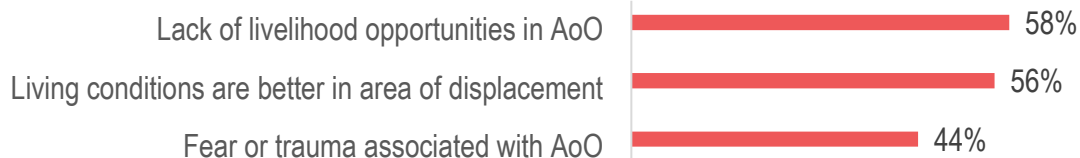
4 HHs were asked for all their reported reasons not to return (multiple choice question), and this was followed up with a question asking to select the top reason from their previously selected list of reasons. This is a subset of 100% of HHs not intending to return.

BARRIERS TO RETURN TO THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN: AL-MOSUL

A comparison of the most commonly reported reasons not to return and the top reason not to return: **, 4



Three most commonly reported reasons not to return:*



The most commonly reported top reason not to return to AoO: 4

27% Fear or trauma associated with AoO

* Question allowed multiple choices.

** All listed reasons are not included.

4 HHs were asked for all their reported reasons not to return (multiple choice question), and this was followed up with a question asking to select the top reason from their previously selected list of reasons. This is a subset of 100% of HHs not intending to return.

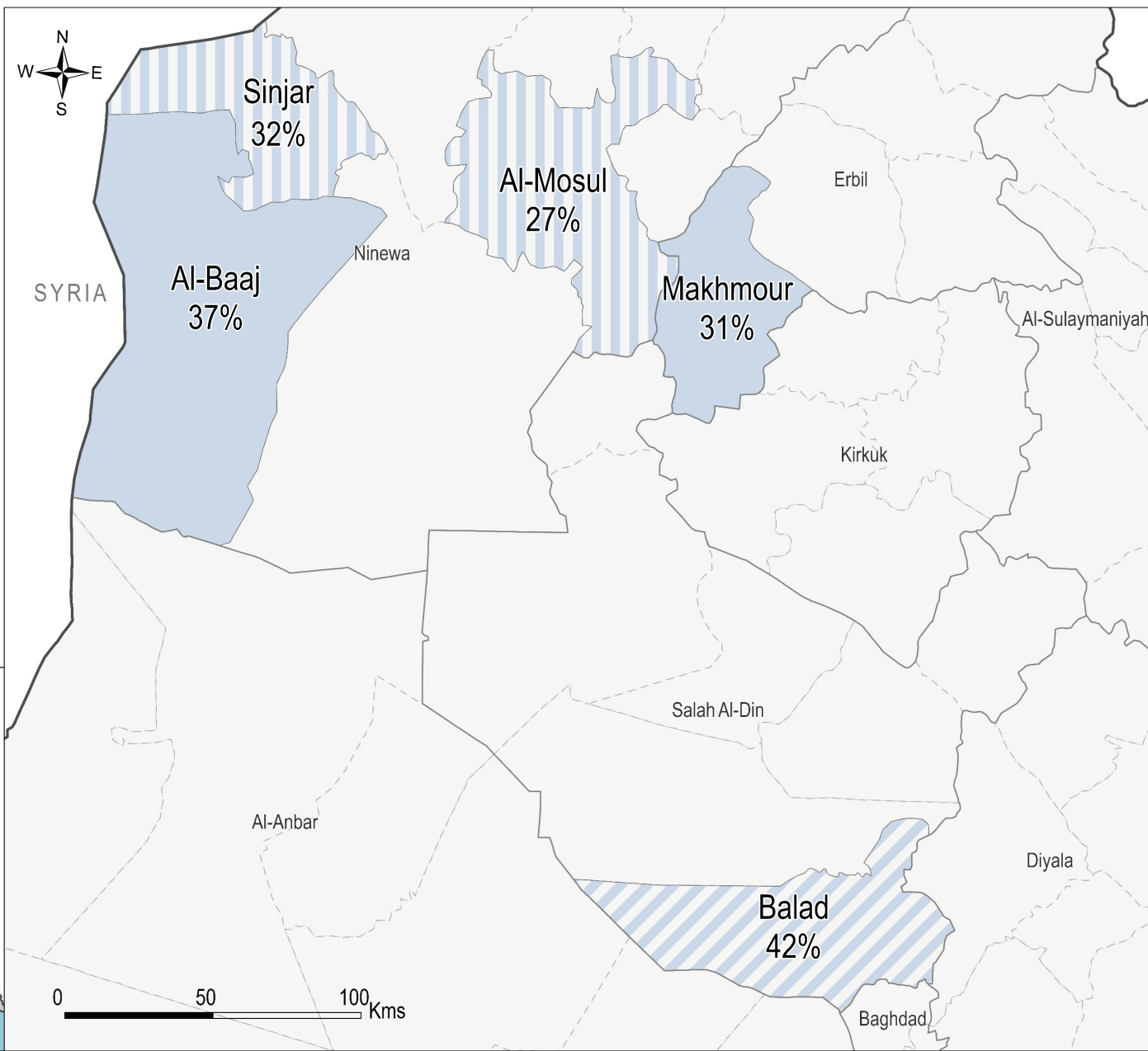


CAMP COORDINATION
AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Reported top reason by HHs for not wanting to return to their AoO*

- Discrimination
- Fear of trauma
- lack of security forces
- District
- Governorate

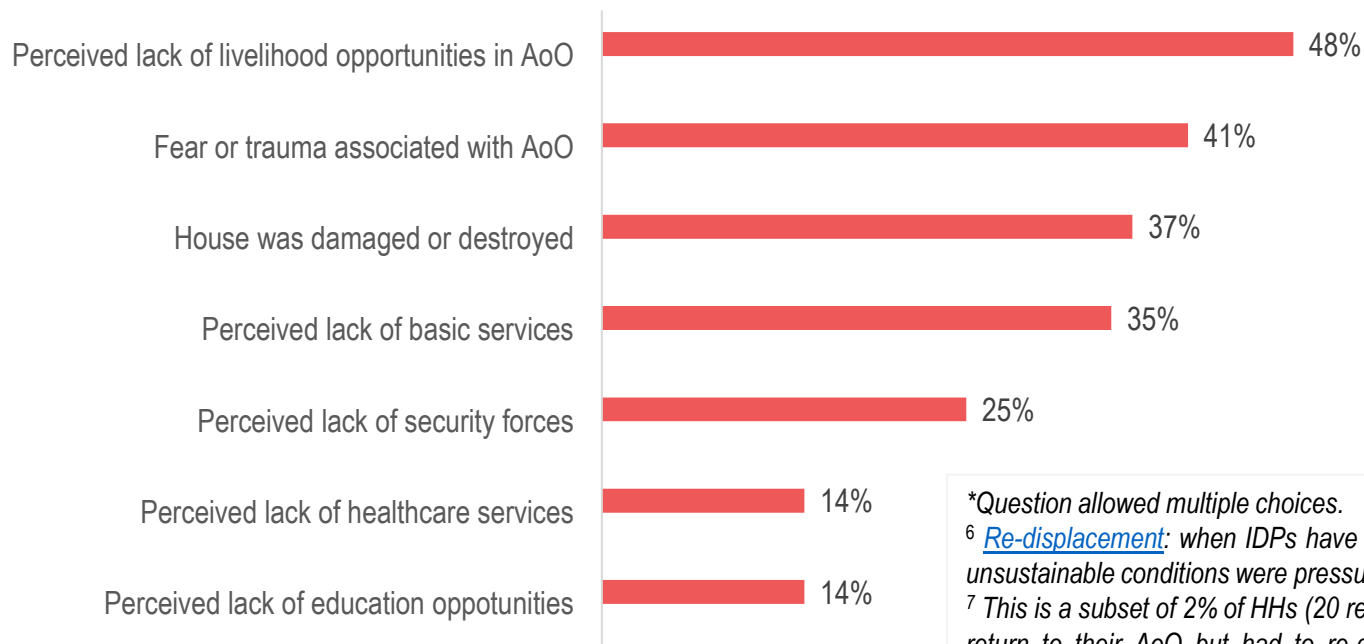
*Percentage of top reported reason shown
on map



FAILED RETURNS: SINJAR

HHs from Sinjar district reportedly attempted to return but failed (2%), mainly due to the perceived lack of livelihood opportunities (48%), fear or trauma (41%), and damage to their shelter (37%).

