

INTENTIONS SURVEY

AREAS OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

CONTEXT AND METHODS

Since 2018, the rate of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin (AoO) has slowly increased; however, many remain in displacement.¹ The Iraqi government has slowly started the closure of camps in order to stabilise the IDPs' situation in Iraq by encouraging their return. While the COVID-19 pandemic stagnated this process, the camp closures resumed with speed in October 2020.² At the time of data collection, there were in total 1.3 million IDPs in Iraq, of which 261,854 individuals lived in 43 camps.^{3,4}

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 facilitate safe and durable solutions for people in protracted displacement. To address this ongoing need,

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Overall, IDP households' intentions to return to their AoO were relatively low: 5% reporting intent to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 14% reporting intent to return in the 12 months following data collection.
- Damage to shelter (43%), lack of livelihood opportunities (37%), and fear or trauma associated with their AoO (31%) were reported as barriers preventing IDP households from returning to their AoO.
- Safety conditions: 56% perceived their AoO to be unsafe, of which most households reported it to be due to the fear of extremist groups (46%), fear of armed actors (40%), close proximity to

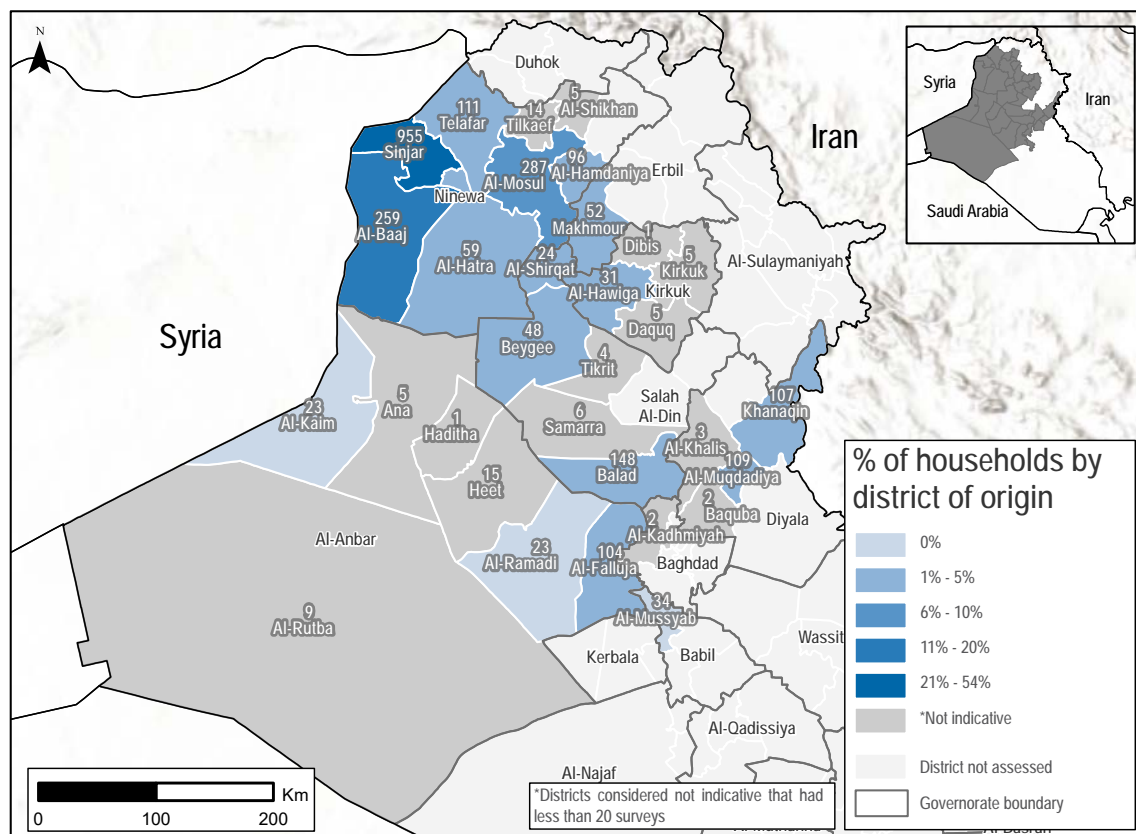
REACH, in partnership with the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, conducted a seventh round of the in-camp intentions survey in formal IDP camps containing 100 or more IDP households, from 18 August to 10 September 2020.⁵ This factsheet focuses on the movement intentions of IDPs by their AoO.

REACH conducted a total of 2,547 phone-based household interviews across 40 camps in 10 governorates. Due to COVID-19 preventive measures, households were remotely interviewed and selected from previous assessments. Consequently, findings are indicative and are not generalizable to the overall population of interest with a known level of precision. Full details on the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

conflict (24%), and the fear of community violence (20%).*

- Shelter conditions in AoO: 48% reported their housing was completely destroyed, and 25% heavily damaged.
- Livelihood opportunities: 68% reported the availability of livelihood opportunities in their AoO, of which most reported the availability of jobs in agriculture (46%), and government or public sector (25%).*
- Basic services: 49% reported no basic services were available in their AoO. The services least reported to be available were healthcare services (51%), education (37%), and waste disposal (22%).

Map 1. Districts of origin of IDP household respondents displaced in formal IDP camps



Districts of origin:

Sinjar	54%
Al-Baaj	12%
Al-Mosul	10%
Balad	4%
Al-Hatra	3%
Makhmour	2%
Telafar	2%
Al-Hamdaniya	2%
Al-Falluja	2%
Al-Hawiga	1%
Other ⁶	6%

Districts of displacement:

Sumail	29%
Zakho	16%
Al-Mosul	14%
Al-Hamdaniya	11%
Al-Shikhan	10%
Al-Sulaymaniyah	4%
Kirkuk	3%
Makhmour	3%
Al-Falluja	3%
Erbil	2%
Al-Khanaqin	2%
Al-Amadiya	1%
Other ⁷	2%

¹ International Office for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix. Available [here](#).

² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Iraq: Humanitarian Bulletin, October 2020. Available [here](#).

³ CCCM, 2020. Iraq Operational Portal: July Camp Master List and Population Flow. Available [here](#).

⁴ International Office for Migration (IOM) IDP Master list. August 2020. Available [here](#).

⁵ Formal camps were selected based on camp lists provided by CCCM.

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

⁶ 'Other' includes Al-Kadhmiyah, Al-Kaim, Al-Khalis, Al-Musayyab, Al-Ramadi, Al-Rutba, Al-Shikhan, Al-Shirqat, Ana, Baquba, Beygee, Daquq, Dibis, Haditha, Heet, Al-Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Samarra, Tikrit, and Tilkaef districts.

⁷ 'Other' includes Kalar, Agra, Tikrit, Baquba, Al-Risafa, Al-Hindiya, and Al-Kadhmiyah districts.

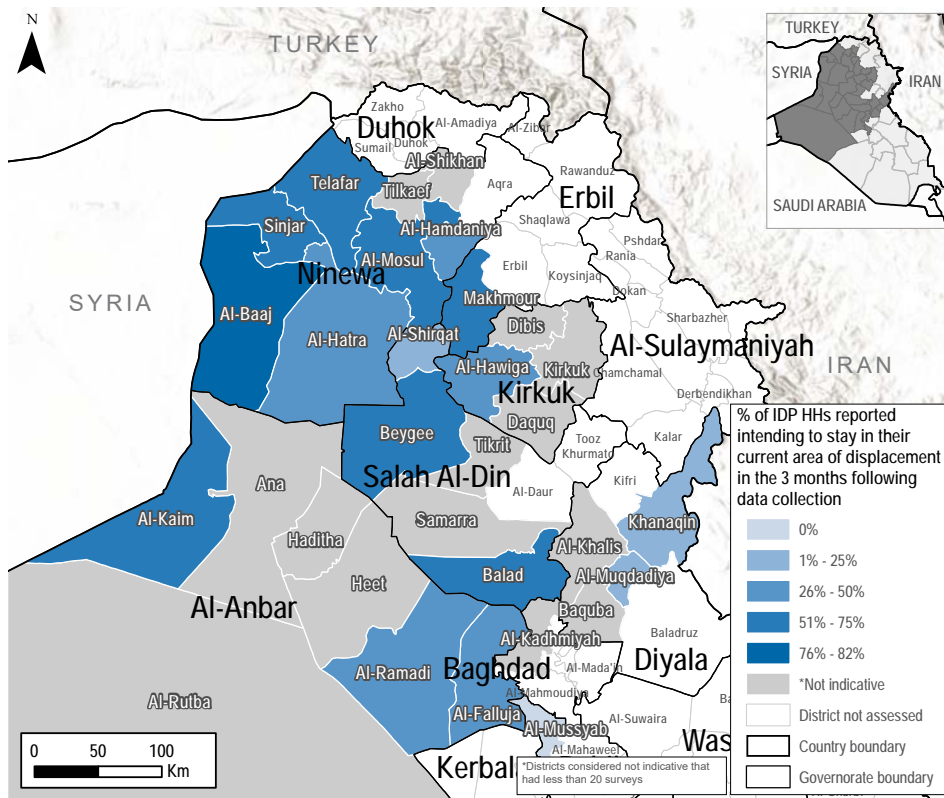


CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH
Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

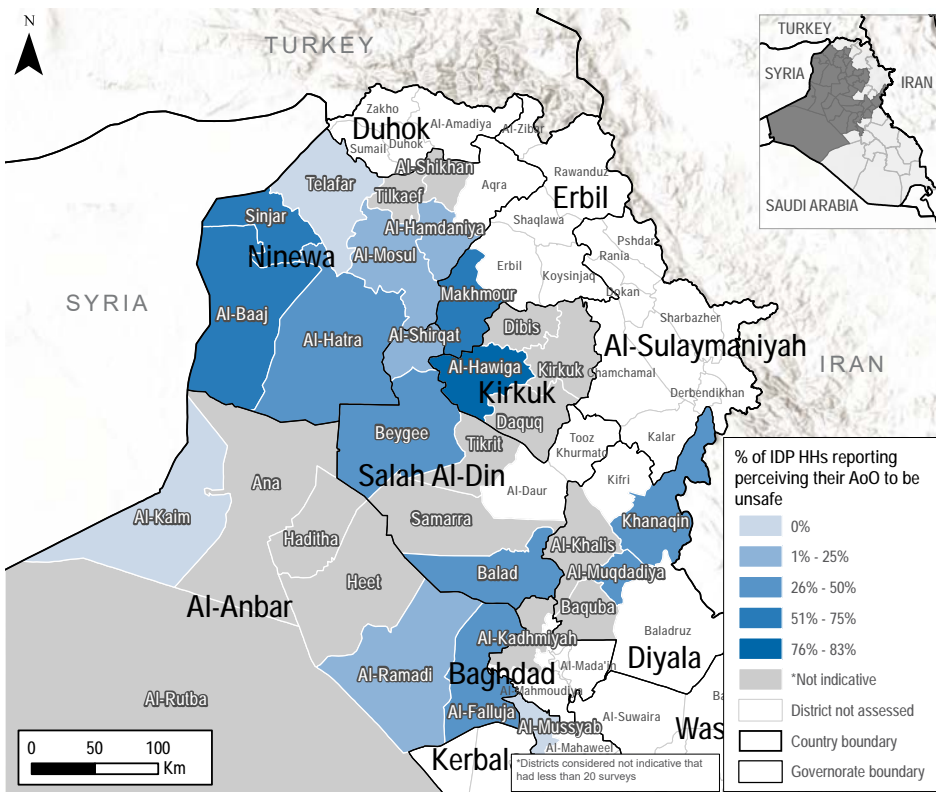
MOVEMENT INTENTIONS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Proportion of IDP households reporting intending to stay in their current area of displacement in the 3 months following data collection



At the national level, 5% of IDP households reported intending to return to their AoO within the 3 months after data collection. The highest proportions of those IDP households were from Al-Shirqat (41%), Al-Ramadi (20%), and Al-Kaim (20%). The lowest proportions of IDP households reporting intending to return were from the districts of Sinjar (3%), Al-Baaj (2%), Makhmour (1%), Balad (<1%), and Hawiga (0%). Nearly all IDP households from Al-Hawiga (100%), Balad (97%), Al-Baaj (97%), and Makhmour (97%) intended to stay in the camp of displacement within the 3 months following data collection.

