

Overview

Site typology: **Camp**

Total # households in the site: **1,200¹**

Total number of recent IDPs: **8,000**

First occupied by IDPs: **24/10/2016**

Formal/Informal management: **Formal**

¹Based on key informant interview with camp management

Methodology

This factsheet outlines primary displacement trends between 26 October and 6 November 2016 and needs of 1,200 recently arrived IDP families (8,000 individuals) in Khazer MODM 1 Camp. Between 5-7 November, REACH Initiative conducted a rapid assessment in Khazer MODM 1 Camp with 20 recently displaced Key Informants (KIs) and 3 KIs working for NGOs. Where possible data was triangulated with secondary sources, including IOM and CCCM RASP data.

Location Map



Displacement Overview

Between 26 October and 6 November, conflict in the subdistricts of Bashiqa, Bartella, and in Eastern Mosul city has displaced over 1,200 families² to Khazer MODM 1 Camp in Hamdaniyah district.³ Displacement to Khazer MODM 1 Camp occurred in two distinct phases: a first, smaller wave of displacement from Tobzawa, Abu Jarbo'a and Bazwaya villages between 26 October and 1 November, and subsequent large-scale displacement from Gugjali and Hay al Samah on 2 and 3 November.

First Phase: 26 October - 1 November

Among the first arrivals in Khazer MODM 1 Camp, were roughly 150 families from **Tobzawa village** on 26 October and 40 families from **Bazwaya village** on 1 November. The entire population of both villages fled after receiving instructions from Iraqi forces to leave their homes due to the risk of airstrikes. Most families left their villages by car and were accompanied by the Iraqi army to Shaqli Checkpoint. From here, they drove to Khazer MODM 1 Camp, accompanied by Kurdish forces. A minority displaced on foot along the same route with their livestock. On arrival to the camp, people gave their livestock to family or friends residing outside the camp to look after or sell.

Between 26-31 October, Khazer MODM 1 Camp received an additional 60-100 families from **Abu Jarbo'a**, who left their village while it was still under AG control. The families either walked for 2 hours or drove to a screening centre near Bashiqa town⁴ - most likely Mandan - where they were screened and transferred by Kurdish forces to Khazer MODM 1 Camp. As no cars were allowed beyond the screening centre some families got separated as they left one relative behind with the vehicles. These relatives are now believed to be in Zelikan IDP Camp. IDPs reported that roughly 20 people remained in Abu Jarbo'a - primarily the ill, elderly and those who stayed to look after their assets. According to a previous REACH assessment (4 November), an additional 331 families

from Abu Jarbo'a arrived in Zelikan Camp between 1-2 November, indicating the population is split between the two camps.⁵

Second Phase: 2-3 November

The largest displacement to Khazer MODM 1 Camp occurred between 2-3 November, when over 600 families from **Gugjali village** and 400 families⁶ from **Hay al Samah** in Mosul City fled towards the camp, reportedly due to ongoing conflict and the threat of airstrikes. On 2 November, IDPs from both areas walked to Bazwaya Village, where they were transferred by Iraqi forces to Shaqli Checkpoint. From here, IDPs from Gugjali were transferred directly to Khazer MODM 1 Camp. IDPs from Hay al Samah arrived later in the afternoon and spent the night, reportedly in the bus or truck at the checkpoint, before continuing to the camp the next morning.⁷ More families were displaced from Hay al Samah and Gugjali on 3 November, travelling primarily by car to Shaqli checkpoint and on to Khazer MODM 1 Camp.⁸ Roughly 20 families reportedly remain in Hay al Samah, while roughly 10,000 -15,000⁹ residents reportedly remain in Gugjali, primarily to look after their assets.

For all displacement groups, the primary reported challenges faced en route were the risk of airstrikes and the risk of direct and indirect fire, especially for people fleeing Hay al Samah and Gugjali. IDPs from Abu Jarbo'a reported that they risked being captured by AGs.

² IOM, DTM Emergency Tracking, 06 November 2016

³ As Khazer MODM 1 Camp reached capacity on 3 November, IDPs started to be transferred to Hasansham UNHCR 3 Camp. REACH is planning to conduct an assessment in Hasansham UNHCR 3.

⁴ KIs were not able to name the screening centre, reporting only that it was close to Bashiqa.

