

## IRAQ SITUATION

### UNHCR FLASH UPDATE

22 January 2017

#### KEY FIGURES

**160,260**

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Mosul and surrounding areas since the military offensive began on 17 October<sup>1</sup>

**17,865**

UNHCR kits of core relief items (CRIs) distributed to families in camps, assisting some 104,000 IDPs from Mosul and surrounding areas

**10,105**

Family plots (for some 54,000 people) in UNHCR built camps are ready to receive IDPs displaced from Mosul corridor, of which **5,970 (59%)** are currently occupied

**3 million**

IDPs since January 2014<sup>2</sup>

**239,077**

Iraqi refugees hosted by neighbouring countries in the region, with

**8,836**

Iraqis received in Al Hol camp in Syria since 17 October

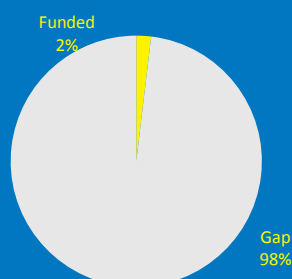
<sup>1</sup>IOM-DTM Emergency Tracking.

<sup>2</sup>IOM-DTM as of 5 January 2017

#### FUNDING

**USD 578 million**

requested for IDPs and Iraqi refugees in the region in 2017.



#### POPULATION MOVEMENTS

**Mosul:** The Mosul military operation has displaced an estimated total of 182,220<sup>1</sup> individuals (30,370 families) in three months. As 23,300 persons (3,882 families) subsequently returned to their areas of origin, there are currently 160,260 individuals in displacement. The government has reportedly retaken eastern Mosul, with the exception of the “Amusement Park” area, located along the Tigris River. It is expected that consolidation of Iraqi Security Forces’ control of the area will accelerate return, and reports from recent returnees indicate that markets have reopened and that water, food, and generators are available for sale. Around 160,000 residents of Mosul and the surrounding areas remain displaced: 84% of them live in camps or emergency sites built by the government, UNHCR, and IOM around Mosul, while the remaining 16% stay in host communities.

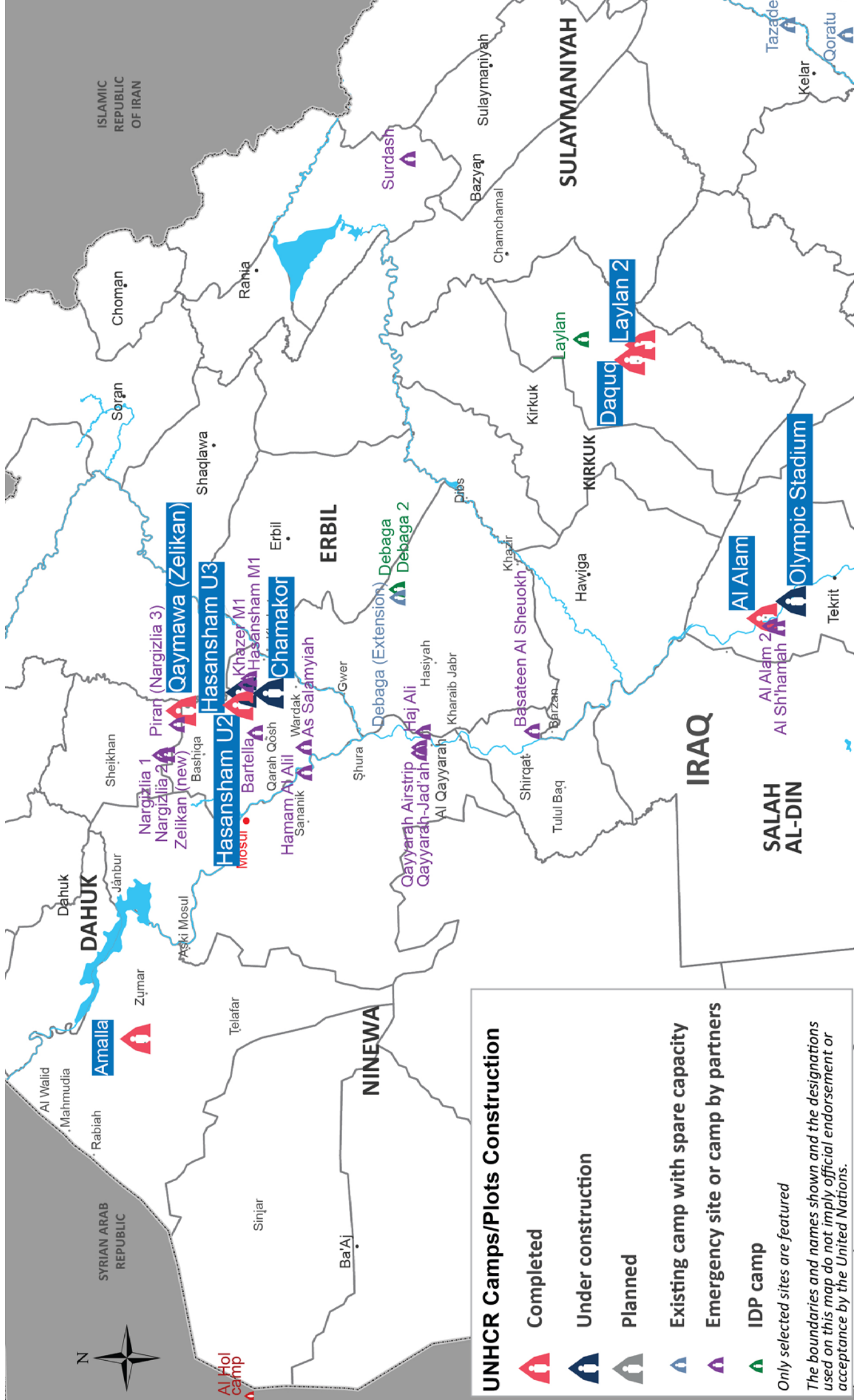
**Hawiga:** The last supply route running from Mosul to Hawiga district was cut off in July, when Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) retook Qayyarah, reportedly making living conditions even more challenging in the district. According to newly displaced IDPs, food is available in Hawiga, but prices have increased exponentially. Families continue to flee either within the Kirkuk Governorate or to Salah al-Din Governorate. Some families are also received in camps in Qayyarah (Airstrip and Jad’ah camps) and Makhmur districts (Debaga camps), in Ninewa and Erbil Governorates, respectively. More than 78,600 IDPs (13,112 families<sup>1</sup>) have been displaced from Hawiga since 1 August 2016.

