MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: 1 APRIL – 20 JUNE 2024

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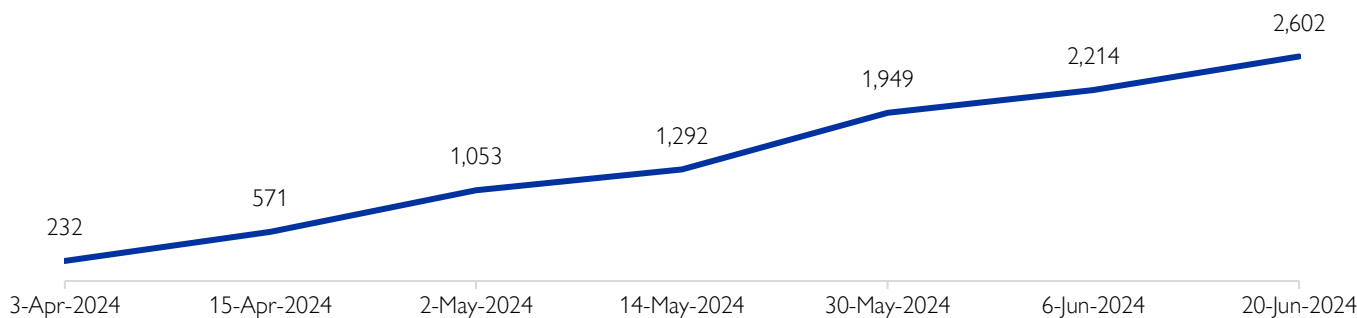
JUNE 2024

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]
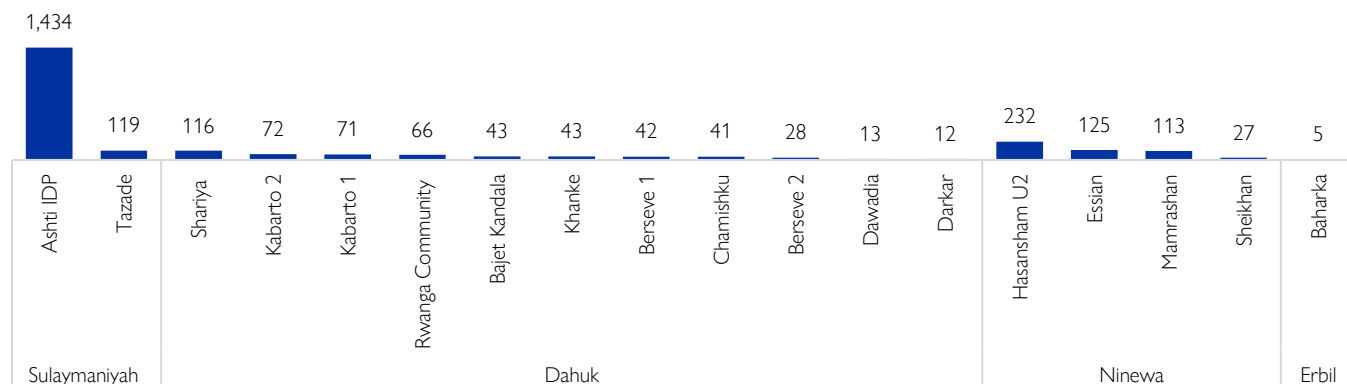
DEPARTURES:
2,602 Households

