

MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

Period covered: 21 December – 27 December 2020

ARRIVAL OF IDPs FROM CAMPS TO NON-CAMP SETTINGS¹

Arrivals

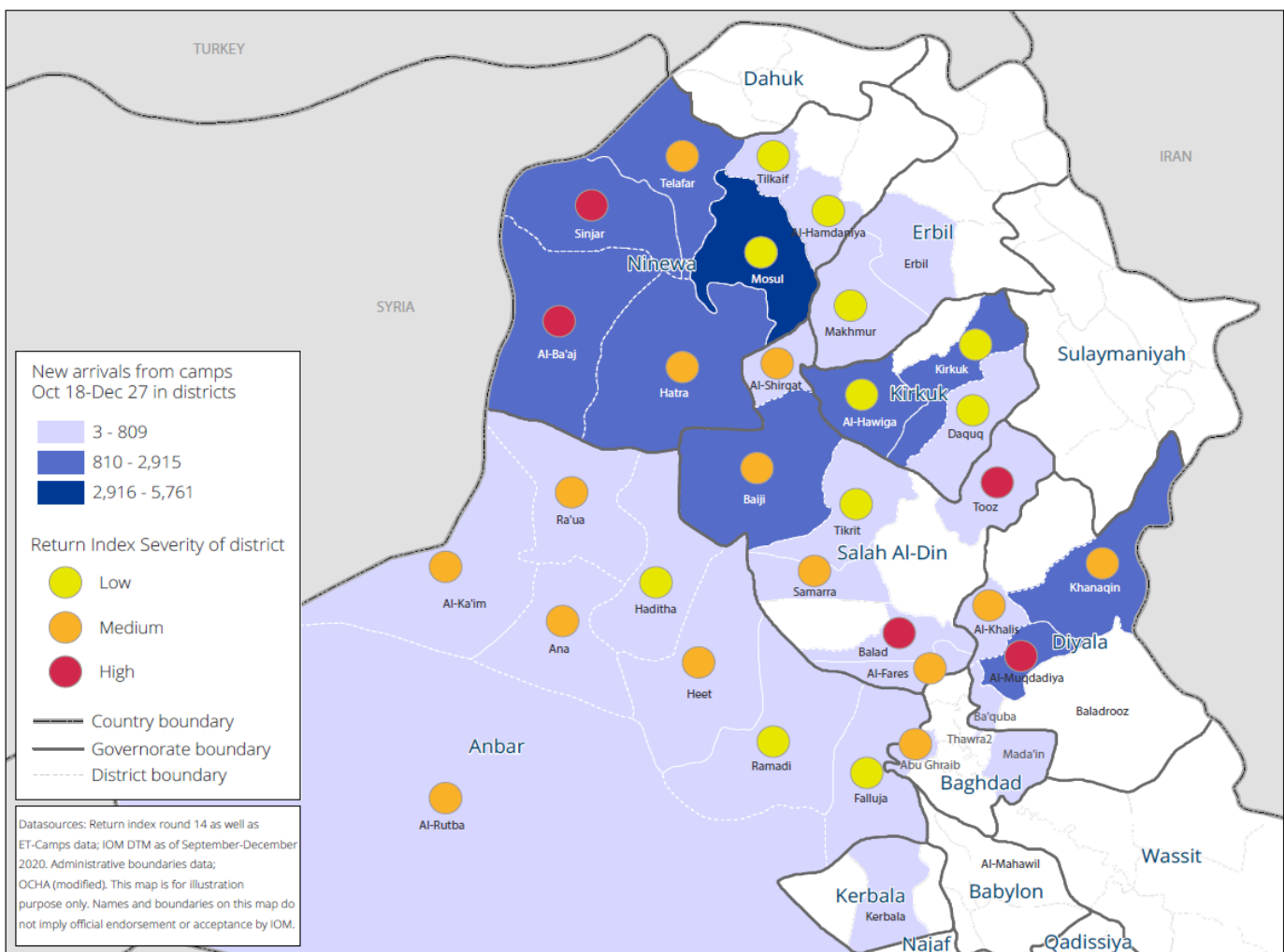
5,476 Households
28,005 Individuals²



70% as returnees
30% as out-of-camp IDPs³

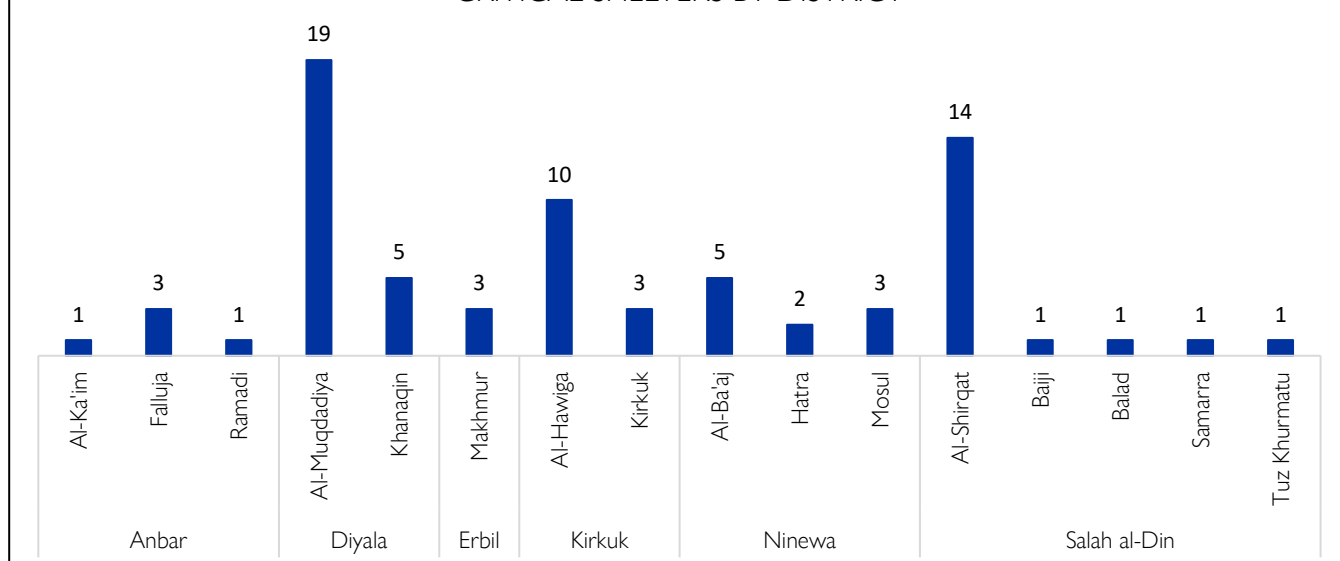
Between 21 and 27 December 2020, a total of 90 households (356 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings following the closures or planned closures of camps that had taken place. A total of 5,476 households (28,005 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings since the camp closures began in mid-October.⁴ These households have arrived to the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din. Of the total recorded arrivals since 18 October 2020, 1,620 households (30%) have not returned to their location of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, while 3,856 households (70%) have returned to their respective village or neighborhood of origin and are considered to be returnees.

An update to the joint survey by the Iraq Information Centre (IIC), CCCM and Protection Clusters highlights that 60% of the 1,818 surveyed households who departed camps, primarily from Hamam Al Alil 2 camp in Ninewa, as well as some households from camps in Diyala and Anbar, have returned to their area of origin.⁵ Among the total assessed households, it was further determined by IIC that 33% of them did not return to their habitual residence. The primary reasons given by respondents during the survey for not returning to areas of origin were damaged shelter and lack of livelihood opportunities. Ninety-six per cent (96%) of the households surveyed intend to remain at their current location in the month following data collection.



- 1 Unless specified otherwise, camp settings include both formal camps and big informal sites.
- 2 In most cases, data on the number of individuals departing camps and arriving to new locations was collected. Where this could not be collected, the number was estimated based on an average household size of 6.
- 3 The DTM considers as internally displaced persons (IDPs) all Iraqis who were forced to flee from 1 January 2014 onwards and are still displaced within national borders at the moment of the assessment. Individuals having returned to their district of origin, but not location of origin (village or neighborhood), are still considered IDPs. Individuals who have been able to remain in location of displacement and are seeking to integrate are still considered IDPs. The DTM considers as returnees all those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (village or neighborhood), irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined durable solutions strategy.
- 4 Some households have been retroactively added to the data set collection upon confirmation of arrivals from camps
- 5 CCCM Cluster, Protection Cluster and IIC Camp Departures Follow Up Survey, Sudden Camp Closure September 2019 – November 2020, Update 3. Available [here](#)

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS WITH THE MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CRITICAL SHELTERS BY DISTRICT



