

MOVEMENT OF CAMP IDPs

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: 1 APRIL – 1 AUGUST 2024

AUGUST 2024

CONTEXT

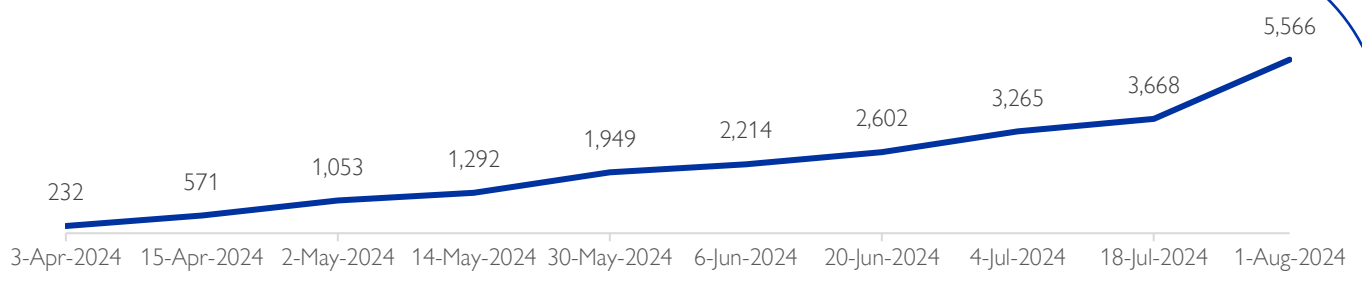
In January 2024, the Iraqi Council of Ministers announced the closure of the remaining 23 IDPs camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq by the end of July 2024. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Iraq launched a tracking tool in April 2024 to track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



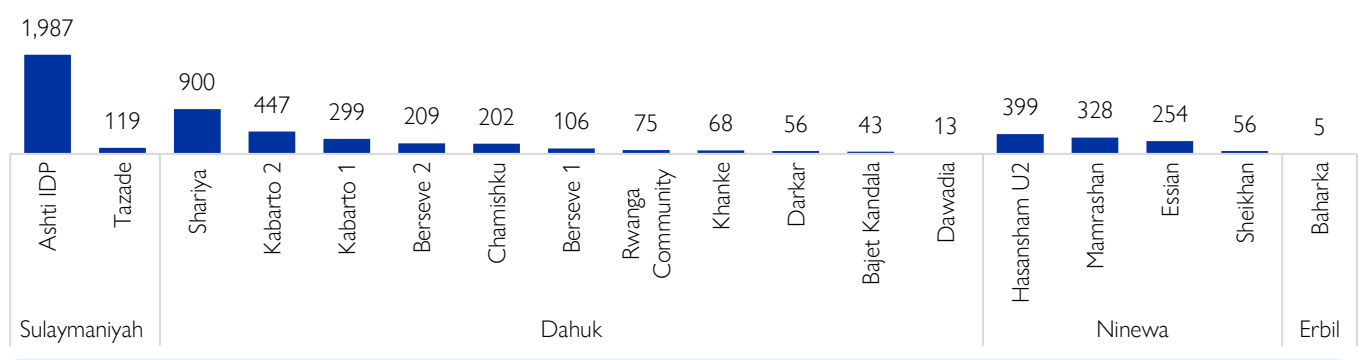
DEPARTURES: 5,566 Households

As of 1 August 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 5,566 families from camps with an increase of 1,898 families since last round on the 18 July 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 1 AUGUST 2024