⁵ REACH, Rapid Displacement Overview: Zelikan Camp (Round 2), 4 November 2016

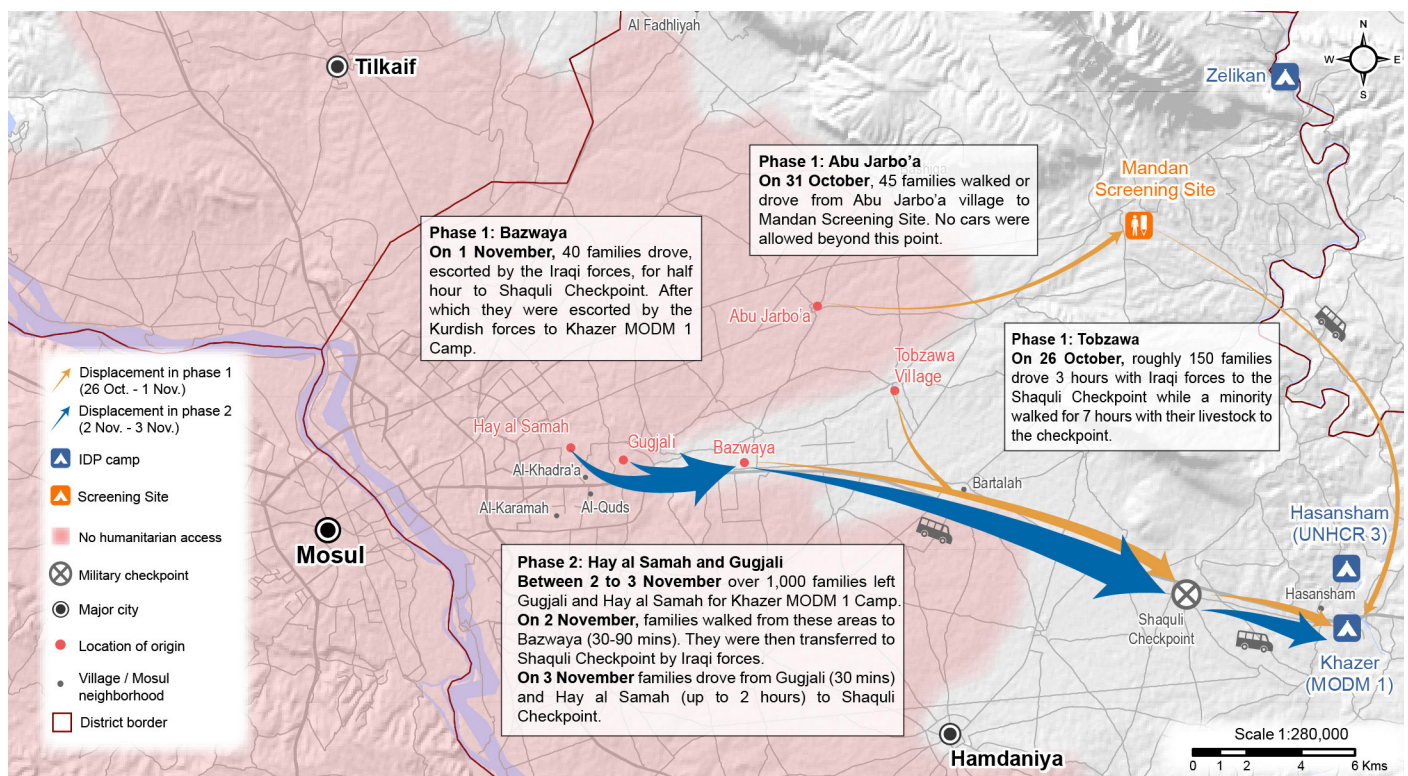
⁶ IOM, DTM Emergency Tracking, 6 November 2016

⁷ If IDPs arrived later in the day (after sunset), they spent the night at the checkpoint.

⁸ Later on the 3rd, IDPs were taken to Hasansham UNHCR 3 as Khazer MODM 1 was at capacity

⁹ OCHA, Iraq: Mosul Humanitarian Response, Situation Report No. 1, 1-6 November

Map 1: Displacement to Khazer MODM 1 Camp, 26 October to 3 November 2016





Current Vulnerabilities and Needs of IDPs (in Khazer MODM 1 Camp):

IDPs throughout the camp are in need of more tents, winterization items, functioning showers, increased healthcare access, and increased food distributions. However, the needs of IDPs who arrived in the second phase of displacement (on 2 and 3 November) are greater than those who arrived in the first phase in late October. Earlier arrivals from Tobzawa, Abu Jarbo'a and Bazwaya generally reported they had received adequate assistance (e.g. RRM, shelter, NFI and food distributions), while later arrivals from Gugjali and Hay al Samah had reportedly received insufficient shelter, food and NFI distributions.

A primary concern in Khazer MODM 1 Camp is shelter, with a total of 1,200 families for 1,000 tents. Camp management reported that no tents remained for the 150-200 families who recently arrived from Gugjali and Hay al Samah. These IDPs instead stayed in tents of other families, squatted in common areas, or stayed in the open air. At the time of assessment, the Gugjali and Hay al Samah sections of the camp were reported to be overcrowded, with two to four families residing in each tent and up to 20-30 people sleeping in each communal kitchen. An additional 20-30 families were observed to be sleeping out in the open, protected only by a piece of tarpaulin.

