

# Rapid Displacement Overview: Khazer MODM 2 Camp

Ninewa governorate, Iraq, 6 December

## Overview

Site typology: **Camp**

Total # households in the site: **1,289-1,320**<sup>1</sup>

Total number of IDPs: **Roughly 6,000**<sup>2</sup>

First occupied by IDPs: **25/11/2016**<sup>3</sup>

Formal/Informal management: **Formal**

<sup>1</sup> Based on Camp Management and IOM figures as of 6 December

<sup>2</sup> Based on KI interviews with Camp Management

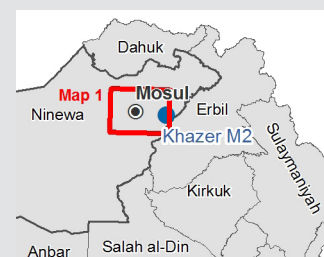
<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Based on Camp Management and IOM, DTM ET, figures as of 6 December

## Methodology

This factsheet outlines primary displacement trends between 25 November - 6 December 2016, and primary needs of 1,289 - 1,320 recently arrived IDP families in Khazer MODM 2 Camp.<sup>4</sup> On 6 December, REACH conducted a rapid assessment in Khazer MODM 2 Camp (Khazer M2 Camp) with 35 recently displaced Key Informants (KIs) and 3 KIs working for NGOs. Where possible, data has been triangulated with secondary sources, including CCCM RASP data.

## Location Map



## Displacement Overview

Between 25 November and 6 December, conflict in East Mosul City has led to the displacement of up to 1,320 families<sup>5</sup> to Khazer M2 Camp in Hamdaniya district. IDPs have been hosted in Khazer M2 Camp after Khazer MODM 1 (M1) Camp reached full capacity on 23 November.<sup>6</sup> Similar to displacement to Khazer M1 Camp, IDPs in Khazer M2 Camp have continued to arrive from neighbourhoods such as Al-Tahrir, Al-Zahraa, Second Al-Qadisia and Arbichiya, in addition to two new neighbourhoods, Al-Mharbin and Al-Mrur.

Between 25 November and 6 December, two distinct displacement routes from East Mosul City to Khazer M2 Camp were reported: from North-Eastern neighbourhoods via Gugjali Village and from South-Eastern neighbourhoods via Shahrzad Village. The majority of IDPs in Khazer M2 Camp arrived from **North-East Mosul** via Gugjali Village. Due to security risks Iraqi forces do not allowed civilians to travel by car within Mosul, but IDPs reported that in some neighbourhoods it was possible to hire tractors or tri-motorcycles to travel to Gugjali Village (See Map 1) from Mosul. IDPs displacing from neighbourhoods in Mosul with high levels of conflict<sup>7</sup> could only displace on foot due to the risk of direct and indirect fire.<sup>8</sup> IDPs reported leaving at different times of the day and those from high conflict area generally left when a window of opportunity was provided.<sup>9</sup> Once at Gugjali Village, IDPs hired a mini-truck to Bartala Checkpoint where they were transported by the Iraqi Forces to Khazer M2 Camp. This marks a shift since mid-November when everyone was transported directly by the Iraqi forces

between Gugjali Village and the Hasansham UNHCR 3<sup>10</sup> or Khazer M1 Camps.<sup>11</sup>

Since 25 November, a smaller number of IDPs from **South-East Mosul**, primarily from **Al-Intisar neighbourhood**, have continued to arrive to Khazer M2 Camp. At different times of the day IDPs walked from Al-Intisar to Shahrzad Village where they were transported by the Iraqi forces to Khazer M2 Camp. Other than Al-Intisar, only small displacement from surrounding neighbourhoods, such as Jdeyda Mufti, was reported from the South.

Active conflict and the risk of indirect/direct fire continue to be the primary triggers for displacement. In general IDPs reported bringing small amounts of cash and identity papers as they were not able to carry much en route. Across all routes male IDPs had their identity papers checked at Bartala Checkpoint while IDPs from Al-Intisar were also screened at Shahrzad Village. On arrival to the camp both male and female IDPs had their identity papers taken from them, which had yet to be returned to them.