2% of HHs attempted return but had to re-displace.⁶ All respondents but one were from Sinjar district. The most commonly reported reasons for failed returns were:^{7*}



*Question allowed multiple choices.

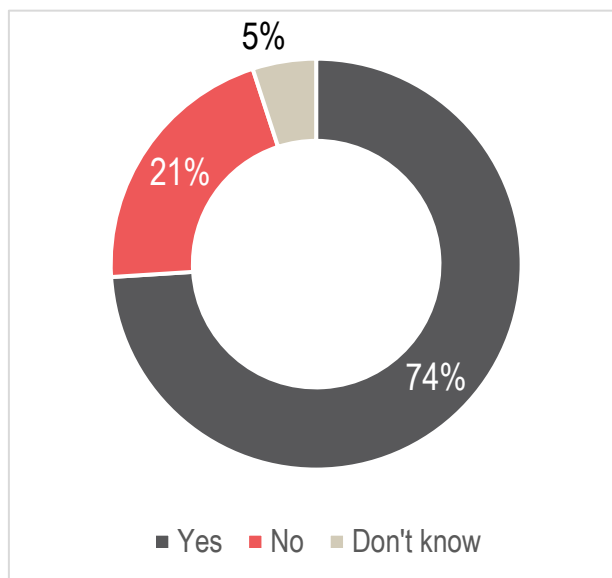
⁶ [Re-displacement](#): when IDPs have returned to their AoO but due to the unsustainable conditions were pressured to displace again.

⁷ This is a subset of 2% of HHs (20 responses) who reported attempting to return to their AoO but had to re-displace again. Subsets have lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

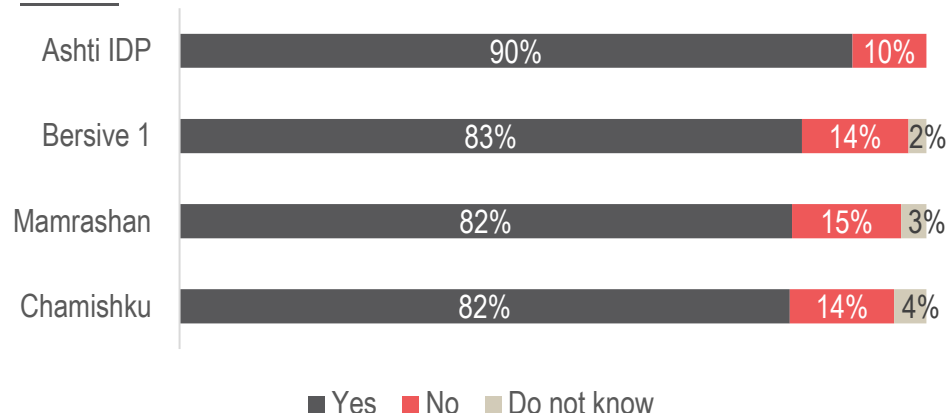
WISHING TO RETURN ONE DAY

In most camps, the majority of HHs reported wishing to return to their AoO eventually, however **61% in Baharka** and **46% in Debaga 1** reported **not wishing to return**.

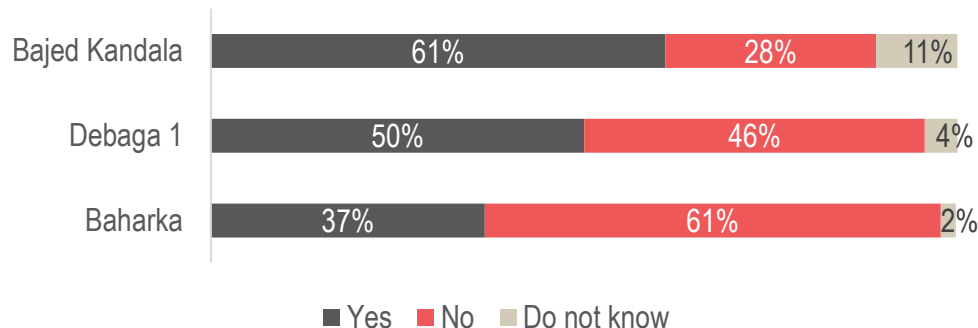
% of HHs who reported wishing to eventually return to their AoO:



Top 3 camps with the highest % of HHs reporting wishing to return:



Camps with the lowest % of HHs reporting wishing to return:

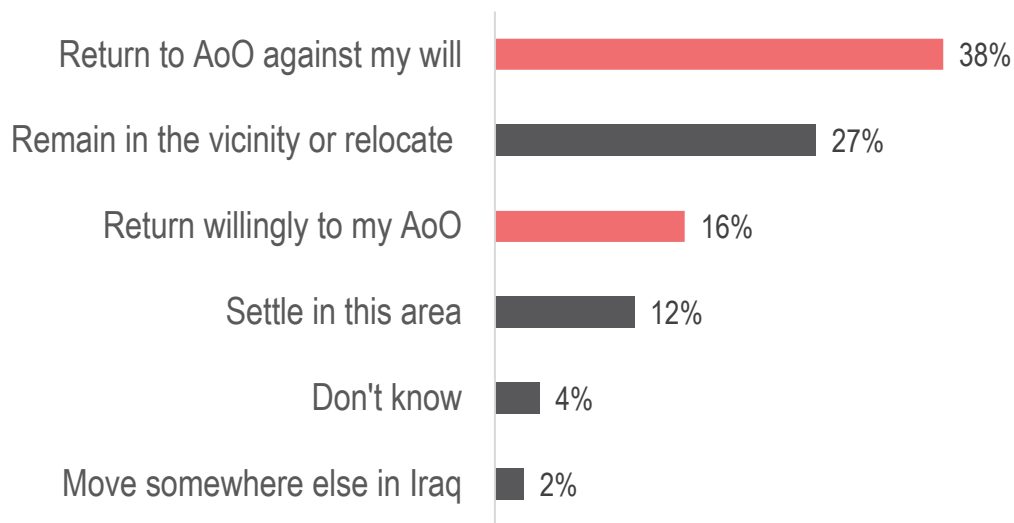


HOUSEHOLDS' PLANS IN CASE OF CAMP CLOSURE

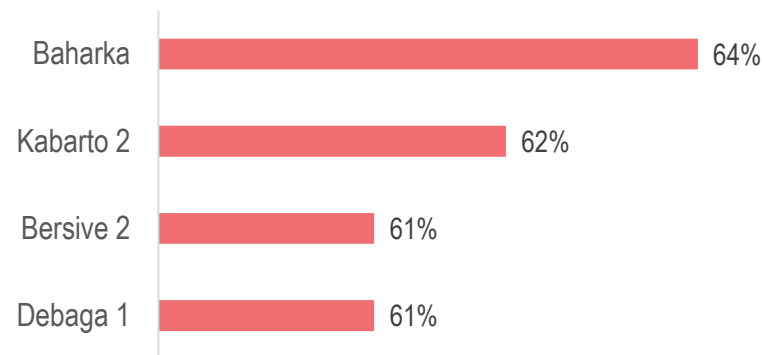
Although over half of the HHs reported planning to return in case of camp closure, **the majority reported this return would be against their will.**

54% of HHs planned to return in case of camp closure, willingly or not, **38%** reported this return would be against their will.