Despite distributions of blankets, heaters and mattresses, many IDPs – primarily recent arrivals from Gugjali and Hay al Samah – still lack these essential winterization items. Two hot meals are provided to IDPs every day, at lunchtime and dinner; however IDPs reported that the amount is reportedly not enough to cover the whole camp.

IDPs reported that the main barriers to accessing shelter, food and NFIs were the insufficient amounts distributed (in particular daily hot meals, blankets and stoves). In addition, some IDPs reported lacking the necessary documentation in order to receive distributions, reportedly leaving them unable to access some assistance.¹⁰ This report was not able to confirm why IDPs from Gugjali and Hay al Samah may not have received as much assistance as previous arrivals during phase 1 and further research should be conducted to identify the reasons behind this potential gap in assistance. In order to cope, many IDPs reported to be relying on the assistance of family and relatives outside of the camp, however not everyone is able to do so.

As of 6 November, 2 health clinics¹¹ were available in the camp providing mainly primary healthcare. One female doctor was reportedly available to provide pregnancy and post-natal care. However, these clinics are overstretched, with one doctor estimating that over 150 IDPs seek healthcare per day. Medical staff reported a lack of more specialized healthcare, especially for surgeries and blood transfusions. Ambulances are available inside the camp to transfer people to hospitals, which have been prioritized for people with life threatening conditions. According to CCCM RASP data collected through partners, the camp is in greater need of antibiotics and treatment for chronic diseases such as blood pressure and diabetes. Table 1 below highlights key findings from the CCCM RASP.

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

| Sector | Indicator | Target * | Qayyarah Jad'ah |
|----------------------|--|----------|------------------|
| WASH | # of persons per functioning latrine: | 50 | 32 |
| | # of persons per functioning shower: | 100 | none functioning |
| | % of IDPs facing water shortages in the site: | < 25% | 0%-25% |
| 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% | 25%-50% |
| | % 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 06/11/2016 (found here: [//bit.ly/Mosul_RapidRasp_data](https://bit.ly/Mosul_RapidRasp_data)) and additional indicators collected through a separate REACH specific tool.

■ 0% - 25%
 ■ 26% - 75%
 ■ 76% - 100%

Throughout the camp, latrines were observed and reported to be very dirty, causing some people to seek alternatives; IDPs reported that some people had started to defecate in the showers. There are reportedly 250 showers in the camp, however none had water access at the time of assessment. There was also no hot water or electricity available throughout the camp. Water is provided through daily water trucking. Despite earlier reports of water shortages, IDPs reported experiencing very few to no water shortages at the time of assessment. The CCCM RASP data also highlighted a need for women's sanitary products.

KIs reported that at least 50% of new arrivals were able to bring cash with them; however only an average amount of 20-25,000 IQD (17-21 USD) per family. The vast majority of IDPs left with identification papers, but most have yet to have their papers returned to them following screening at the entrance of the camp. According to KIs, other people without identification papers decided to remain in their areas of origin for fear of the screening process.

¹⁰ According to the Key Informants working with NGOs, no documentation is required to receive distributions. However the majority of KIs from Gugjali and Hay al Samah reported a lack of documentation (specifically a red document received once allocated a tent) as a key barrier to receiving assistance.

¹¹ Observed presence of Iraqi Red Crescent and IMC. WHO had clinic on site, which remained to be used.

Rapid Displacement Overview: Khazer MODM 1 Camp

Ninewa governorate, Iraq, 7 November 2016

Assistance

The majority of IDPs reported receiving water and some food from the Kurdish forces at Shaqli Checkpoint and to a lesser extent from the Iraqi forces en route to Shaqli. Those who spent the night in Shaqli Checkpoint were provided with a hot meal from camp management.

As outlined above, once at the site some IDPs – earlier arrivals from Tobzawa, Abu Jarbo'a, and Bazwaya – received sufficient NFI, food and stove distributions whilst more recent arrivals from Gugjali and Hay al Samah were yet to receive sufficient assistance to meet their basic needs at the time of assessment.

Intentions

The vast majority of IDPs in Khazer MODM 1 Camp wish to return to their areas of origin as soon as they are allowed to. Many IDPs explained that they were reluctant to leave their area of origin and only did so due to the risk of airstrikes.

However, due to the living conditions within the camp, most IDPs across the assessed groups also wish to leave the camp as soon as possible. As such, many reported they would travel elsewhere – primarily to Erbil – whilst waiting for permission

to return to their area of origin. Despite many IDPs having sponsors, a prerequisite to move within the KRI, they did not think that displacement elsewhere (e.g. Erbil) would be possible in the near future as very few people have reportedly been allowed to leave the camp so far. Some IDPs reportedly already asked to return to Gugjali, but their request had been rejected.