As of 20 June 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 2,602 families from camps. Some families left camps and arrived in their new location in March 2024, before the start of data collection in April 2024.
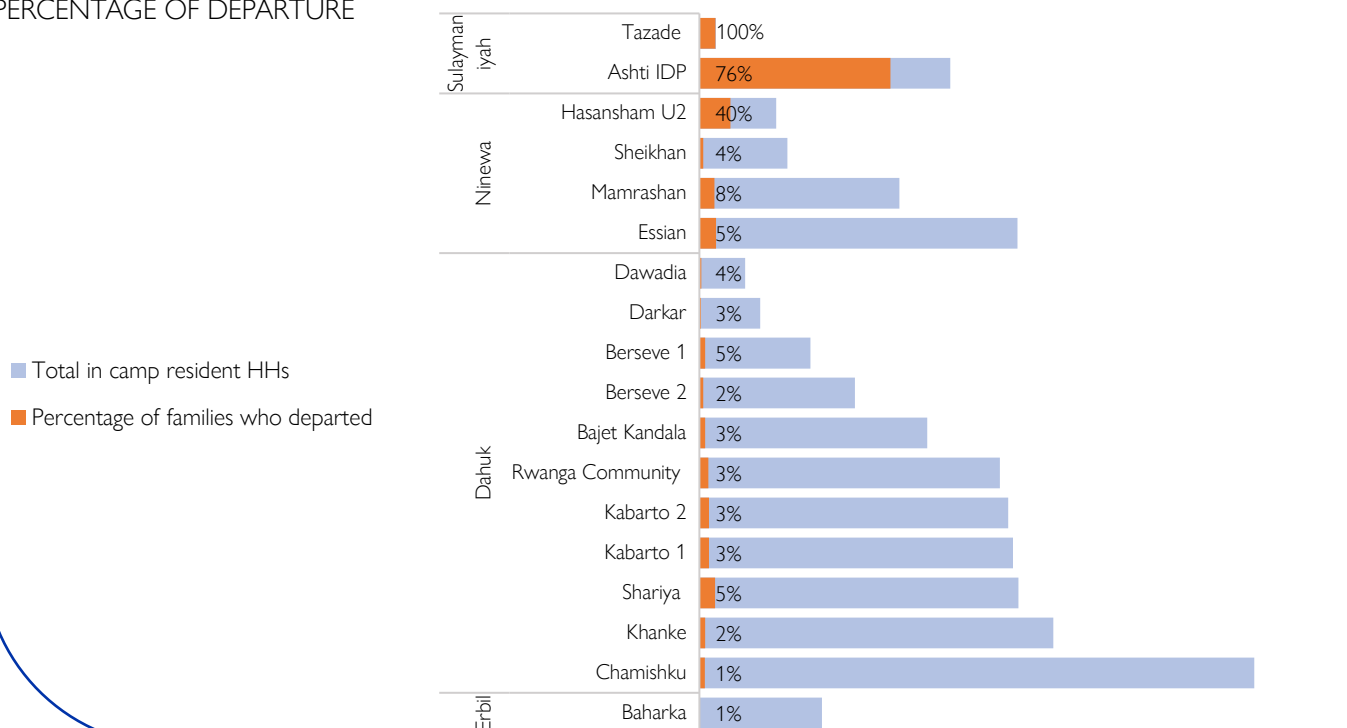
DEPARTURES FROM CAMPS RECORDED AS OF 20 JUNE 2024

Date	Households
3-Apr-2024	232
15-Apr-2024	571
2-May-2024	1,053
14-May-2024	1,292
30-May-2024	1,949
6-Jun-2024	2,214
20-Jun-2024	2,602

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE

Camp	Households	Governorate
Ashti IDP	1,434	Sulaymaniyah
Tazade	119	Sulaymaniyah
Shariya	116	Dahuk
Kabarto 2	72	Dahuk
Kabarto 1	71	Dahuk
Rwanga Community	66	Dahuk
Bajet Kandala	43	Dahuk
Khanke	43	Dahuk
Berseve 1	42	Dahuk
Chamishku	41	Dahuk
Berseve 2	28	Dahuk
Dawadia	13	Dahuk
Darkar	12	Dahuk
Hasansham U2	232	Ninewa
Essian	125	Ninewa
Mamrashan	113	Ninewa
Sheikhan	27	Ninewa
Baharka	5	Erbil

Most families left from Sulaymaniyah Governorate (1,553 departed households). Of these, 1,434 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

