

Camp Departures

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: 1 APRIL – 9 MAY 2024

15 MAY 2024

CONTEXT

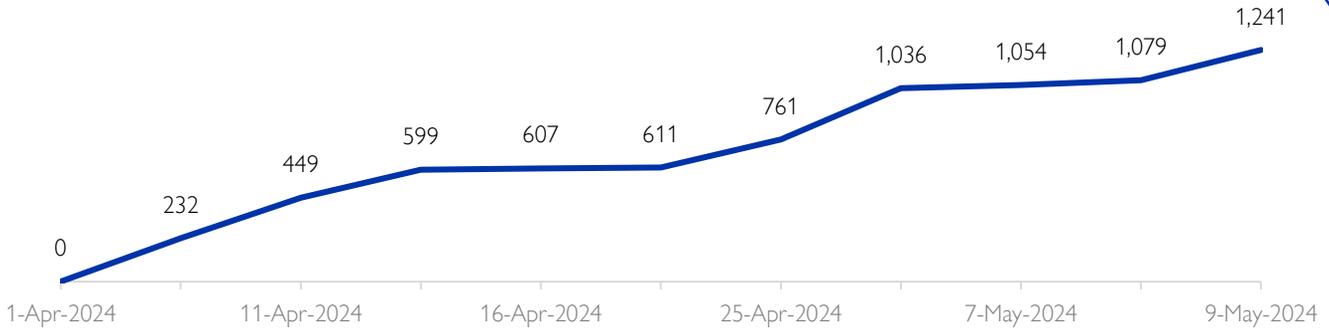
In January 2024, the Iraqi Council of Ministers announced the closure of the remaining 23 IDPs camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq by the end of July 2024. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Iraq launched an emergency tracking tool in April 2024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



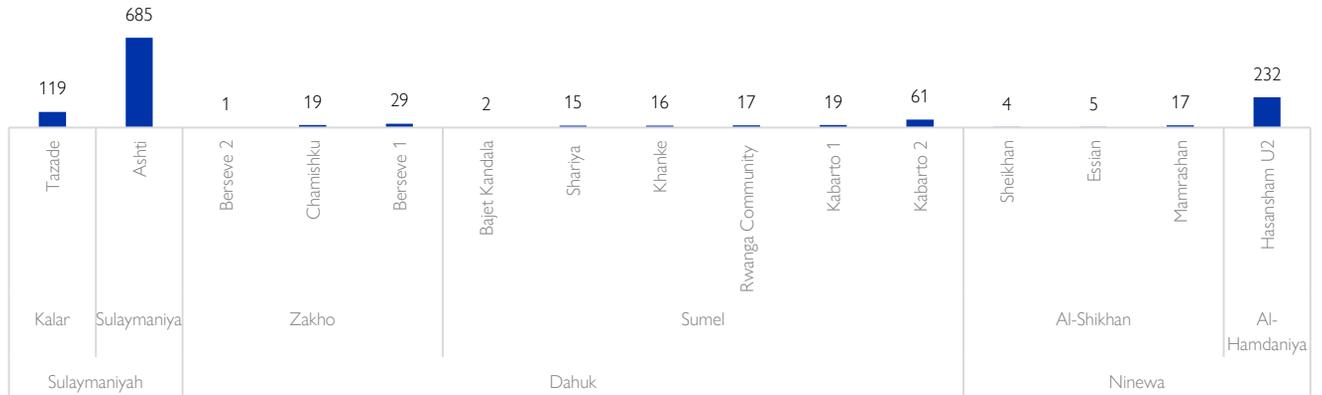
DEPARTURES:
1,241 Households

Between 1 April and 9 May 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 1,241 families from camps following the recent closure of some camps.¹