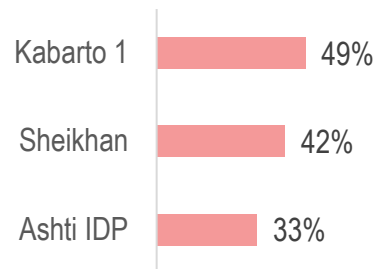
Reported HHs plans in case of camp closures:








Top 3 camps with the highest % of HHs reporting planning to return (willingly or not) if the camp closes:

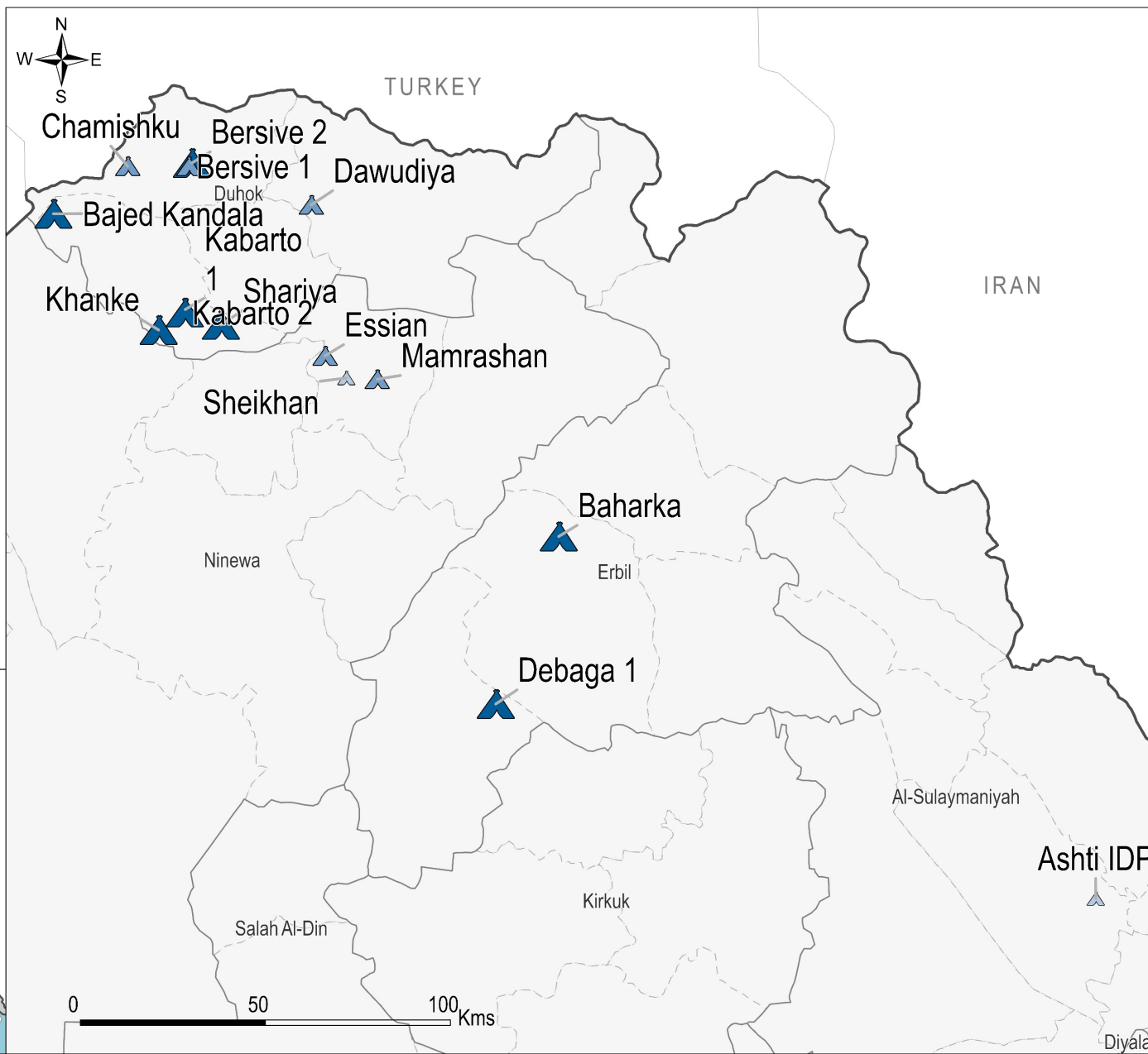


Camps with the lowest % of HHs reporting planning to return (willingly or not) if the camp closes:



**% of HHs reportedly
planning to return to AoO
(willingly or not) in case of
camp closure**

-  30% - 45%
-  46% - 55%
-  56% - 65%
-  District
-  Governorate





ASHTI IDP CAMP: A CASE STUDY

Higher % of HHs in Ashti IDP camp reported the desire to one day return to their AoO (**90%**), but the lowest % of HHs reported intending to return to AoO in case of camp closure (**33%**).

- **84%** of HHs originally from **Balad** district, **12%** from **Sinjar**.
- **62%** of HHs reported their main reasons not to return were the perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO,
- **54%** a perceived lack of security forces, **42%** and a perceived lack of security for women.
- Our Senior Field Officers reported that the IDPs in this camp have perceived connections to the previous regime which is not well perceived by armed groups in their AoO. This is supported by [REACH ReDS in Yathrib subdistrict](#).

BAHARKA CAMP: A CASE STUDY

Lower % of HHs in Baharka camp reported the desire to one day return to their AoO (**37%**), but highest % of HH reported intending to return to AoO in case of camp closure (**64%**).

- **43%** of HHs were originally from **Al-Baaj** district, **26%** from **Sinjar**, and **13%** from **Al-Mosul**.
- **61%** of HHs reported their main reason not to return was the lack of financial means and the perceived lack of livelihoods in AoO.
- Our Senior Field Officers reported that the IDPs in this camp are among the poorest and use extreme coping strategies.
- About **12%** of IDPs in Baharka camp reported having a chronic disease or a disability.



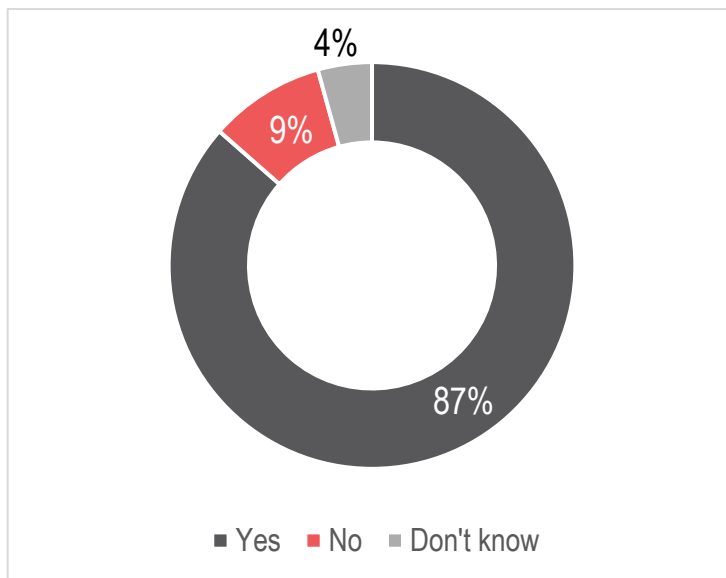
04

PERCEIVED SITUATION IN AREA OF ORIGIN

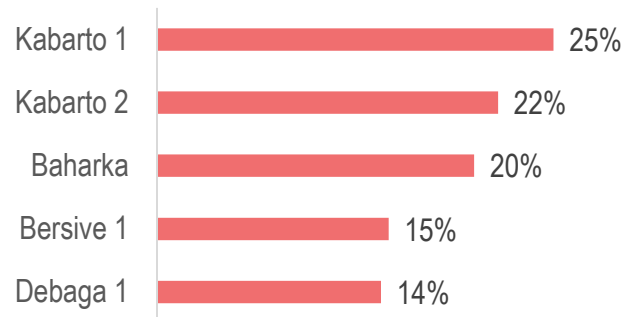
INFORMATION NEEDS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

The majority of IDP HHs reported having enough information about their AoO (87%). For the HHs who didn't, information on livelihood opportunities reportedly were the most needed (83%).