Legend:
- Total in camp resident HHs
- Percentage of families who departed

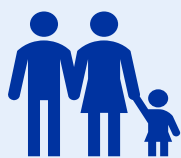| Governorate	Camp	Percentage
Sulaymaniyah	Tazade	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Ashti IDP	76%
Ninewa	Hasansham U2	40%
Ninewa	Sheikhan	4%
Ninewa	Mamrashan	8%
Ninewa	Essian	5%
Dahuk	Dawadia	4%
Dahuk	Darkar	3%
Dahuk	Berseve 1	5%
Dahuk	Berseve 2	2%
Dahuk	Bajet Kandala	3%
Dahuk	Rwanga Community	3%
Dahuk	Kabarto 2	3%
Dahuk	Kabarto 1	3%
Dahuk	Shariya	5%
Dahuk	Khanke	2%
Dahuk	Chamishku	1%
Erbil	Baharka	1%

1 This tool tracks the departures facilitated by MoMD, spontaneous departures and the departures facilitated by the Facilitated Voluntary Movement programme of IOM.

MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

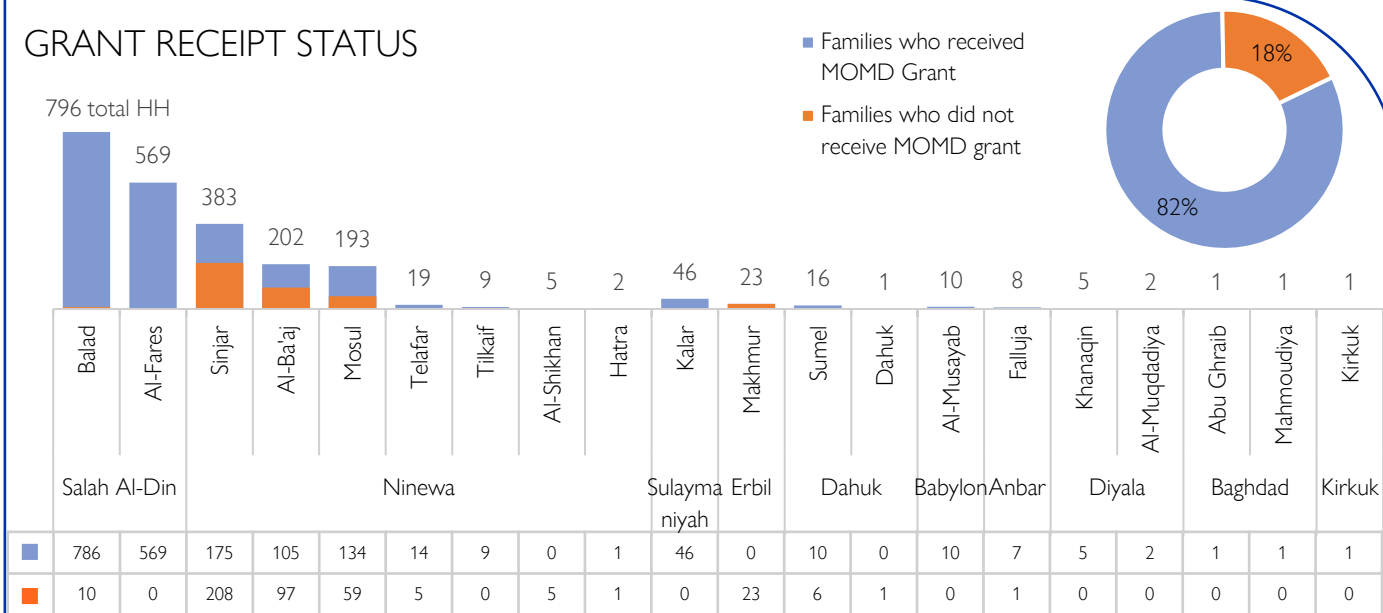DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: 1 APRIL – 20 JUNE 2024

IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

JUNE 2024

ARRIVALS:
2,292 Households

As of 20 June 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 2,292 families out of the total 2,602 who departed from camps (88%). Most families arrived to Salah al-Din Governorate (60%) and Ninewa Governorate (35%).