Proportion of IDP households reporting perceiving their AoO to be unsafe



The districts of origin deemed to be the most insecure according to households' reports were Al-Hawiga (83%), Sinjar (64%), Al-Baaj (61%), Makhmour (51%), Al-Hatra (47%), Beygee (43%), and Al-Muqadadiya (40%). The security situation in these districts is diverse and often overlapping. This includes sporadic clashes due to the disputed territories between the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the Government of Iraq (GoI) in Sinjar and Makhmour districts; persistent presence of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) remnants in Al-Baaj, Al-Hatra, Beygee, Makhmour, Al-Hawiga, and Muqadadiya district; **the fighting between Turkish and Kurdish forces against the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) or affiliated groups in Sinjar district**, as well as fear of community violence and retaliation in Al-Hawiga district.^{8,9,10,11}

⁸ Kurdistan 24 - Yazidis criticize Turkish airstrikes in Shingal, fearing it could hamper return of civilians. 15 June 2020. Available [here](#).

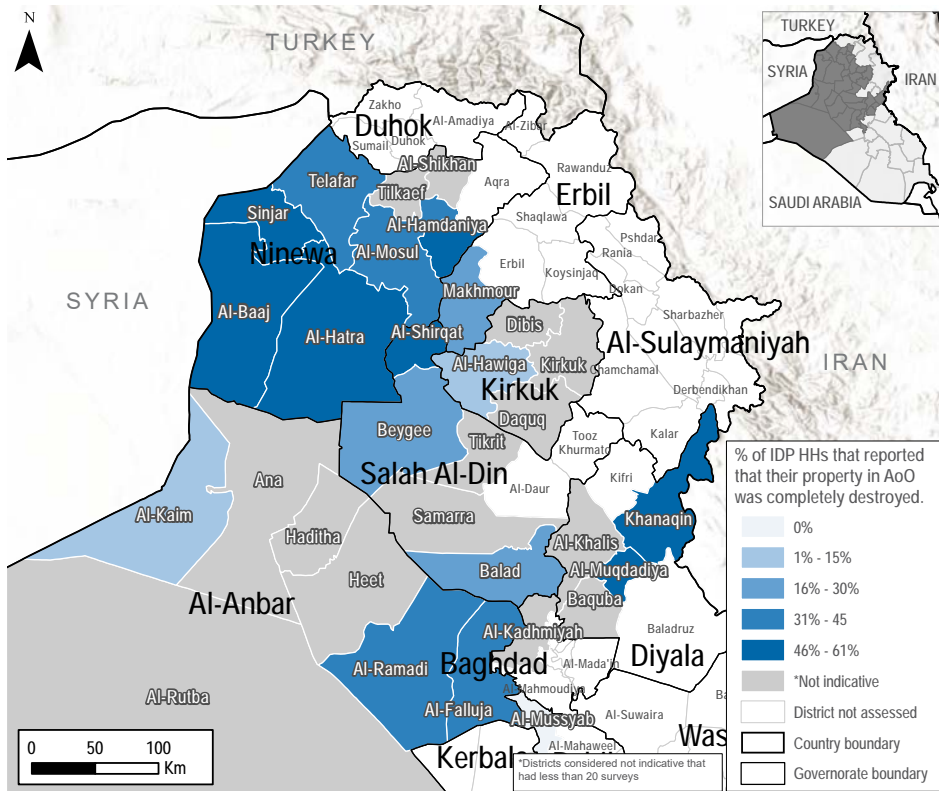
⁹ Rudaw - American forces raid Islamic State hideouts on Qarachogh mountain: witnesses. 8 March 2020. Available [here](#).

¹⁰ ALDEBARAN. Threat consultants. Interactive map. Available [here](#).

¹¹ More information about the security situation at the time of data collection available here: [ISHM: August 6- August 13, 2020](#); [ISHM: August 13- August 20, 2020](#); [ISHM: August 20- August 27, 2020](#); [ISHM: August 27- September 3, 2020](#); and [ISHM: September 3 - September 10, 2020](#).

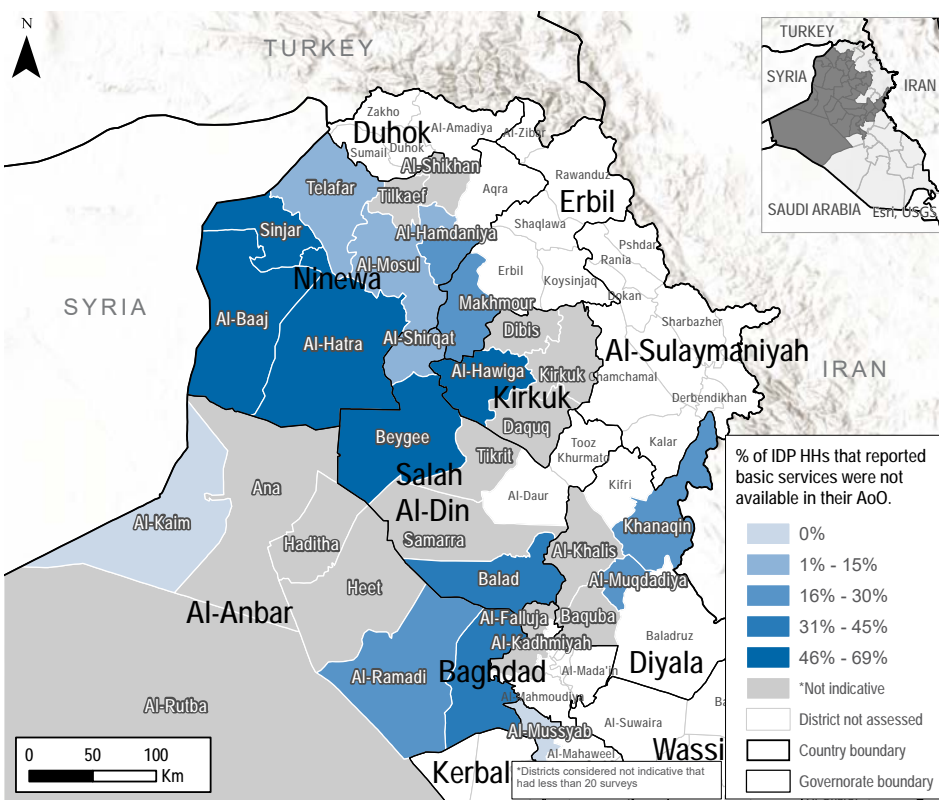


Proportion of IDP households reporting perceiving their housing to be completely destroyed in their AoO



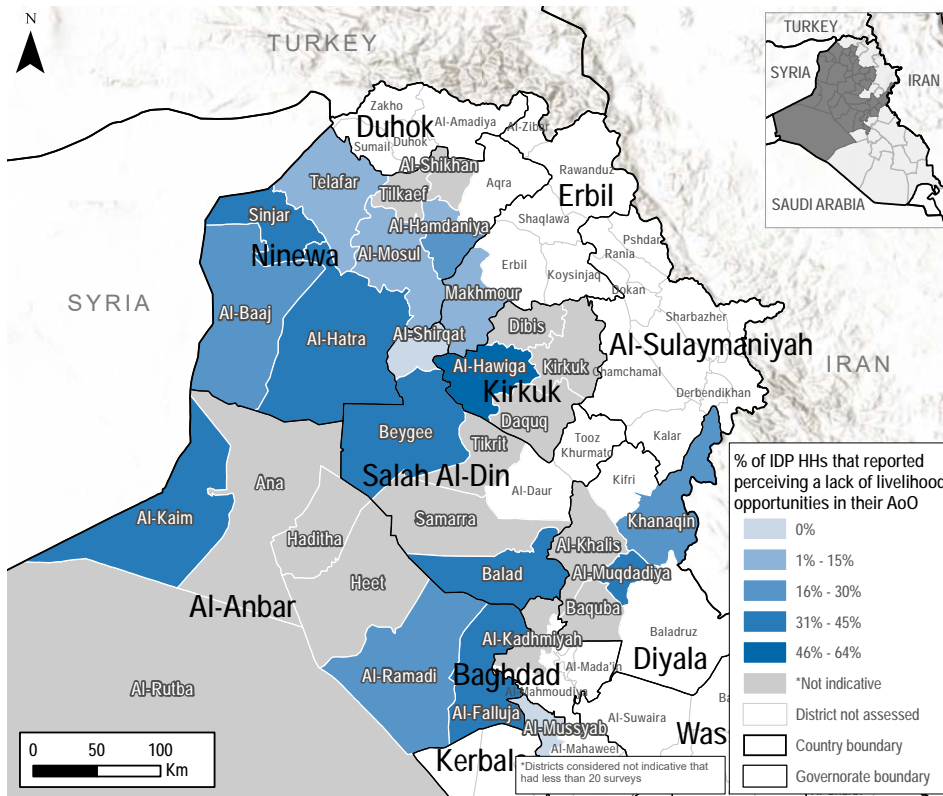
At the national level, 48% of IDP households reported their housing in their AoO was completely destroyed. The districts of origin where households were more likely to report having property completely destroyed were from Al-Shirqat (61%), Sinjar (54%), and Al-Khannaqin (51%). This was followed by households from the districts of Al-Muqadadiya (49%), Al-Baaj (48%), Hatra (47%), and Al-Hamdaniya (46%). In addition, households in Al-Hawiga (87%) and Al-Kaim (64%) reported their housing to be heavily damaged. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged shelter was often reported as a precondition for IDPs' return to their AoO (46% of IDP households at the national level). The districts with the highest percentage of IDP households reporting the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing in order to return were Al-Hawiga (96%), Beygee (69%), Al-Khannaqin (67%), and Al-Hatra (61%).