% of HHs reporting having enough information about their AoO:



IDP camps with the highest % of HHs reporting needing information about their AoO:



Most commonly reported types of information needed:^{* 8}



**Question allowed multiple-choices.*

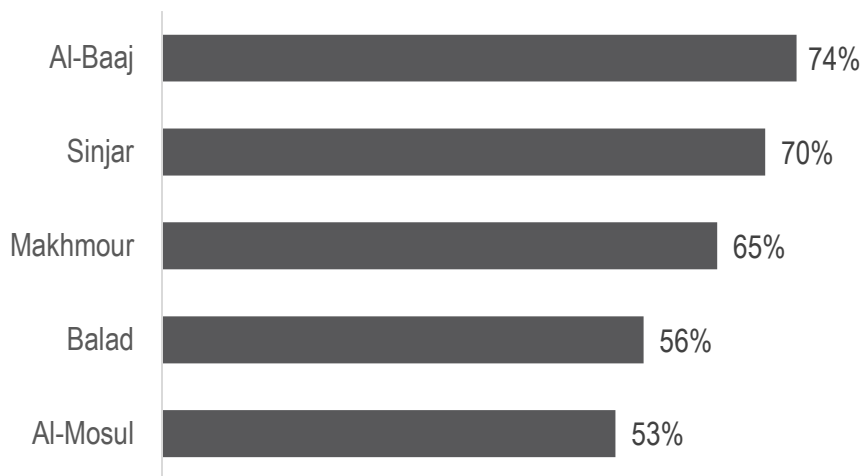
⁸ This is a subset of 9% of HHs (128 responses) reporting needing information about their AoO. Subsets have lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HOUSING DAMAGE: BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

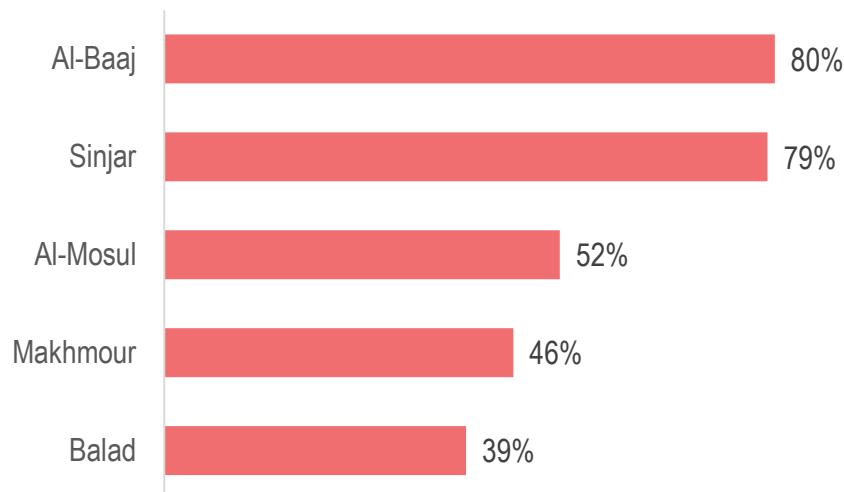
The highest % of HHs reporting the shelter they own in their AoO was damaged were from **Al-Baaj (80%)** and **Sinjar (79%).**⁹

69% of HHs reported that they used to live in their own housing before displacement, of which **77%** reported their property was heavily damaged, uninhabitable or destroyed.⁸

% of HHs who reported they used to live in their own housing before displacement, by district of origin:



Of which, % of HHs who reported their property was heavily damaged, uninhabitable or destroyed, by district of origin:⁸

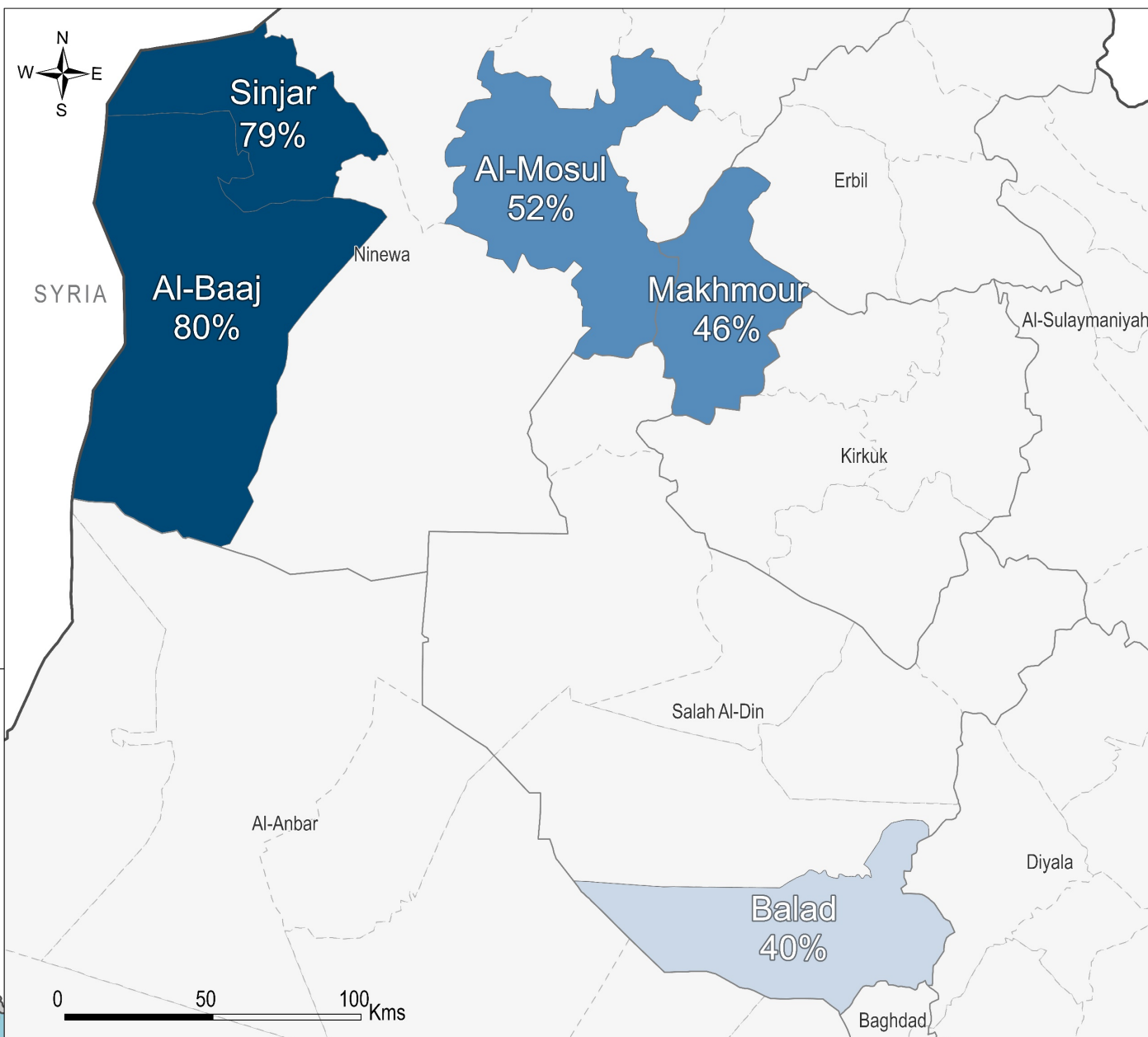


⁹ This is a subset of the % of IDP HHs reporting they used to live in property they owned. Overall our assessment, of the 69% of HHs reporting they used to live in property they owned (907 responses), 77% (701 responses) reported the property was heavily damaged or destroyed. Subsets have lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

% of HHs reporting that their property in AoO is heavily damaged/ completely destroyed*

--- District
□ Governorate

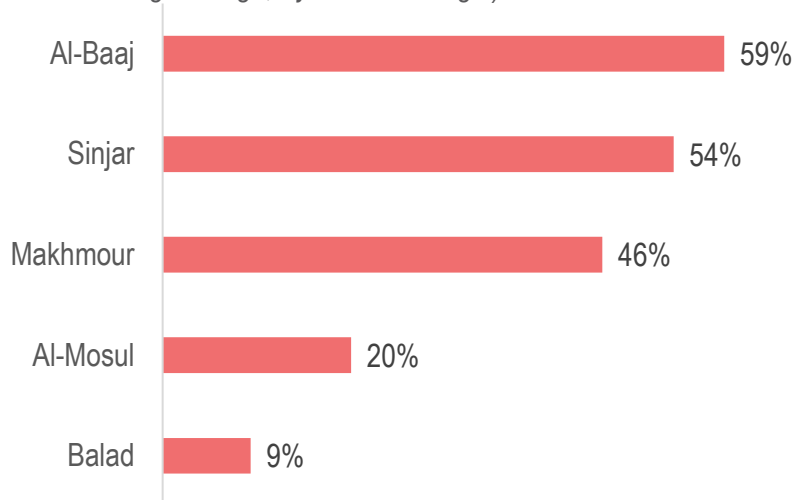
*This percentage only reflects HHs who reported owning a property in their AoO