DEPARTURES FROM CAMPS RECORDED BETWEEN 1 APRIL AND 9 MAY 2024

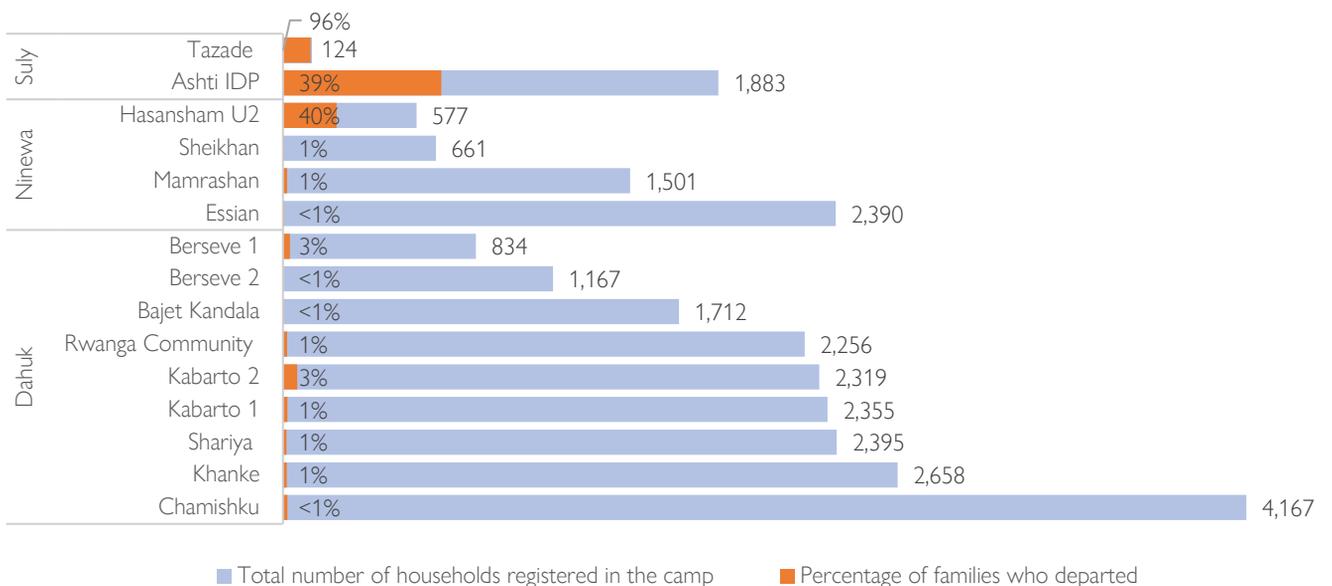


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE



Most departures have taken place in Sulaymaniyah Governorate with 804 departed households. Of these, 685 households departed from Ashti camp and the rest from Tazade camp, which was formally announced closed by the Iraqi government on the 19th of March 2024. Departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Ninewa and Dohuk governorates, mostly Hasansham U2 camp in Ninewa Governorate with 232 departed families.

CAMPS CLOSING PROCESS



¹ Some families have left camps and arrived at their new location in March, before the start of data collection in April.

Camp Departures

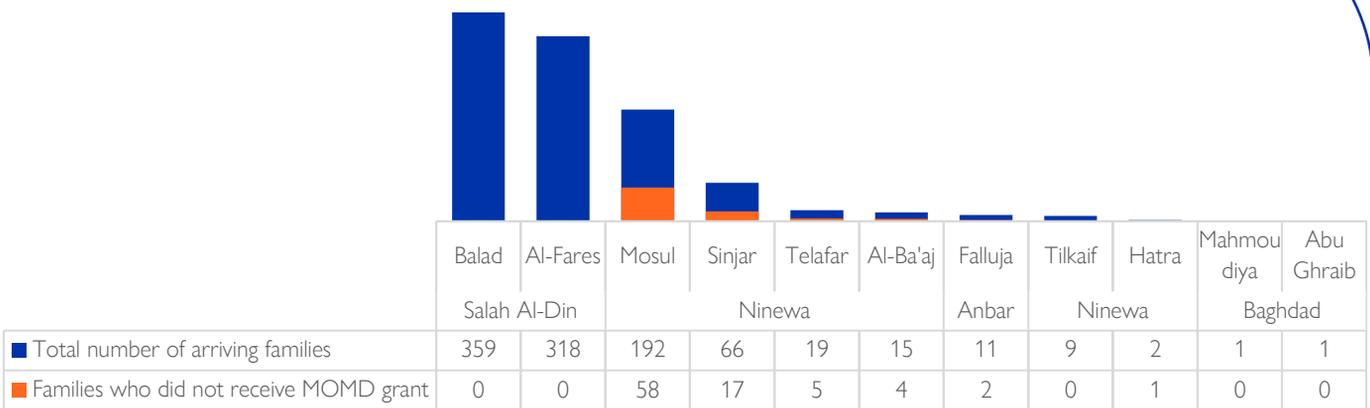
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ARRIVALS:
993 Households

As of 9 May 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 993 families out of the total 1,241 departed from camps (80%). Most families arrived to Salah al-Din Governorate (68%) and Ninewa Governorate (30%).