The chart above shows the updated number of locations where majority of the households that have arrived from camps are recorded as living in critical shelters. Additional data was collected on the living shelter conditions of households who arrived from camps. Key informant teams were asked, for each location of arrival: the main shelter type for majority of new arrivals (critical or not);⁶ if they know of any newly arrived household from camp living in critical shelter (if the main shelter type is not critical shelter); and any other comments. The locations where the majority of arrivals from camps live in critical shelters were mainly in the districts of Al-Muqdadia (Diyala, 19 locations), followed by Al-Shirqat (Salah al Din, 14) and Al-Ba'aj (Ninewa, 5). Out of 600 locations where new arrivals from camps were recorded, 73 locations (12 per cent) hosting a total of 1,262 households (6,627 individuals) reported that the majority of new arrivals lived in critical shelters. Of the other locations where critical shelter was not reported as the main shelter, 38 locations had at least one household living in a critical shelter (but not the majority).⁷ The main types of critical shelters reported were tents, unfinished buildings and damaged shelters. Of the reported locations, 58 per cent were classified as rural (which hosts 49% of the households living in majority critical shelters), 37 per cent were urban (hosting 44% of households living in majority critical shelters) and four per cent were peri-urban (hosting 5% of households in majority critical shelters).⁷ From the CCCM and IIC survey update, 19% of families report living in substandard shelter (tents, makeshift shelter, unfinished or abandoned buildings) with 25% of all families reportedly fearing eviction.

Return Index Round 10: Number of Returnees that have Arrived to Each District, by Severity Level

District	Governorate	RI Severity level	Total # returnees in district (Individuals)	Total # of IDPs in district (individuals) (Sept- Oct 2020)	Total # new arrivals from camps to district (individuals) (18 Oct – 27 Dec 2020)
Mosul	Ninewa	Low ●	1,042,914	133,330	5,761
Telafar	Ninewa	Medium ●	352,002	9,228	2,915
Khanaqin	Diyala	Medium ●	98,952	15,000	2,611
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Medium ●	153,924	80,418	2,435
Al-Hawiga	Kirkuk	Low ●	164,478	426	2,098
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High ●	46,410	6,420	1,869
Hatra	Ninewa	Medium ●	47,448	2,754	1,442
Al-Muqdadia	Diyala	High ●	58,668	180	1,320
Sinjar	Ninewa	High ●	97,434	33,588	1,178
Bajji	Salah al-Din	Medium ●	117,942	396	1,151

6 Critical shelters refers to households living in informal shelters, religious buildings, school buildings, unfinished buildings, bad habitual residences, non-residential or other collective sites.

7 The exact % of households living in critical shelters could not be computed.

8 The remainder were classified as 'camp' or 'blank'

DEPARTURE OF IDPs FROM CAMP SETTINGS



Departures (18 Oct - 27 Dec)