<sup>5</sup> IOM, DTM ET, 6 December 2016

<sup>6</sup> For more information: REACH, Displacement Overview: [Khazer MODM 1 Camp \(Round 2\)](#), 28 November 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Such as Audn and Al-Mharbin neighbourhoods.

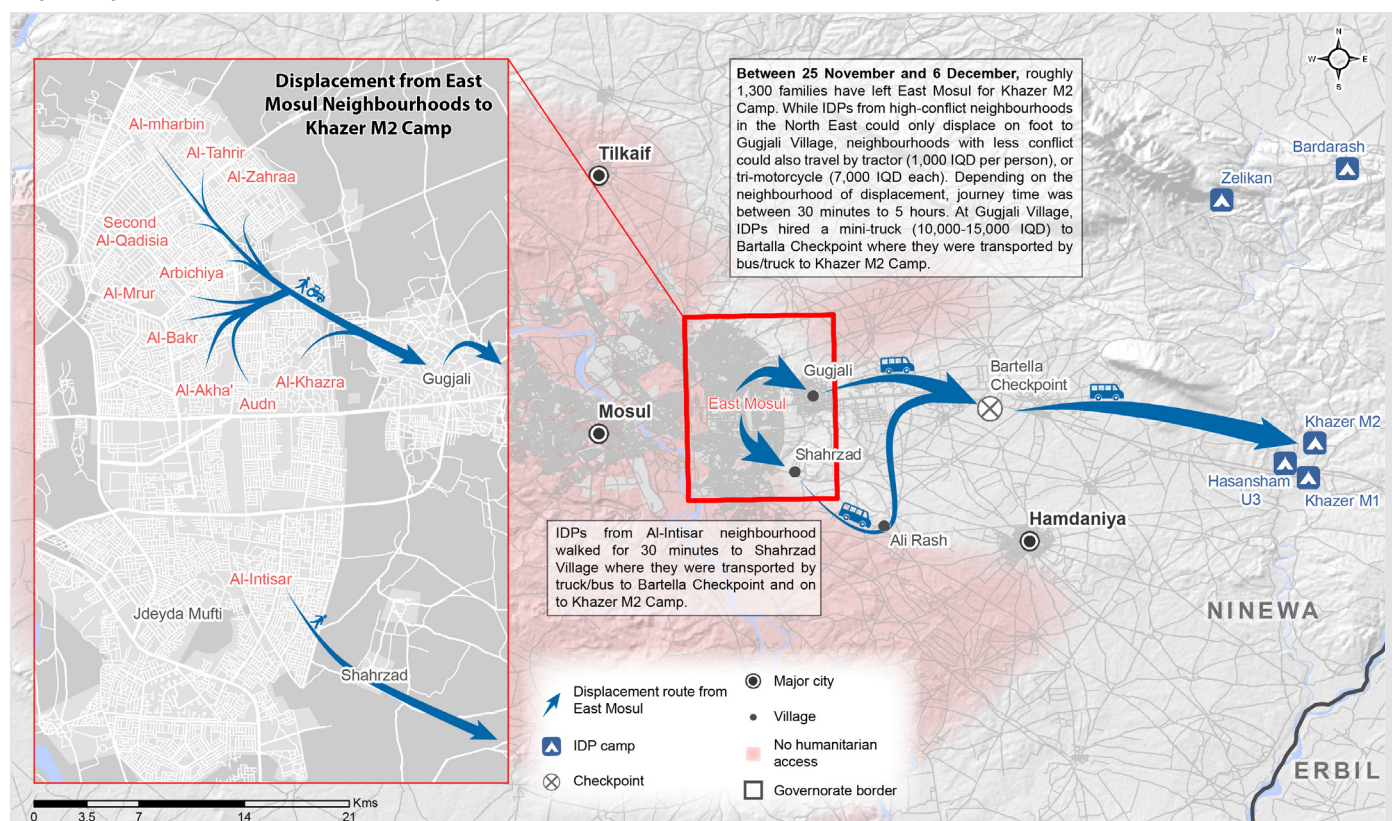
<sup>8</sup> In addition, displacement by car is not allowed by the authorities.

<sup>9</sup> Such as a reduction in conflict levels

<sup>10</sup> REACH, [Displacement Overview: Hasansham UNHCR 3](#), 14 November 2016.

