

Rapid Displacement Overview: Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp

Ninewa governorate, Iraq, 3 November 2016

Overview

Site typology: **Camp**

Total # households in the site: **1,063¹**

Total number of recent IDPs: **7,000**

First occupied by IDPs: **20/10/2016**

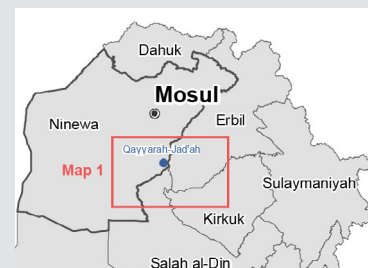
Formal/Informal management: **Formal**

¹Based on key informant interview with camp management

Methodology

This factsheet outlines primary displacement trends between 21 October and 1 November 2016 and primary needs of 1,063 recently arrived IDP families (7,000 individuals) in Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp. On 31 October and 1 November REACH Initiative in partnership with Muslim Aid conducted a rapid assessment in Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp with 10 recently displaced Key Informants (KIs) and 3 KIs working for NGOs. Where possible data was triangulated with secondary sources, including CCCM RASP data.

Location Map



Displacement Overview

Between 17 October and 2 November, conflict in the Hammam Alil and Shura sub districts - South of Mosul - has led to the displacement of 1,719 families to the Qayyarah sub district. Of these, 1,017 families have gone to Qayyarah Jad'ah IDP camp.² IDPs continue to escape areas still under AG-control in Shirqat and Hawija in small displacement groups towards Makhmur. From here, they have been transferred to either Debaga camp or the Qayyarah area. Approximately 80% of the IDPs in Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp are reportedly from Shura town and the surrounding sub-district.³

Mass displacement from Shura sub-district started on 22 October. This was predominantly triggered by attempts made by AGs to transfer people from the Shura sub-district to Hammam Alil town or Mosul city. As a result, roughly 5,000 IDPs (833 families)⁴ left Shura town in family units at 8am on 22 October and headed towards the village of Shuairat. Only those who were unable to make the journey (such as the ill or disabled) remained inside Shura town. En route, local communities provided women and children with food and water in Tanateel village,⁵ after which the displaced group split in two: one group traveled directly to Shuairat, while the other half - who thought the direct route was too dangerous - stayed in Talal Mahar for one night and arrived in Shuairat the next day. The majority of IDPs did not take either water or food with them as they did not expect to be traveling for long.

Upon arrival at Shuairat, men were taken separately to be screened by the Iraqi forces for three hours after which they were transferred to Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp for a second screening process at the entrance of the camp. Women and children however spent the night in local mosques in Shuairat waiting for additional transportation to Qayyarah

Jad'ah Camp which arrived the next day. Since 22 October, around 20 additional families from Shura town have been brought to the Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp as the Iraqi forces conducted a military campaign retake the town. No civilians are reportedly left in the town.⁶

In addition to families from the Shura area, between 21 October and 2 November, 20-30 families from Hawija and up to 10 families from Shirqat have also been displaced to Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp, bringing the total camp population to 1,063 families (7,000 individuals).⁷ IDPs from Hawija sub district left their villages (e.g. Gaziya) with the assistance of a smuggler and headed by car and on foot towards Ruwala, from where they were transported by Kurdish forces to Makhmur. The IDPs were screened by Kurdish forces in Makhmur and subsequently transferred to Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp. As IDPs took few items with them - including little to no food and water - they were unprepared for the long walk of 9 to 10 hours between Little Zab River and Ruwala. IDPs from Shirqat traveled from the Eastern bank of the river to Ruwala by foot.

Across all displacement routes men and older boys were taken separately to be screened. Most IDPs faced similar challenges en route: the fear of being caught by AGs, and traveling with little water and food.⁸ No other IDP arrivals are expected to Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp, which has now reached its full capacity.

