

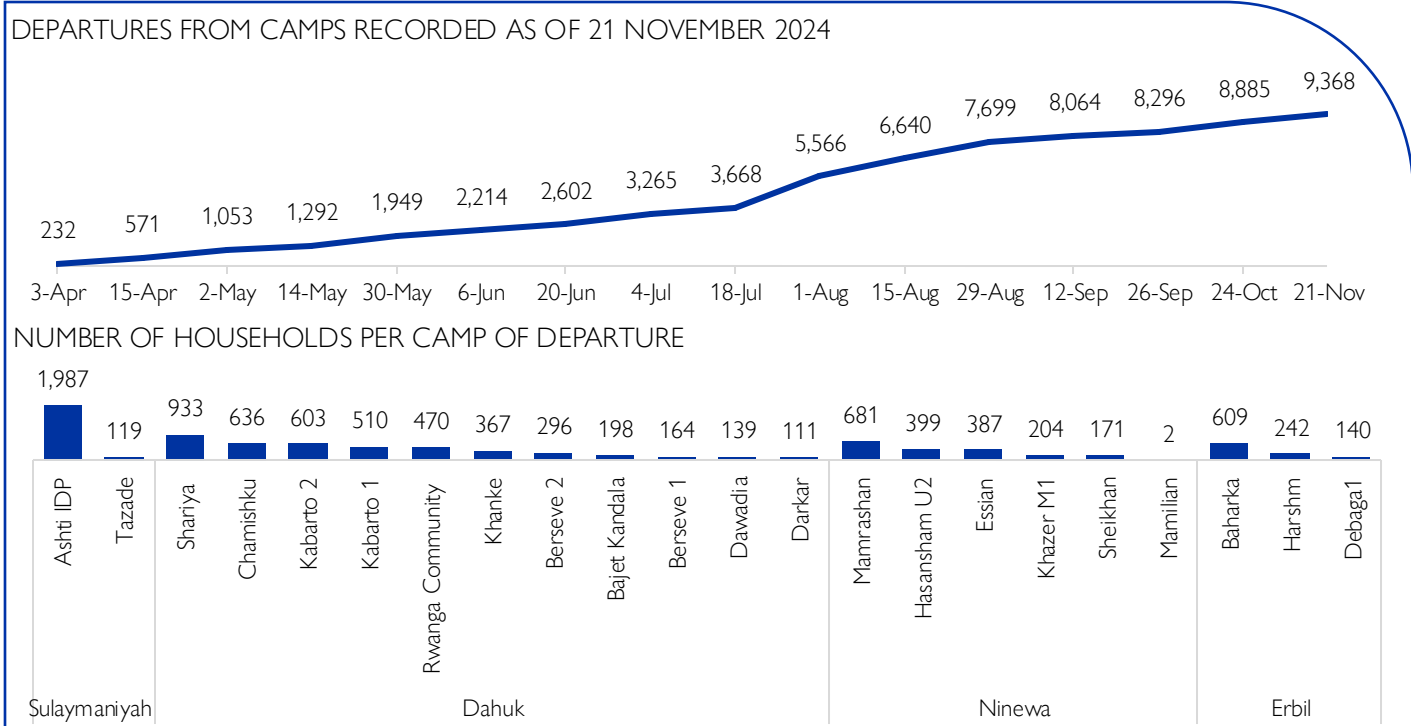
CONTEXT

In January 2024, the Iraqi Council of Ministers announced the closure of the remaining 23 IDPs camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq by the end of July 2024. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Iraq launched a tracking tool in April 2024 to track the number of families leaving the camps and their main characteristics.¹

