

Rapid Displacement Overview:

Ibrahim Khalil, Al Adla, Kubaybah, Hamedya, Mikhlat, Al Jayf Villages

Ninewa governorate, Iraq, 25 January 2017

Overview

families in Ibrahim Khalil:

LC: 240 - IDPs: 250

families in Al Adla:

LC: 281 - IDPs: 321¹

families in Mikhlat:

LC: 237 - IDPs: 70

families in Hamedya:

LC: 53 IDPs: 5

families in Al Jayf:

LC: 295 IDPs: 110

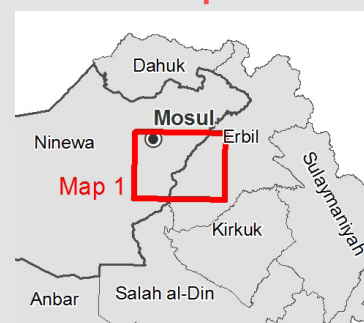
families in Kubaybah:

LC: 175 IDPs: 30-50

Methodology

This factsheet outlines primary displacement trends, between mid-August 2016 and 25 January 2017, to and from the assessed cluster of villages in the Nimrod sub-district along with current key needs of remaining Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Local Communities (LCs). Between 23 and 25 January 2017, REACH conducted a rapid assessment in Ibrahim Khalil, Al Adla, Kubaybah, Hamedya, Mikhlat, Al Jayf Villages with a total of 65 LC and IDP Key Informants (KIs). Data was collected through community group discussions and where possible information has been triangulated with secondary data research and NGO staff working in the area.

Location Map



Displacement Overview

Between mid-August and the end of October 2016 conflict in the Nimrod sub-district triggered both short-term, localised displacement in addition to displacement to Makhmour and Qayyarah sub-districts. Since the end of October however, as villages in South Nimrod have begun to stabilise, the number of returnees have increased in conjunction with the arrival of IDPs from nearby villages and East Mosul City. Overall displacement within the assessed villages have occurred in three phases: Initial displacement of the local community, returns in conjunction with displacement from nearby village, and lastly displacement from Mosul City.

Phase 1: Displacement of the local community, 14 August to 20 October

Between 14 August and 20 October, the population of the assessed villages displaced as the frontline progressed westwards. Displacement began on 14 August when the entire population of **Ibrahim Khalil** displaced westward due to heightened conflict. During this time roughly a quarter of neighbouring **Al Adla** village also left for fear of the conflict reaching their village. The vast majority of these IDPs displaced to the nearby western villages of Mikhlat, Al Jayf and Kubaybah.

