

Overview

Site typology: **Camp**

Total # household in the site: **457**

Total number individuals:¹ **2,257**

First occupied by IDPs: **21/10/2016**

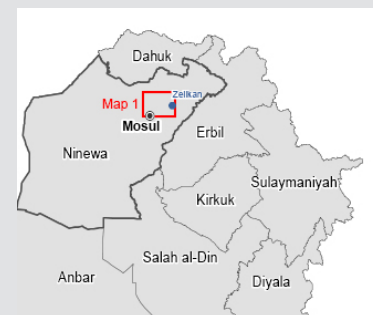
Formal/Informal management: **Formal**

1 Based on Key Informant Interviews with Zelikan Camp management staff

Methodology

Following a previous REACH rapid assessment conducted in Zelikan IDP Camp on 22 October 2016, this factsheet provides updated information on primary needs and displacement trends covering new arrivals to the camp from Tilkaef and Mosul districts. Between 1-3 November, REACH mobile teams conducted a rapid assessment in Zelikan camp with 25 recently displaced key informants. Where possible, data has been triangulated with secondary sources.

Location Map



Displacement Overview

Between 17 - 31 October, conflict in the **Bashiqa and Tilkaef Markaz sub districts** North of Mosul has led to the displacement of 457 families (2,257 individuals) to Zelikan IDP Camp. Following the first arrivals to Zelikan on 21 October from the villages of Derik and Chanchi² this factsheet covers the second phase of arrivals to the camp between 22 October – 2 November. During this period, a total of 2,113 individuals arrived in three distinct groups from villages in the Bashiqa and Tilkaef Markaz sub-districts, north of Mosul City.

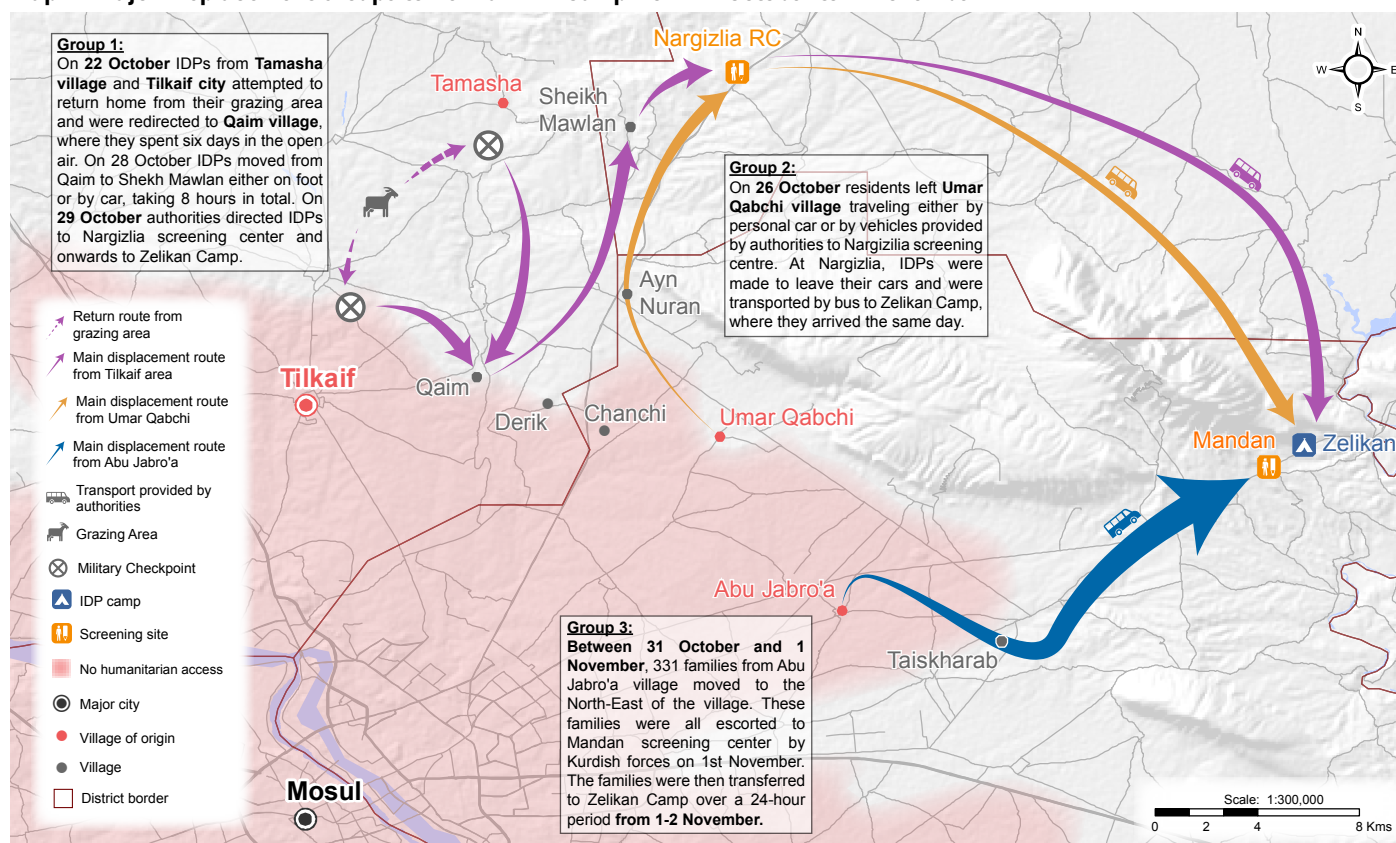
On 22 October, a first group of 11 families from **Tamasha village** and 21 families from **Tilkaef City** (originally from Musqalat village, but displaced to Tilkaef in 2014) attempted to return to their homes after grazing their livestock in an area north of Tilkaef City and South-West of Tamasha. Upon return, they were denied entry at checkpoints newly established by Kurdish forces and were forced to spend