#### UNHCR RESPONSE UPDATE

**Since 17 October, UNHCR Protection monitoring teams have reached 23,454 IDPs in camps and in areas of return around Mosul.** In camps, protection monitoring teams conduct a tent-by-tent assessment of the entire camp. In host communities, protection monitoring teams rely on outreach volunteers and local authorities, including informal authority figures such as mukhtars and sheikhs, in order to identify families who are at risk and in need of assistance. The teams use a protection monitoring tool designed by UNHCR in order to carry out their assessment, ensuring that protection data is systematically gathered and compiled, in line with UNHCR data confidentiality standards.

**UNHCR has obtained information indicating that IDs are now being returned to families prior to their departure from Hasansham and Khazer camps.** Although returns have slowed since 18 January, when 2,764 individuals left Khazer M1 camp, families continue to register for return to their areas of origin, according to camp management in Hasansham and Khazer camps. Returnee families interviewed by UNHCR prior to their departure were aware that electricity and potable water are not available in some of their villages.

**IDP movements are extremely restricted in Kirkuk between camps and Kirkuk city.** Local authorities are reportedly restricting the movement of newly displaced families, most of whom are from Hawiga, by confiscating identification documents. Protracted IDPs, on the other hand, participate in sponsorship system allowing them temporary movement. Local authorities claim security concerns for the restrictions, only allowing temporary movements for emergency medical cases and family reunification between camps. Movement restrictions prevent IDPs from looking for work outside the camps, increasing their dependency on the assistance provided by humanitarian actors. UNHCR continues to advocate for the IDPs freedom of movement with local authorities. Furthermore, with identification documents and property that had been confiscated at Debis checkpoint in March 2016 now being returned to all IDPs in camps (money, phones, and memory cards), sponsorship and medical referral processes should also be facilitated.



**UNHCR Camps/Plots Construction**

- Completed
- Under construction
- Planned
- Existing camp with spare capacity
- Emergency site or camp by partners
- IDP camp

*Only selected sites are featured*

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*



ISLAMIC  
REPUBLIC  
OF IRAN

SYRIAN ARAB  
REPUBLIC

IRAQ

SALAH  
AL-DIN

SULAYMANIYAH

ERBIL

KIRKUK

DAHUK

NINEWA

Olympic Stadium

AI Alam

Qaymawa (Zelikan)

Hasansham U3

Hasansham M1

Chamakor

As Salamiyah

Debaga 2

Basateen AI Sheuokh

Daquq

Laylan

Laylan 2

AI Alam 2

AI Sh'hamah

Amalla

Hasansham U2

Bartella

Hamam AI Aili

Sananik

Wardak

Qarah Qosh

Haj Ali

Qayyarah-Jad'ah

AI Qayyarah

Shirqat

Tulul Baq

Barzan

Hawiga

Khazir

Hasiyah

Kharaib Jabr

Shura

Gwer

Debaga (Extension)

Dibos

Pirans

Zumar

Telafar

Sinjar

Ba'Aj

Sheikhan

Janbur

Aski Mosul

Bashiqa

Sheikhhan

Shaqiwa

Erbil

Chamchamal

Bazyan

Sulaymaniyah

Choman

Rahia

Soran

Tazaade

Kelar

Qoratu

Tekrit

Mosul

AI Hol camp