

Rapid Displacement Overview: Hamam Al-Alil Camp

Ninewa governorate, Iraq, 2 March

Overview

Site typology: **Camp**

Total # households in the site: **3,200¹**

First occupied by IDPs: **27/02/2017²**

Formal/Informal management: **Formal**

¹ KI interviews with NGO staff working in the camp.

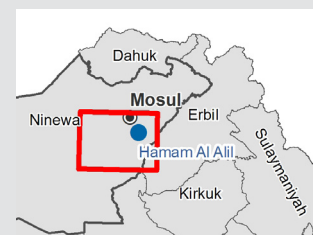
² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

Methodology

This factsheet outlines primary displacement trends between 27 February - 2 March 2017, and primary needs of 3,200 recently arrived IDP families in Hamam Al-Alil (HAA) Camp.³ On 2 March, REACH conducted a rapid assessment in HAA Camp with 20 recently displaced Key Informants (KIs) and 3 KIs working for NGOs. Where possible, data has been triangulated with secondary sources.

Location Map



Displacement Overview

On 19 February, Iraqi forces resumed military operations in order to retake the Western bank of Mosul City.⁴ Since then 28,400 people have been displaced to Qayyarah and Hamam Al-Alil (HAA) sub-districts.⁵ On 27 February 2017, the newly constructed Hamam Al-Alil (HAA) IDP Camp was opened, before its actual completion, to accommodate new arrivals. The majority of IDPs in HAA Camp have arrived from either neighbourhoods in West Mosul City – primarily Al-Mamun and Tal Al-Ruman – or from Al 'bour Village.

The continuous displacement of over 2,200 IDP families⁶ from Mosul City to HAA Camp began on 27 February until 2 March. Most IDPs originated from neighbourhoods in West Mosul, primarily Al-Mamun⁷ and Tal Al-Ruman and smaller displacement from nearby neighbourhoods such as Al-Mualimin and Al-Shuhada. IDPs who arrived on 27 and 28 February were reportedly directed by Iraqi forces to take a dirt track between Al-Mamun neighbourhood and Scorpion Checkpoint in Salam Village. By the beginning of March IDPs were permitted to walk south to the checkpoint using the main highway. At Scorpion Checkpoint, IDPs were screened and woman and children were driven by Iraqi forces to camps, followed by the men whose screening process took longer, reportedly between 2 to 8 hours.

According to KIs the vast majority of Al-Mamun neighbourhood inside Mosul – which has been retaken from Armed Groups (AGs) – has left, compared to 15% of Tal Al-Ruman as the neighbourhood remains under AG-control. While a small number of IDPs have reportedly

escaped from nearby neighbourhoods to Al-Mamun, the majority remain in the neighbourhood as these areas are still fully under AG-control. IDP KIs reportedly expect many IDPs to displace in the future if the route becomes less dangerous.

Simultaneously on 27 February, the majority of Al 'bour Village - South of Mosul - left on foot accompanied by Iraqi forces. IDPs reportedly walked to the nearby Sheikh Yunis Village, where they spent the night before being driven by Iraqi Forces to HAA Camp the next morning. At Sheikh Yunis Village, male and female IDPs were screened separately and most reportedly received some food and water. KIs estimated that the majority of Al 'bour Village had displaced however pockets remained in areas which were still controlled by AGs.

On arrival to HAA Camp, all IDPs had their identification papers taken for inspection. Most IDs were reportedly returned after three days. Once at the camp some families have reportedly been transferred to camps in the Qayyarah sub-district through a sponsor.

All IDPs reported an increase of conflict as primary push factors for leaving their area of origins, while most IDPs, especially those displacing from Mosul City, reported significant challenges and threats en route including direct fire from AGs and the threat of being killed.