HOUSING DAMAGE: PUSH & PULL FACTORS

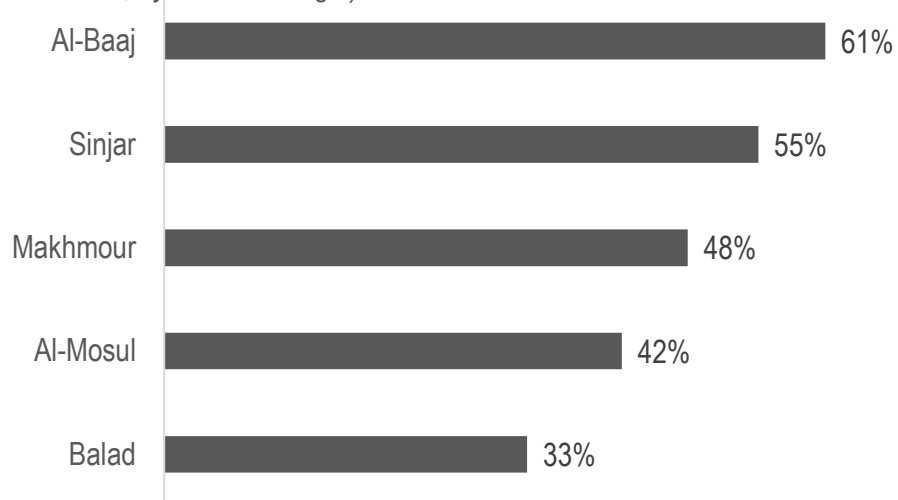
Housing damage as a push factor

(% of HHs reporting not intending to return to their AoO due to housing damage, by district of origin)*



Housing damage as a pull factor

(% of HHs reporting needing shelter repairs in order to allow their return, by district of origin)*



IDP camps with the highest % of HHs reporting that their top reason not to return to their AoO was due to their housing being damaged or destroyed:

- Bersive 2: **20%**
- Karbato 1: **21%**
- Khanke: **20%**

* Question allowed multiple choices.

SECURITY SITUATION IN AOO: BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

95% of HHs reported having safety and security concerns in their AoO

Most commonly reported perceived safety and security concerns by IDP HHs, by district of origin:*

Sinjar



There are ongoing [clashes between security forces and the PKK](#) (Kurdistan Workers' Party), and [YBS \(Sinjar Resistance Units\) activities](#).

Al-Baaj



Most of the HHs are from al-Qahtanya sub-district, between Markaz Sinjar and al-Shamal sub-districts. In the vicinities of the sub-district there is [PKK activity](#), [security operations](#), and [ISIL \(Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant\) movements through the Syrian border](#).

* Question allowed multiple choices.

SECURITY SITUATION IN AOO: BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

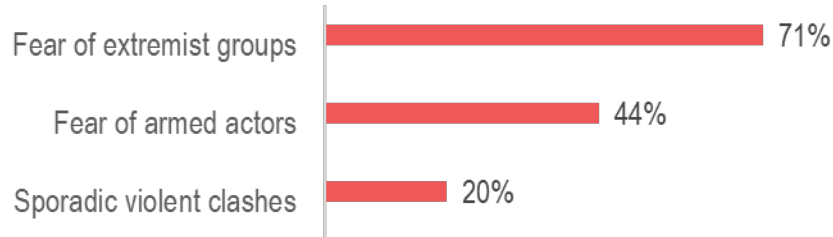
Most commonly reported perceived safety and security concerns by IDP HHs, by district of origin:*

Makhmour



Makhmour is part of the [disputed territories](#).

Balad



In Salah al-Din [ISIL cells are still active](#). In REACH's [ReDS assessment in Yathrib sub district](#), findings indicated that the presence of armed groups were preventing some IDPs to return. (*Reference 1*)

Al-Mosul



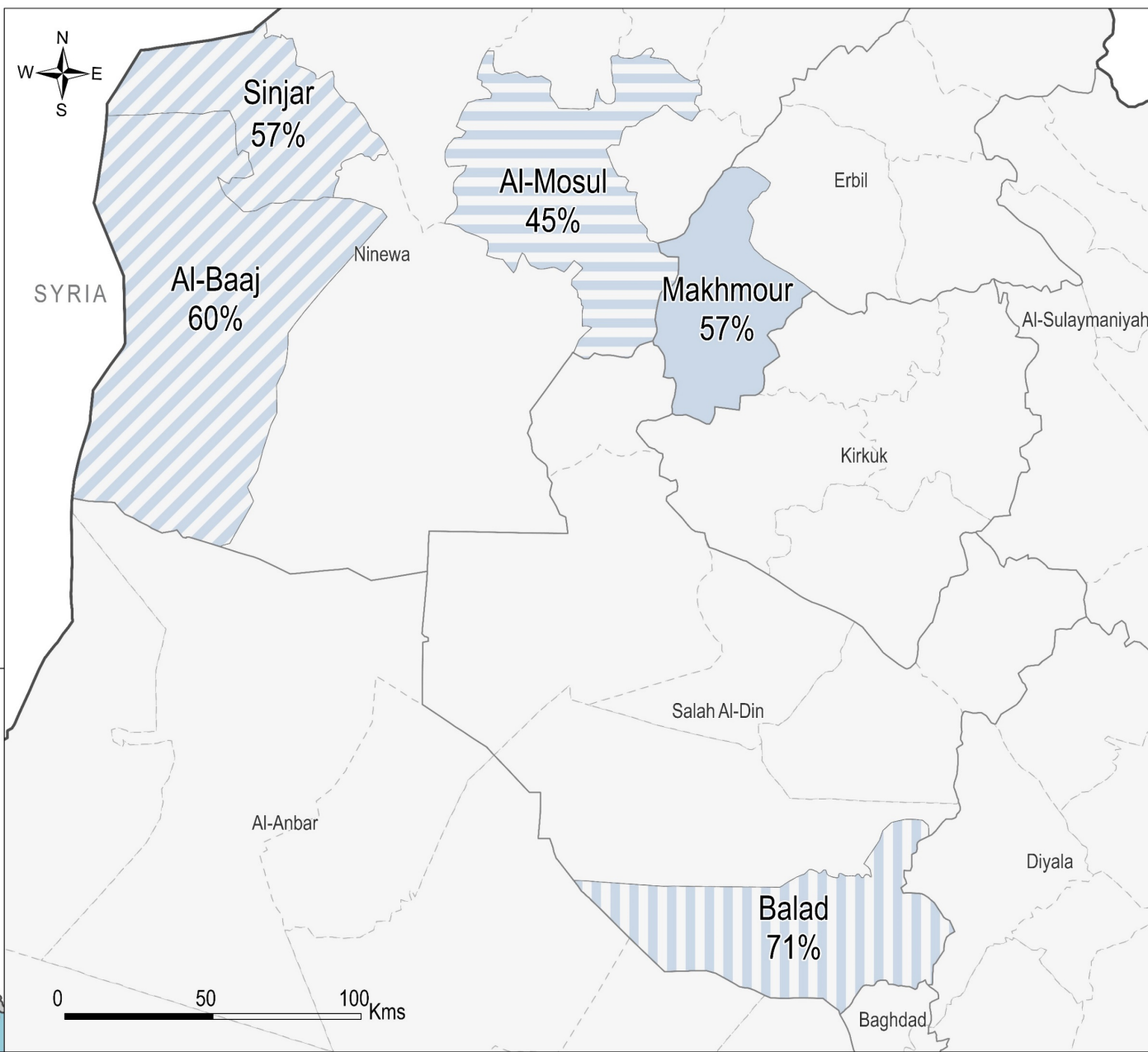
[Reconstruction](#) and [repairs](#) of infrastructure in west Mosul are still underway.

* Question allowed multiple choices.