The next significant displacement occurred between 18 and 20

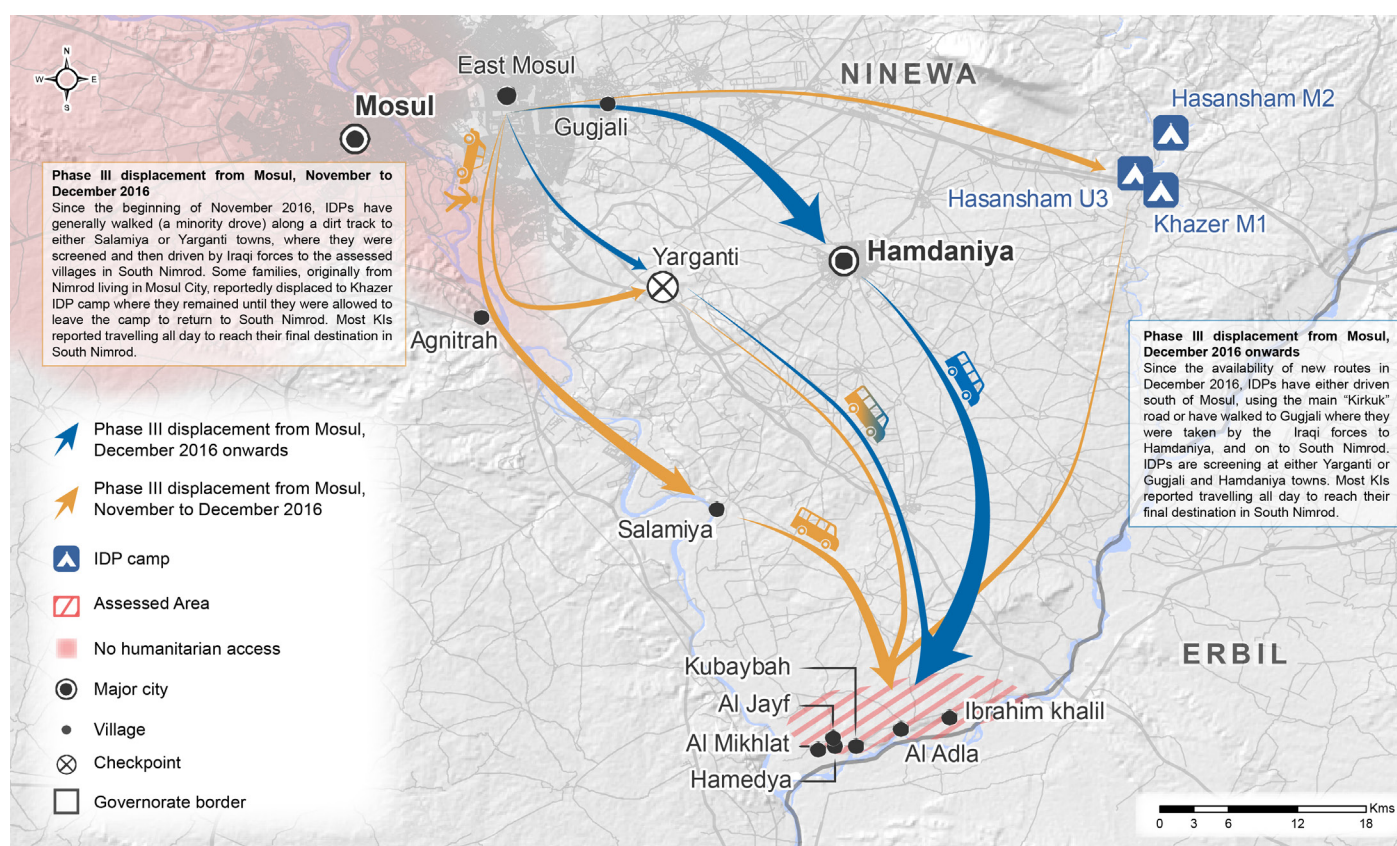
October when the entire population of **Al Adla**, **Kubaybah**, and **Mikhlat** displaced as the conflict reached their villages. As above, the majority of these families displaced to nearby western villages² with the intention of returning once the conflict subsided. However a significant proportion of families reportedly displaced to either Debaga Camp³ or to IDP camps and villages within Qayyarah sub-district.⁴ Despite the proximity of ongoing conflict, the majority of Hamedya and Al Jayf villages reportedly chose not to displace from their villages preferring to remain in their houses.

In parallel, all villages reported that between August and October 2016 families were forcibly taken to Mosul City by AGs.⁵

Phase 2: Returns and displacement from nearby villages, 17 October - early November

As assessed villages were retaken from AGs, they became the destination for returnees and IDPs from nearby villages still under the control of AGs. Being one of the first villages to be retaken from AGs, Ibrahim Khalil experienced the first wave of returnees and IDPs arrivals between the 17 and 31 October. According to a previous REACH report (26 October), between 17 and 20th October roughly 900 IDPs arrived from surrounding villages to Ibrahim Khalil.⁶ Overall however the majority of IDP families from surrounding villages left

Map 1: Phase III displacement from Mosul City to the assessed villages, November 2016 to January 2017



Displacement Overview (Continued)

within a few weeks of their arrival as their villages became safe enough for return.