Proportion of IDP households reporting perceiving basic services were unavailable in their AoO



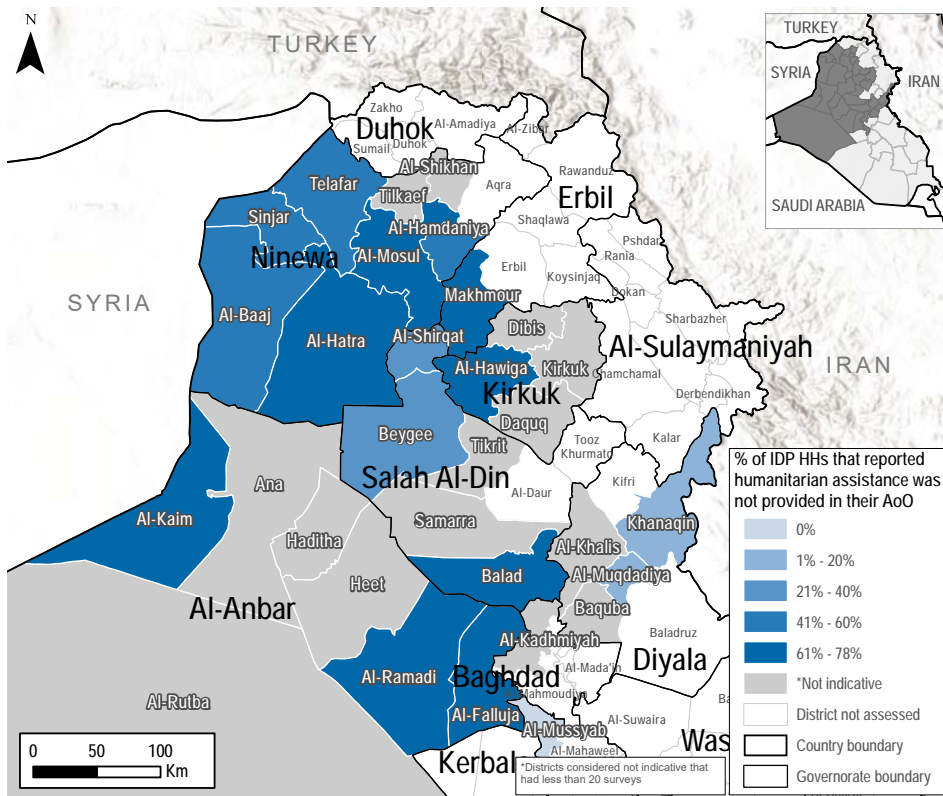
At the national level, 49% of IDP households reported no basic services were available in their AoO. The lack of basic services was most commonly reported by IDP households from the districts of Al-Hawiga (69%), Al-Baaj (56%), Sinjar (53%), Beygee (53%), Al-Hatra (48%), Balad (43%), and Al-Falluja (42%). The services most commonly available across all districts were electricity (94%), and water (83%), whereas the services reported less often to be available were education (37%) and waste disposal services (22%). These findings highlight the need to improve availability and access to basic services in IDP households' AoO.

Proportion of IDP households reporting perceiving a lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO



At the national level, 32% of IDP households reported a lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO. The highest proportions of IDPs reporting a lack of livelihood opportunities were IDPs originating from Al-Hawiga (64%), Balad (38%), Beygee (37%), Sinjar (36%), Al-Kaim (33%), Al-Falluja (33%), Al-Muqdadia (31%), Al-Hatra (31%), and Al-Ramadi (30%). Livelihood opportunities in the agricultural sector were reportedly the most commonly available across all districts (at the national level, 46% of IDP households reported livelihood opportunities in the agricultural sector). However, the limited economic resources of in-camp IDP households, the need of liquidity to invest in raw materials and machinery for farming before having revenue, as well as the lack of land of their own to farm, may pose serious barriers for IDPs to make a living through agricultural opportunities in their AoO.

Proportion of IDP households reporting perceiving humanitarian assistance not to be available in their AoO



The districts where households most commonly reported to perceive a lack of humanitarian assistance were Al-Ramadi (78%), Al-Kaim (73%), Al-Hatra (72%), and Al-Hawiga districts (71%). These reports were followed by households from the districts of Falluja (69%), Balad (65%), Makhmour (64%), and Mosul (63%).

AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE

AREAS OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

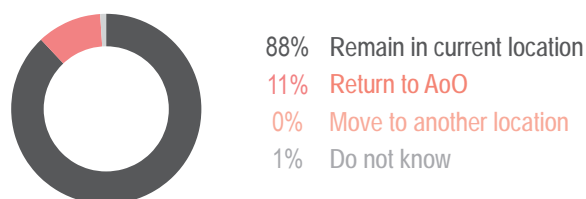
KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: 11% of IDP households reported intending to return during the 3 months following data collection, and 19% reported intending to do so in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: The most reported barriers to return were shelter damage in their AoO (40%), fear or trauma associated with their AoO (37%), and lack of financial means to return (35%). To enable returns, households reported the need for improved access to basic services (53%), more information about their AoO (45%), improved safety conditions (42%), and the rehabilitation of their homes (19%).
- Shelter conditions: 54% of IDP households reported their shelter was heavily damaged, and 20% completely destroyed.
- Safety in AoO: 14% of IDP households reported having security concerns, of which mostly reported fear of extremist groups (37%), closeness to conflict (41%), and fear of armed actors (25%), which correlates with current reports on the security situation in the area: ongoing counterterrorism operations and some militias' attacks against coalition and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF).^{12,13}
- Basic services and livelihood opportunities available: 42% of IDP households from Al-Falluja district reported basic services were not available in their AoO. At the governorate level, 46% of IDP households reported perceiving a lack of livelihoods in their AoO.

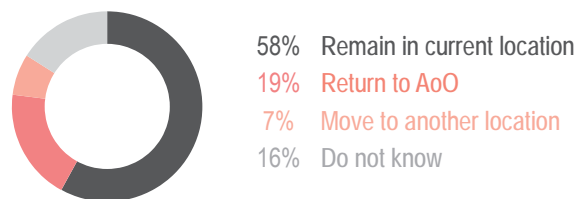
DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Total in and out of camp IDPs from Al-Anbar governorate ¹⁴	141,572
Interviewed in-camp IDP HHS from Al-Anbar governorate	180
Total individuals of IDP HHS interviewed	970

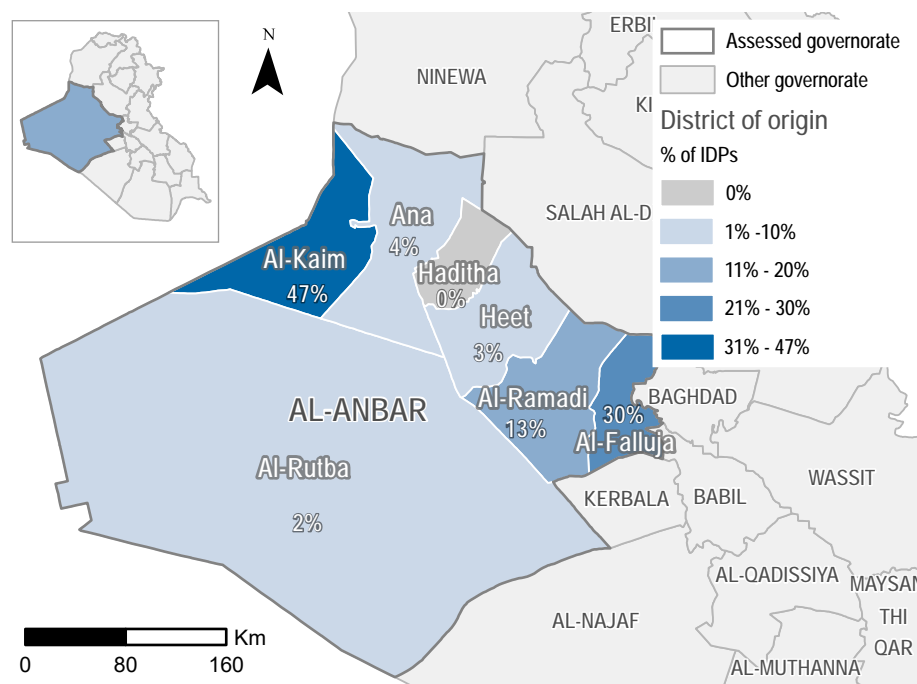
MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 3 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS ORIGINATING FROM AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:

District name	%
Al-Kaim	47%
Al-Falluja	30%
Al-Ramadi	13%
Other ¹⁵	9%

Governorate of Displacement:

Governorate	%
Al-Anbar	87%
Baghdad	5%
Al-Sulaymaniyah	3%
Diyala	2%
Other ¹⁶	3%

¹² ALDEBARAN. Threat Consultants. Story map available [here](#).

¹³ Enabling Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC). ISHM: December 3-December 10, 2020. Available [here](#).

¹⁴ International Office for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix, [IDP Master list](#) (August 2020).

¹⁵ Ana, Heet, and Al-Rutba districts.

¹⁶ Ninewa and Salah Al-din.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Al-Falluja	50%	32%	1%	17%
Al-Kaim	60%	23%	0%	18%
Other ¹⁷	26%	64%	2%	7%
Governorate level	58%	19%	7%	16%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Falluja	Al-Kaim	Other
House was damaged or destroyed	40%	42%	32%	8%
Fear or trauma associated with AoO	37%	22%	38%	24%
Lack of financial means to return	36%	42%	55%	24%
Perceived lack of security forces in AoO	35%	16%	33%	4%

NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

	Governorate level	Al-Falluja	Al-Kaim	Other
Improved access to basic services in AoO	53%	51%	46%	48%
Information about the situation in AoO	45%	32%	45%	46%
Improved safety conditions in AoO	42%	23%	46%	38%
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes	29%	33%	34%	9%

The main reported reasons for IDPs not to return were their house being damaged or destroyed (40%), fear or trauma associated with AoO (37%), **lacking the financial means to return (36%), and perceived lack of security forces (35%)**. As needs to enable returns, households mostly reported the improved access to basic services in AoO (53%), more information about the situation in their AoO (45%), and the improvement of the safety and security conditions (42%). The most commonly reported need in Al-Falluja was the need for improved basic services (51%), and in Al-Kaim the most commonly reported need was for improved safety and security (46%).