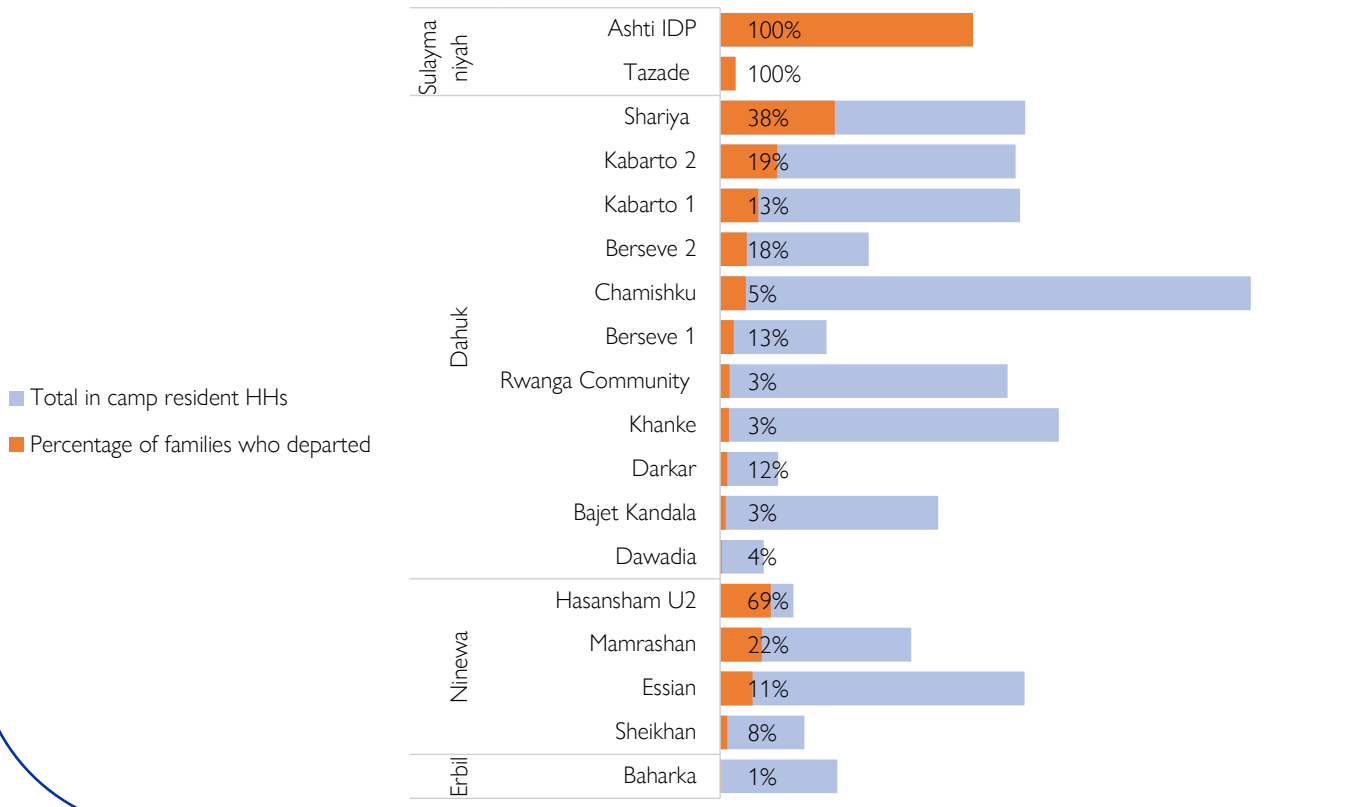


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE



The largest number of departures was recorded from Dahuk Governorate with 2,418 departed households, mostly from Shariya camp (900 departed households) and a lesser extent from the rest camps in the governorate. In Sulaymaniyah Governorate both Ashti IDP and Tazade camps were formally announced closed by the Government of Iraq on 11 July and 19 March 2024, respectively with 2,106 families departed, mainly from Ashti IDP camp. Departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Ninewa and Erbil governorates.

PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTURE

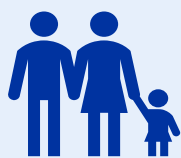


¹ This tool tracks the departures facilitated by Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), spontaneous departures and the departures facilitated by the Facilitated Voluntary Movement programme of IOM.