All of the remaining assessed villages reported a similar trend. A few days after leaving their villages, the local community of Al Adla, Mikhlat and Kubaybah returned from nearby villages closely followed by the arrival of IDPs from other nearby villages still under AG control. After a few weeks the majority of IDPs returned to their villages of origin.

Phase 3: Returnees and IDPs from Mosul City, November onwards

Primarily since mid-November,⁷ all assessed villages reported both the arrival of IDPs from Mosul in parallel to returnees who had been forcibly transferred to Mosul during phase I. During November and December, while the southern neighbourhoods of Mosul were still

under AG control, people reportedly used a dirt track south of Mosul to either Salamiya or Yarganti Village where they were then transported by Iraqi forces to the assessed villages. However as neighbourhoods were retaken from AGs, addition routes opened using the main Kirkuk road south of the city or via Gugjali and Hamdaniya towns (See map 1).

Arrivals from Mosul City included returnees (displaced during Phase I), residents of Mosul City and residents of villages east of Ibrahim Khalil such as Gwer, Kanesh and Hasoudia which have not yet received the authorisation to return to their villages. While none of the IDPs from the aforementioned villages have yet been allowed to return to their villages, many of the IDPs from Mosul City have returned to their neighbourhoods as they are no longer under AG control and have begun to stabilise.

Current Vulnerabilities/Needs in the Assessed Villages

Overall a severe lack of cash and livelihood opportunities has hindered IDPs and the local community's ability to meet daily basic needs rendering these populations reliant on external assistance. Participants reported that their primary needs are food followed by kerosene and fuel. Further an inability to buy sufficient fuel to run local water stations has resulted in the majority drinking water from local

wells or the Zab river, both of which are reportedly unclean. Access to healthcare and medication within the villages is extremely limited and little available cash inhibits travel between the assessed villages and the closest health facilities. Participants highlighted that of particular concern are those suffering from chronic diseases, many of which have gone long periods without medication.

Table 1: Summary of key findings and needs per sector, January 2017

Sector	Key findings	Severity*
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only individuals receiving consistent salaries are pensioners. Some public employees (teachers) have received 3 salary payments however many have not had a salary for over 2 years. Those with some source of income share with others in the village. 	4
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages reportedly use local water stations⁸ however people cannot afford to buy sufficient fuel limiting the use of the stations. Ibrahim Khalil and Al Adla have an average of 1-4 hours of water every 5-10 days. However the villages of Mikhlat, Al Jayf, Hamedya and Kubaybah have received no water for the past 20-30 days as the motor in Kubaybah water station is broken. All of the villages reported fetching water from the river or from local wells – used for both drinking and household needs. Despite access to some filters, the majority of participants reportedly drink unclean water resulting in cases of diarrhea especially amongst children. KIs reported that the primary WASH related needs are assistance with the upkeep of local water stations and fuel assistance 	4
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages have enough open shops stocked with both fresh and dry goods.⁹ Prices are generally average, however there is little to no money with which to buy food. KIs in Mikhlat and Kubaybah reported that 80% of individuals are unable to afford sufficient food. Coping mechanisms include skipping meals, and eating smaller meals. Those able to afford food are sharing with others. Despite some food assistance all villages reported that distributed items have been exhausted. Most villages reported that the last food distribution was one month ago. 	3
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, KIs reported little access to healthcare and medication. There are 2-3 nurses providing primary care to the villages, but there is little medication, particularly for chronic diseases. KIs reported that they go to a health center in Sayid Hamid,¹⁰ or to Qayyarah or Hamdaniya for treatment. Medication is generally reported to be scarce and expensive – some reported buying medication on the black market. Assistance for those suffering with chronic diseases was generally the primary concern as many are going without medication. 	3
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All villages reported having no electricity from the public grid. The majority reported that there was limited access to generators, but they were generally too expensive to run. They are used on a limited basis to charge appliances and pump water from wells.¹¹ Those with access to generators share electricity with others in the village. Many reported using kerosene lamps, as well as wood stoves, for heat and light. 	4
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most villages reported up to 5 houses that were completely damaged. However villages generally report having a significant proportion of houses which are partially damaged. A small proportion of LC and IDP families are reportedly living in partially damaged houses. Overcrowded houses were reported especially amongst IDPs families where 3-4 families are living per house. Al-Adla reported the most severe overcrowding, with up to 6 IDP families per house. 	2.5

* The severity ranking below is based on a set of indicators measuring the severity of each sector: 0= No severity to 4 = Extreme severity.