<sup>11</sup> REACH, Displacement Overview: Khazer MODM 1 Camp, [Round 1](#) and [Round 2](#) (7 and 28 November 2016).

Map 1: Displacement to Khazer MODM 2 Camp, 25 November to 6 December 2016



## Current Vulnerabilities and Needs of IDPs:

IDPs in Khazer M2 are reportedly in need of increased water distributions, healthcare, winter clothing, and solid waste management. Despite adequate access to distributed drinking water across the camp, IDPs reported that the volume of trucked water into the camp did not suffice. Tanks are reportedly filled daily but not to full capacity and due to high demand are generally empty by the afternoon. IDPs highlighted a lack of water for washing utensils and for self-hygiene purposes. Latrines and showers are observably dirty throughout the camp, which is worsened by a lack of sufficient water. Large amounts of rubbish was also observed and reported throughout the camp as daily disposal trucks reportedly do not suffice for the whole camp.

Health facilities are reportedly overcrowded as only one mobile clinic is available throughout the week, and one medical bus who visits the camp on the Sunday and Monday of every week.<sup>12</sup> The mobile clinic provides primary healthcare between 8am-4pm every day after which no health facilities are reportedly available. KIs highlighted that a primary concern is the lack of an ambulance

for referrals and emergency cases during the night.<sup>13</sup> While IDPs reported having access to basic medication, such as Paracetamol, they generally lack access to more specialised medication.<sup>14</sup> IDPs reported that a female doctor was available onsite.

Across the camp IDPs have received enough jerry cans, stoves, blankets and heaters. However, there is an urgent need of winter clothing and footwear for women, children and men.<sup>15</sup> The majority received a one off distribution of 20 litres of kerosene however IDPs reported they will soon run out kerosene. Tents are also at risk of flooding with no concrete bases reported or observed across the camp.

IDPs have received enough dry food and stoves for cooking; however hot food distributions are reportedly overcrowded and do not suffice for the whole camp. Lastly, women highlighted that despite distributions of hygiene items, there is a need for more hygiene products especially sanitary products and nappies for toddlers over the age of two.

**Table 1: Sectoral minimum standards in Khazer MODM 2 Camp**

Sector	Indicator	Target *	Khazer M2
WASH	# of persons per functioning latrine:	50	Unknown**
	# of persons per functioning shower:	100	Unknown**
	% 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 kilometres 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%	0%-25%***
	% IDPs without at least one blanket per person:	< 25%	0%-25%

\* 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 29/11/2016 (found here: [https://bit.ly/Mosul\\_RapidRasp\\_data](https://bit.ly/Mosul_RapidRasp_data)), and additional indicators collected through a separate REACH specific tool.

\*\* RASP data is no longer applicable to these indicators due to changes in the camp since 29/11/2016. Where possible data has been updated based on information collected by REACH teams on 6 December.

\*\*\* As mentioned above, despite access to heaters and blankets, many have yet to receive winter clothes.

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

## Assistance

IDPs transiting through Guggali reportedly received assistance at Bartala Checkpoint from the Kurdish forces and NGOs while IDPs from the South-East received assistance at Shahrzad Village and Bartala Checkpoint. Across both routes assistance consisted largely of snacks, water and emergency healthcare.

Once at the site, IDPs have received NFIs, food, hygiene, winterization items and kerosene. KIs reported that some IDPs had not received mattresses however they were provided two additional blankets instead. As highlighted above, a primary assistance gap is winter clothes despite reports that some men and children received some winter clothes.

## Intentions

While no specific routes were reported for relocation, the majority of the assessed IDPs indicated that families would prefer to return to their homes as they own property and have remaining assets. A minority however reported that they would not return due to security concerns and as their homes and property had been destroyed.

Whilst waiting to return, the majority wish to temporarily displace out of the camp to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq for better access to healthcare, potential job opportunities and safety. Many IDPs were not sure about whether they would be able to leave the camp in the near future due to restrictions on IDPs leaving the camp.

<sup>12</sup> According to Camp Management and NGO staff on site.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> According to NGO staff, the medical bus which visits on the Sunday and Monday every week, also distributes medication for chronic diseases.

<sup>15</sup> Some men reportedly received winter jackets, and some children clothing distributions were reported. However even for those who received winterization items, the need for more winter clothes remains.