

CONTEXT

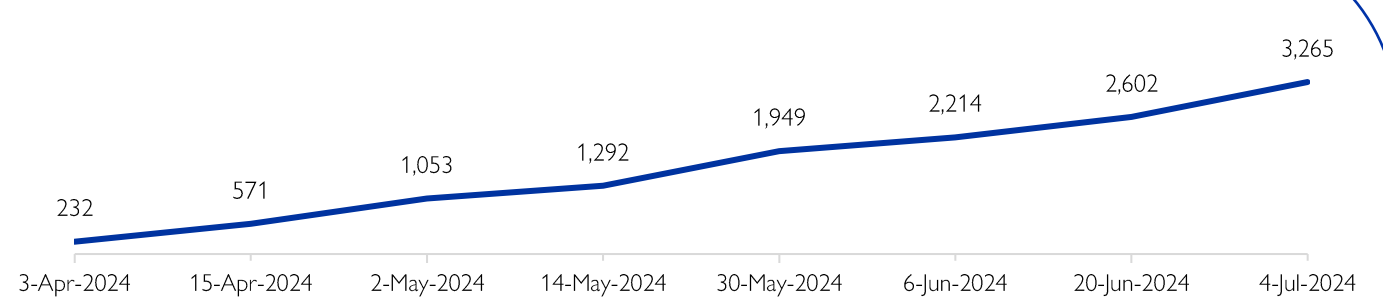
In January 2024, the Iraqi Council of Ministers announced the closure of the remaining 23 IDPs camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq by the end of July 2024. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Iraq launched a tracking tool in April 2024 to track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



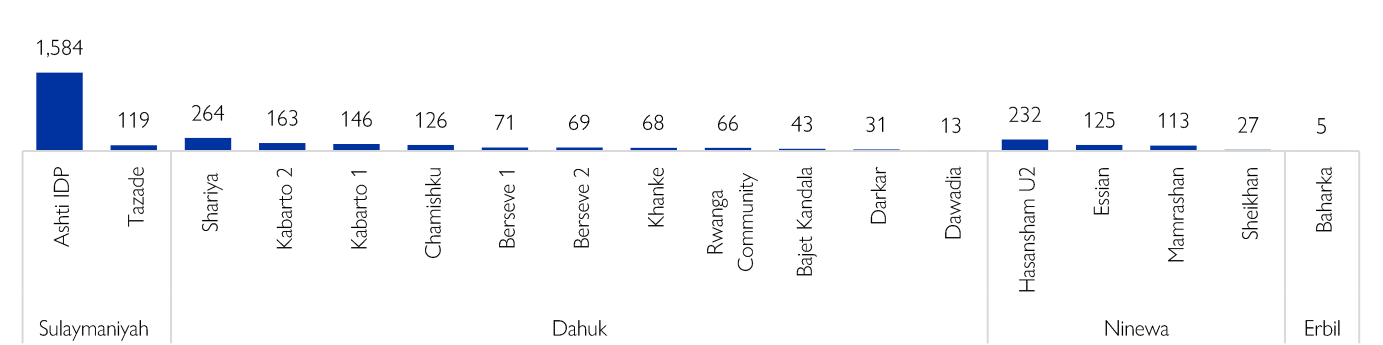
DEPARTURES:  
3,265 Households

As of 4 July 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 3,265 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 4 JULY 2024