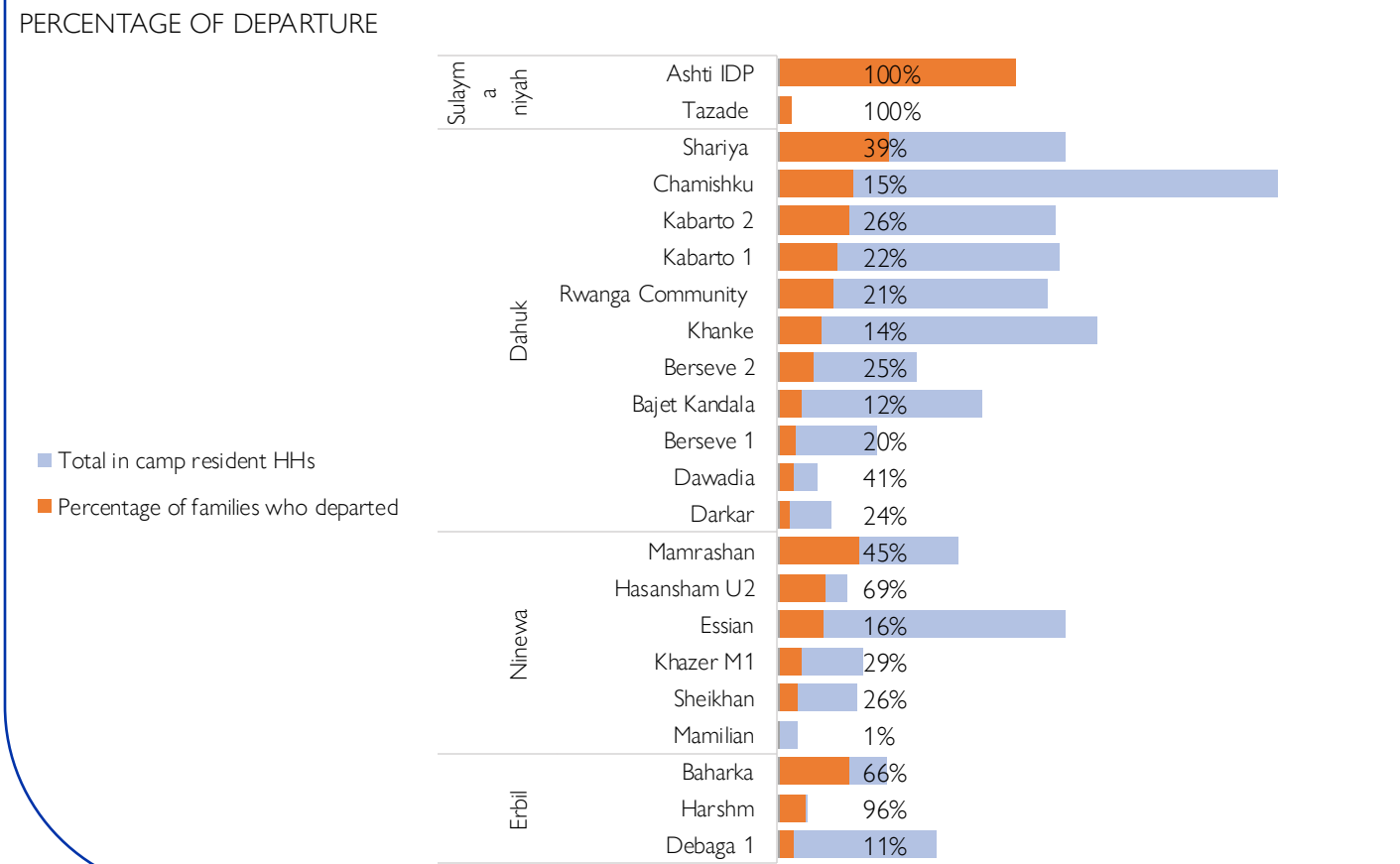


DEPARTURES:
9,368 Households

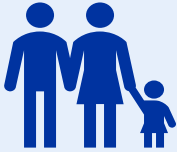
As of 21 November 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 9,368 families from camps with an increase of 483 families since last round on 24 October 2024. Some families left camps and arrived in their new location in March 2024, before the start of data collection in April 2024.



The largest number of departures was recorded from Dahuk Governorate with 4,427 departed households, mostly from Shariya camp (933 departed households) and a lesser extent from 10 other camps in the governorate. In Sulaymaniyah Governorate, both Tazade and Ashti IDP camps were formally closed by the Government of Iraq on 19 March and 11 July 2024, respectively, with 2,106 families departed. Departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Ninewa (1,844 departed households) and Erbil governorates (991 households).