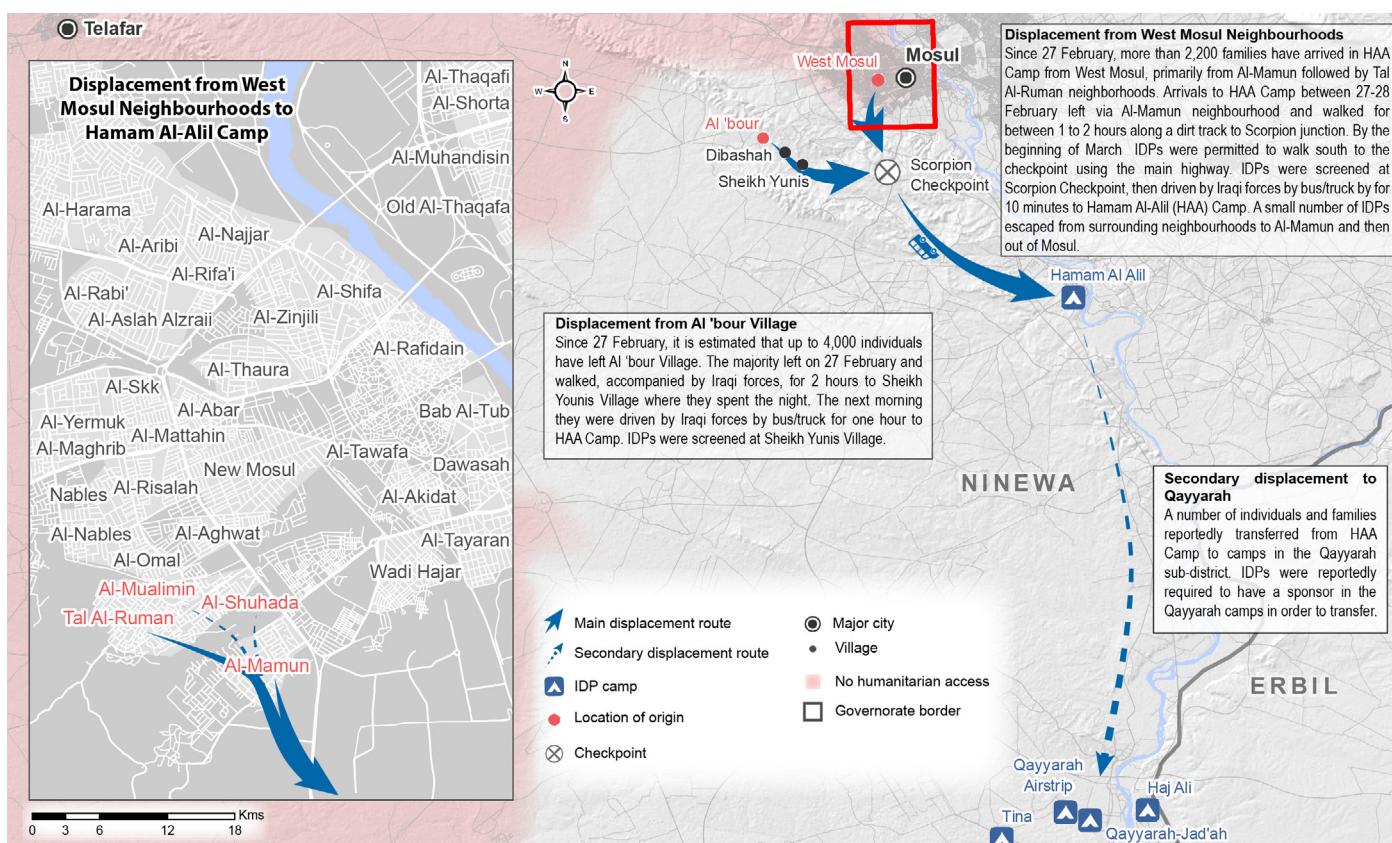
⁴ OCHA, [Mosul Humanitarian Crisis Overview](#), 2 March 2017

⁵ IOM, DTM Emergency Tracking, 2 March 2017

⁶ IOM, DTM Emergency Tracking, 2 March. However according to NGO staff more IDPs have arrived since DTM's assessment.

⁷ IDPs from Al-Mamun displaced as early as the 21st February however most of these were reportedly taken to camps in Qayyarah.

Map 1: Displacement to Hamam Al-Alil Camp, 27 February to 2 March 2017



Current Vulnerabilities and Needs of IDPs

Hamam Al-Alil Camp is in urgent need of toilet and shower desludging, in addition to increased access to water, health and NFI assistance. WASH is a primary concern within the camp with KIs reporting that the volume of trucked water does not suffice, and tanks are often empty within an hour of being filled. In recently built areas of the camp IDPs reportedly have to walk to other sections of the camp to collect water.⁸ With regards to drinking water many IDPs reported buying bottled water, while those who did not have the resources drank straight from the tanks. Toilets and showers throughout the camp were blocked and faeces was observed in and around toilet and shower cubicles. KIs reported that due to the unsanitary conditions of the toilets many are resorting to open defecation elsewhere within the camp.⁹ Large amounts of rubbish was also observed and reported throughout the camp.