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:*

	Have no or little concern	Have concerns about safety	Do not know
Al-Falluja	58%	31%	11%
Al-Kaim	97%	0%	3%
Other	80%	15%	5%
Governorate level	76%	14%	10%

Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Falluja	Al-Kaim	Other
Fear of extremist groups	37%	39%	0%	2%
Closeness to conflict	25%	27%	0%	3%
Fear of armed actors	25%	22%	0%	3%

Overall, 14% of IDP households had security concerns in their AoO. Households from Al-Falluja most commonly reported concerns about the safety and security conditions in their AoO (31%), which included fear of extremist groups (39%), exploitative work conditions (32%), **and closeness to conflict (27%)**. In addition, six households from Al-Falluja reported security concerns due to gender-based violence. Al-Kaim households did not report safety or security concerns despite these households often reporting the need to improve safety and security conditions in their AoO to enable IDPs returns (46%). The perceived security situation is most likely related to the ongoing counterterrorist operations in Al-Anbar Governorate, especially in Al-Falluja district and in the desertic regions bordering Syria.¹⁸ In addition, some militias reportedly conducted attacks against Iraqi Security Forces (ISF).¹⁹

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

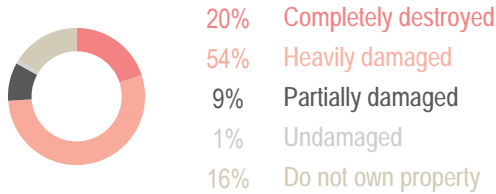
¹⁷ Findings for "other" include Al-Ramadi, Al-Rutba, Ana, Heet, and Haditha districts. These district are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered less indicative.

¹⁸ ALDEBARAN. Threat Consultants. Story map available [here](#).

¹⁹ Enabling Peace in Iraq Center (EPIC). ISHM: December 3 -December 10, 2020. Available [here](#).

PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:

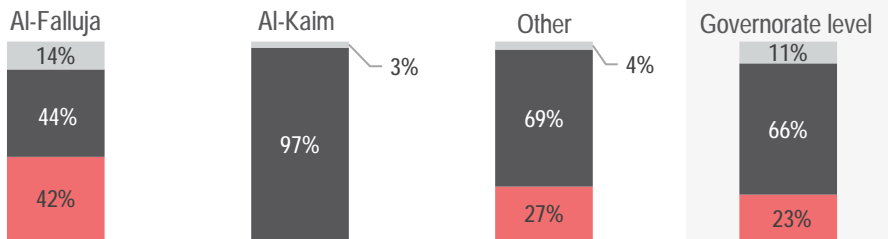


Overall, 54% of IDP households reported their house was heavily damaged, and 20% completely destroyed. Reported levels of damage to housing were similar across all districts. Much of the destruction was produced during the fighting against ISIL, the most notably being the battle for Falluja in June 2016, and since then many humanitarian efforts have been made to provide shelter for returnees.^{20,21}

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, LIVELIHOODS AND ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:

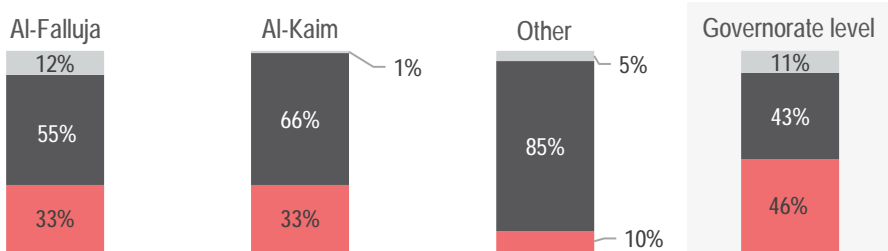
None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



Sixty-six percent (66%) of IDP households reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. The services more often perceived to be available were water (100%), electricity (98%), and health services (87%). Households from Al-Falluja reported more often basic services were not available (42%).

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

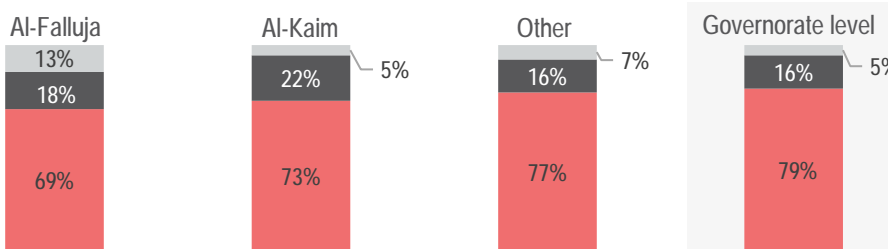
None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



At the governorate level, 43% of IDP households reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (30%), government jobs (15%), and vocational jobs (14%).*

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:

None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



Overall, 16% of IDP households reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (70%), cash assistance (41%), and infrastructure repairs (18%).*

According to household's reports, the most important reasons for not returning to their AoO were related to the destruction of their housing (40%) and lack of security forces (35%). In addition to those barriers, households also reported the need to improve access to basic services (53%) to enable returns. Many households also perceived a lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO (46%). Although there have been humanitarian efforts to rehabilitate shelter and infrastructure, only 16% of IDP households reported perceiving humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO, of which 18% reported shelter rehabilitation or reconstruction assistance.²² The unstable security situation, the levels of shelter destruction, and the perceived lack of basic services are important factors that contribute to the protracted displacement of IDP households.

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

²¹ United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). To Improve Urban Recovery and Resilience in Post Conflict Areas in Anbar/Iraq. 28 March 2019.

²² The Atlantic. The Battle for Fallujah, Iraq. 20 June 2016. Available [here](https://www.theatlantic.com/iraq/fallujah).

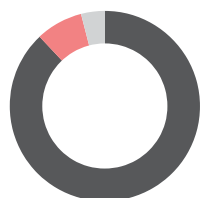
KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: 2% of IDP households intended to return in the 12 months following data collection, with 69% intending to stay in their current location.
- Barriers to return: Reported factors such as damage to shelter in their AoO, perceived lack of security and perceived lack of livelihood opportunities prevented IDP households to return to their AoO.
- Shelter conditions in AoO: 58% of IDP households reported their property in their AoO to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: 61% of IDP households reported having concerns about safety in their AoO.
- Basic services in AoO: 42% of IDP households reported perceiving a lack of basic services in their AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: 61% of IDP households reported perceiving a lack of livelihood opportunities.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: 53% of IDP households reported to perceive that no humanitarian assistance was available in their AoO.

➔ DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Total in and out of camp IDPs from Diyala governorate ²³	78,440
Interviewed in-camp IDP HHs from Diyala governorate	221
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	1,165

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 3 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



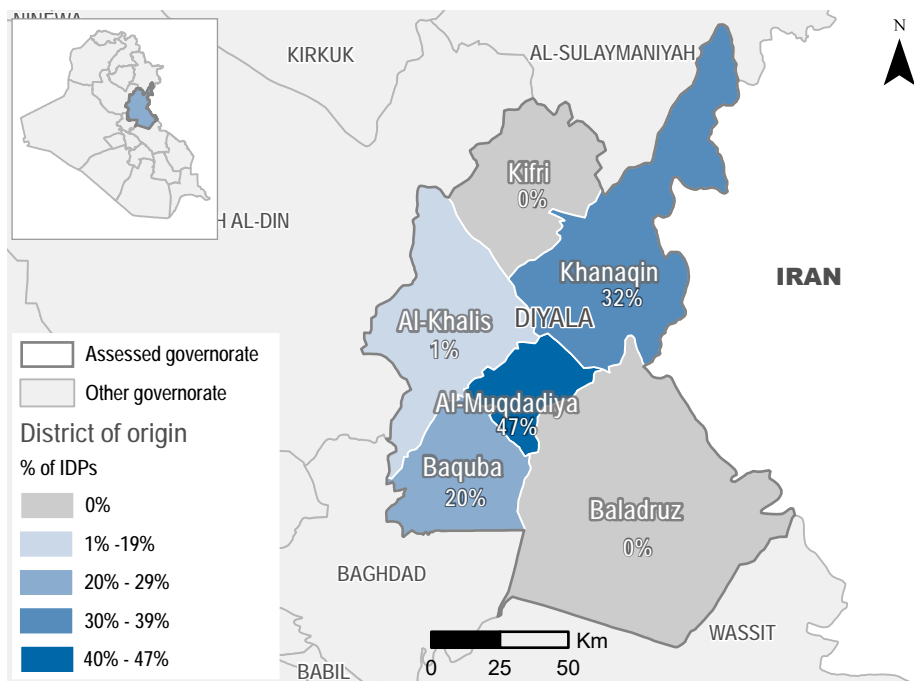
88% Remain in current location
8% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
3% Do not know

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



39% Remain in current location
35% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
26% Do not know

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS ORIGINATING FROM DIYALA GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:

District name	%
Al-Muqdadiya	47%
Al-Khanaqin	32%
Other ²⁴	21%

Governorate of Displacement:

Governorate	%	
Diyala	97%	<div></div>
Al-Sulaymaniyah	3%	<div></div>

²³ International Office for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix. [IDP Master list](#) (August 2020).

²⁴ Baguba and Al-Khalis districts.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Al-Muqdadiya	22%	46%	0%	32%
Al-Khanaqin	24%	44%	0%	31%
Other ²⁵	85%	15%	0%	0%
Governorate level	39%	35%	0%	26%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Muqdadiya	Al-Khanaqin	Other
House was damaged or destroyed	61%	46%	65%	29%
Lack of financial means to return	49%	34%	50%	29%
Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO	44%	62%	39%	22%
Fear or trauma associated with AoO	32%	17%	8%	85%

NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

	Governorate level	Al-Muqdadiya	Al-Khanaqin	Other
Rehabilitation of homes in AoO	64%	52%	67%	44%
Improved safety and security in AoO	57%	55%	30%	85%
Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO	51%	40%	31%	51%
Furniture and other NFIs	32%	36%	51%	15%

The main reported reasons for IDPs for not returning were their house being damaged or destroyed (61%), lacking the financial means to return (49%), and perceiving a lack of livelihood opportunities (44%).* Households from Al-Muqdadiya district were more likely to report the perceived lack of livelihoods as a reason for not to return (62%). As needs to enable returns, households mostly reported the rehabilitation of homes in their AoO (64%), the improvement of the safety and security conditions (57%), and the improvement of livelihood opportunities (51%).*

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:*

	Have no or little concern	Have concerns about safety	Do not know
Al-Muqdadiya	52%	40%	8%
Al-Khanaqin	63%	29%	7%
Other	15%	85%	0%
Governorate level	45%	50%	5%

Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Muqdadiya	Al-Khanaqin	Other
Fear of extremist groups	48%	56%	8%	29%
Poor infrastructure	41%	34%	83%	0%
Closeness to conflict	25%	21%	69%	17%

Overall, 50% of IDP households had security concerns regarding their AoO. Safety concerns were slightly higher regarding Al-Muqdadiya (40%) than for Al-Khanaqin (29%), and for different reasons. Whereas the main security concern in Al-Muqdadiya was the fear of extremist groups (56%), for Al-Khanaqin it was poor infrastructure (83%), followed by closeness to conflict (69%). This corresponds to the complex security situation in Diyala: these districts being part of the disputed territories, with reports of ongoing extremist activity.^{26, 27, 28}

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

²⁵ Findings for "other" include Baquba and Al-Khalis districts. These districts are based on a small subset of the sample population and should be considered less indicative.