¹ This tool tracks the departures facilitated by the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), spontaneous departures and the departures facilitated by the Facilitated Voluntary Movement programme of IOM.

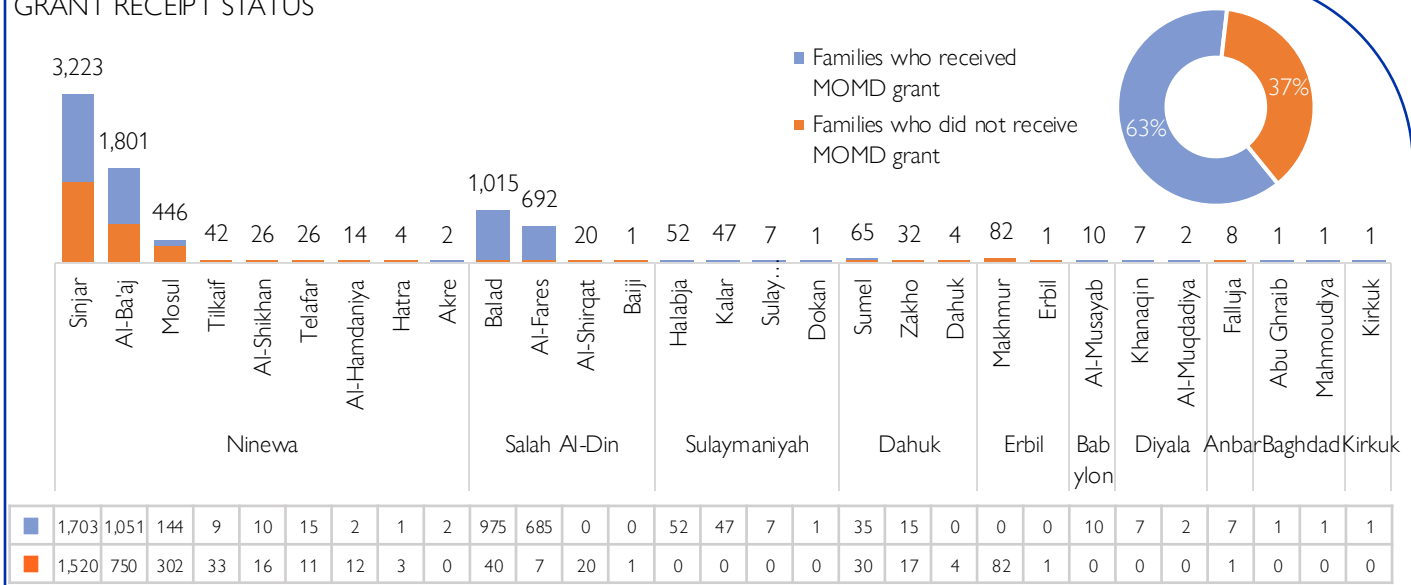


ARRIVALS:

7,633 Households

As of 21 November 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 7,633 families out of the total 9,368 who departed from camps (81%). Most families arrived to Ninewa (72%) and Salah al-Din (22%) governorates.

