

# MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: 1 APRIL – 6 JUNE 2024

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.<sup>1</sup>

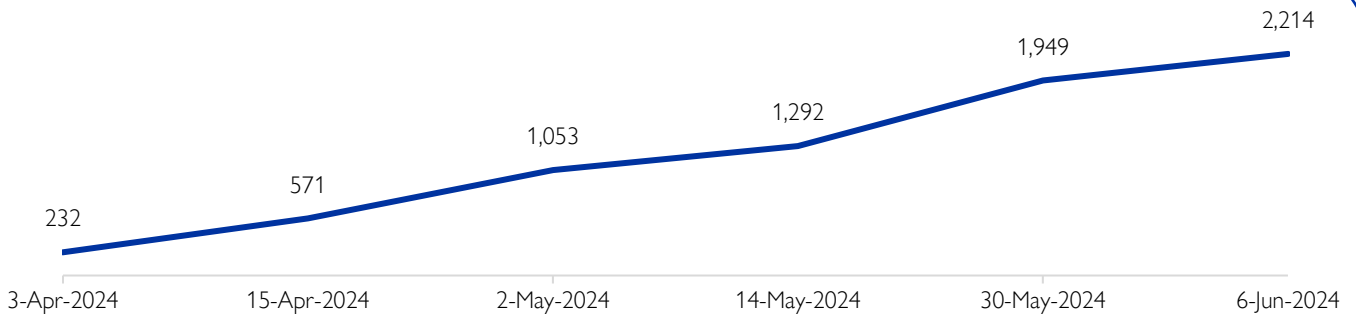
## CONTEXT



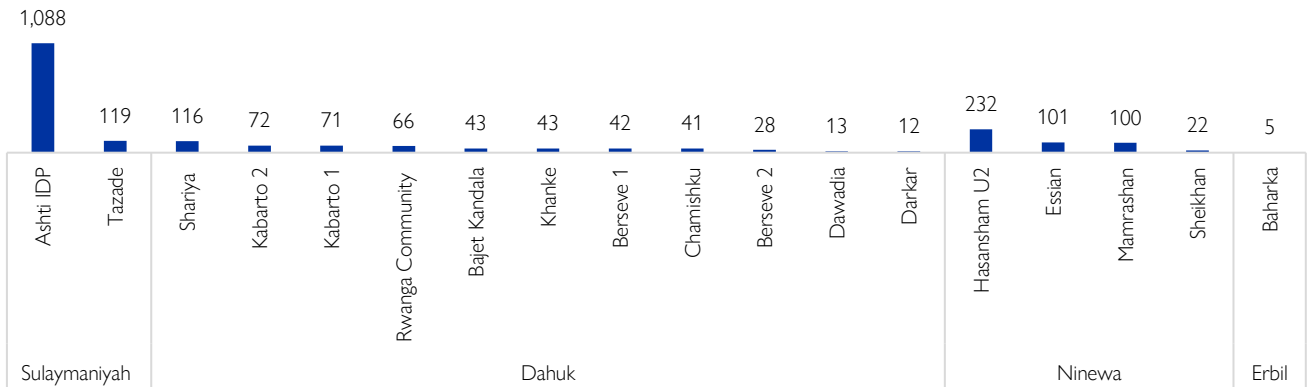
**DEPARTURES:**  
2,214 Households

Between 1 April and 6 June 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 2,214 families from camps.<sup>2</sup>