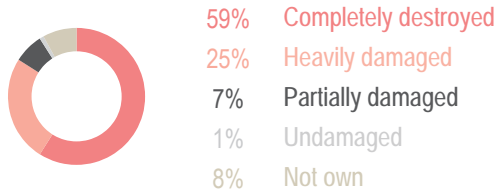
²⁶ Combating Terrorism Center (CTC) SENTINEL. Losing Mosul, Regenerating in Diyala: How the Islamic State Could Exploit Iraq's Sectarian Tinderbox. October 2016. Available [here](#).

²⁷ SKELTON and SALEEM. Iraq's Disputed Internal Boundaries After Isis Heterogeneous Actors Vying for Influence. London School of Economics (LSE) Middle East Centre. February 2019. Available [here](#).

²⁸ ALDEBARAN. Threat Consultants. Story map available [here](#).

PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:

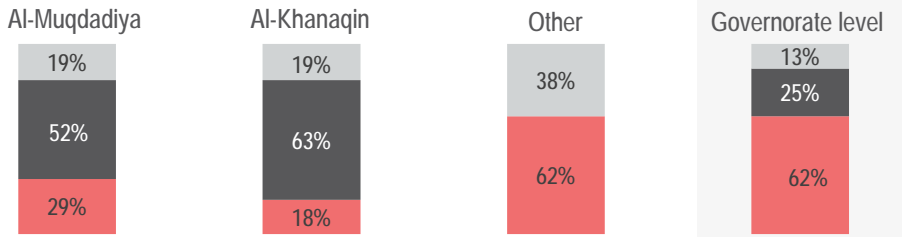


Overall, 59% of IDP households reported their house was completely destroyed, and 25% completely damaged. Damage to shelter could be related to occasional violent clashes and to the fact that property of families with perceived ISIL affiliations was destroyed, which prevents IDPs' returns, especially in Al-Khannaqin.²⁹

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, LIVELIHOODS AND ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:

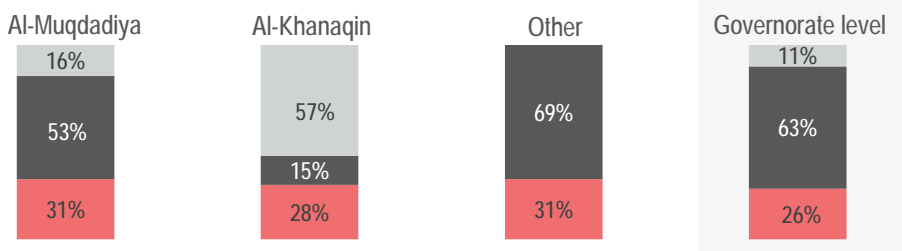
None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



Twenty-five percent (25%) of IDP households reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: electricity (91%), water (82%), and health services (73%).* Education services were less often reported to be available (53%).

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

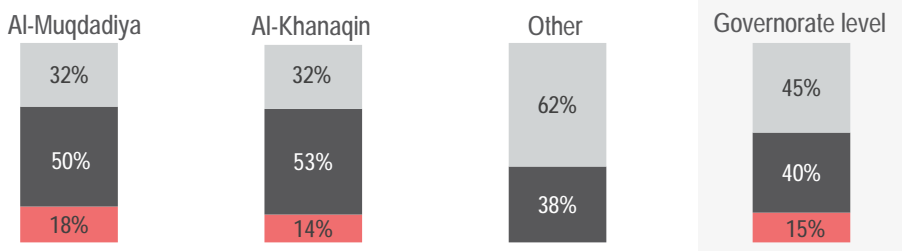
None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



At the governorate level, 63% of IDP households reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (48%), construction (37%), and vocational jobs (34%).*

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:

None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



Overall, 40% of IDP households reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (87%), NFI distributions (36%), and cash assistance (22%).*.³⁰

Overall, more than a third of IDP households intended to return in the 12 months following data collection (35%). The main barriers and needs for return were related to **damage to property (61%)**, **lack of financial means for return (49%)**, and **perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in their AoO (44%)**. The need for shelter rehabilitation (64%) was most likely due to the deliberate destruction of property belonging to families with perceived ISIL affiliations.²⁹ The need for improved security in Diyala (57%) is mostly due to the complex security situation in the region: having an important strategic position due to its closeness to Iran and oil production, ongoing extremist groups presence, as well as multiple actors trying to have control in the area.^{30, 31, 32, 33}

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

²⁹ OXFAM. Protection Landscapes in Diyala and Kirkuk. March 2020. Available [here](#).

³⁰ NFI stands for non-food item.

³¹ CTC SENTINEL. Losing Mosul, Regenerating in Diyala: How the Islamic State Could Exploit Iraq's Sectarian Tinderbox. October 2016. Available [here](#).

³² SKELTON and SALEEM. Iraq's Disputed Internal Boundaries After Isis Heterogeneous Actors Vying for Influence. LSE Middle East Centre. February 2019. Available [here](#).

³³ ALDEBARAN Threat Consultants. Story map available [here](#).

ERBIL GOVERNORATE

AREAS OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

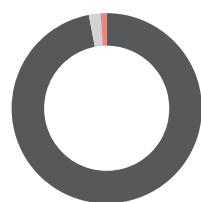
KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: 1% of IDP households intended to return in the 3 months following data collection, and 5% in the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: The most commonly reported factors were the **lack of financial means to return** and the lack of livelihoods in AoO.
- Livelihood opportunities in AoO: 86% of the households reported existing livelihood opportunities, mainly in agriculture (85%). This contradiction with the main reported barriers to return could be due to restricted access to land (72% of IDP households reported not owning property), and lack of financial means to afford agricultural costs.^{34,35}
- Shelter conditions in AoO: 20% of IDP households reported their housing in their AoO to be completely destroyed.
- Safety conditions in AoO: 51% of IDP households reported having concerns about safety in their AoO, of which the most commonly reported reason was the close proximity to conflict (79%) for disputed territories.
- Humanitarian assistance in AoO: 64% of IDP households reported to perceive a lack of humanitarian assistance to be available in their AoO.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Total in and out of camp IDPs from Erbil governorate ³⁵	10,943
Interviewed in-camp IDP HHs from Erbil governorate	52
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	282

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 3 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



97% Remain in current location
1% Return to AoO
2% Do not know
0% Move to another location

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



59% Remain in current location
5% Return to AoO
36% Do not know
0% Move to another location

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS ORIGINATING FROM ERBIL GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:

District name	%
Makhmour	100%

Governorate of Displacement:

Governorate	%
Ninewa	71%
Erbil	29%

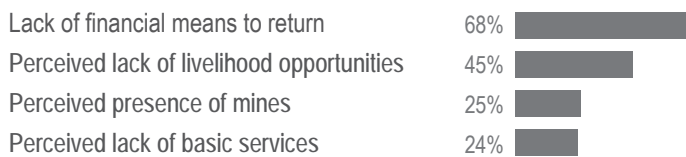
³⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Iraq at a glance. Available [here](#).

³⁵ Jongerden, J.; Wolters, W.; Dijkxhoorn, Y.; Gür, F.; Öztürk, M. The Politics of Agricultural Development in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region in Iraq (KRI). Sustainability 2019, 11, 5874. Available [here](#).

³⁶ International Office for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix, [IDP Master list](#) (August 2020).

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*



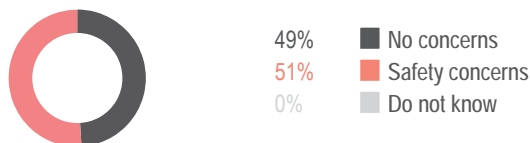
NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

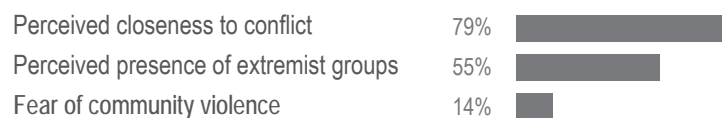


PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:*

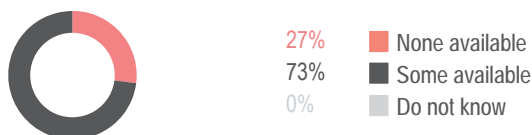


Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*



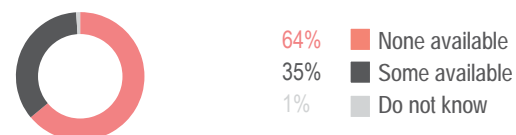
PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, LIVELIHOODS, ASSISTANCE AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:



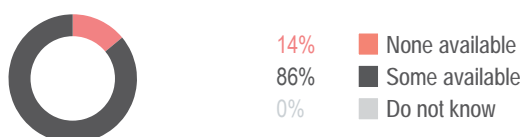
The majority (73%) of IDP households originating from Erbil governorate reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: electricity (100%), water (86%), and education (56%).*

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:



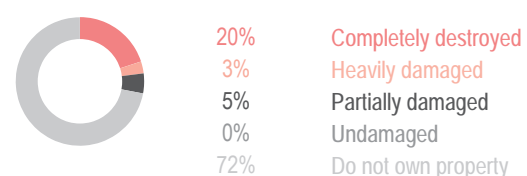
More than a third (35%) of IDP households originating from Erbil governorate reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (100%), cash assistance (62%) and NFI distributions (12%).*,³⁷

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



The majority of IDP households originating from Erbil governorate (86%) reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (85%), vocational (37%), and transportation (36%).*

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:



The majority (72%) of IDP households originating from Makhmour reported not owning property. However, 20% reported owning property and it being totally destroyed.

According to the reports of IDP households from Makhmour, the most important barriers to return are related to the economic situation of IDPs (lacking the economic means to return), as well as a perceived lack of livelihoods. Although most of the IDPs report at least some livelihood opportunities available in their AoO (86%), these might be insufficient, precarious, or require of an important economic investment (such as agriculture, the livelihood opportunity most commonly reported as available).^{34, 35} The need for basic services (66%), of which healthcare services were reported to be less often available (20%), was also one of the main barriers for IDPs' returns. Despite the fact that improving the security situation in AoO was not among the priority needs to allow the IDPs' returns, it had an impact on IDP households' decision to not return (25% reporting the presence of mines). More than half (51%) of the IDP households had security concerns, mainly due to the closeness to the conflict, likely due to the fight between the Kurdistan Region (KRI) and the government of Iraq (GoI) for the so-called 'disputed territories', this situation being often exploited by extremists groups.³⁸

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

³⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Iraq at a glance. Available [here](#).