GRANT RECEIPT STATUS

Legend:
- Families who received MOMD Grant
- Families who did not receive MOMD grant

Donut: 82% / 18%

Bar chart totals (total HH): Balad 796, Al-Fares 569, Sinjar 383, Al-Ba'aj 202, Mosul 193, Telafar 19, Tilkaif 9, Al-Shikhan 5, Hatra 2, Kalar 46, Makhmur 23, Sumel 16, Dahuk 1, Al-Musayab 10, Falluja 8, Khanaqin 5, Al-Muqdadiya 2, Abu Ghraib 1, Mahmoudiya 1, Kirkuk 1

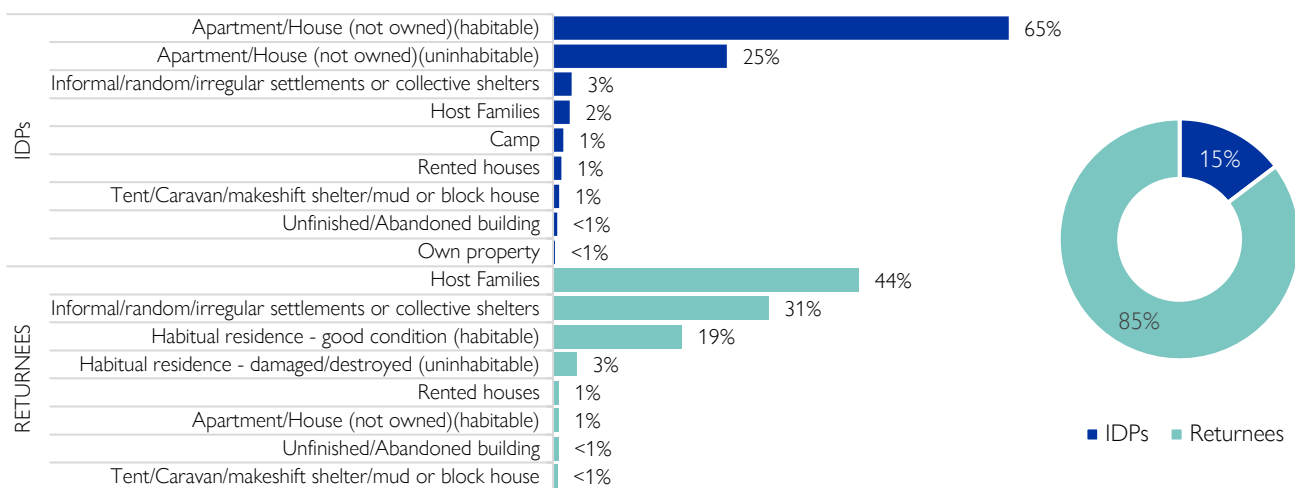|	Balad	Al-Fares	Sinjar	Al-Ba'aj	Mosul	Telafar	Tilkaif	Al-Shikhan	Hatra	Kalar	Makhmur	Sumel	Dahuk	Al-Musayab	Falluja	Khanaqin	Al-Muqdadiya	Abu Ghraib	Mahmoudiya	Kirkuk
Governorate	Salah Al-Din		Ninewa							Sulaymaniyah	Erbil	Dahuk		Babylon	Anbar	Diyala		Baghdad		Kirkuk
■ (received)	786	569	175	105	134	14	9	0	1	46	0	10	0	10	7	5	2	1	1	1
■ (did not receive)	10	0	208	97	59	5	0	5	1	0	23	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Out of the 2,292 arrived households, key informants reported that 18 per cent did not receive the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) grant, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant.
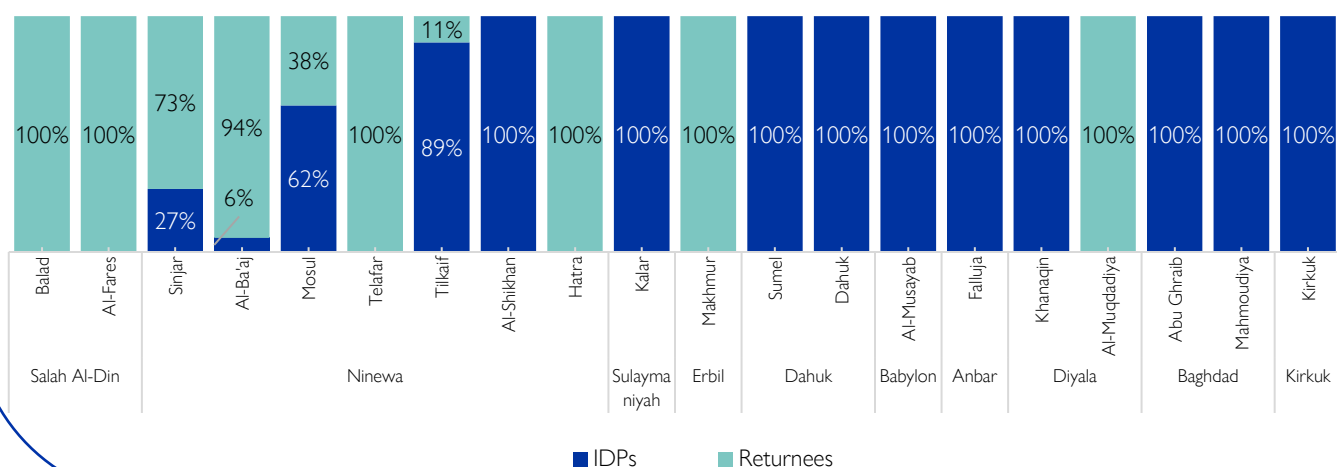
Most households (85%) returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (returnees). However, 15 per cent did not return to their location of origin and are considered secondarily displaced IDPs.

