

MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

Period covered: 1 February – 7 February 2021

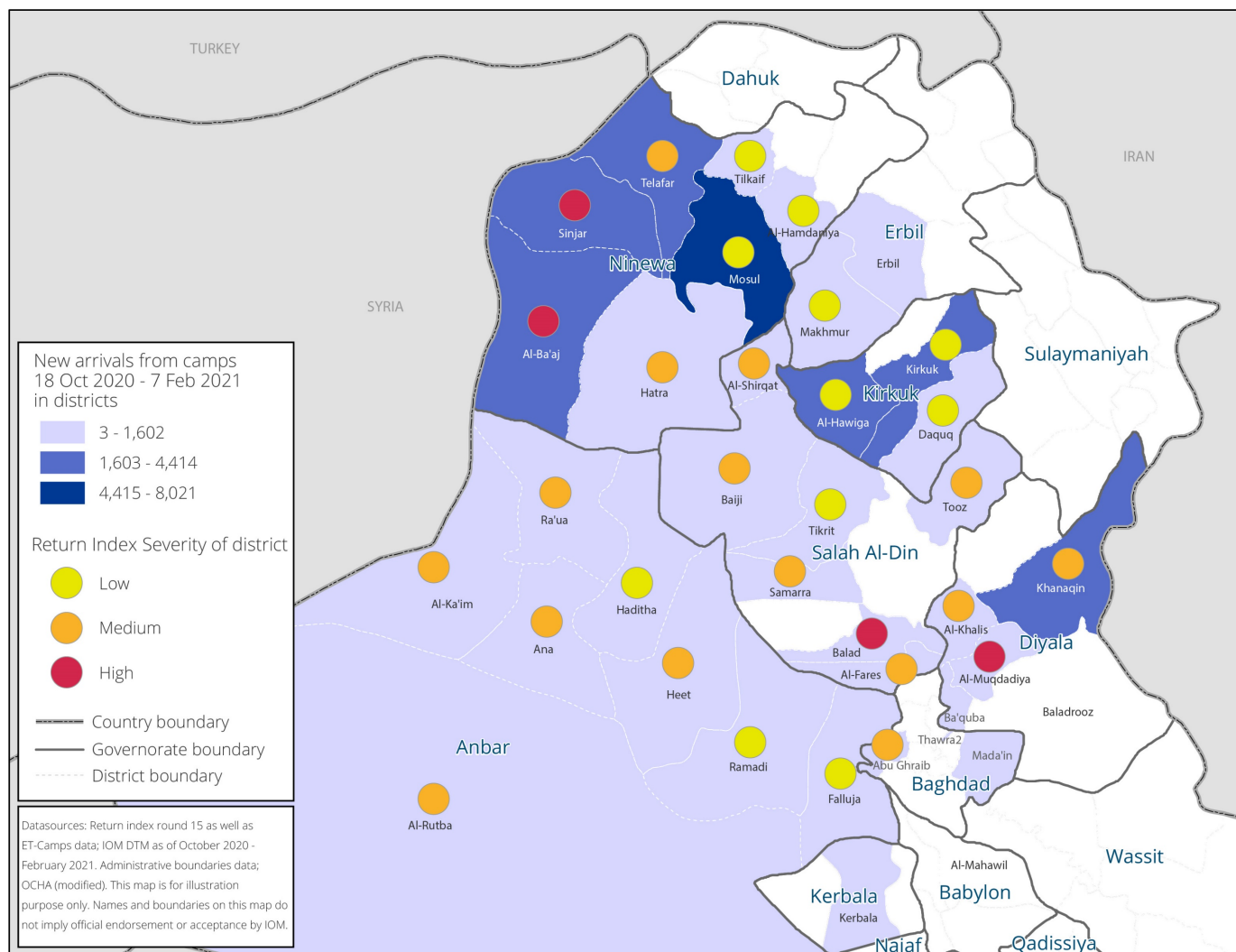
ARRIVAL OF IDPs FROM CAMPS TO NON-CAMP SETTINGS¹