DEPARTURES FROM CAMPS RECORDED BETWEEN 1 APRIL AND 6 JUNE 2024

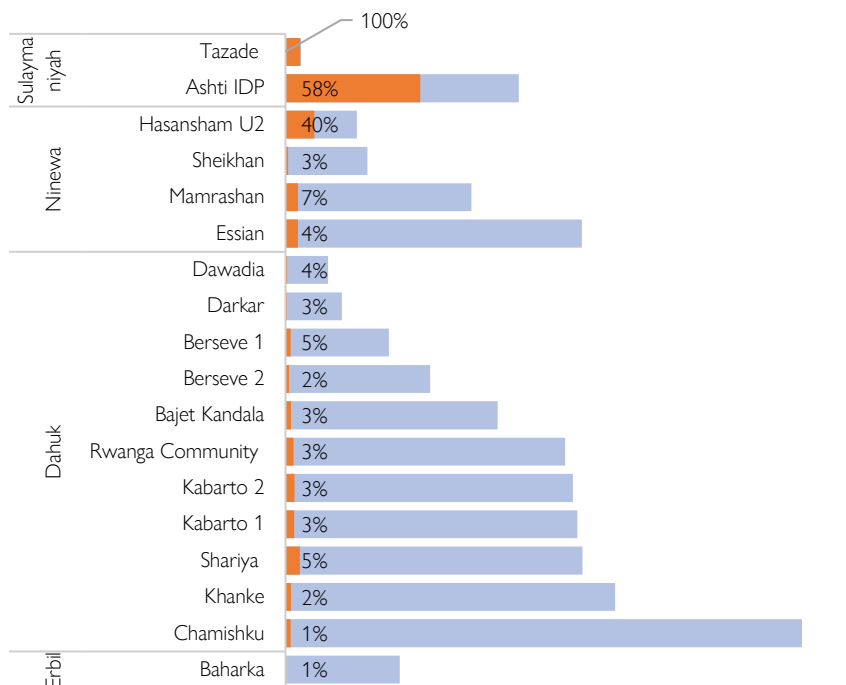


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE



Most families left from Sulaymaniyah Governorate (1,207 departed households). Of these, 1,088 households departed from Ashti IDP camp and the rest from Tazade camp, the closure of which was formally announced by the Government of Iraq on 19 March 2024. Departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Ninewa, Dahuk and Erbil governorates. In particular, 232 families departed from Hasansham U2 camp in Ninewa Governorate.

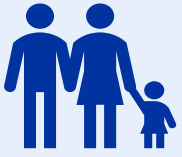
PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTURE



<sup>1</sup> This tool tracks the departures facilitated by MoMD, spontaneous departures and the departures facilitated by the Facilitated Voluntary Movement programme of IOM.  
<sup>2</sup> Some families left camps and arrived in their new location in March 2024, before the start of data collection in April 2024.

# MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

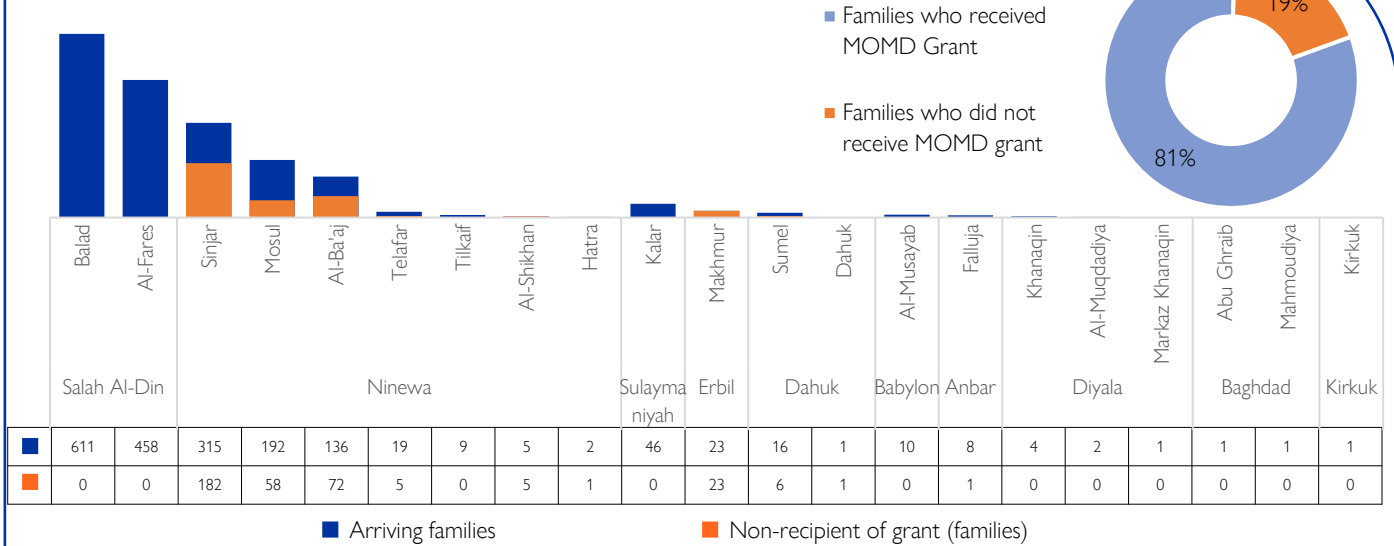
DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: 1 APRIL – 6 JUNE 2024



## ARRIVALS: 1,861 Households

As of 6 June 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 1,861 families out of the total 2,214 who departed from camps (84%). Most families arrived to Salah al-Din Governorate (57%) and Ninewa Governorate (36%).