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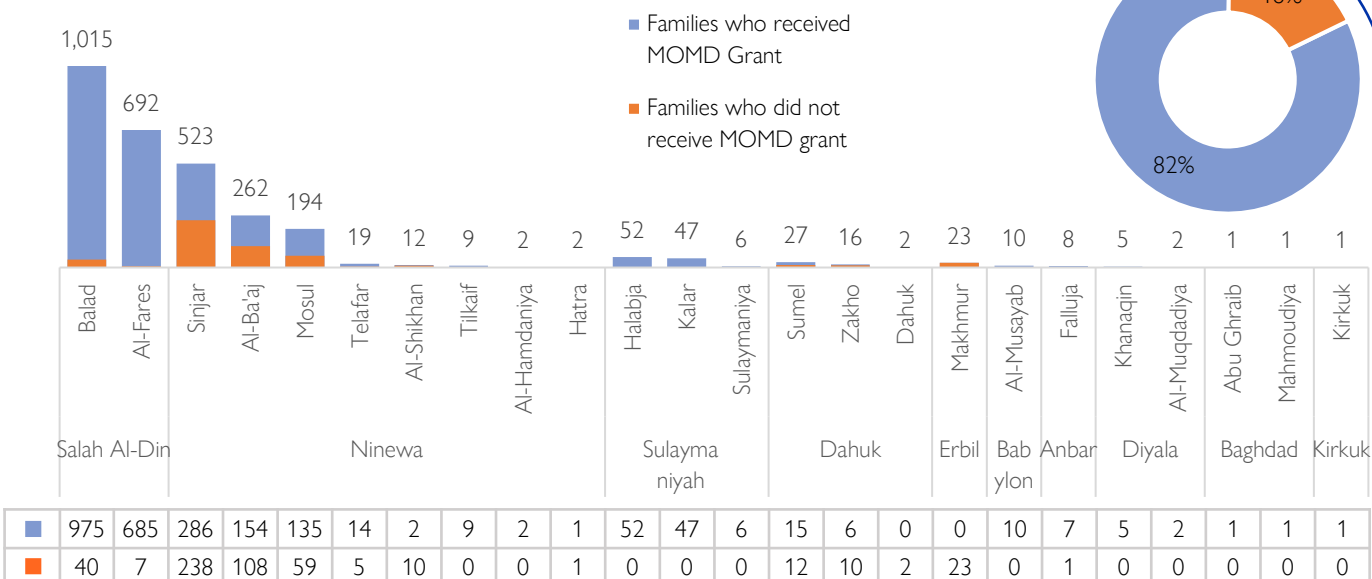
AUGUST 2024



ARRIVALS: 2,931 Households

As of 1 August 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 2,931 families out of the total 5,566 who departed from camps (53%). Most families arrived to Salah al-Din Governorate (58%) and Ninewa Governorate (35%).

GRANT RECEIPT STATUS



Out of the 2,931 arrived households, key informants reported that 18 per cent did not receive the MoMD grant, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant.²

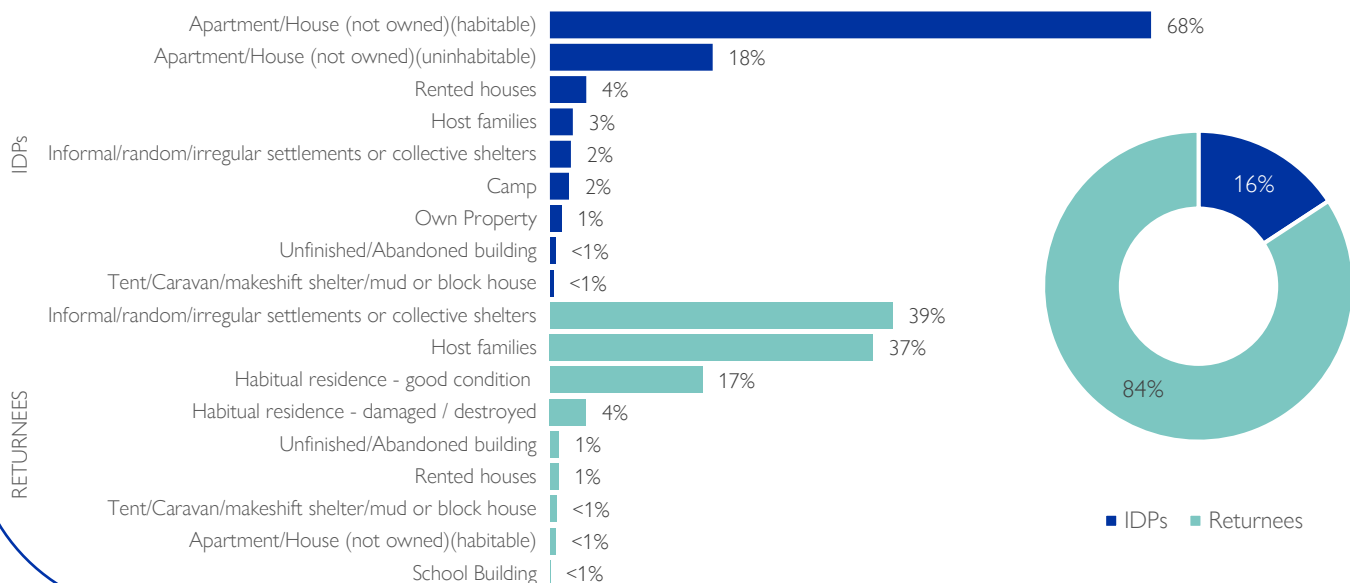
There are concerns among camp IDPs about the availability of the MoMD grant following the government's decision to close the camps, which was supposedly set for July 30, 2024, a date that has already passed. Highlighting a persistent communication gap regarding current policies. Additionally, IDPs in Erbil camps are being instructed to collect settlement cheques in Federal Governorates, causing increased concern among the IDPs due to the uncertainty about accessing the grants.³

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 considered secondarily displaced IDPs.