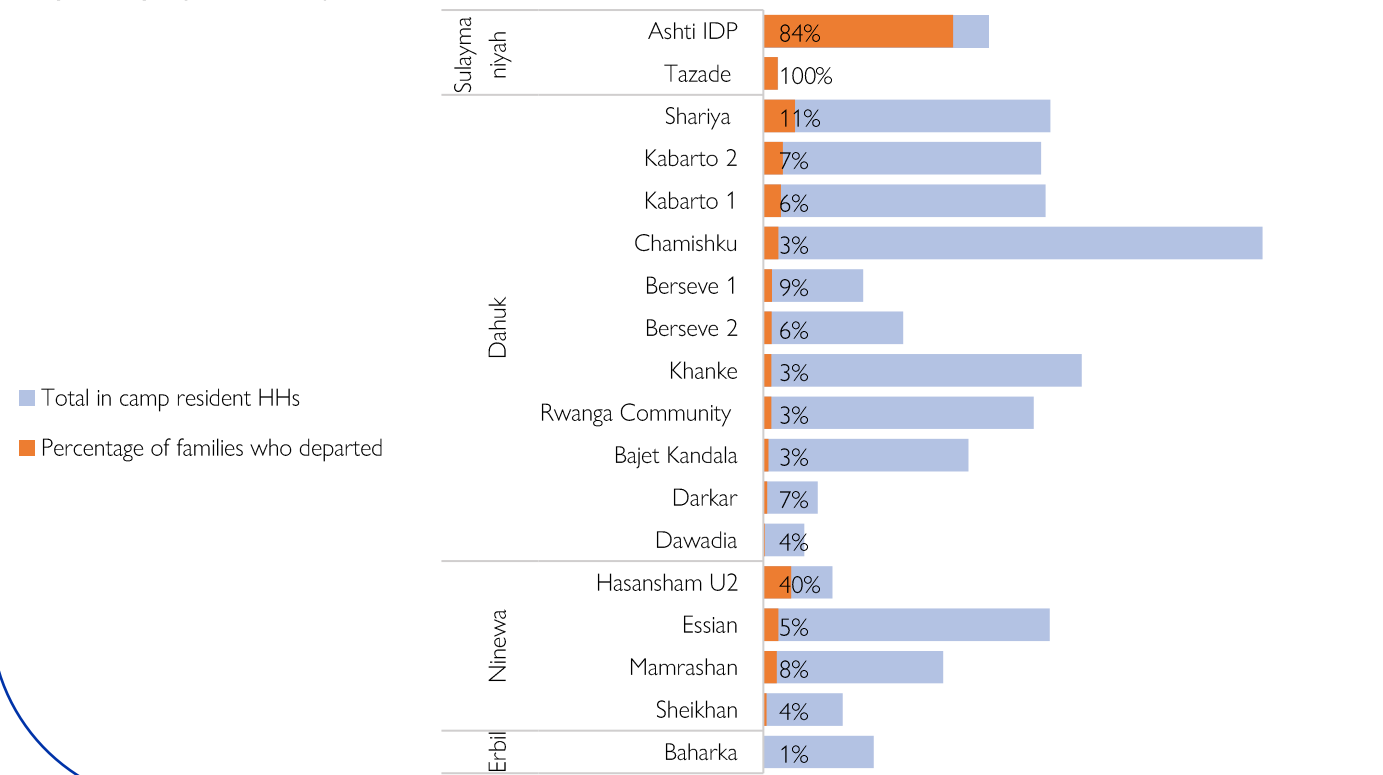


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE

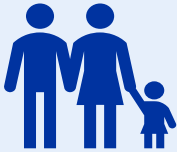


Most families left from Sulaymaniyah Governorate (1,703 departed households). Of these, 1,584 households departed from Ashti IDP camp and the rest from Tazade camp, the closure of which was formally announced by the Government of Iraq on 19 March 2024. Departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Ninewa, Dahuk and Erbil governorates. In particular, 232 families departed from Hasansham U2 camp in Ninewa Governorate.

PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTURE



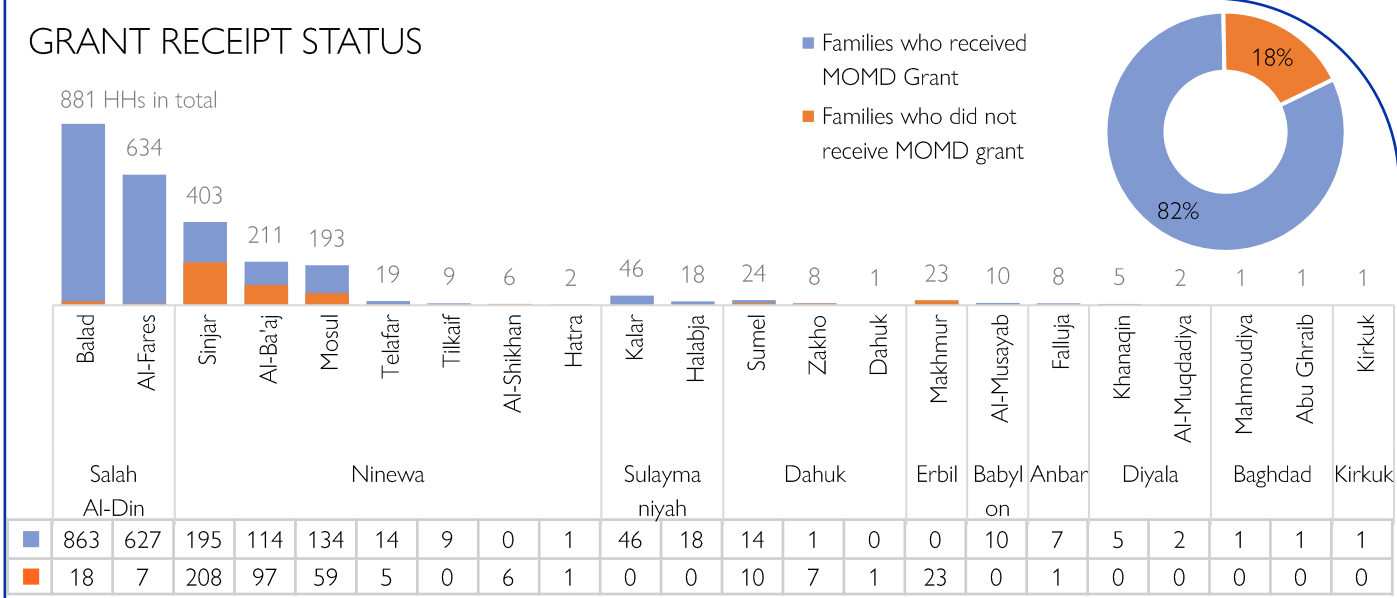
1 This tool tracks the departures facilitated by MoMD, spontaneous departures and the departures facilitated by the Facilitated Voluntary Movement programme of IOM.



ARRIVALS:  
2,506 Households

As of 4 July 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 2,506 families out of the total 3,265 who departed from camps (77%). Most families arrived to Salah al-Din Governorate (60%) and Ninewa Governorate (33%).