Arrivals
7,093 Households
36,071 Individuals²

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

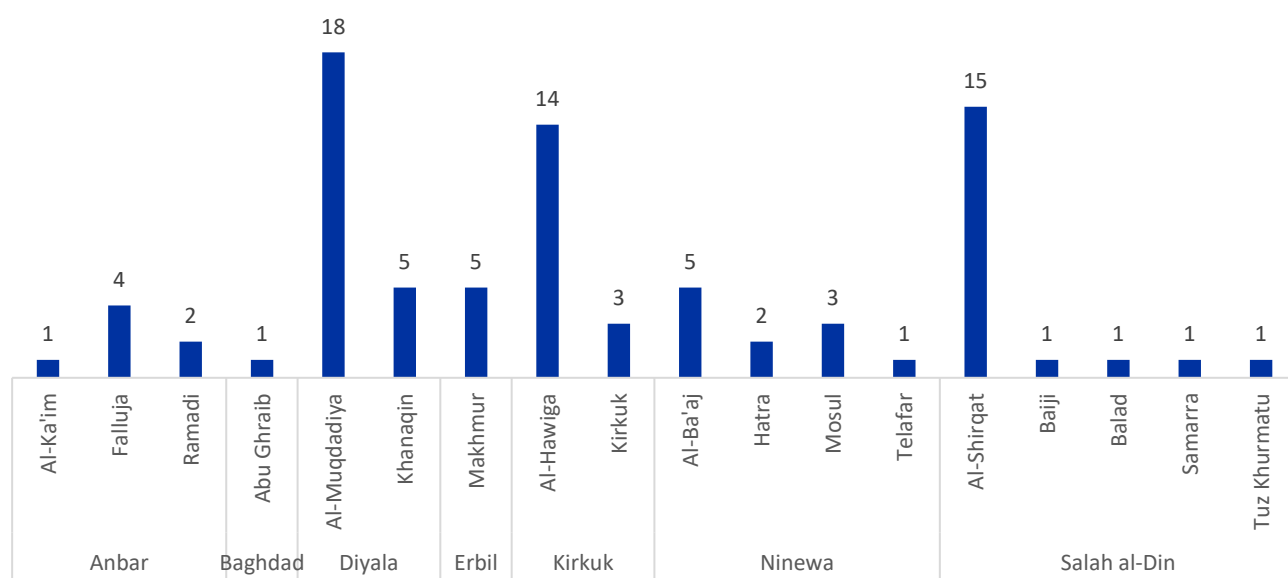
Between 1 and 7 February 2021, a total of 175 new households (837 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings following the closure of camps. A total of 7,093 households (36,071 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings since camp closures began in mid-October.⁴ Of the total recorded arrivals since 18 October 2020, 2,099 households (30%) have not returned to their location of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, while 4,994 households (70%) have returned to their respective village or neighborhood of origin and are considered to be returnees. In addition, 652 households (3,255 individuals) have been recorded as making additional secondary movements from one non-camp location to another after leaving their respective camp. These movements mainly occurred in Khanaqin and Al-Muqdadaya districts in Diyala governorate. The main cause of these movements is reportedly due to households obtaining security clearance allowing onward travel.

Most of the arrivals from camps who have been recorded as IDPs (2,099 households) have arrived to locations in Mosul district, Ninewa (844 households), Kirkuk district, Kirkuk (413) and Al-Ba'aj district, Ninewa (124). Out of these IDP households, 1,799 households (85%) have arrived to their governorate of origin, but not to their respective areas of habitual residence.



- 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.

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



Additional data was collected at the location level on the main shelter types for these new arrivals with a particular focus on critical shelters. Out of a total of 651 locations with new arrivals from camps it was reported in 83 locations (13%) that the majority of households are living in critical shelters. These locations host a total of 1,264 households (6,419 individuals) from camps.⁵ The highest concentration of locations where the majority of new arrivals from camps live in critical shelters was in Al-Muqdadiya, Diyala (18), Al-Shirqat, Salah al Din (15), and Al-Hawiga, Kirkuk (14). Furthermore, in 156 locations with new arrivals from camps (24%) it was reported that at least one family is living in a critical shelter. The main types of critical shelters reported were tents, unfinished buildings and damaged/destroyed houses.