³⁵ Jongerden, J.; Wolters, W.; Dijkshoorn, Y.; Gür, F.; Öztürk, M. The Politics of Agricultural Development in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region in Iraq (KRI). Sustainability 2019, 11, 5874. Available [here](#).

³⁷ NFI stands for non-food item.

³⁸ The Media Line, How ISIS Operates in Iraq's Disputed Territories, 25 February 2020. Available [here](#).

KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

AREAS OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

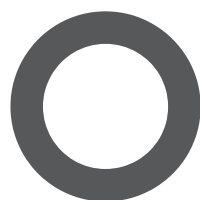
KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- Returns: None of the households originating from Kirkuk reported intending to return during the 3 months following data collection, and the vast majority (71%) did not know their intentions during the 12 months following data collection.
- Barriers to return: Key reported barriers to return were related to damage to property (95%) and the need of rehabilitation (97%), as well as improved sense of security (85%).*
- Safety in AoO: 86% of IDP households had security concerns, most of them fearing community violence (82%), and sporadic violent clashes (71%).*
- Basic services and livelihoods in AoO: The perceived availability of basic services (26%) and livelihoods (24%) was low, 71% reporting no services or livelihoods were available. Of the households that perceived basic services to be available (26%), the least frequently reported to be available were waste disposal (19%), healthcare (81%), and education (84%).*
- Shelter conditions in AoO: 85% of IDP households reported their property having been heavily damaged, with 94% of IDP households from Al-Hawiga district reporting their property as heavily damaged.

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Total in and out of camp IDPs from Kirkuk governorate ³⁹	82,970
Interviewed in-camp IDP HHs from Kirkuk governorate	42
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	249

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 3 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



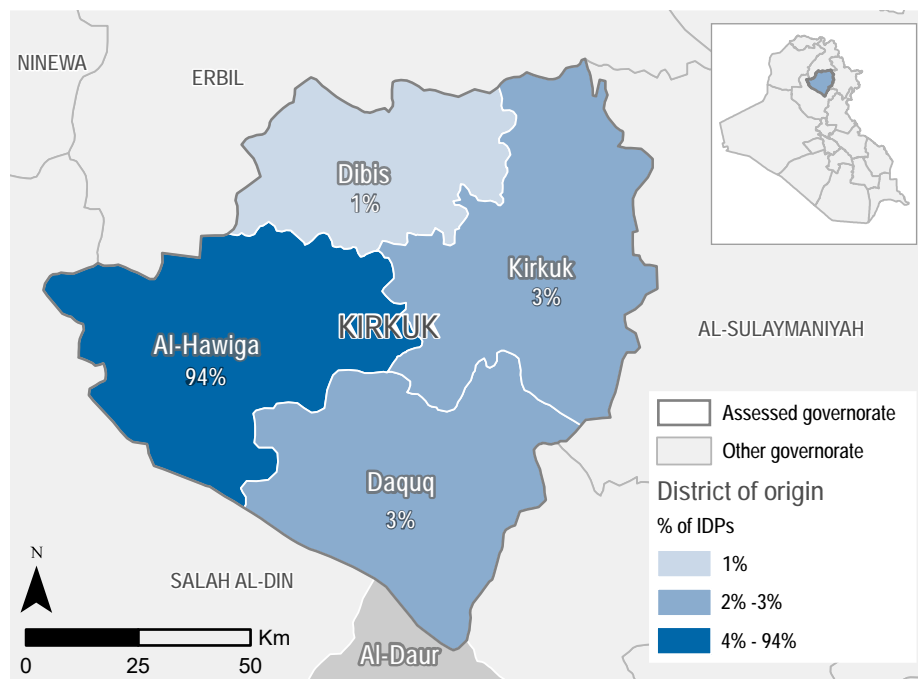
100% Remain in current location
0% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
0% Do not know

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



29% Remain in current location
0% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
71% Do not know

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS ORIGINATING FROM KIRKUK GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:

District name	%
Al-Hawiga	94%
Kirkuk	3%
Daquq	3%
Dibis	1%

Governorate of Displacement:

Governorate	%
Ninewa	79%
Kirkuk	21%

³⁹ International Office for Migration (IOM) IDP Master list. August 2020. Available [here](#).

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*

Home has been damaged or destroyed in AoO	95%
Fear or trauma associated with AoO	69%
Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO	18%
Fear of discrimination	15%

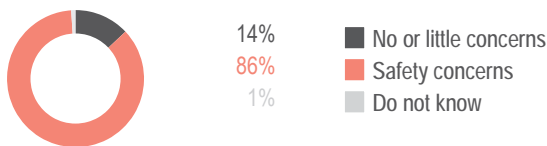
NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

Rehabilitation of homes in AoO	97%
Improved safety and security in AoO	85%
Improved access to basic services in AoO	69%
Access to furniture and non-food items	25%

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:*

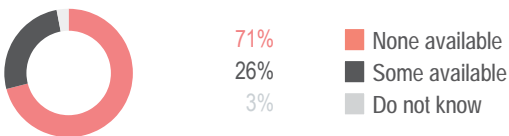


Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*

Fear of community violence	82%
Sporadic violent clashes	71%
Poor infrastructure	11%

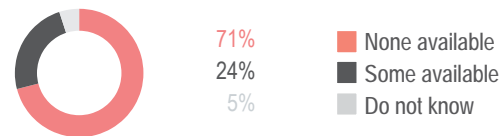
PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, ASSISTANCE AND SHELTER IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:



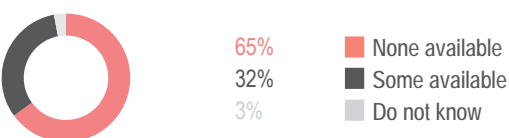
Nearly a quarter (26%) of IDP households originating from Kirkuk reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: water (97%), electricity (97%), and waste disposal (84%).*

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:



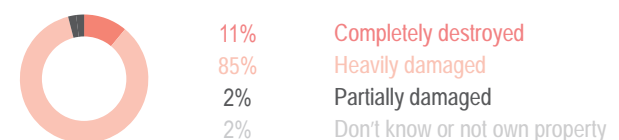
Twenty-four percent (24%) of IDP households originating from Kirkuk reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: cash (89%), food (46%), and infrastructure repairs (39%).*

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



Nearly a third (32%) of IDP households originating from Kirkuk reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. The most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (31%), construction (14%), and transportation (14%).*

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:



Overall, 85% of IDP households reported that their shelter in their AoO was heavily damaged, and 11% completely destroyed.

No IDP households originating from Kirkuk governorate reported intending to return to their AoO. The most frequently reported reasons to **not return were related to the consequences of conflict in their AoO, namely the damage or destruction of their homes (96%), and fear or trauma associated to their AoO (69%)**. In order to return to their AoO, IDP households similarly reported the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction of their shelter (96%), and the improvement of the security situation (85%). This correlates with IDP households reporting their housing in their AoO was heavily damaged (85%), which could be a consequence of the 'Hawija Offensive' in 2017.⁴⁰ Most of the IDP households reported safety concerns (86%), mostly related to fearing community violence (82%). This is likely related to the fact that the majority of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate, especially from Al-Hawija district, were perceived to have affiliations with ISIL's members which caused hostility and distrust in their community.⁴¹

*Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
⁴⁰ Derek Henry Flood. The Hawija Offensive: A Liberation Exposes Faultlines. CTC SENTINEL. Volume 10, Issue 9. October 2017. pp 24-28. Available [here](https://www.ctc-sentinel.org/issue-9-2017).

⁴¹ REACH, Rapid Overview of Areas of Return (ROAR) assessment - Al Abassy, Iraq - July 2019. Available upon request.

NINEWA GOVERNORATE

KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

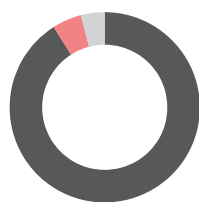
- Returns: 5% of IDP households reported intending to return to their AoO in the 3 months following data collection, and 13% during the 12 months following data collection. IDP households from Al-Mosul (23%) and Telafar (22%) districts reported the highest intentions to return.
- Main barriers: IDP households mostly reported damage to shelter (42%) and perceived lack of livelihoods (38%) as their main reasons not to return, and further reported the improved access to basic services (54%) and the improvement of safety and security (52%) as the main needs to return.* The need for improved access to basic services and safety and security conditions was reportedly higher in Al-Baaj (70%), Al-Hatra (58%), and Sinjar (57%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Total in and out of camp IDPs from Ninewa governorate ⁴²	758,328
Interviewed in-camp IDP HHs from Ninewa governorate	1,890
Total individuals of IDP HHs interviewed	11,060

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 3 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



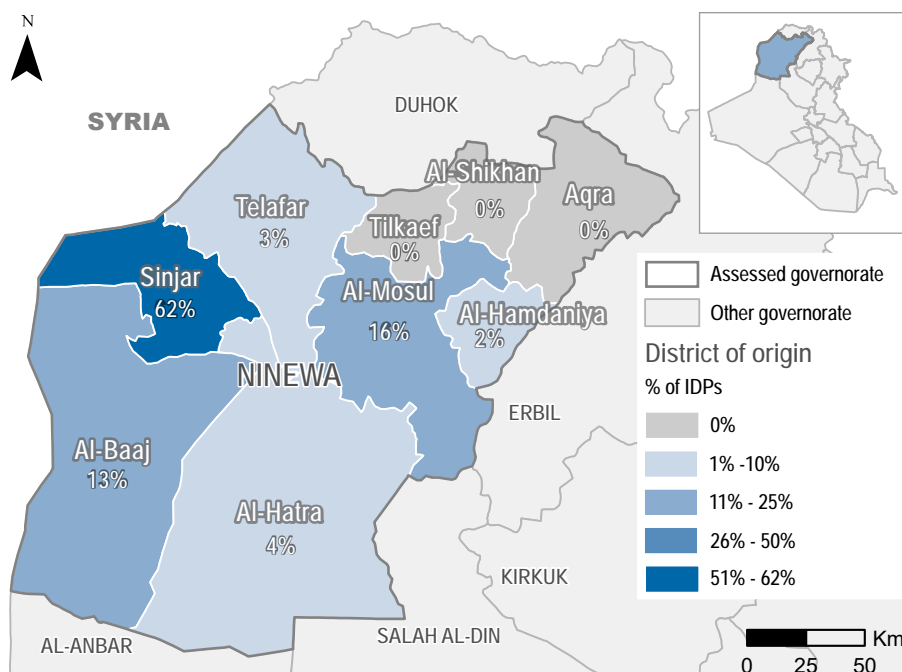
91%	Remain in current location
5%	Return to AoO
0%	Move to another location
4%	Do not know

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



68%	Remain in current location
13%	Return to AoO
19%	Do not know
0%	Move to another location

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS ORIGINATING FROM NINEWA GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:

District name	%
Sinjar	62%
Al-Mosul	16%
Al-Baaj	13%
Al-Hatra	4%
Telafar	3%
Al-Hamdaniya	2%
Other ⁴³	1%

Governorate of Displacement:

Governorate	%
Duhok	49%
Ninewa	37%
Erbil	5%
Al-Sukaymaniyah	5%
Kirkuk	3%
Other	1%

⁴² International Office for Migration (IOM) IDP Master list. August 2020. Available [here](#).

