

MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: 1 APRIL – 15 AUGUST 2024

AUGUST 2024

CONTEXT

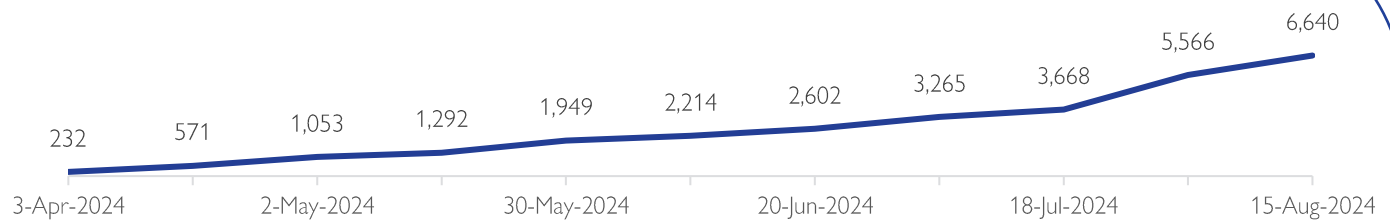
In January 2024, the Iraqi Council of Ministers announced the closure of the remaining 23 IDPs camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq by the end of July 2024. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Iraq launched a tracking tool in April 2024 to track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



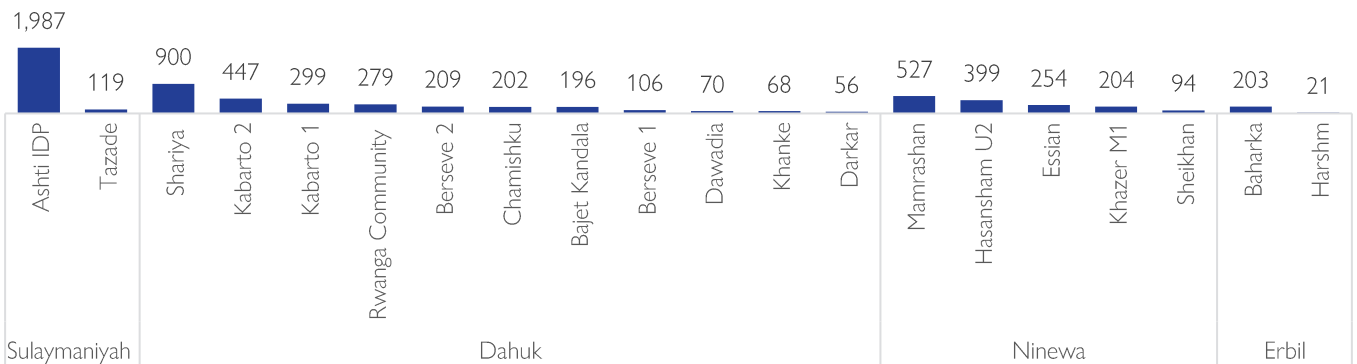
DEPARTURES:
6,640 Households

As of 15 August 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 6,640 families from camps with an increase of 1,074 families since last round on 1 August 2024. 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 15 AUGUST 2024