Of the total locations with arrivals from camps, 59 per cent were classified as rural, 37 per cent were urban and 4 per cent were peri-urban.⁶ When households were asked in the follow-up survey by CCCM Cluster about their top two priority needs, the most common responses were shelter and livelihoods (38%) followed by shelter and food (20%).⁷

Return Index Round 11: 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) (Nov-Dec 2020)	Total # new arrivals from camps to district (individuals) (18 Oct – 7 Feb 2021)
Mosul	Ninewa	Low ●	1,047,540	109,282	8,021
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High ●	49,938	6,810	4,414
Telafar	Ninewa	Medium ●	355,722	9,450	3,310
Sinjar	Ninewa	High ●	110,766	35,922	3,013
Khanaqin	Diyala	Medium ●	100,794	12,770	2,611
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Low ●	153,504	82,386	2,460
Al-Hawiga	Kirkuk	Low ●	166,068	534	2,038
Hatra	Ninewa	Medium ●	48,582	3,138	1,602
Al-Muqdadiya	Diyala	High ●	59,790	198	1,380
Baiji	Salah al-Din	Medium ●	103,890	600	1,191

⁵ The exact percentage of households living in critical shelters could not be determined since data was collected at location level, not household level.

⁶ The remainder were classified as 'camp' or 'blank'.

⁷ CCCM Cluster, Protection Cluster and IIC Camp Departures Follow Up Survey, Sudden Camp Closure, Update 5, 14 October – 19 January 2021. Available [here](#).

DEPARTURE OF IDPs FROM CAMP SETTINGS



Departures (18 Oct 20 – 7 Feb 21)