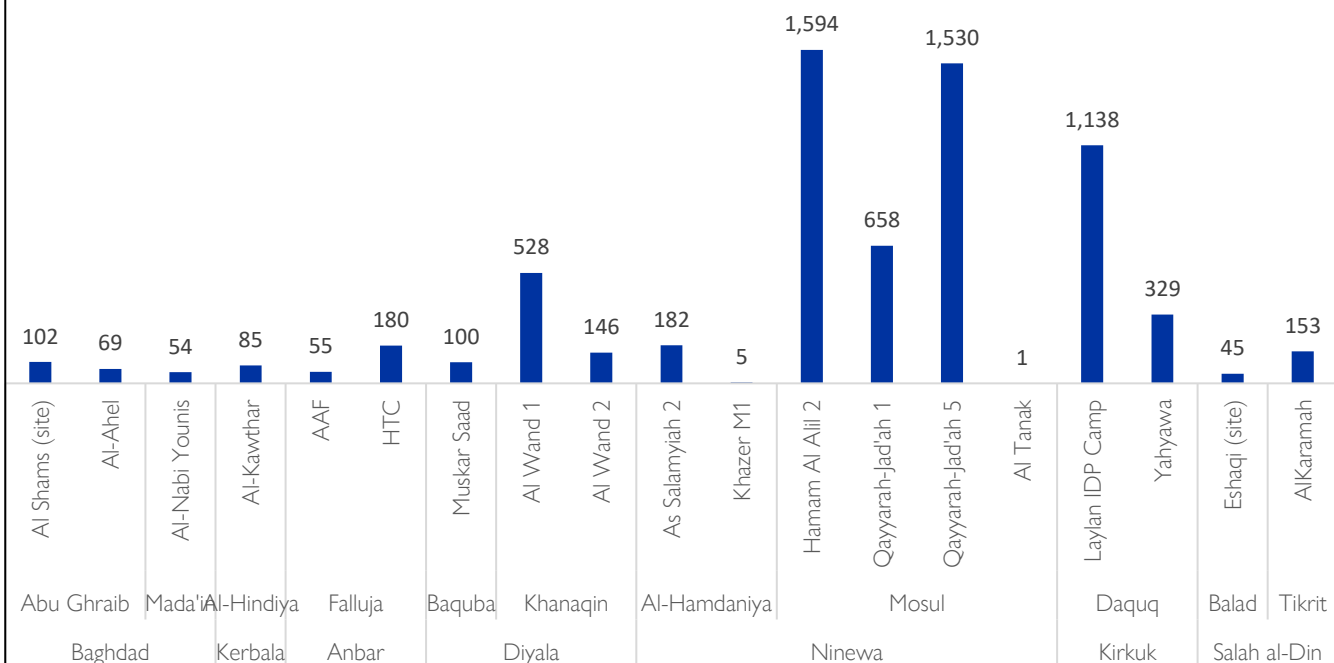
6,954 Households

34,675 Individuals

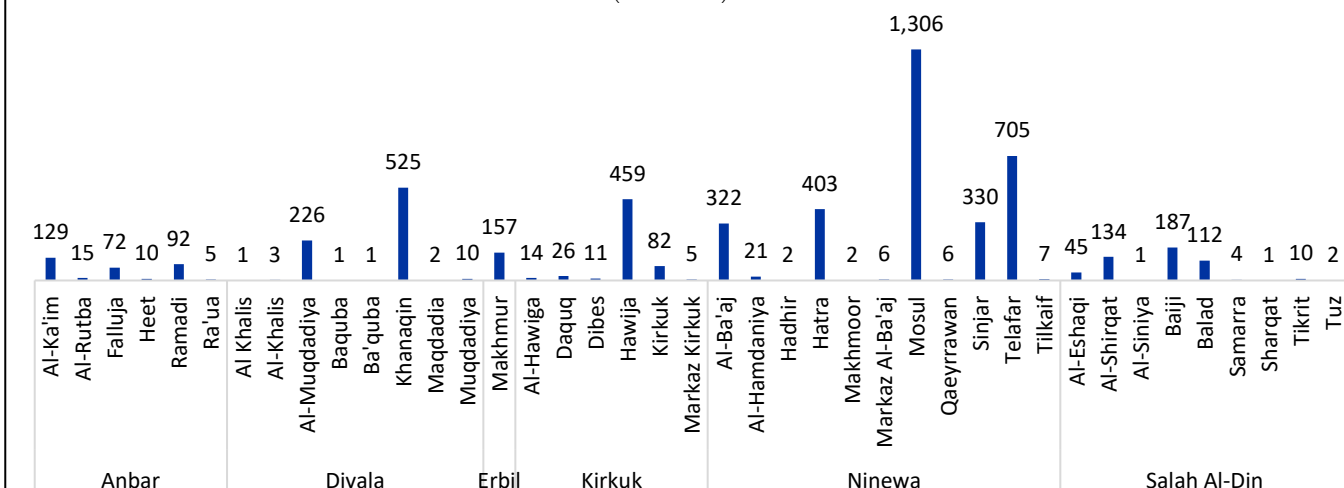
17% of all camp IDPs have departed a formal camp⁹

In the same reporting period, a further 26 households (87 individuals) were recorded as departing from camp settings, bringing the total number of departures to 6,954 households (34,675 individuals) that have departed from camps since this round of camp closures began in mid-October 2020. While most departures have taken place from Ninewa governorate, departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk and Salah Al-Din governorates. As of 10 December, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster reported three camps remain open in federal Iraq, while 25 IDP camps remain open in KRI or under KRI administration. A total of 15 camps and informal sites have been closed or reclassified since mid-October.¹⁰

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE



REPORTED DISTRICT OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS DEPARTING CAMPS (n=5,452)



⁹ Calculations are based on the Iraq CCCM Camp Master List and Population Flow, November 2020.

¹⁰ Camp Closures Situation Report 10, CCCM and Protection Cluster, 3 December 2020.