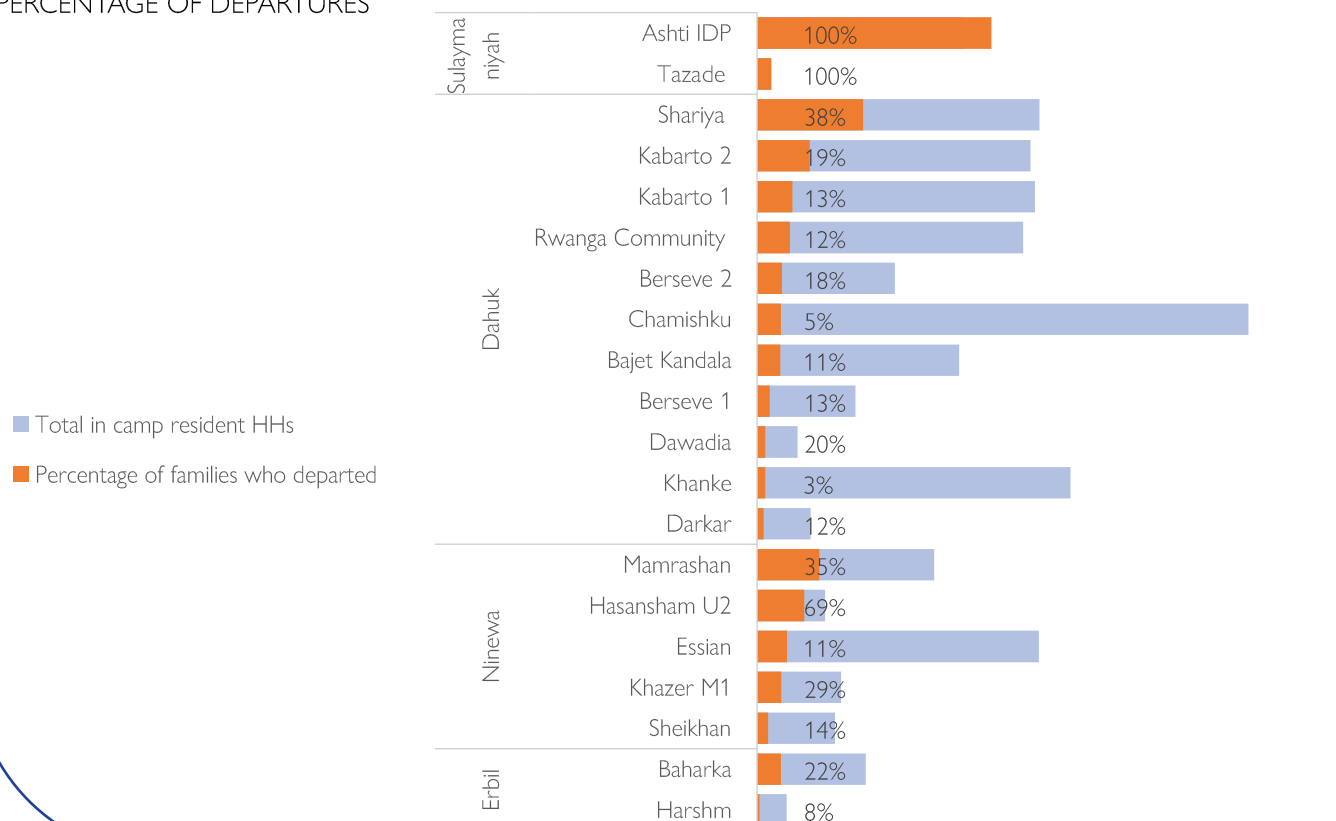


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE



The largest number of departures was recorded from Dahuk Governorate with 2,832 departed households, mostly from Shariya camp (900 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 (1,478 departed households) and Erbil governorates (224 households).

PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTURES

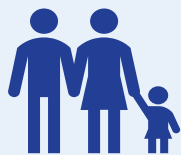


¹ This tool tracks the departures facilitated by Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), spontaneous departures and the departures facilitated by the Facilitated Voluntary Movement programme of IOM.

