



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
مفوضية الأمم المتحدة للاجئين

KEY FIGURES

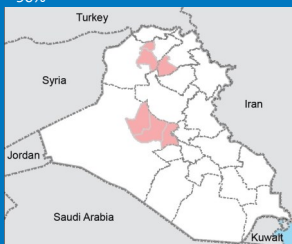
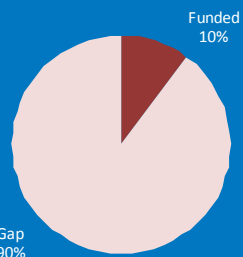
14,448* individuals
displaced from conflict areas
around Mosul to Debaga and
Garmawa camps

25,380 individuals**
displaced from Falluja to
camps and transit areas in
Anbar Governorate

3.3 million IDPs
in Iraq since January 2014

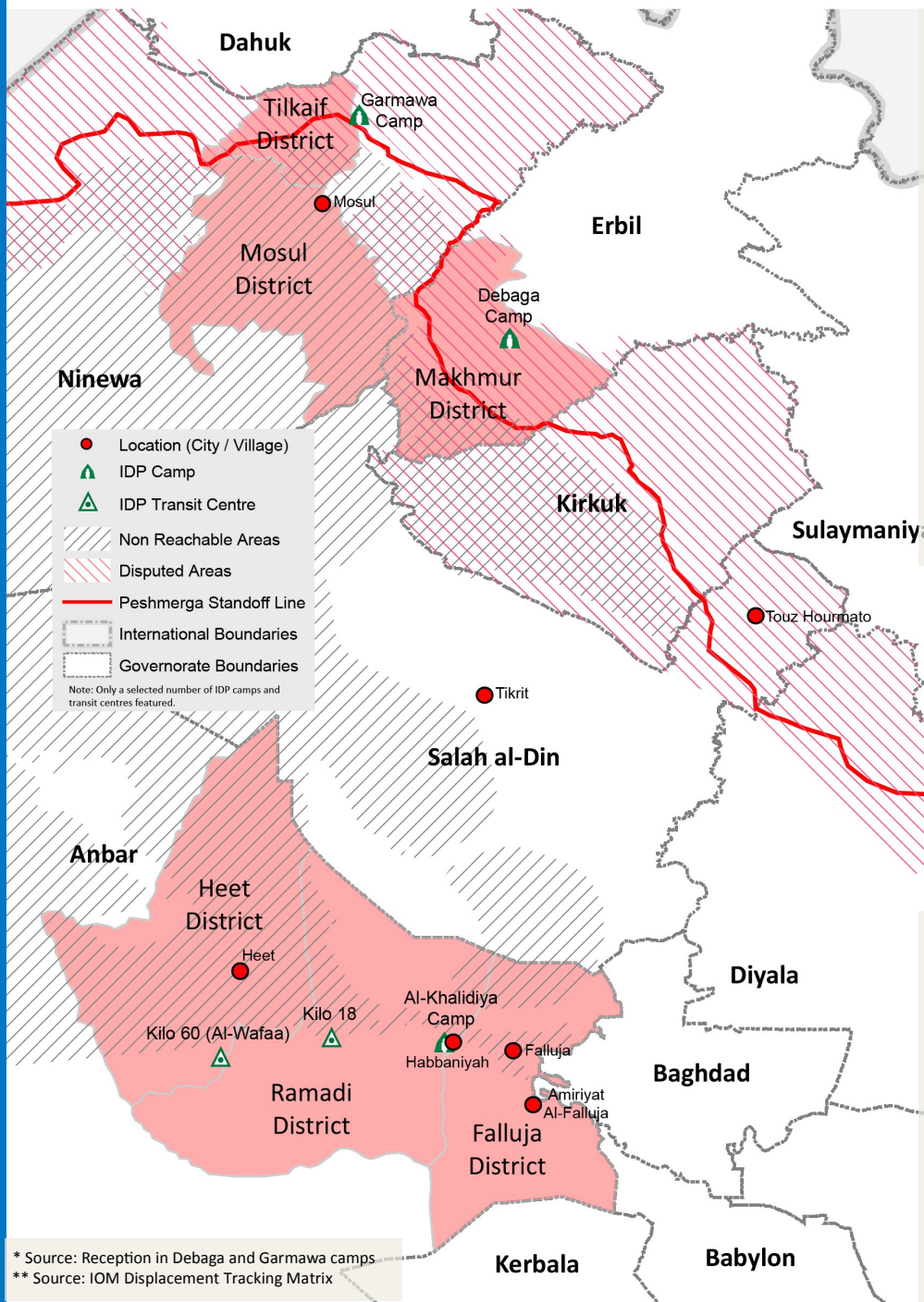
FUNDING

USD 402.9 million
required for
IDP needs in 2016



IRAQ: WEEKLY FLASH UPDATE ON RECENT EVENTS

9 June 2016



MOSUL CORRIDOR

HIGHLIGHTS:

- On 3 June, 800 internally displaced people (IDPs) arrived in Debaga camp in Erbil Governorate, with further arrivals daily. The camp is overextended with 7,925 persons as of 7 June.
- There are no safe routes for IDPs escaping the violence from south of Mosul. Families mostly travel at night, crossing dangerous terrain, with some persons trapped, severely injured or killed in minefields on their way to safety.

DISPLACEMENT STATISTICS:

- Since the security forces began their offensive in Makhmur district in Erbil Governorate on 24 March, some 8,302 IDPs have fled from villages in the district to Debaga camp. Of these, some 3,253 individuals have found sponsorships and have moved on, primarily to Kirkuk Governorate.