GRANT RECEIPT STATUS



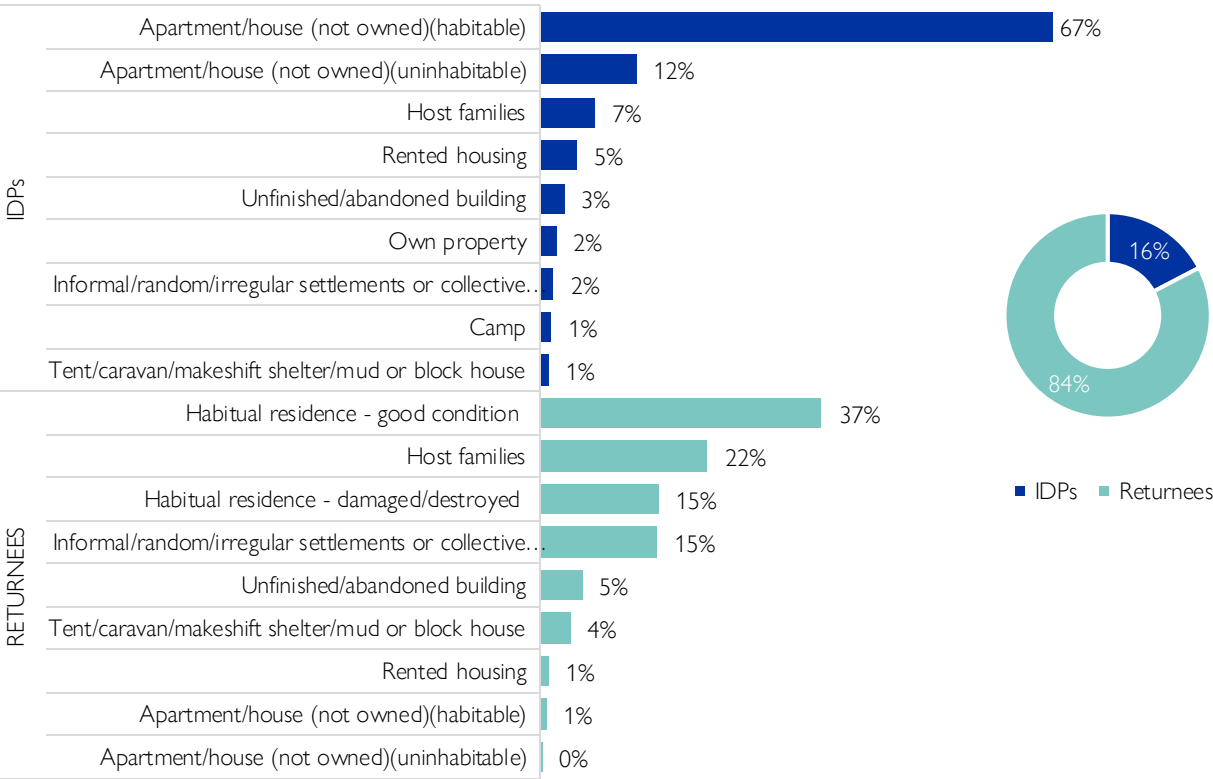
Out of the 7,633 arrived households, key informants reported that 37 per cent did not receive the MoMD grant yet, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant. The high number of families who did not receive the grant, particularly the families arriving to Sinjar, Al-Ba’aj and Mosul districts is due to the backlog in the registration process at the Dahuk MoMD. As a result, MoMD is prioritizing those who returned earlier, leading to delays in grant distribution. Additionally, since 12 July 2024, MoMD in Dahuk has halted the approval of return facilitation letters.

Most households (84%) returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (returnees). However, 16 per cent did not return to their location of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, relocated or locally integrated.

Most of the arriving IDP households (67%) moved to apartments or houses in good condition and 12 per cent of moved to apartments or houses that are damaged or in poor condition. In addition, 7 per cent (89 IDP households) are being hosted by other families and another 5 per cent (59 IDP households) are staying in rented housing.

Most returnee households have either returned to their usual residence in good condition (37%) or are hosted by other families (22%). In addition, 15 per cent returned to apartments or houses that are damaged or in poor condition and another 15 per cent are living in informal settlements