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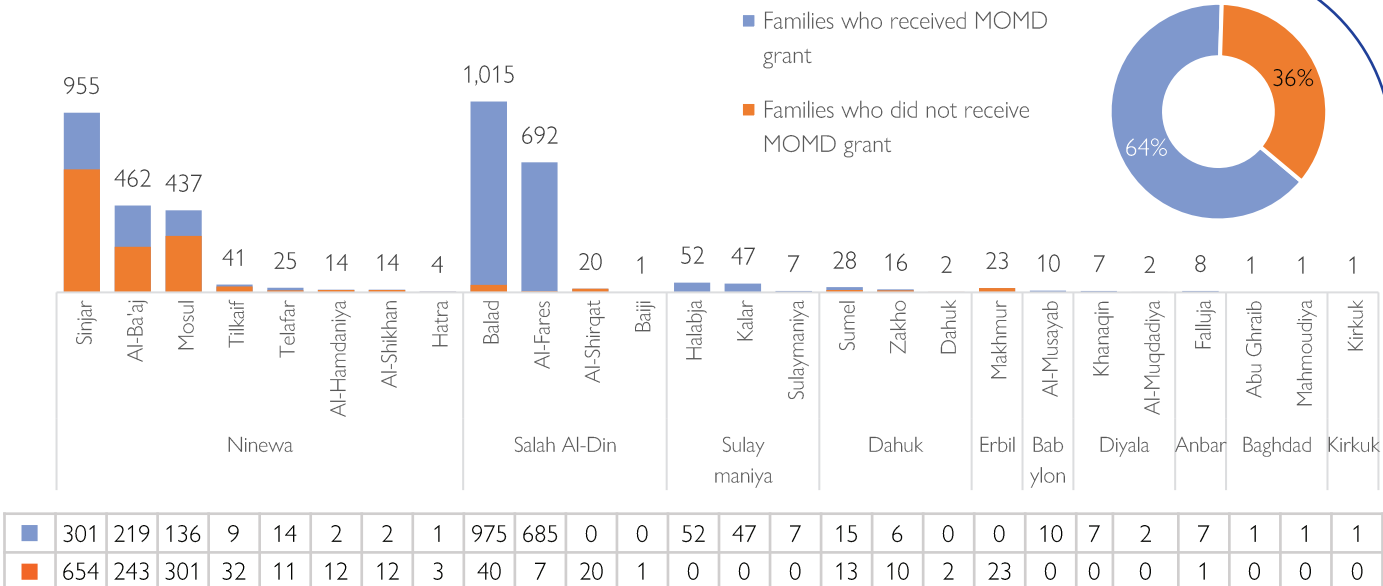
AUGUST 2024



ARRIVALS: 3,885 Households

As of 15 August 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 3,885 families out of the total 6,640 who departed from camps (59%). Most families arrived to Ninewa (50%) and Salah al-Din (44%) governorates.

GRANT RECEIPT STATUS



Out of the 3,885 arrived households, key informants reported that 36 per cent did not receive the MoMD grant, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant.²

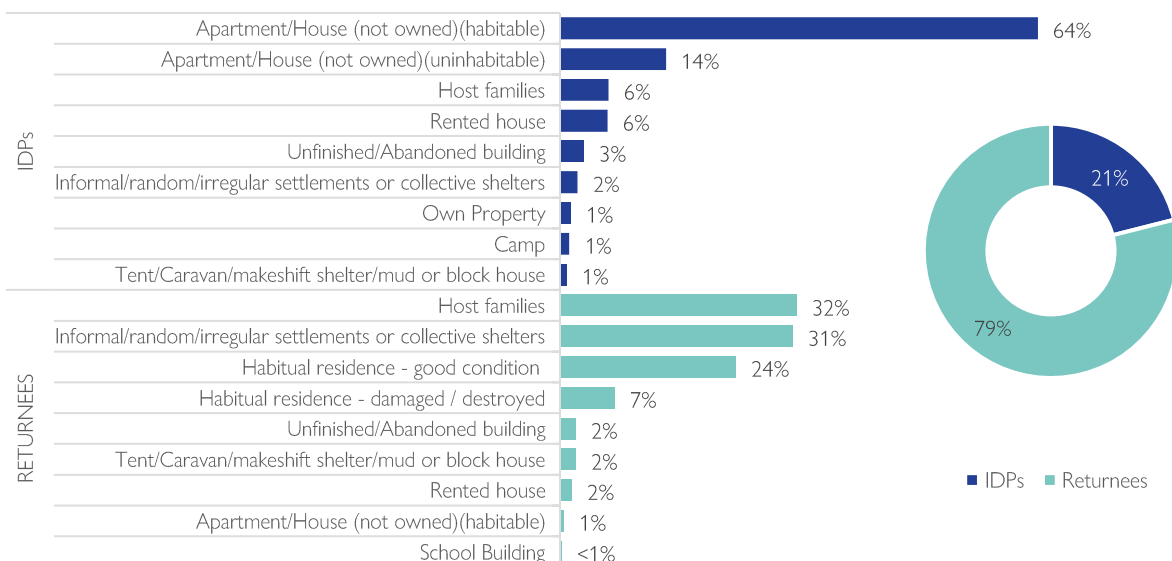
During the reporting period, 432 families³ arrived to Sinjar District from Dahuk camps to ensure access to the MoMD grant. Out of these families, 96 per cent did not receive the grant. This is despite having their facilitation letter completed by the camp management and application accepted through the MoMD branch in their area of origin (Sinjar District). Currently, they are waiting for the applications to be processed.