### GRANT RECEIPT STATUS

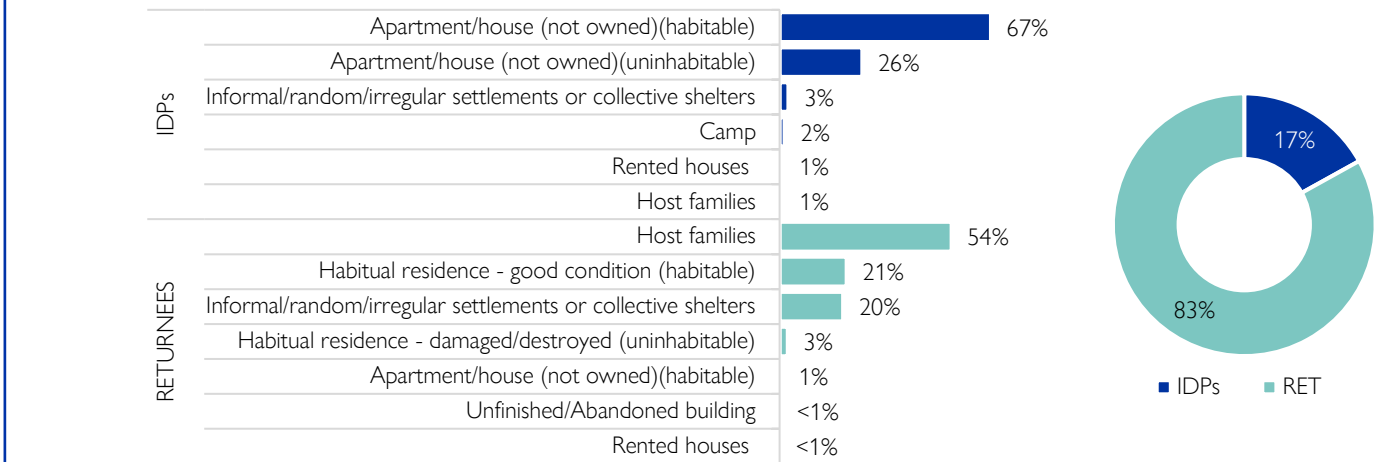


Out of the 1,861 newly arrived households, key informants reported that 19 per cent did not receive the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) grant, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant.

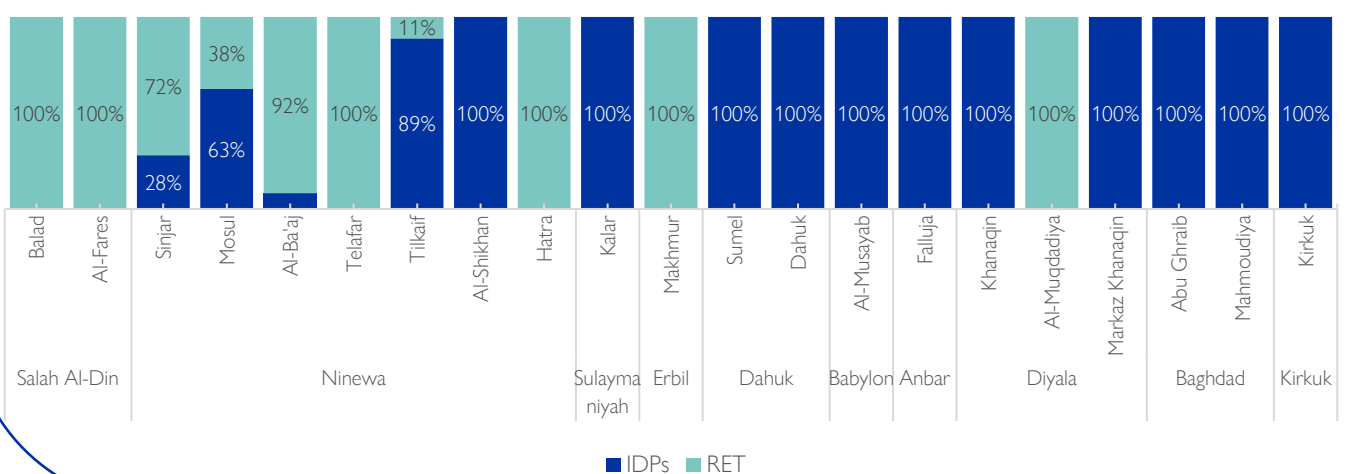
Most households (83%) returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (returnees). However, 17 per cent did not return to their location of origin and are considered secondarily displaced IDPs.

Most returnee households (54%) are being hosted by other families, while 21 per cent returned to their usual resident and reported that it was in good condition and 20 per cent are staying in informal settlements or shelters. Two thirds of IDP households (67%) are now residing in habitable residence that they do not own. A further quarter of IDP households (26%) are living in residence that they do not own but which is uninhabitable.