ANBAR CORRIDOR

HIGHLIGHTS:

- UNHCR is exhausting its current resources to tackle the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Falluja. As the situation continues to worsen further support from the international community will be imperative.

DISPLACEMENT STATISTICS:

- Since the military operations to retake Falluja began on 23 May, some 25,380 IDPs (4,230 families) have been displaced from areas surrounding Falluja, and an estimated 50,000 persons remain trapped inside the city.

* Source: Reception in Debaga and Garmawa camps
** Source: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

Operational Context

- Fighting south-east of Mosul, primarily in Makhmur district, continues to cause fresh displacement to **Debaga** camp. An eventual assault on Mosul could displace over 600,000 persons. UNHCR is currently working on a contingency plan for an additional IDP population of 10,000 persons in Makhmur district.
- Since September 2015, authorities have been relocating families to **Garmawa** camp in Ninewa Governorate, in some cases involuntarily, from villages located near the frontline north of Mosul.

UNHCR led Cluster Updates**Protection**

- **Debaga camp** – UNHCR has identified extensive levels of trauma among the IDPs arriving in the camp. UNHCR and partners are working to help families gain a sense of normalcy through psychosocial counselling services and emergency support.
- **Garmawa camp** – UNHCR remains concerned over reports of involuntary movements and continues to monitor the situation and protection environment for those relocated. The IDPs lack freedom of movement and authorities confiscate their mobile phones citing security concerns. There is limited information available to them at the time of relocation or in the camp regarding their situation, and limited education opportunities for children.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

- **Debaga camp/Debaga Stadium temporary site** – Space is overstretched in Debaga camp, with over 1,500 people staying in the reception area or the camp mosque while they wait for sponsorship or allocation of a tent freed up family who has left through sponsorship. The temporary site in the nearby Debaga Stadium has also exceeded full capacity with 915 IDPs. UNHCR is working with its partners to address the issue of inadequate WASH facilities in the reception and Stadium areas. Currently, IDPs are receiving an average of only 13 litres of water per day (emergency standards are 20 litres per person per day) and there are insufficient latrines and showers.
- Work is ongoing on the expansion of the camp with the addition of a further 434 plots on lands adjacent to the Stadium. Finding more buildings or suitable land has been a challenge due to the limited availability of public lands, and excessive rental costs required by landowners. UNHCR has been advocating with the authorities for appropriate alternatives.
- **Garmawa camp** – UNHCR is concerned that the authorities have continued to direct IDPs to Garmawa camp although there is no further shelter capacity in the camp. Most new arrivals are either living with relatives, or in communal tents. UNHCR is working to expand the shelter capacity in the camp. Authorities are expecting to relocate more families from villages near the frontline to the camp and have allocated land for an extension to decongest the camp as well as accommodate new arrivals.

Operational Context

- Since the escalation in the conflict in March in Anbar Governorate there have been simultaneous bouts of displacement, spontaneous returns, and many have been displaced multiple times. The situation inside **Falluja** continues to deteriorate with shortages of basic food and necessities. ISIL is reportedly continuing to prevent civilians from fleeing the city and roads are mined and booby-trapped, further threatening the safety of those fleeing. Clearance of explosive hazards is ongoing in **Garma** (north-east of Falluja), and many houses, mosques and schools have been destroyed during the clearance process. The Parliamentary Committee on Displacement has indicated that it anticipates that returns to Garma will not be possible for another four to six months. Since the military dislodged ISIL from **Heet** district, there have been a number of attacks in the city and outlying areas.

UNHCR led Cluster Updates**Protection**

- **Falluja** – The army has been conducting security screening at several sites of persons fleeing the fighting. The men and boys (14 and above) are separated from their families and screened while the rest of the family is transported to the camps in Abu Ghraib and Amiriyat Al-Falluja. Treatment at the screening sites is reportedly degrading, including verbal and physical abuse, in addition to the inadequate infrastructure and lack of basic necessities. Furthermore, there have been reports of armed groups conducting unlawful detentions and abuses, all of which has been deterring many IDPs from seeking safety.
- UNHCR monitoring missions identified and referred the most vulnerable families in the camps in Amiriyat Al-Falluja for assistance. The missions also visited security-screening centres in Amiriyat Al-Falluja and reported on detention conditions.
- **Heet** – Following the attack by ISIL on 29 May in the city centre of Heet, which displaced around 900 families, and a further attack in the Kubaisa sub-district on 1 June displacing additional 90 families, authorities have begun scrutinizing returnees for possible affiliations with ISIL and have made some arrests. Recent security incidents have brought into question the sustainability of returns.
- **Ramadi and Rutba** – More families desperate to end their displacement are returning to Ramadi and Rutba despite continuous reports of explosive hazards; some have taken to clearing their houses with the assistance of untrained and inexperienced volunteers.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

- New arrivals from Falluja and other parts of Anbar Governorate are mainly directed into the IDP settlement in Amiriyat al-Falluja, which consists of 24 adjoining camps that are full, and UNHCR is building up two further camps, which will have 528 plots. UNHCR is also working to expand capacity in Habbaniya Tourist City, where work is ongoing on two camps which have yet to fully open but already have over 180 families. UNHCR has transported 2,000 kits of core relief items (CRIs) to Amiriyat al-Falluja for newly arriving IDP families. As of 8 June, 1,250 families have been assisted with CRIs.