6 days sleeping in the open air in Qaim village. By Friday 28 October, the group and their livestock were permitted to travel from Qaim to Sheikh Malwan, either on foot or by car, taking 8 hours in total. At 7am on 29 October, Kurdish forces directed the group to Nargizlia Screening Centre, while the livestock were returned to the villages by Kurdish forces. The screening process took 3 hours and the IDPs were then transported to Zelikan camp by MODM (1 hour), leaving their cars behind in Nargizlia.

On 26 October, a second group of 35 families left **Umar Qabchi village** and travelled to Nargizlia Screening Centre either by personal car or by transportation provided by Kurdish forces. At Nargizlia, IDPs were made to leave their cars and were transported to Zelikan via MODM buses. The entire trip took five hours, including screening

² See REACH Rapid Displacement Overview: Zelikan IDP Camp factsheet (22 October 2016) for further details

Map 1. Major Displacement Groups to Zelikan IDP Camp from 22 October to 2 November



(Displacement Overview continued)

time. Between 22 - 28 October, the remaining families from **Derik** (4) and **Chanchi** (23) arrived in Zelikan Camp. These families walked to meet Kurdish forces on the main road between Derik and Chanchi and were transported to Zelikan Camp, via Nargizlia Screening Centre. No individuals reportedly remain in these three villages.

A third IDP group of families from **Abu Jarbro'a village** was displaced in two waves: the first 9 families left Abu Jarbro'a between 25 and 30 October, walking towards Kurdish forces approximately 1km northeast of the village. They were then transported by Kurdish forces to Mandan Screening Centre and after the screening process, transferred to Zelikan Camp by official vehicles. The total trip took five hours. A larger second wave of displacement from **Abu Jarbro'a** occurred between 31 October and 1 November, when 313 (1,558 individuals) families left Abu Jarbro'a using the same route to reach Kurdish forces. At approximately 10am on 1 November, Kurdish forces began escorting families - all travelling in personal vehicles - along a safe route to Mandan Screening Centre, via the village of Taiskharab.

All 313 families arrived in Mandan Screening Centre on the afternoon of 1 November and were transferred to Zelikan by MODM buses over the next 24 hours - with delays

owing to both weather conditions and extended security screening for some families. There were conflicting reports concerning whether or not there were families remaining in the village. The majority of KIs reported that between 3-4 families remained in Abu Jarbro'a, primarily because they were physically unable to travel or were looking after property. However, several KIs who departed on 1 November stated that all remaining families had since been moved by armed groups (AG's) to Mosul City.

The reported challenges faced by IDPs leaving Abu Jarbro'a and Umar Qabchi were similar: the risk of direct and indirect fire, risk of airstrikes and challenges of travelling with elderly family members and children. For families who left Tamasha village and Tilkaef city, the lack of water, lack of food and risk of mines were key reported challenges.