### SHELTER TYPE BY POPULATION GROUP



### DISTRICT OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP



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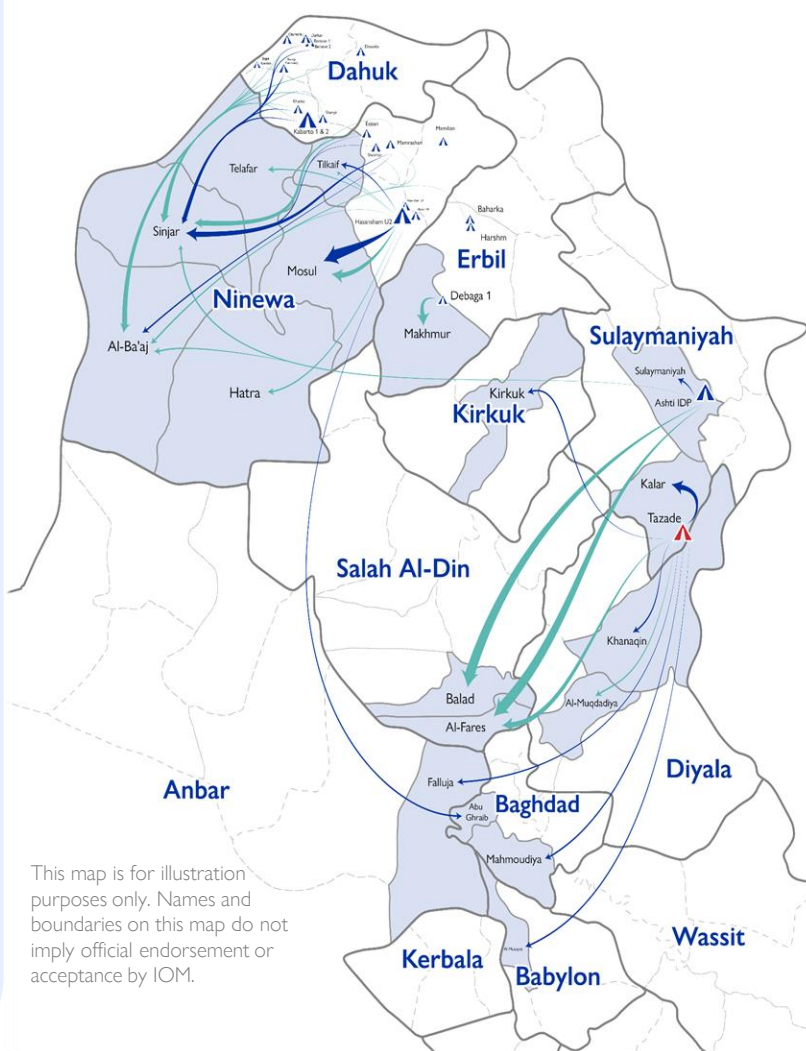
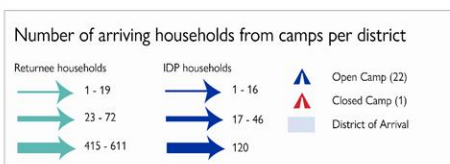
## FLOW FROM CAMPS TO DISTRICTS OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

The largest movements were recorded from Ashti IDP camp in Sulaymaniya to southern districts in Salah al-Din: Balad District (611 returnee families) and Al-Fares District (415 returnee families). Additionally, 71 families left Tazade camp in Sulaymaniyah Governorate for locations other than their areas of origin, meaning they secondarily displaced. Of this group, roughly two thirds went to Kalar District in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

In Ninewa Governorate, the largest movements were recorded from Hasansham U2 Camp to elsewhere in the governorate. Most households who left Hasansham U2 Camp did not return to their location of origin (58%) and are now considered to be secondarily displaced in Mosul District. The rest departed from this camp have returned to the origin.

DTM recorded 5 families voluntarily moved from camps in Dahuk Governorate to other camps, 2 families moved within the same governorate and 3 moved to Mamrashan and Sheikhan camps in Ninewa Governorate.

Some newly arrived households are now in 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.



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## TOP FIVE DISTRICTS OF ARRIVAL BY CATEGORY OF SEVERITY BASED ON RETURN INDEX ROUND 21

District	Governorate	Category of severity	Number of returnee households in district	Number of arriving households from camps to district
Balad	Salah al-Din	High	12,033	611
Al-Fares	Salah al-Din	High	3,001	458
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	21,620	227
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High	10,316	125
Mosul	Ninewa	Low	179,748	72

## 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), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and IOM's Durable Solution Programme. Data are gathered continuously and reported every two weeks.

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