Most returnee households (44%) are being hosted by other families, while a third (31%) are staying in informal settlements or shelters and one fifth (19%) returned to their usual residence and reported that it was in good condition. Two thirds of IDP households (65%) are now residing in habitable residence that they do not own. A further quarter of IDP households (25%) are living in residence that they do not own but which is uninhabitable.

SHELTER TYPE BY POPULATION GROUP

IDPs
- Apartment/House (not owned)(habitable): 65%
- Apartment/House (not owned)(uninhabitable): 25%
- Informal/random/irregular settlements or collective shelters: 3%
- Host Families: 2%
- Camp: 1%
- Rented houses: 1%
- Tent/Caravan/makeshift shelter/mud or block house: 1%
- Unfinished/Abandoned building: <1%
- Own property: <1%

RETURNEES
- Host Families: 44%
- Informal/random/irregular settlements or collective shelters: 31%
- Habitual residence - good condition (habitable): 19%
- Habitual residence - damaged/destroyed (uninhabitable): 3%
- Rented houses: 1%
- Apartment/House (not owned)(habitable): 1%
- Unfinished/Abandoned building: <1%
- Tent/Caravan/makeshift shelter/mud or block house: <1%

Donut: IDPs 15% / Returnees 85%

■ IDPs ■ Returnees

DISTRICT OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

District	IDPs	Returnees
Balad (Salah Al-Din)		100%
Al-Fares (Salah Al-Din)		100%
Sinjar (Ninewa)	27%	73%
Al-Ba'aj (Ninewa)	6%	94%
Mosul (Ninewa)	62%	38%
Telafar (Ninewa)		100%
Tilkaif (Ninewa)	89%	11%
Al-Shikhan (Ninewa)	100%	
Hatra (Ninewa)	100%	
Kalar (Sulaymaniyah)	100%	
Makhmur (Erbil)		100%
Sumel (Dahuk)	100%	
Dahuk (Dahuk)	100%	
Al-Musayab (Babylon)	100%	
Falluja (Anbar)	100%	
Khanaqin (Diyala)	100%	
Al-Muqdadiya (Diyala)		100%
Abu Ghraib (Baghdad)	100%	
Mahmoudiya (Baghdad)	100%	
Kirkuk (Kirkuk)	100%	