GRANT RECEIPT STATUS

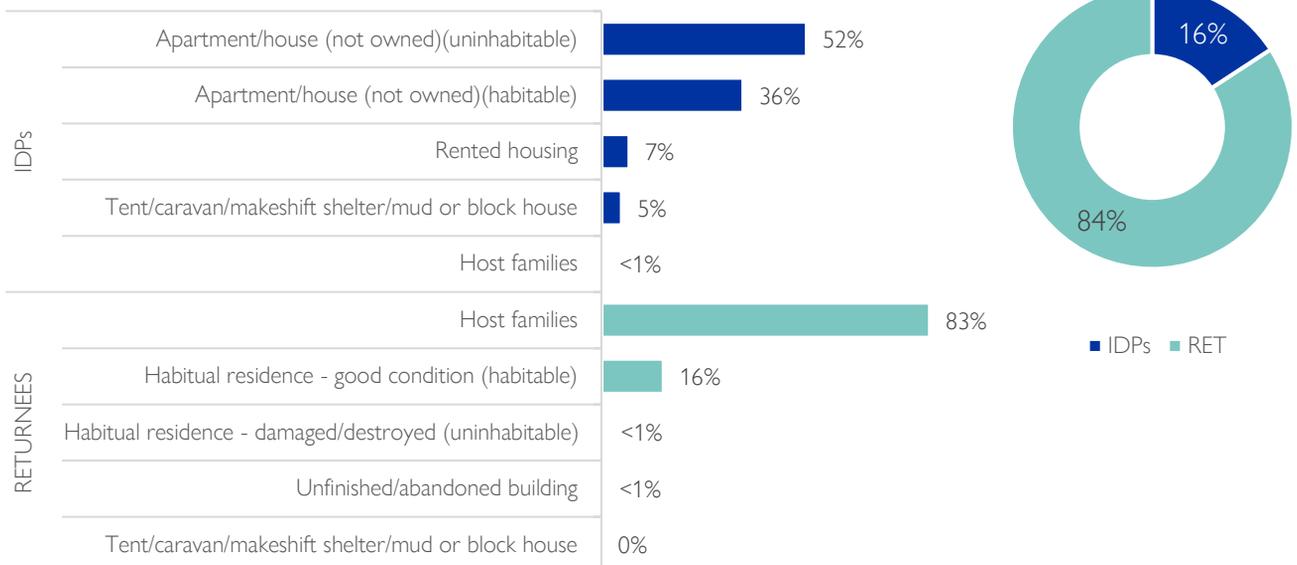


Out of the 993 newly arrived households, only 9 per cent did not receive the Ministry of Migration and Displacement grant, while the rest received either a return, or relocation grant.

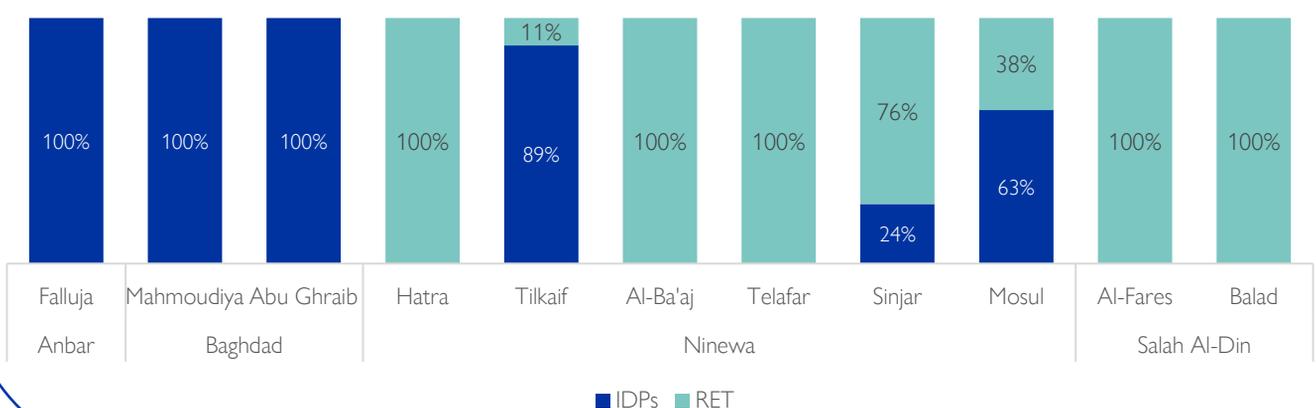
Most households (84%) have returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (returnees) and 16 per cent have not returned to their location of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced (IDPs).