GRANT RECEIPT STATUS

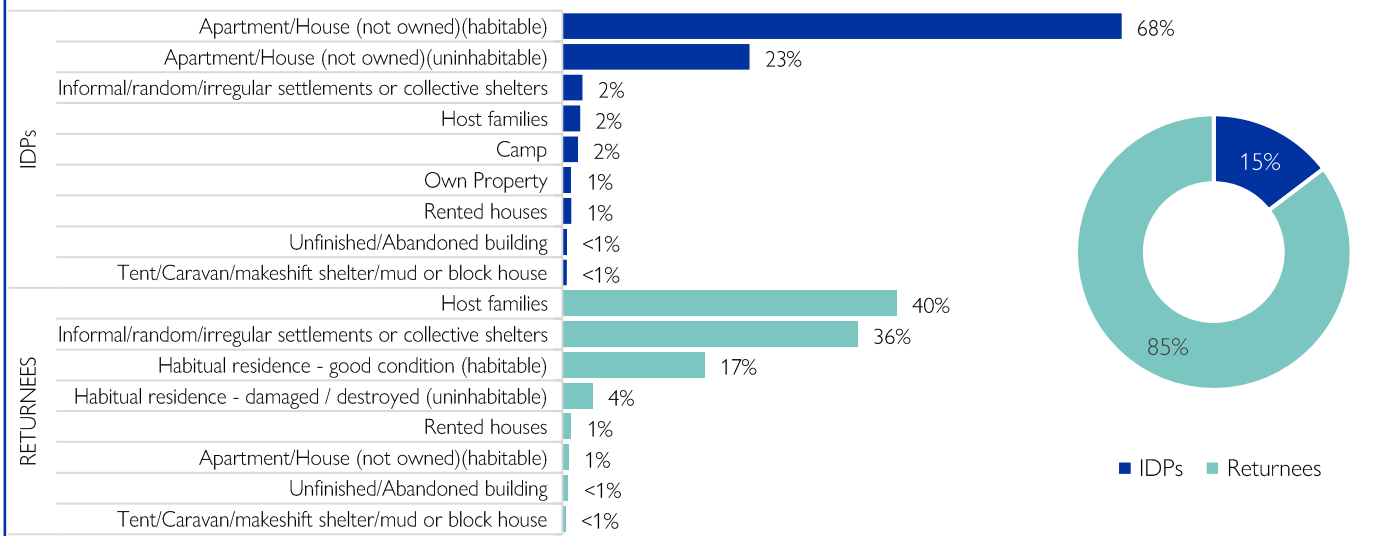


Out of the 2,506 arrived households, key informants reported that 18 per cent did not receive the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) grant, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant.<sup>2</sup>

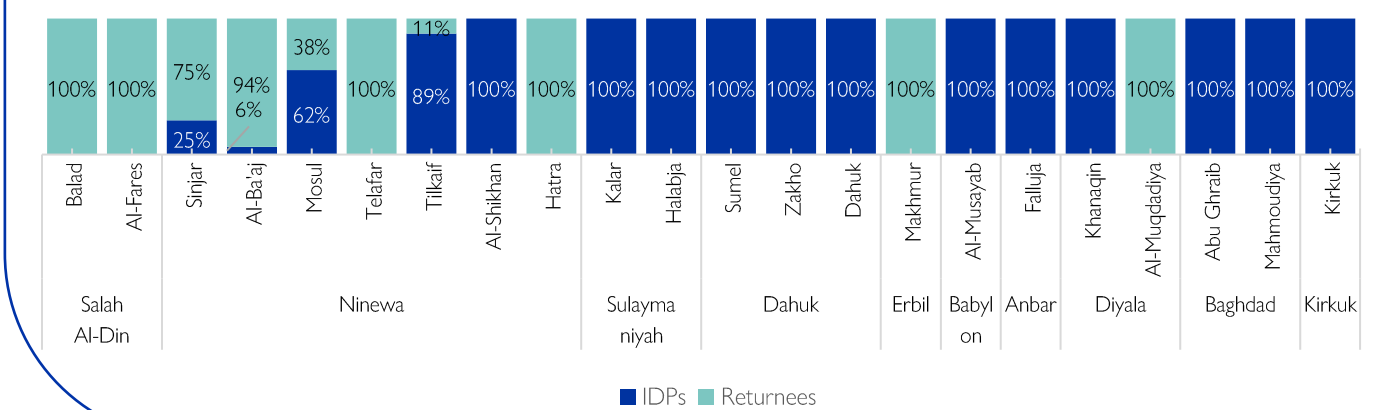
Most households (85%) returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (returnees). However, 15 per cent did not return to their location of origin and are considered secondarily displaced IDPs.

Most returnee households (40%) are being hosted by other families, while a third (36%) are staying in informal settlements or shelters and one fifth (17%) returned to their usual residence and reported that it was in good condition. Two thirds of IDP households (68%) are now residing in habitable residence that they do not own. A further quarter of IDP households (23%) are living in residence that they do not own but which is uninhabitable.

SHELTER TYPE BY POPULATION GROUP



DISTRICT OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP



2 MoMD in Dahuk reported to the media that there are families who received the grant and departed from the camps to their area of origin and are now requesting letters to return to the camps in Dahuk, which might affect the data in future reports.