Reported top safety concern by HHs in AoO*

-  Fear of armed actors
-  Fear of extremists
-  Poor infrastructure
-  Sporadic clashes
-  District
-  Governorate

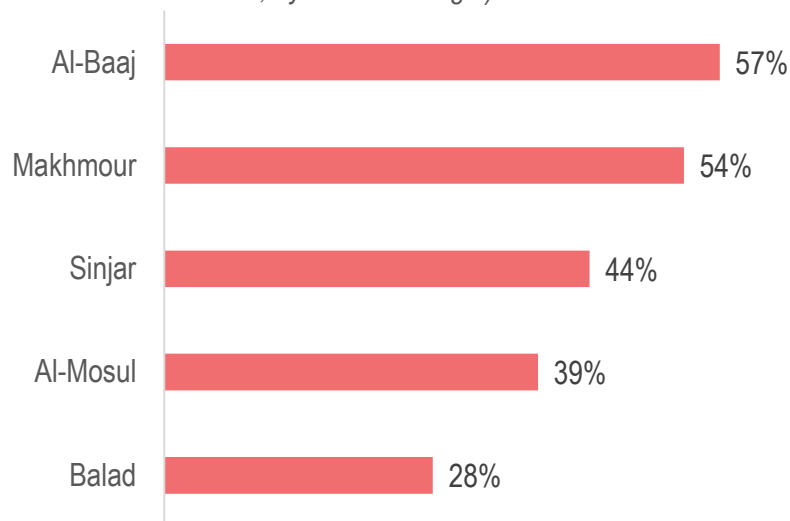
*Percentage of top reported safety concern shown on map



SECURITY AND SAFETY: PUSH & PULL FACTORS

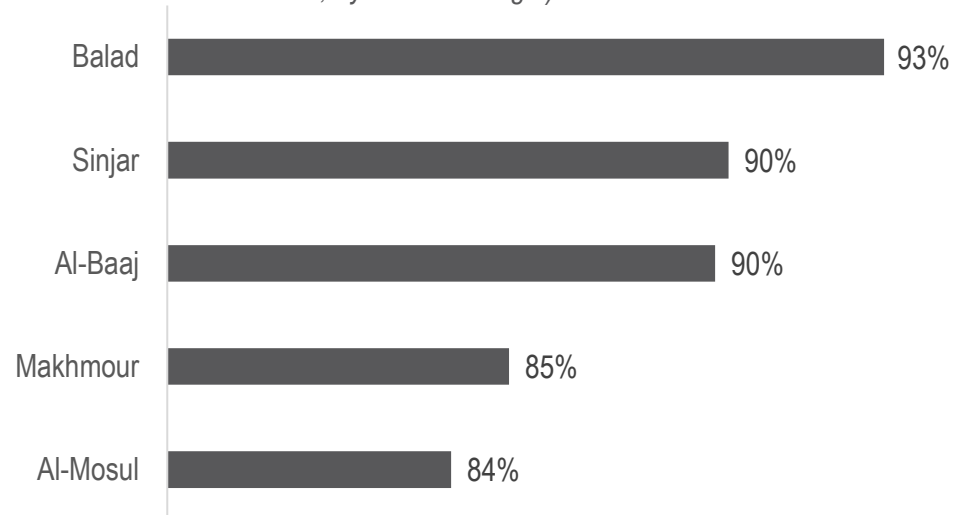
Security and safety as a push factor

(% of HHs reporting not intending to return due to security and safety related reasons, by district of origin)*



Security and safety as a pull factor

(% of HHs reporting needing the security and safety situation improved to allow their return, by district of origin)*



IDP camps with the highest % of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was due to the perceived lack of security forces:

- Ashti IDP: **47%**
- Bajed Kandala: **47%**
- Mamrashan: **43%**

* Question allowed multiple choices.

SERVICES AVAILABILITY IN AOO: BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Basic services were often perceived to be unavailable by HHs from Al-Baaj district (32%-48%), and perceived to be available but insufficient by HHs from Al-Mosul (59%-84%) and Sinjar districts (52%-74%).

% of HHs who reported perceiving that the following basic services were completely unavailable in their AoO, by district of origin

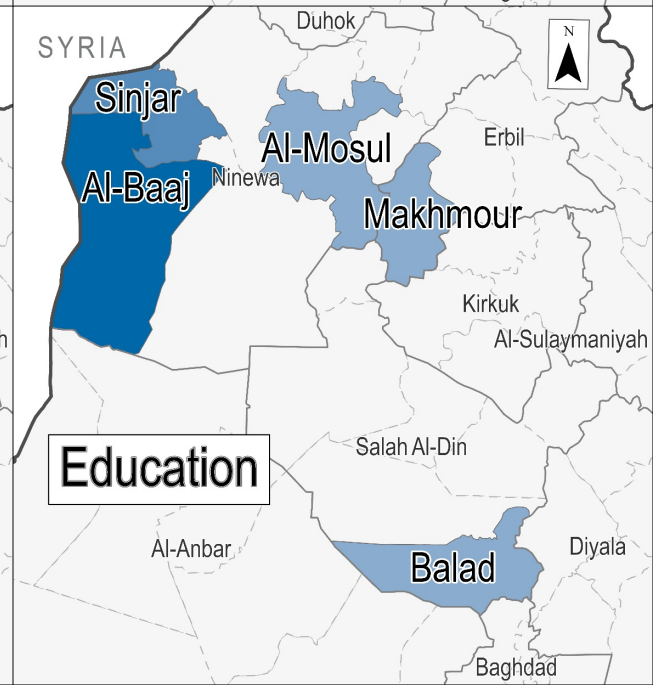
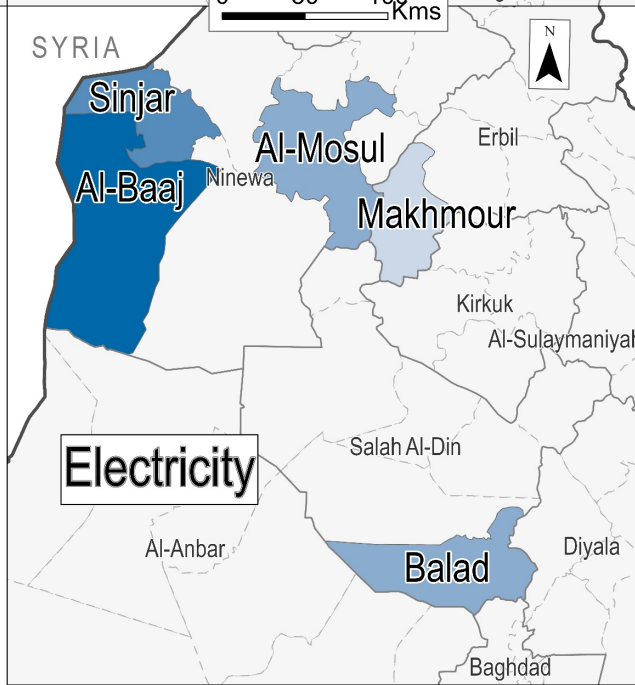
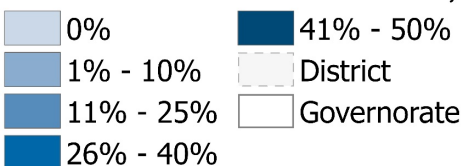
	Al-Baaj	Al-Mosul	Balad	Makhmour	Sinjar
Water Services	40%	4%	8%	2%	16%
Electricity Services	35%	2%	5%	0%	17%
Waste Services	48%	30%	4%	7%	30%
Healthcare Services	46%	23%	7%	4%	19%
Education Services	32%	0%	5%	0%	16%

% of HHs who reported perceiving the following basic services were available but insufficient or not accessible in their AoO, by district of origin

	Al-Baaj	Al-Mosul	Balad	Makhmour	Sinjar
Water Services	40%	69%	57%	56%	58%
Electricity Services	52%	84%	60%	63%	74%
Waste Services	35%	59%	60%	57%	52%
Healthcare Services	39%	60%	57%	59%	65%
Education Services	55%	77%	60%	59%	74%