² IOM, DTM Emergency Tracking, 2 November 2016

³ After the 1 November IOM reported 55 Families arrived to Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp from Nimrod

⁴ Calculated on the basis of 6 members per family

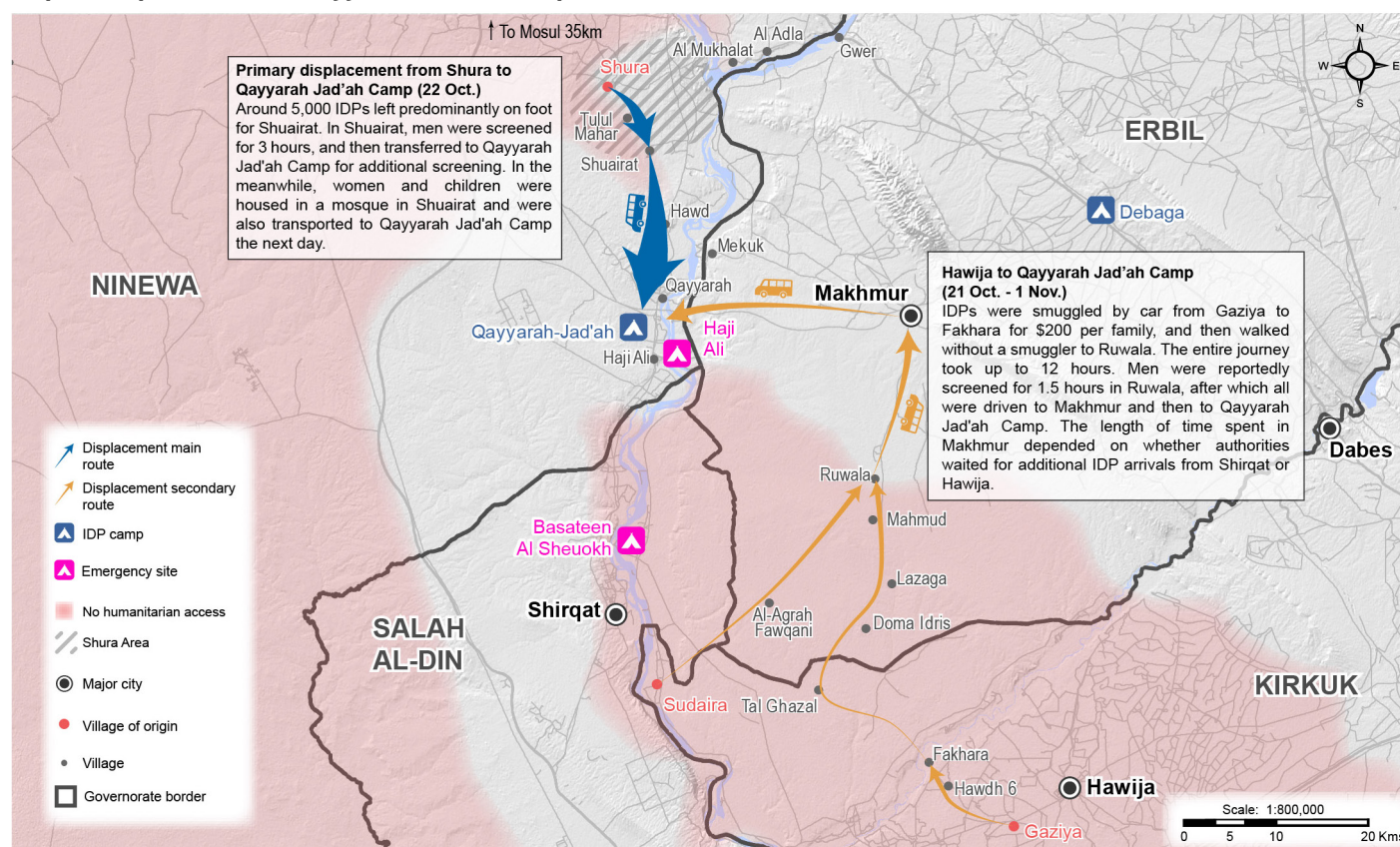
⁵ There was not enough food for all so food was prioritized for the woman and children

⁶ Also see Rise Foundation "Al Qayyarah, Shura map", 20 October.