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Table 1: Reported prices in the assessed villages, January 2017

Product	Prices ¹²
Flour (50 Kilo)	25,000-35,000 IQD (21.6-28.8 USD)
Rice (50 Kilo)	40,000-60,000 IQD (32.9-49.4 USD)
Sugar (50 Kilo)	50,000-60,000 IQD (41-49.4 USD)
Cooking oil (1L)	1,750-2,500 IQD (1.4-2 USD)
Tomato (1L)	750-1,000 IQD (0.6-0.8 USD)
Meat (1Kilo)	10,000-13,000 IQD (8.2-10.7 USD)
Fuel (1L)	800-1,000 IQD (0.6-0.8 USD)
Kerosene (1L)	800-1,750 IQD (0.6-1.4 USD)

Assistance

En route, most IDPs reportedly received water and on occasion food in neighbourhoods on the outskirts of Mosul City (e.g Al Intisar, Al Samah). Once at the villages all IDP and LC members have reportedly received some sort of assistance with the exception of the most recent IDP arrivals. Overall IDP and LC KIs reported receiving hygiene kits, WASH related assistance, food items, NFI and some fuel assistance. However many distributed items, especially with

regards to food and fuel have been exhausted and as such are in great demand. IDPs particularly highlighted the need for winterisation items such as blankets and adult winter clothing. Further Kubaybah village highlighted the need for a new motor to restore the water station which pumps water to Kubaybah, Mikhlat, Hamedya, and Al Jayf Villages.

Intentions

Across all assessed villages the local community had no intention of displacing out of their villages. Likewise IDPs from villages East of Ibrahim Khalil, such as Kanesh and Gwer, also have no intention of displacing until they are allowed to return to their villages of origin. IDPs from these villages have specifically displaced to this cluster of villages due to its proximity to their villages of origin. As such many intend to remain in the hope that they will soon be allowed to return.

IDPs originating from East Mosul intend to remain in these villages until they deem it safe enough to return. As mentioned above many IDPs from East Mosul have in fact already returned once their neighbourhoods were retaken from AGs. While most of the Eastern Bank is currently under the control of the Iraqi forces some are hesitant to return until their safety is guaranteed.

Footnotes:

¹ The number of LC and IDP families cited include that of a nearby Salam Village which is often considered to be part of Al Adla Village.

² According to REACH report (26 October) IDPs from Al Adla and Kubaybah also displaced to Ibrahim Khalil.

³ According to previous REACH report (26 October) around 15 October roughly 30 to 40 families from the Nimrod subdistrict arrived to Debaga camp.

⁴ According to DTM 135 families from the Nimrod District were displaced in Al Hood villages in the Qayyarah subdistrict as of 04 November 2016.

⁵ Whilst this report could not confirm exact numbers KIs reported that throughout the 3 months families were continually taken to Mosul City from all of the assessed villages.

⁶ KIs reported that in fact when the local community returned to Ibrahim Khalil many IDPs from surrounding villages were already living in the village.

⁷ According to KIs some families/individuals escaped from Mosul City at the end of October however this was very limited.

⁸ Water stations pump water from the local Zab River to the village. This assessment could not confirm to what extent the water stations purify water pumped from the local river.

⁹ Food is brought from either Qayyarah or Gugjali markets.

¹⁰ Though this reportedly has limited medication.

¹¹ Some also reported using their cars to charge their phones.

¹² Based on exchange rate of: 1USD = 1,215 IQD