Most households (79%) returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (returnees). However, 21 per cent did not return to their location of origin and are considered secondarily displaced IDPs.

Most of the arrived IDP households (64%) moved to apartments or houses in good condition and 14 per cent of moved to apartments or houses that are damaged or in poor condition. In addition, 6 per cent (53 IDP households) who moved are being hosted by other families and another 6 per cent (52 IDP households) are staying in rented houses.

Most returnee households are either being hosted by other families (32%) or staying in informal settlements (31%). Around a quarter of the returnees (24%) have returned to their usual residence in good condition.

SHELTER TYPE 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.

3 In addition to these figures, there were roughly 300 Yazidi families who departed from the camps in Dahuk Governorate informally, arrived in Sinjar District and most likely have returned back to the camp. Similarly to the camp management, DTM did not record these departures during this reporting period and will record it in the next updates once departures are registered with the camp management.

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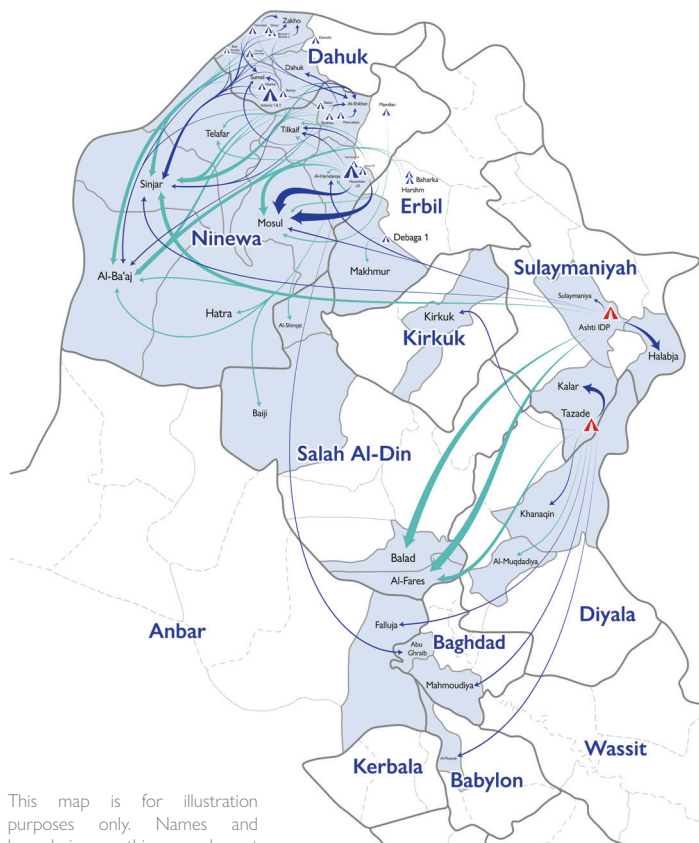
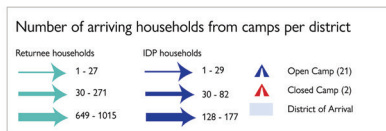
FLOWS FROM CAMPS TO DISTRICTS OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

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.⁴

In Dahuk Governorate, the largest movements were recorded from Shariya camp (437 families), most of whom (74%) 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 (26%) and are now considered to be secondarily displaced.

In Ninewa Governorate, the largest movements were recorded from Hasansham U2 Camp. Most households who left Hasansham U2 Camp did not return to their location of origin (56%) and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, mostly in Mosul District. The remaining share have returned to the origin located mostly in Ninewa Governorate.

DTM recorded 10 families who voluntarily moved from camps in Dahuk Governorate to other camps, including 5 families moved to Berseve 1, Kabarto 1, Kabarto 2 or Chamishku within the same governorate and 5 families moved to Mamrashan, Essian or Sheikhan camps in Ninewa Governorate.



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

Some arriving 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 returnee households from camps to district
Balad	Salah al-Din	High	●	12,033	1,015
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	●	21,620	694
Al-Fares	Salah al-Din	High	●	3,001	692
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High	●	10,316	444
Mosul	Ninewa	Low	●	179,748	131

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 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 two weeks.

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⁴ In total, 47 families relocated to Kalar District from Tazade camp and some of them have received approval from Asayish to settle there.