Most of returnee households (83%) are being hosted by other families, while half of IDP households (52%) are now residing in uninhabitable housing that they do not own. A further over a third of IDP households (36%) are residing in housing that they do not own but which is habitable.

SHELTER TYPE BY POPULATION GROUP



DISTRICT OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

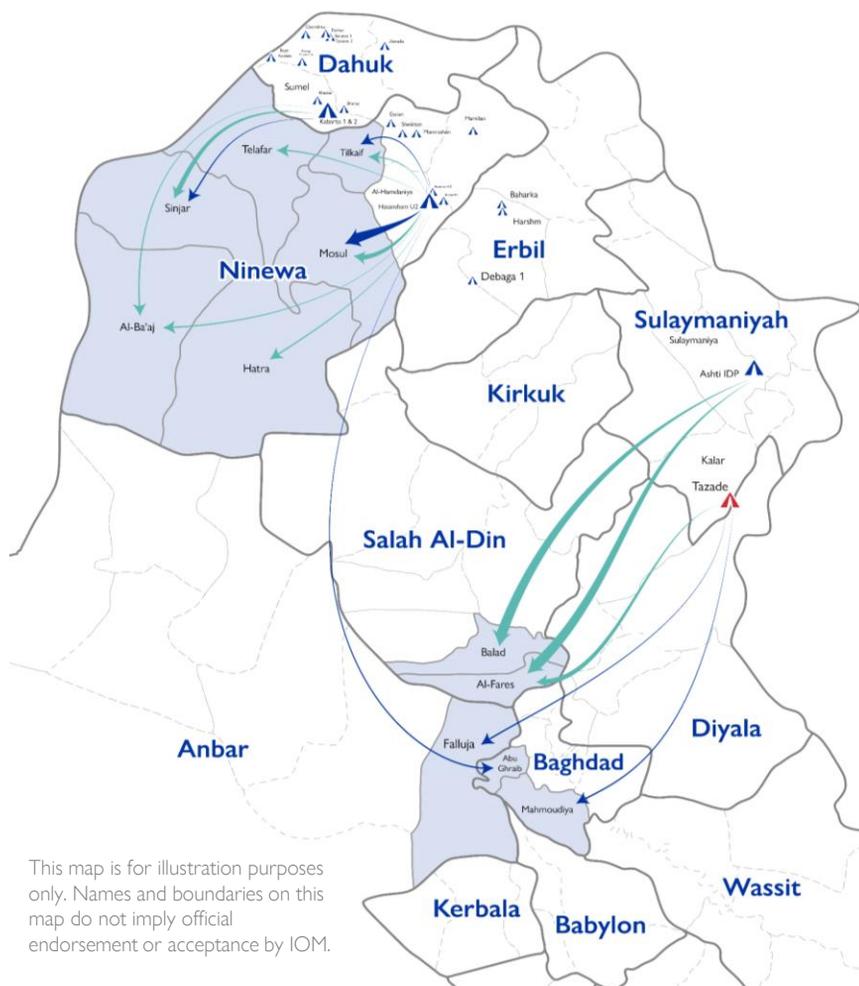
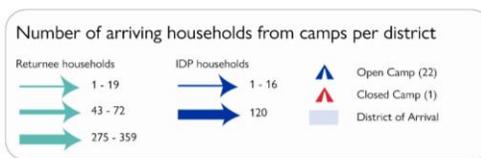


FLOWS FROM CAMPS TO DISTRICTS OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

The largest movements were recorded from Ashti camp in Sulaymaniyah to Balad District with 359 families returned to their area of origin and to Al-Fares District with 275 families have returned, both districts are in Salah al-Din Governorate.

In Ninewa Governorate, the largest movements were recorded from Hasansham Camp, all within the governorate, albeit to different districts. Most households who left Hasansham Camp have not returned to their location of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced in Mosul District. Only 95 households departed from this camp have returned to the origin.

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 and Sinjar District in Ninewa Governorate keep suffering from residential destruction, poor access to basic services alongside 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 20

District	Governorate	Category of severity	Number of returnee households in district	Number of newly arrived households from camps to district
Balad	Salah al-Din	High	11,899	359
Al-Fares	Salah al-Din	High	2,836	318
Mosul	Ninewa	Low	179,590	72
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	21,394	50
Telafar	Ninewa	Medium	60,941	19

METHODOLOGY

IOM DTM in Iraq launched an emergency tracking tool in May 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, Ministry of Migration and Displacement, BFC, DMCR, UNHCR and IOM’s Durable Solution Programme. Data are gathered continuously and reported every two weeks.