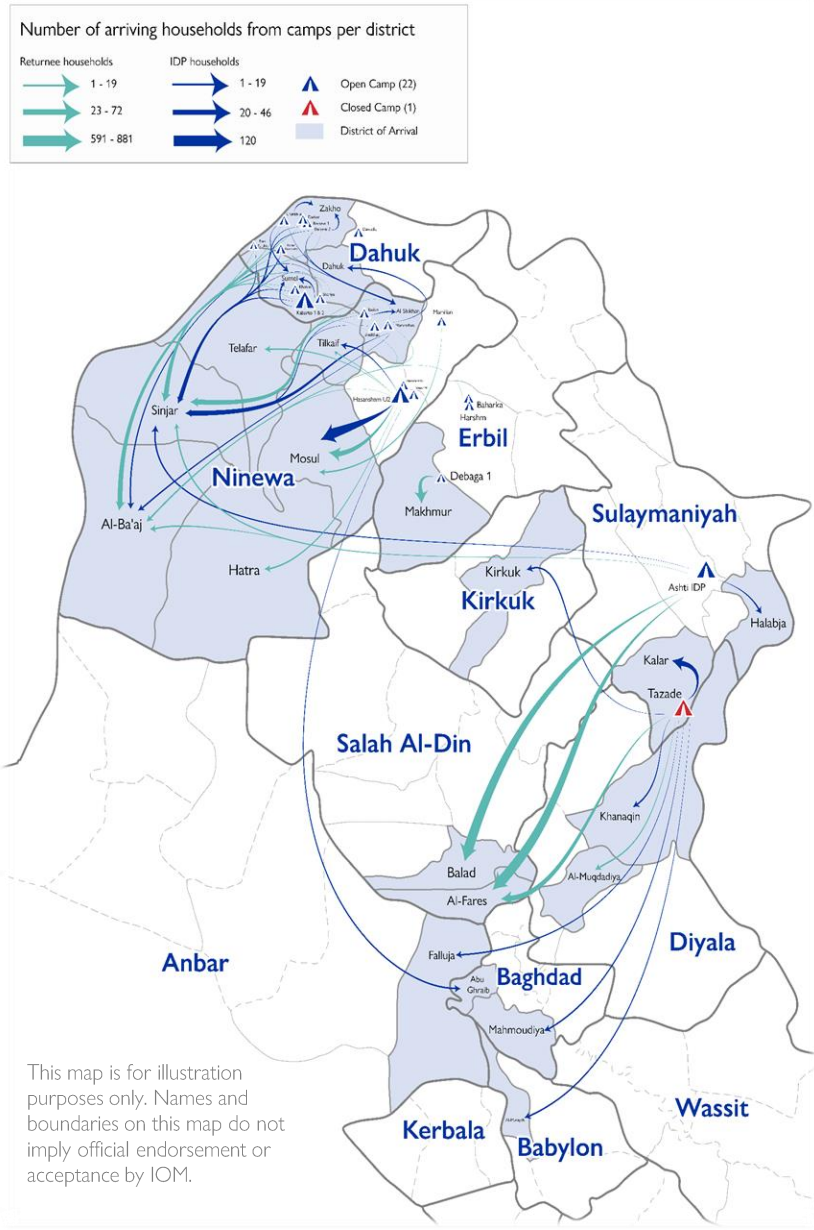
Flows from camps to districts of arrival by population group

The largest movements were recorded from Ashti IDP camp in Sulaymaniya to southern districts in Salah al-Din: Balad District (881 returnee families) and Al-Fares District (591 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.<sup>3</sup>

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 located in Ninewa Governorate.

DTM recorded 7 families voluntarily moved from camps in Dahuk Governorate to other camps, 3 families moved within the same governorate and 4 moved to Mamrashan, Essian 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.



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	881
Al-Fares	Salah al-Din	High	●	3,001	634
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	●	21,620	301
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High	●	10,316	199
Mosul	Ninewa	Low	●	179,748	73

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.

3 In total, 46 families relocated to Kalar District from Tazade camp and some of them have received approval from Assayish to settle there.