Despite access to a health facility¹⁰ on site, IDP and NGO staff reported that medication was limited or unavailable and IDPs were in need of more specialised healthcare. The available health facility is run by a male doctor who is available between 8am-4pm every day; female IDPs highlighted the concern of a lack of a female doctor onsite. In addition to the health facility, a mobile clinic and between one to two ambulances are also available though only for several hours each day, raising concerns regarding a potential lack

of adequate on-site ambulances for referrals and emergency cases. Throughout the camp IDPs reported a need for medication for chronic diseases, while NGO staff highlighted that a number of IDPs have cancer or thalassemia and are in need of urgent care especially as many have gone untreated in West Mosul City.

While some NFI distributions have occurred, most items are generally not sufficient to meet the needs of the whole camp. IDP and NGO staff stated that up to 50% of the camp had not received stoves and kerosene. Winterisation items are in particular demand as KIs reported that no mattresses or heaters have been distributed and that each family was given only four blankets to share regardless of the size of the family. IDPs also highlighted the need for clothing for adults and children and for adequate footwear.

With regards to shelter, most tents were observed to have cement bases and as of the 2nd of March no overcrowding was reported. IDPs have also received food through RRM distributions and the distributions of WFP food boxes were observed on the day of assessment.¹¹ However, hot food distributions are reportedly overcrowded and do not suffice for the whole camp. Female KIs highlighted the need for baby formula and milk for the children.

Table 1: Sectoral minimum standards in Hamam Al-Alil Camp

| Sector | Indicator | Target * | HAA Camp |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------|
| WASH | # of persons per functioning latrine: | 50 | 0** |
| | # of persons per functioning shower: | 100 | 0** |
| | % of IDPs facing water shortages in the site: | < 25% | 75%-100%* |
| Food | % IDPs who did not receive food in the past 7 days: | < 25% | 0%-25% |
| Health | Health services are available within 2 kilometers of the site: | Yes | Yes |
| Shelter | % damage to primary buildings in the site: | < 25% | n/a |
| | % IDPs reporting electricity shortages: | < 25% | 75%-100 |
| Winterisation | % of IDPs reporting not to have access to winter items: | < 25% | 75-100% |
| | % IDPs without at least one blanket per person: | < 25% | 25-50% |

* 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 collected on 2/03/2017 (found here: https://bit.ly/Mosul_RapidRasp_data), and additional indicators collected through a separate REACH specific tool.

** While toilets and showers were available onsite (exact figures unknown) due to severe blockages and a lack of water none were functioning.

■ 0% - 25% ■ 26% - 75% ■ 76% - 100%

Assistance

IDPs transiting through Scorpion checkpoint and Sheikh Yunis villages reportedly received snacks and water from Iraqi Forces. Once at the camp, the majority of IDPs reportedly received RRM distributions, kitchen utensils and carpets. IDPs who arrived on the 27th and 28th

received stoves and kerosene however later arrivals reportedly have yet to receive these items. As highlighted above, assistance gaps remain especially with regards to NFI, WASH and health assistance.

Intentions

The vast majority of IDPs indicated that families would prefer to return to their homes but only once it is safe and access to basic services, such as water, has returned. The primary pull factor for return was the ownership of property and remaining assets in addition to a desire to return home. A minority however reported that they would not return due to security concerns and the destruction of their homes and property.

Whilst waiting to return, those who have family ties elsewhere (e.g. Kurdistan Region of Iraq) would prefer to displace out of the camp for better access to healthcare, potential job opportunities and safety. These intend to leave the camp via a sponsor. However those with no family ties elsewhere prefer to remain in the camp until they can return.

⁸ Many people in the camp were observed by REACH teams to be transporting water in buckets from one quarter of the camp to another.

⁹ Also confirmed by REACH teams who observed faeces outside of toilets and showers.

¹⁰ According to NGO staff this is a government medical facility

¹¹ As this distribution was ongoing the assessment could not confirm whether most people received the food box or not.