Most IDP households (68%) moved to apartments or houses in good condition but those that they do not own and around one fifth (18%) of IDP households moved to dwellings that are damaged or in poor condition that they also do not own. In addition, 2 per cent or 11 IDP households moved to informal settlements and 2 per cent or 10 IDP households moved to another camps.

Most returnee households are staying either in informal settlements (39%) or being hosted by other families (37%) with around one fifth (17%) 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.

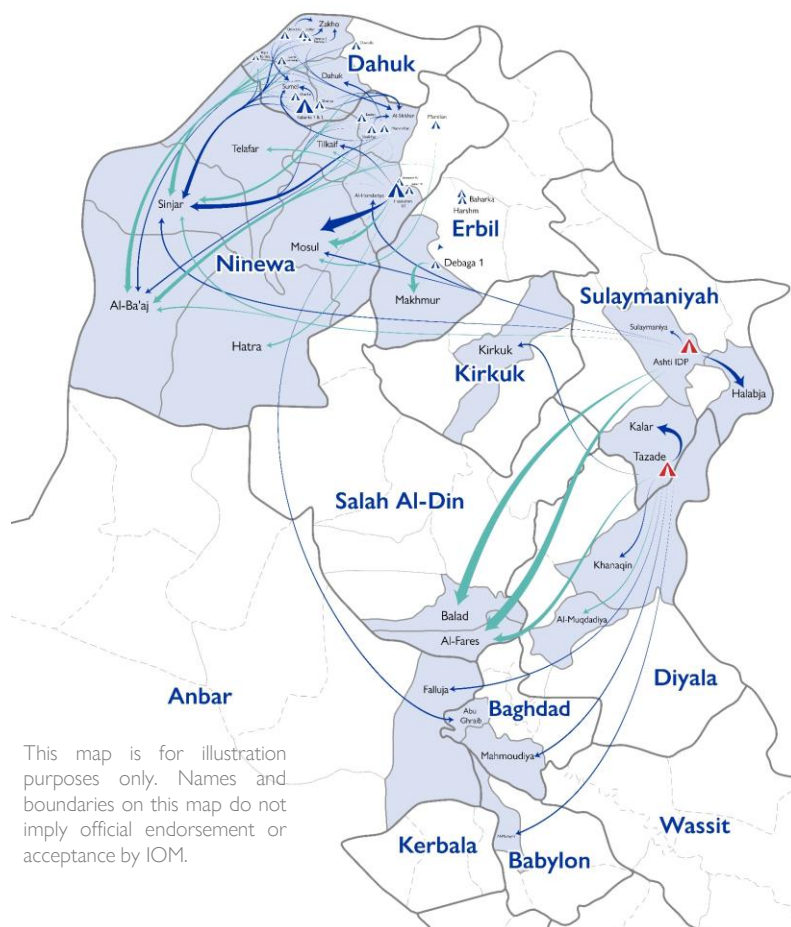
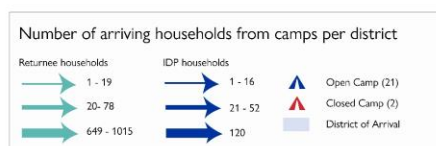
3 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Weekly update on IDP camps in the KRI-I, UNHCR (16 July 2024).

FLOWS FROM CAMPS TO DISTRICTS OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

The largest return movements were recorded from Ashti IDP camp in Sulaymaniyah to southern districts in Salah al-Din: Balad District (1,015 returnee families) and Al-Fares District (649 returnee families). Additionally, 72 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 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 10 families voluntarily moved from camps in Dahuk Governorate to other camps, 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.



Some 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 returnee households from camps to district
Balad	Salah al-Din	High	12,033	1,015
Al-Fares	Salah al-Din	High	3,001	692
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	21,620	392
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High	10,316	250
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 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 Assayish to settle there.