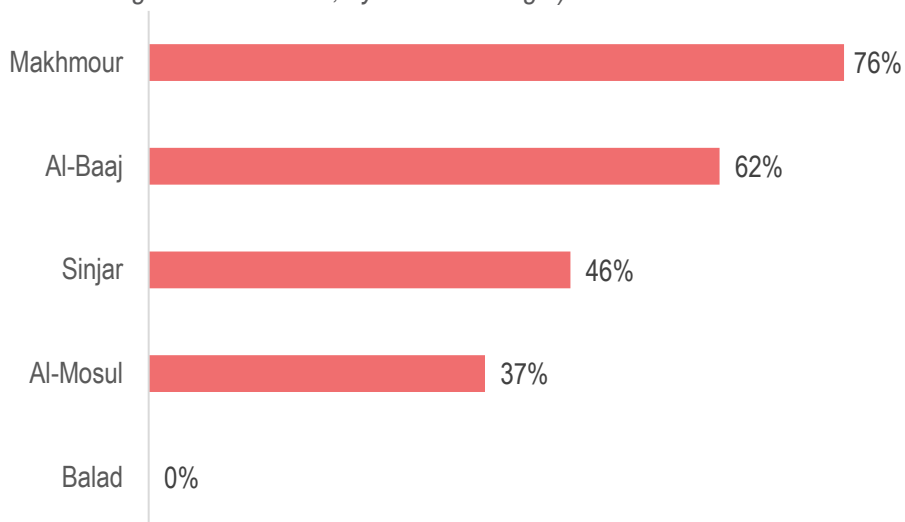
% of HHs who reported a perceived lack of basic services in their AoO, by service



BASIC SERVICES: PUSH & PULL FACTORS

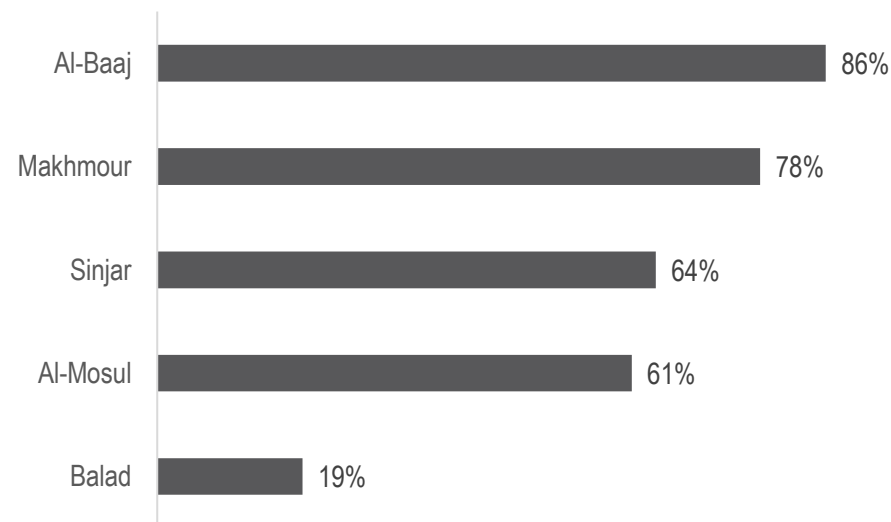
Basic services availability as a push factor

(% of HHs reporting not intending to return due the perceived lack of enough basic services, by district of origin)*



Basic services availability as a pull factor

(% of HHs reporting needing improved access to basic services to allow their return, by district of origin)*



IDP camps with the highest % of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was due to the perceived lack of basic services available:

- Khanke : **9%**
- Shariya: **6%**
- Mamrashan **6%**

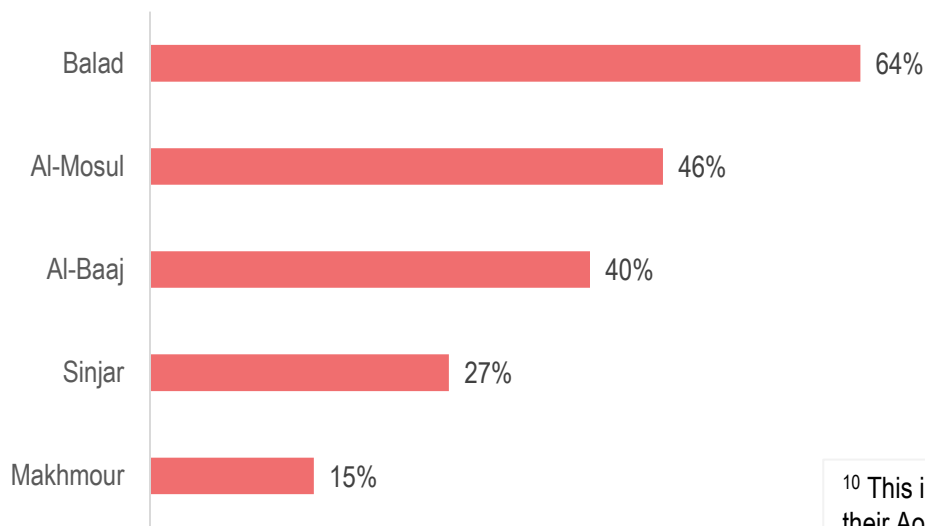
* Question allowed multiple-choices.

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES: BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Over two-thirds of IDP HHs reported perceiving some livelihood opportunities in their AoO were available (69%). However, 54% of IDP HHs reported that the livelihood opportunities were irrelevant due to: not matching their skillset (43%), health problems (6%), or lack of resources (5%). In addition, 21% of IDP HHs reported they did not know whether the livelihood opportunities in their AoO matched their skillset.

69% of HHs reported perceiving livelihood opportunities were available in their AoO, of which **26%** reported the livelihood opportunities available matched their skillset.¹⁰

% of HHs who reported perceiving that no livelihood opportunities were available in their AoO, by district of origin:



- **99%** of HHs reported that the livelihood opportunities available in their AoO did not match their skillset in **Al-Mosul and Balad**.¹⁰
- **90%** of HHs reported that the livelihood opportunities available in their AoO did not match their skillset in **Al-Baaj**.¹⁰

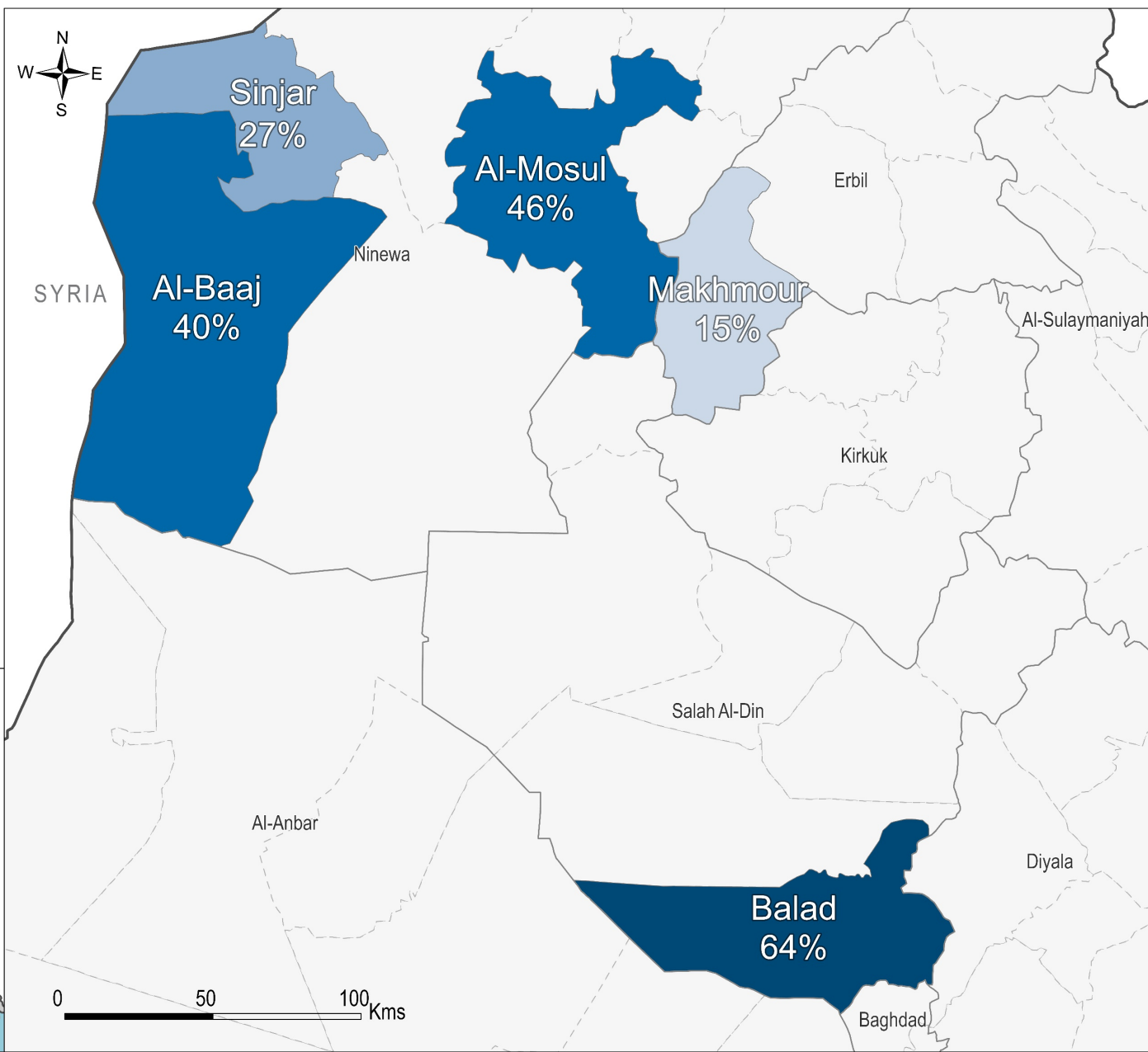
¹⁰ This is a subset of the IDP HHs reporting that livelihood opportunities were available in their AoO. Subsets have lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