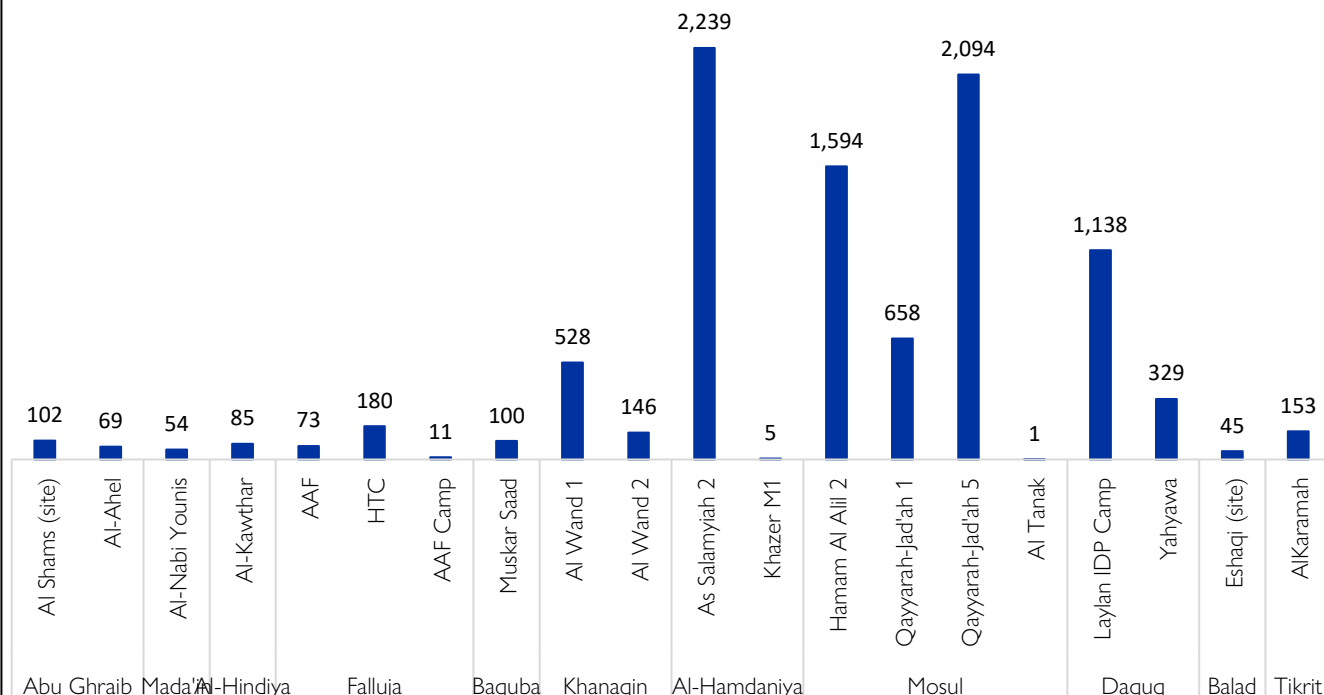
9,604 Households

47,593 Individuals

24% of all camp IDPs have departed a formal camp⁸

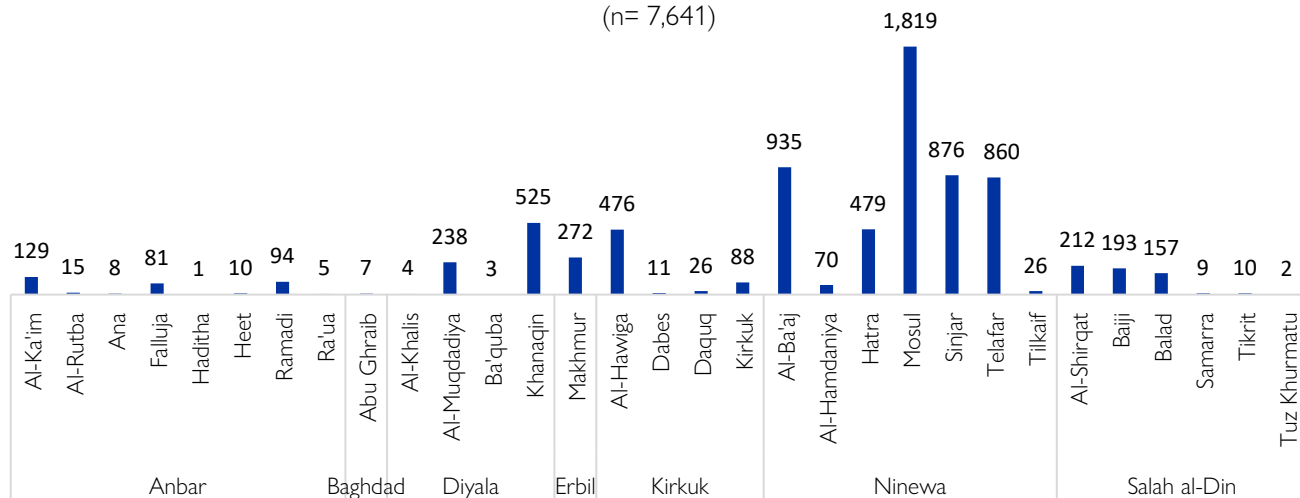
In the same reporting period, a further 114 households (551 individuals) were recorded as departing from camp settings, all from Jeddah 5 camp in Mosul district, Ninewa governorate. This brings the total number of departures from camps to 9,604 households (47,593 individuals) since this round of camp closures began in mid-October 2020. While most departures have taken place from Ninewa governorate, departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Kirkuk, Diyala, Anbar, Baghdad, Salah Al-Din and Kerbala governorates. According to the CCCM Cluster, as of 28 January 2021, 16 camps and informal sites have been closed or reclassified (12 formal camps closed, two informal sites closed and two formal camps reclassified to informal sites).⁹

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE



REPORTED DISTRICT OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS DEPARTING CAMPS

(n = 7,641)



⁸ Calculations are based on the Iraq CCCM Camp Master List and Population Flow, December 2020.

⁹ Camp Closures Situation Report 12, CCCM and Protection Cluster, 28 January 2021.