All IDPs reported receiving food, water, mattresses, and blankets from local authorities and NGOs while at screening centres. In addition, those who left Abu Jarbro'a between 31 October and 1 November reported receiving support in the form of food, water, and blankets from Kurdish forces and host community members when they spent the night in the open, waiting to be transferred to Zelikan Camp. IDPs who left Umar Qabchi reported receiving biscuits and juice from Kurdish forces at Ayn Nuran village.

Current Vulnerabilities and Needs

In Zelikan Camp, primary concerns for recent IDP arrivals are a lack of adequate winterization items ahead of the upcoming winter months, a lack of medicine at the primary health care facility, and inadequate cooking facilities.

IDPs from several of the villages were able to bring items such as clothing, blankets, and food inside personal vehicles. However, IDPs were not able to access the items in these cars at the time of assessment, as no families were permitted to bring their belongings into the screening centres or to Zelikan Camp, leaving them heavily reliant




on humanitarian assistance. At the time of assessment, many IDPs were observed to have inadequate footwear, clothing, and NFIs (primarily blankets) for the current weather conditions. Therefore, items such as winter clothes, shoes and other winterization items are an immediate priority need for new arrivals, however these needs could be partly alleviated if families were allowed access to personal vehicles.³ The ability of IDPs to leave

³Several KIs from Abu Jarbro'a indicated that some men had been transported by MODM back to their personal vehicles at Mandan on 3 November.

Table 1: Sectoral minimum standards in Zelikan IDP camp

Sector	Indicator	Target ¹	Zelikan Camp
WASH	# of persons per functioning latrine:	50	20
	# of persons per functioning shower:	100	20
Food	% IDPs who did not receive food in the past 7 days:	< 25%	0%-25%
Health	Health services are available within 2 kilometres of the site:	Yes	Yes
Shelter	% damage to primary buildings in the site:	< 25%	0%-25%
	% IDPs reporting electricity shortages:	< 25%	76%-100%
Winterisation	% of IDPs reporting not to have access to winter items:	< 25%	76%-100%
	% IDPs without at least one blanket per person:	< 25%	76%-100%

¹ Targets were chosen by REACH based on a combination of the red flag system for the Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) and WASH cluster indicators. Findings are based on RASP data (found here: http://bit.ly/Mosul_RapidRasp_data) and additional indicators collected through a separate REACH specific tool.

 0% - 25%  26% - 75%  76% - 100%

with other personal items, such as cash, jewellery and small assets varied per the context of their displacement. Between 75% - 100% of IDPs who left from Umar Qabchi reportedly had the opportunity to bring cash, jewellery and small assets. In contrast, only 0-25% of the families who left Abu Jabro'a from the 25 - 30 October were reportedly able to bring such items due to the rapid nature of displacement.

The mobile health clinic is still operating in Zelikan IDP camp. However, when recently arrived IDPs were asked about the primary barriers to accessing healthcare at the

camp, they reported a lack of available medicine and limited treatment available at the clinic.

As reported in the previous REACH assessment on Zelikan Camp (22 October), food has again been widely distributed within 24 hours of IDP arrival at the camp. This has occurred through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which includes WFP food rations for one week. All IDPs will also receive monthly Family Food Rations (FFR) through WFP partners. However, recent arrivals reported a lack of cooking facilities, fuel and utensils for cooking as the primary food-related concerns in the camp.

Intentions

The vast majority of IDPs assessed in Zelikan camp intend to return to their area of origin, although there were noted differences with regards to the stated time frame for return.

IDPs from **Abu Jabro'a** and **Umar Qabchi** reported that they were not sure when they would be able to return, primarily due to continued conflict in close proximity to both villages. At the time of assessment, Abu Jabro'a was still under AG control, while Umar Qabchi was in close proximity to areas of conflict. In addition, KIs from both villages reported that approximately 20% of houses were damaged.

However, key informants from **Tamasha** and **Tilkaef City** reported that they would return next week if possible. In contrast to Abu Jabro'a and Umar Qabchi, KIs from Tamasha and Tilkaef reported that 0% of houses were damaged.

Primary reported triggers for return to all sites were: the government announcing that the area is safe; their neighbourhoods being freed; and the ability and means to re-establish their livelihoods. The ability of IDPs to return is likely to be affected by the level of damage and available services in their villages of origin.