SHELTER TYPE BY POPULATION GROUP



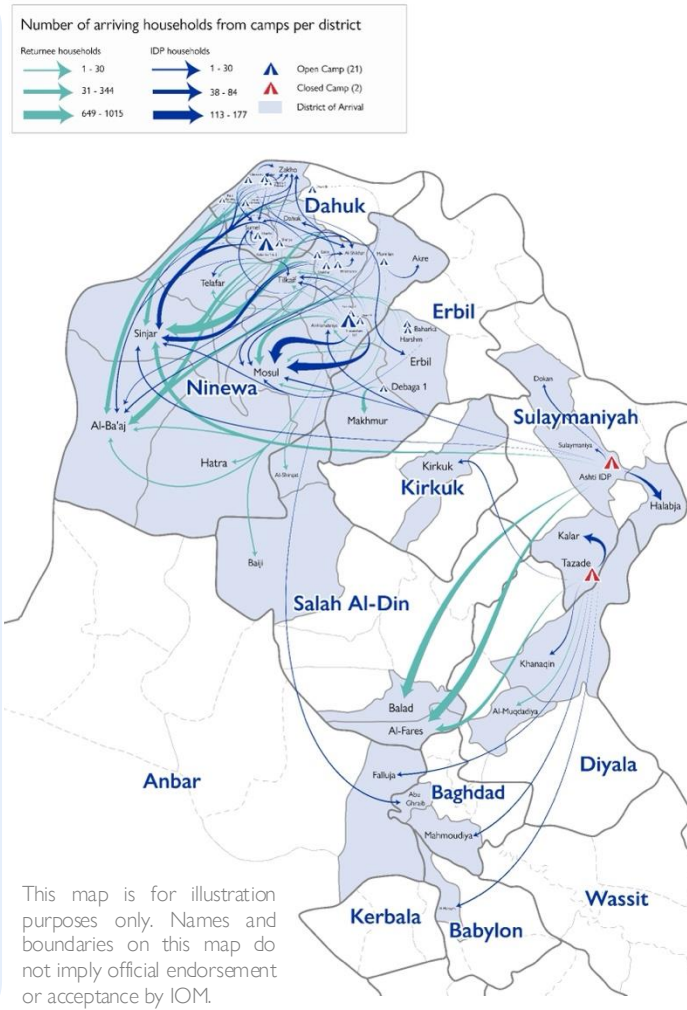
Flows from camps to districts of arrival by population group

The largest return movements were recorded from **Ashti IDP camp** in Sulaymaniya to southern districts in Salah al-Din: **Balad District** (1,015 returnee families) and **Al-Fares District** (649 returnee families). Additionally, 74 families left **Tazade camp** in Sulaymaniyah Governorate for locations other than their areas of origin. Of this group, roughly two thirds went to **Kalar District** in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.²

In Dahuk Governorate, the largest movements were recorded from **Shariya camp** (803 families), most of whom (80%) returned to their area of origin in **Sinjar and Al-Ba’aj districts** in Ninewa Governorate. The remaining share did not return to their location of origin (20%) and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, relocated or locally integrated.

In Ninewa Governorate, the largest movements from camps were recorded from **Essian Camp** (33%). Most households who left Essian Camp returned to their location of origin (83%) in **Al-Ba’aj, Sinjar and Mosul** districts in Ninewa Governorate. The remaining share did not return to their area of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, mostly in Ninewa Governorate.

DTM recorded 15 families who voluntarily moved from camps in Dahuk Governorate to other camps, including 9 families moved to Berseve 1, Kabarto 1, Kabarto 2 or Chamishku within the same governorate and 6 families moved to Mamrashan, Essian or Sheikhan camps in Ninewa Governorate. Additionally, 2 families moved from Mamrashan camp in Ninewa governorate to Chamishku camp in Dahuk Governorate.



Top five districts of arrival by category of severity based on Return Index Round 22

Some arriving households have severe living conditions as indicated by [Return Index](#) data. Al-Fares and Balad districts in Salah al-Din Governorate, alongside Sinjar and Al-Ba’aj districts in Ninewa Governorate, continue to suffer from residential destruction and poor access to basic services, as well as the limited capacity and resources of local authorities to respond to the needs of this new arrivals.

District	Governorate	Category of severity		Number of returnee households in district	Number of returnee households from camps to district
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	●	22,483	2,622
Al-Ba'a'aj	Ninewa	High	●	10,954	1,768
Balad	Salah al-Din	High	●	13,066	1,015
Al-Fares	Salah al-Din	High	●	3,717	692
Mosul	Ninewa	Low	●	179,917	132

METHODOLOGY

IOM DTM in Iraq launched a tracking tool in April 2024 to track the number of people leaving camps and their main characteristics. Data are collected by IOM’s Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) through field visits, phone interviews with households and close coordination with partners that include local police, MoMD, Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF), Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response in Duhok (DMCR), UNHCR and IOM’s Durable Solution Programme. Data are gathered continuously and reported every month.