⁴³ Aqra, Al-Shikhan, and Tilkaef.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection, by district:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Al-Baaj	82%	8%	0%	9%
Al-Mosul	64%	23%	1%	12%
Sinjar	73%	10%	0%	10%
Telafar	66%	22%	0%	12%
Other ⁴⁴	34%	33%	2%	32%
Governorate level	68%	13%	0%	19%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Baaj	Al-Mosul	Sinjar	Telafar	Other
Home was damaged/destroyed in AoO	42%	55%	37%	38%	47%	61%
Perceived lack of livelihoods in AoO	38%	35%	48%	33%	42%	60%
Fear or trauma associated with AoO	31%	31%	7%	32%	6%	25%
Lack of financial means to return	25%	27%	48%	20%	66%	56%

NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

	Governorate level	Al-Baaj	Al-Mosul	Sinjar	Telafar	Other
Improved access to basic services	54%	70%	48%	57%	19%	46%
Improved safety and security in AoO	52%	73%	23%	57%	15%	37%
Rehabilitation of homes in AoO	47%	47%	36%	42%	50%	56%
Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO	31%	25%	42%	25%	50%	47%

There is an overlap between the reasons why households decided not to return and reported needs to enable their return. For example, the damage or destruction to shelter (42%), can be linked to the need of rehabilitation of homes (47%), the perceived lack of livelihoods (38%), and the lack of financial means to return (25%) to the need for improved livelihood opportunities (31%). However, as needs for return, the improved availability of basic services (54%) and improved security in AoO (52%) are the most commonly reported, especially for IDPs from Sinjar, Al-Baaj and Al-Hatra.

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:*

	Have no or little concern	Have concerns about safety	Do not know
Al-Baaj	22%	69%	9%
Al-Mosul	54%	20%	26%
Sinjar	14%	80%	6%
Telafar	56%	21%	23%
Other	40%	26%	34%
Governorate level	35%	57%	8%

Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Baaj	Al-Mosul	Sinjar	Telafar	Other
Fear of extremists groups	49%	70%	48%	57%	19%	46%
Fear of armed actors	43%	73%	23%	57%	15%	37%
Closeness to conflict	24%	47%	36%	42%	50%	56%

A large percentage of IDP households from Sinjar (80%) and Al-Baaj (69%) had security concerns. The main security concerns were the fear of extremists groups (49%), armed actors (43%), and close proximity to conflict (24%). These reasons are likely related to the ongoing presence of ISIL remnants in deserted and isolated areas, the disputed territories between KRG and GoI, and reported clashes between Turkish forces, Peshmerga, and the Shingal Protection Units (YBS).^{45, 46} Seemingly unrelated to the aforementioned security issues, 37 households from Sinjar reported concerns with gender-based violence.

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

⁴⁴ Findings for "other" include the districts of Al-Hatra and Al-Hamdaniya. These are based on a small subset of the sample population and are less indicative.

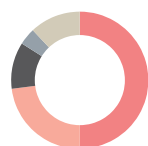
⁴⁵ RUDAW. One injured in alleged Turkish airstrike in Shingal: mayor. 8 November 2020.

⁴⁶ SKELTON and SALEEM. Iraq's Disputed Internal Boundaries After Isis Heterogeneous Actors Vying for Influence. London School of Economics (LSE) Middle East Centre. February 2019. Available [here](#).



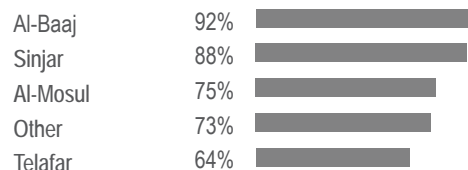
PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:



50% Completely destroyed
23% Heavily damaged
11% Partially damaged
4% Undamaged
12% Do not own or do not know

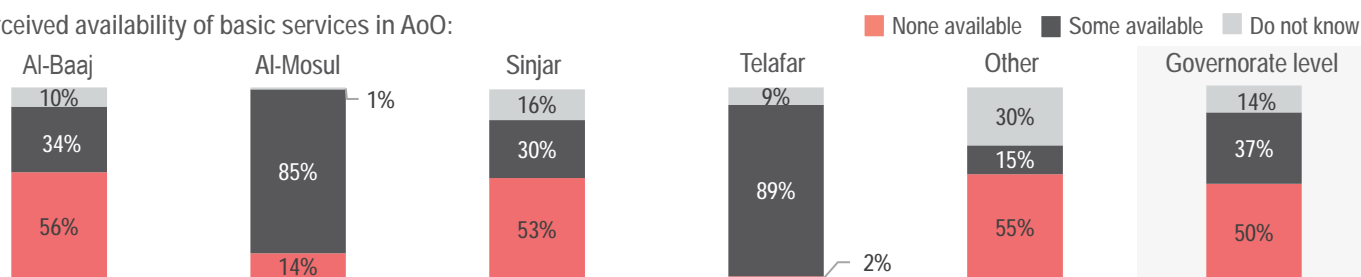
Proportion of IDP households reporting that their shelter was completely destroyed or heavily damaged, by district:



Half (50%) of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported that their shelter in their AoO was completely destroyed, and 23% reported their shelters were heavily damaged. The districts where IDP households more frequently reported their shelter was heavily damaged or destroyed were: Sinjar (78%), Al-Baaj (71%), and Al-Hatra (69%).

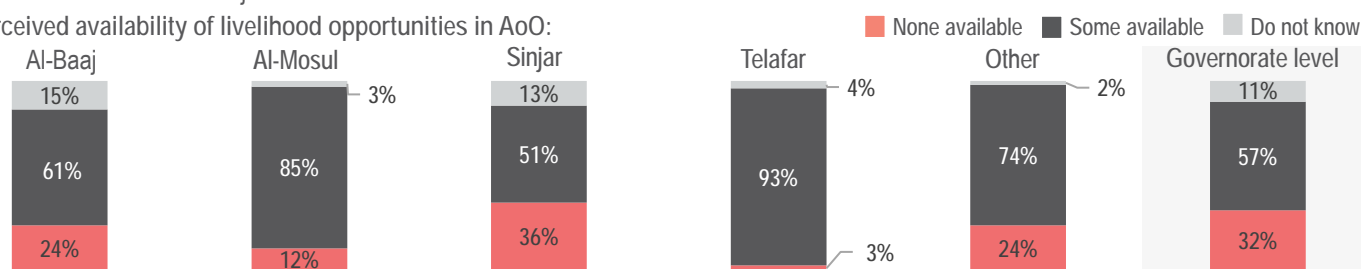
PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, LIVELIHOODS AND ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:



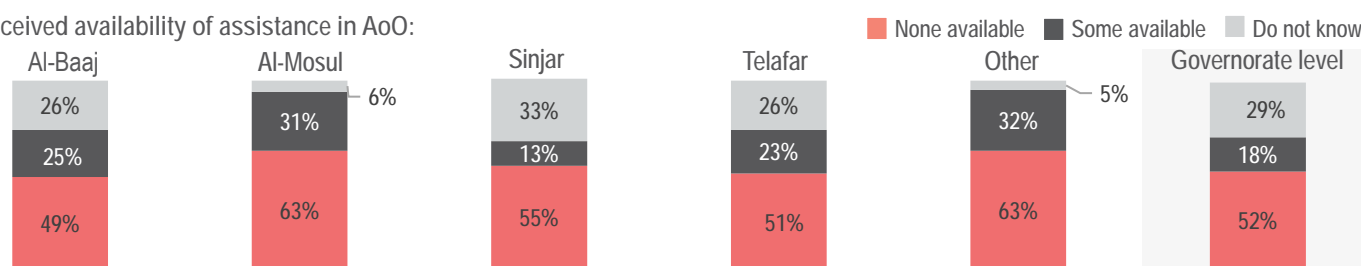
Thirty-seven percent (37%) of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: electricity (94%), water (83%), and healthcare (51%). The basic services which were less commonly reported as available were education (38%) and waste disposal services (21%).* The districts in which a lack of basic services was most commonly reported were Al-Baaj (56%), Sinjar (53%), and Al-Hatra (48%). This difference is most likely due to the isolated conditions of Al-Baaj and Al-Hatra.

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:



More than half (57%) of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (43%), government jobs (23%) and vocational (19%).* IDP households were more likely to report a lack of livelihood opportunities in the districts of Sinjar (36%), Al-Hatra (31%), and Al-Baaj (24%).

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:



A low percentage (18%) of IDP households originating from Ninewa reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: food assistance (77%), cash assistance (36%), and NFI distributions (33%).*⁴⁷ The districts where humanitarian assistance was perceived as less available were Al-Hatra (23%), Telafar (23%), and Sinjar (13%).

In Ninewa, the most commonly reported barriers to return varied between districts. For IDPs of Telafar and Mosul, who also were more likely to report to intend to return (22% and 23% respectively), the need to improve livelihood opportunities was key to enable their return (50% and 40% respectively). For IDPs from Sinjar, Al-Baaj and Al-Hatra the key needs to enable returns were the improvement of the security situation and the basic services. IDP households from all districts reported in similar proportions needing the rehabilitation of homes in their AoO (47% at the governorate level).

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

⁴⁷ NFI stands for non-food item.

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

AREAS OF ORIGIN IDPs IN FORMAL CAMPS

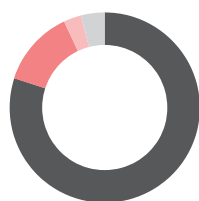
KEY BARRIERS TO RETURN

- **Returns:** The main barriers for IDP households from Salah Al-Din to return are related to households' assets being stolen or **damaged (45%)**, **lacking the financial means to return (39%)**, and their house had been damaged or destroyed (38%).
- **Needs to return:** The most commonly reported needs to enable their return were to rehabilitate their homes (43%), and improved livelihood opportunities in AoO (41%). Improving the security situation in Balad and Beygee districts was also among the most commonly reported needs.
- **Shelter conditions:** 38% of IDP households reported their shelter was heavily damaged, and 29% completely destroyed.
- **Safety in AoO:** The districts most commonly reported to be perceived as unsafe were Beygee (43%) and Balad (36%), probably due to the presence of ISIL's activities and ongoing antiterrorist operations in both districts.⁴⁸
- **Basic services and livelihood opportunities available:** Basic services and livelihood opportunities were less frequently reported to be available in Balad and Beygee districts.
- **Humanitarian assistance in AoO:** 25% of IDP households reported assistance was available in their AoO, including NFI distributions (51%), food (37%), and cash assistance (36%).

DISPLACEMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

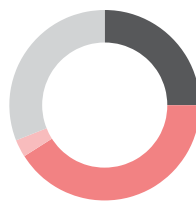
Total in and out of camp IDPs from Salah Al-Din governorate ⁴⁹	148,530
Interviewed in-camp IDP HHHs from Salah Al-Din governorate	230
Total individuals of IDP HHHs interviewed	1,300

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 3 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



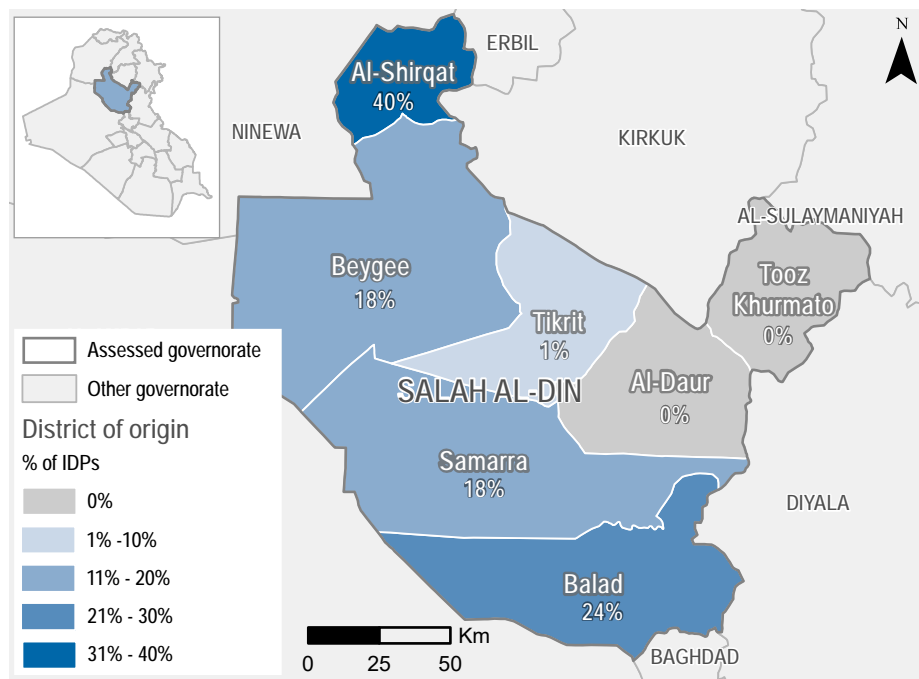
80% Remain in current location
13% Return to AoO
3% Move to another location
4% Do not know

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING DATA COLLECTION



25% Remain in current location
41% Return to AoO
0% Move to another location
31% Do not know

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS ORIGINATING FROM SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE



District of Origin:

District name	%
Al-Shirkat	40%
Balad	24%
Samarra	18%
Beygee	18%
Tikrit	1%

Governorate of Displacement:

Governorate	%
Ninewa	40%
Erbil	29%
Al-Sulaymaniyah	18%

⁴⁸ ALDEBARAN. Threat Consultants. Story map available [here](#).

⁴⁹ International Office for Migration (IOM) IDP Master list. August 2020. Available [here](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Movement intentions of IDP households during the 12 months following data collection:

	Remain in current location	Return to AoO	Move to another location	Do not know
Al-Shirqat	7%	54%	9%	30%
Balad	57%	6%	0%	37%
Other ⁵⁰	63%	16%	0%	21%
Governorate level	25%	41%	3%	31%

REASONS NOT TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

Among IDP households not intending to return to their AoO, the four most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Shirqat	Balad	Other
Households' assets stolen or damaged	45%	50%	17%	39%
Lack of financial means to return	39%	45%	10%	82%
House was damaged or destroyed	38%	44%	48%	61%
Perceived lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO	31%	25%	55%	39%

NEEDS IN ORDER TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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

	Governorate level	Al-Shirqat	Balad	Other
Rehabilitation of homes in AoO	43%	36%	69%	69%
Improved safety and security in AoO	41%	16%	53%	10%
Improved livelihood opportunities in AoO	41%	29%	75%	27%
Furniture and other NFIs	33%	28%	21%	38%

The main reported reasons for IDPs not to return were related to their **assets being stolen or damaged (45%)**, **lacking the financial means to return (39%)**, their house being damaged or destroyed (38%), and lack of livelihood opportunities (31%). The main reported needs to enable IDP households' returns were related to the reasons not to return, such as the need to rehabilitate their homes (43%), and improved livelihood opportunities in AoO (41%). The need to improve the safety and security situation in their AoO was most commonly reported by IDP households from Balad (53%) than Al-Shirqat (16%).

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Proportion of IDP households that reported having concerns about safety in their AoO:

	Have no or little concern	Have concerns about safety	Do not know
Al-Shirqat	80%	17%	4%
Balad	56%	36%	8%
Other	56%	43%	1%
Governorate level	70%	27%	2%

Among IDP households with safety concerns related to their AoO, the three most commonly reported reasons were:*

	Governorate level	Al-Shirqat	Balad	Other
Fear of extremist groups	39%	0%	34%	62%
Sporadic clashes	30%	0%	0%	62%
Closeness to conflict	29%	0%	41%	4%

The majority of IDP households from Al-Shirqat had no security concerns about their AoO (80%). However, IDP households from Balad (36%) and from Beygee (43%) most commonly reported having security concerns, mostly due to the fear of extremist groups (62% for **Beygee and 34% for Balad**), **sporadic violent clashes (62% for Beygee)**, and **closeness to conflict (41% for Balad district)**. IDP households from Beygee reported higher perceived levels of insecurity due to extremist groups, most likely due to the presence of ISIL and Coalition's operations in Makhoul Mountains.⁵¹ Similar operations are also ongoing in Balad district, especially in Yathrib sub-district.⁴⁹

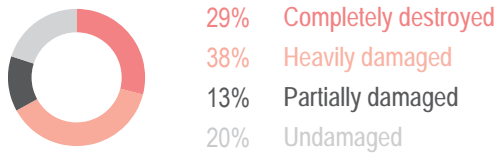
*Respondents could provide multiple reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁵⁰ "Other" include Beygee, Samarra, and Tikrit.

⁵¹ ALDEBARAN Threat Consultants. Story map available [here](#).

PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Reported level of damage to shelter in AoO:

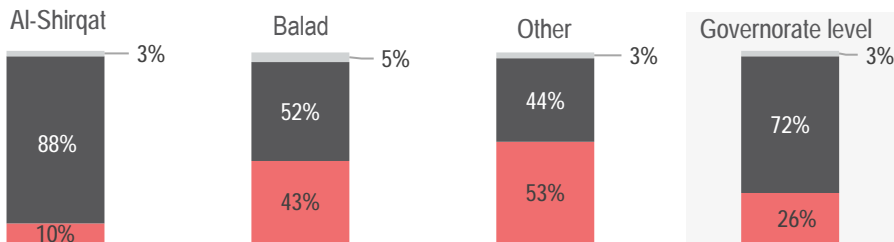


The majority of IDP households originating from Al-Shirqat reported that their shelter in their AoO was completely destroyed or heavily damaged (88%). For Balad district, 63% of IDP households reported their shelter was destroyed or heavily damaged.

PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES, LIVELIHOODS AND ASSISTANCE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Perceived availability of basic services in AoO:

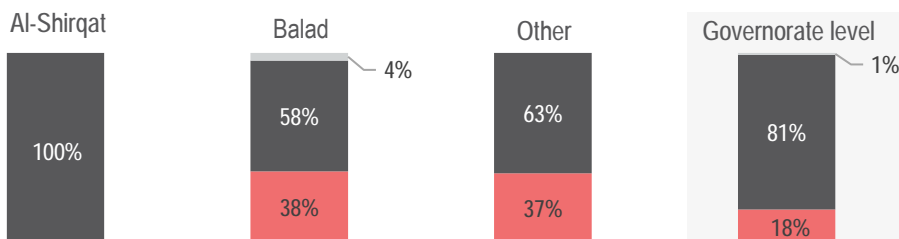
None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



Overall, 72% of IDP households reported that they perceived some basic services to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported services were: electricity (100%), water (96%), and health services (81%).* Waste disposal services were less commonly reported to be available (4%). IDP households from Beygee (53%) and Balad (43%) were more likely to report that basic services were not available in their districts of origin in comparison to other districts.

Perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in AoO:

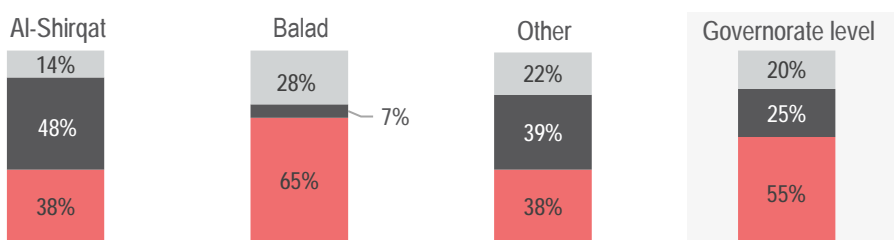
None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



At the governorate level, 81% of IDP households reported that they perceived some livelihood opportunities to be available in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported employment sectors were: agriculture (64%), transportation (40%), and government and vocational jobs (19%).*

Perceived availability of assistance in AoO:

None available (Red), Some available (Dark Grey), Do not know (Light Grey)



Overall, 25% of IDP households originating from Salah Al-Din reported that they perceived some assistance to be provided in their AoO. Among them, the most frequently reported types of assistance were: NFI distributions (51%), food assistance (37%), and cash assistance (36%).*⁵²

IDP households from Al-Shirqat district reported the highest intentions to return in the 12 months following data collection (54%). Households from Al-Shirqat also reported lower safety concerns (17%), more livelihood opportunities (100%), and the highest perceptions of basic services availability (88%). However, IDP households from Al-Shirqat reported more often their shelter was heavily damaged or destroyed in their AoO (88%). In contrast, IDP households from Balad and Beygee were less likely to intend to return within the same period (6% for Balad and 16% for Beygee). They also were more likely to have security concerns (36% of IDP households from Balad, and 43% from Beygee), mostly due to the presence of extremist groups and close proximity to conflict. These reports are most likely related to the ISIL's presence and the frequent anti-terrorist operations by the coalition in those areas.⁵³ With the exception of IDP households from Al-Shirqat, the perceived lack of livelihood opportunities as well as basic services was relatively high in the rest of the governorate.

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

⁵² NFI stands for non-food item.

⁵³ ALDEBARAN Threat Consultants. Story map available [here](#).