CAMP COORDINATION
AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

**% of HHs that reported
perceiving that their AoO
has no livelihoods
opportunities**

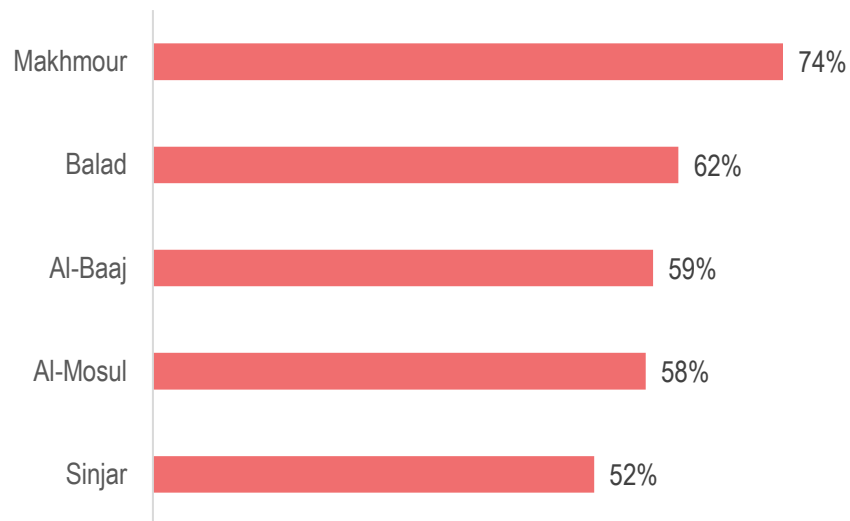
■ District
□ Governorate



LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES: PUSH & PULL FACTORS

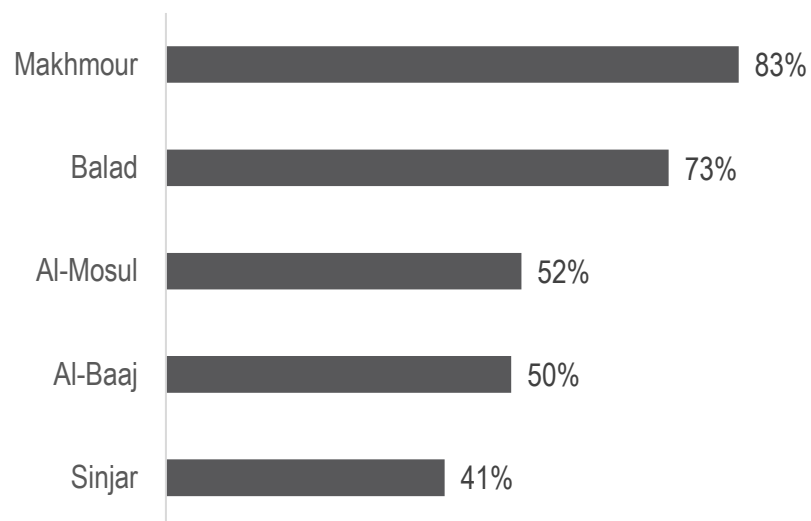
Livelihood opportunities as a push factor

(% of HHs reporting not intending to return due the perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, by district of origin)*



Livelihood opportunities as a pull factor

(% of HHs reporting needing livelihood opportunities in their AoO to allow their return, by district of origin)*



IDP camps with the highest % of HHs reporting their top reason not to return was due to the perceived lack of livelihood opportunities:

- Ashti IDP: **19%**
- Bajed Kandala: **10%**
- Debaga 1: **8%**

* Question allowed multiple-choices.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

- **A small proportion of IDP HHs in these 15 camps reported intending to return** within the 12 months following data collection (1%).
- A majority of IDP HHs (74%) wished to return one day. More than half **(54%) of IDP HHs planned to return willingly or against their will in case of camp closure. However the majority planned to do it unwillingly (38%).**
- **Why would IDPs return against their will?** The better living conditions in the camps as well as the lack of financial means to return seem to play a very important role for IDPs to prefer to stay in their area of displacement. Other IDP HHs could report they would return against their will since they believe the government will force them to return anyway.
- The most reported top reasons to not return to their AoO are related to security, fear or trauma and discrimination. These top concerns are hard to be addressed by humanitarian actors. **Improved security was the most reported need to allow returns in all districts of origin.**



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

- In the ReDS assessments in [Yathrib](#), [Markaz Sinjar](#), and [Markaz al-Baaj](#), KIs often mention the perceived lack of livelihood opportunities and damage to shelter as possible barriers to allow returns in their areas. However, **IDP HHs surveyed in this assessment reported more often as a top concern the perceived lack of security forces than the lack of livelihood opportunities and housing damage in AoO.**
- There are different levels of perceived availability of basic services and livelihoods opportunities. **The perceived lack or insufficient availability of basic services and livelihood opportunities were common reported issues across all districts.** However, basic services were reported to be specially lacking in Al-Baaj and Sinjar.
- The issues around displacement for the IDPs in the camps covered are often **context specific at different levels: camp specific, population group specific, or area of origin specific.**
- **Ashti IDP camp had the highest proportion of female-headed HHs (23%), and Debaga 1 the highest proportion of HHs reporting missing civil documentation (72%).**

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS*

- **Sinjar:** The need for improved security (90%), shelter damage (54%), the lack of basic services (46%), and the fear associated with their AoO (32%) were reportedly the major barriers for IDP HHs' returns.
- **Al- Baaj:** The need for improved security in the area (90%), the lack of basic services (62%), shelter damage (59%) and the lack of livelihoods (59%) were reportedly the main barriers for IDP HHs' returns.
- **Balad:** The need for improved security (93%) and discrimination (62%) were reportedly the main barriers for IDP HHs' returns, followed by the need to improve livelihood opportunities (62%).
- **Makhmour:** The lack of basic services (76%), the need for better livelihood opportunities (74%) (despite having more livelihood opportunities than other districts), and sporadic security clashes (57%) were reportedly the main barriers for IDP HHs' returns.
- **Al-Mosul:** The need for improved security (84%), the need to improve the basic services (61%) and livelihoods available (52%), and the poor infrastructure (45%), were reportedly the main barriers for IDP HHs' returns. The security situation also seems unstable.

**All reported reasons related to livelihoods, security and basic services are IDP HHs' perceptions on the situation in their AoO.*

You can access to our dataset by clicking this [link](#).



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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