■ IDPs ■ Returnees

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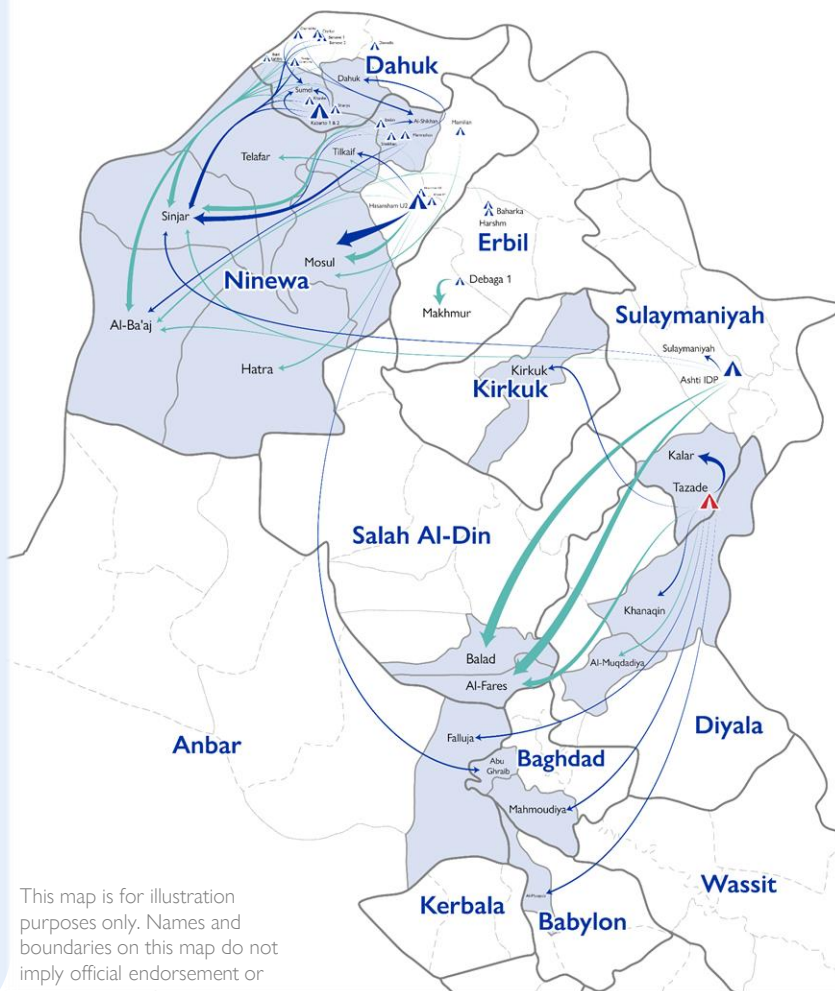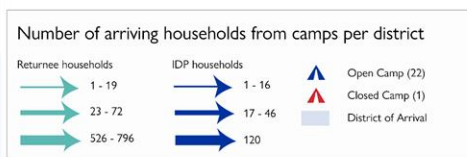
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FLOWS FROM CAMPS TO DISTRICTS OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

The largest movements were recorded from Ashti IDP camp in Sulaymaniya to southern districts in Salah al-Din: Balad District (796 returnee families) and Al-Fares District (526 returnee families). Additionally, 71 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.

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 mostly 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.

Number of arriving households from camps per district

Returnee households	IDP households
1 - 19	1 - 16
23 - 72	17 - 46
526 - 796	120

Open Camp (22)
Closed Camp (1)
District of Arrival

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	796
Al-Fares	Salah al-Din	High	🔴	3,001	569
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	🔴	21,620	383
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High	🔴	10,316	202
Mosul	Ninewa	Low	🟡	179,748	193

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, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (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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