⁷ Based on a conversation with camp management staff in Qayyarah Jad'ah camp

⁸ IDPs from Hawija also reported a high risk of mines.

Map 1: Displacement to Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp, 21 October to 1 November 2016



Current Vulnerabilities and Needs of IDPs (in Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp):

Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp is currently at full capacity. All 1,000 plots have been filled, and some tents are already reported to be overcrowded. IDPs reported that increased access to healthcare and medication were priority needs, and were also concerned about the lack of kitchens, ovens or kerosene fuel in the camp.

Despite access to healthcare in the camp – one mobile clinic and pharmacy – health gaps remain. KIs reported overcrowding at the clinic, as doctors reportedly leave the camp at 3pm after which there is limited healthcare available.⁹ Cases were reported of IDPs in need of healthcare after 3pm with limited options available - partially due to fuel shortages which hindered the use of an available ambulance. A particular health concern in the area is the inhalation of toxic fumes as a result of explosions in al-Mushraq Sulfur factory and Qayyarah oil wells. IDPs are in need of specialized health assistance for respiratory problems along with information about the effects of inhalation and options for treatment. IDPs reportedly had sufficient access to food through a combination of RRM distributions, hot meals provided from the host community and available shops within the camp. However

there are no ovens or kitchen facilities for IDPs to bake bread. IDPs reportedly pay the host community 1,000 IQD (\$0.90) every time they need to use a stove, however limited resources render this unsustainable in the longer term. KIs reported an urgent need for kerosene fuel as there is little to none available in either Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp or Qayyarah town.

According to data collected through partners through the CCCM RASP (shown in the table below), most IDPs reportedly have access to winterisation items, as well as latrines, and showers, although no hot water is reportedly available. Despite RASP reports that 25%-50% of the community face water shortages, KIs reported that the majority of IDPs in site had access to clean drinking water.

Overall, the vast majority of IDPs from Shura left without any cash, while those who did left with very little. Most IDPs from Shura, Hawija and Shirqat left their area of origin with identification papers, however KIs reported that some men have yet to be returned their papers following the screening process.

⁹ Unconfirmed reports suggest that some health care support may also be available outside these hours

Table 1: Sectoral minimum standards in Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp:

Sector	Indicator	Target *	Qayyarah Jad'ah
WASH	# of persons per functioning latrine:	50	25
	# of persons per functioning shower:	100	25
	% of IDPs facing water shortages in the site:	< 25%	25%-50%
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%	25%-50%
Winterisation	% of IDPs reporting not to have access to winter items:	< 25%	0%-25%
	% 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 30/10/2016 (found here: https://bit.ly/Mosul_RapidRasp_data) and additional indicators collected through a separate REACH specific tool.

■ 0% - 25% ■ 26% - 75% ■ 76% - 100%

Assistance

En route, some IDPs from Shura town received assistance from the host community, whereas IDPs from Shirqat and Hawija received no assistance until they were received by Kurdish forces at Ruwala. All IDPs received water and biscuits from the authorities once they

arrived in either Ruwala or Shuairat. Once at the camp, the majority of IDPs have received assistance, primarily food, NFIs, hygiene kits, and healthcare assistance.

Intentions

The vast majority of IDPs from Shura, Hawija and Shirqat reportedly do not intend to travel elsewhere and prefer to wait until they can return to their area of origin. Currently, IDPs from Shura, Hawija or Shirqat are allowed to leave the camp to live with the host community if they are sponsored.¹⁰ However many IDPs do not want to be a burden to host communities and prefer to remain in the camp.

IDPs are reportedly allowed to return to their area of origin without sponsorship, but only once the authorities deem their area is safe

for return. At this point IDPs will be allowed to return through the checkpoint on the outskirts of Qayyarah Jad'ah Camp. IDPs from the Shura area may be allowed to return in the near future as many of these villages have either already been, or may soon be, retaken from AGs. However IDPs from Hawija and Shirqat are likely to need to wait longer as their villages remain under the control of AGs.

¹⁰ This process is launched by filling in a form administered by camp management. A member of the host community must also come to the camp in order to vouch for the IDP(s) he or she is willing to sponsor.