



HIGHLIGHTS:


- Secondary displacement accounts for the majority of the new arrivals to camps as economic and intercommunal tensions continue to force families into camps.
- UNHCR has facilitated the issuance of more than 7,000 civil documents since October 2016, while more than 50,000 documents have been identified as missing among displaced individuals.
- More than 7,000 Iraqi returnees from Al Hol camp in Syria returned to camps in the south of Mosul in Ninewa Governorate this week pending their return to areas of origin once cleared.





KEY FIGURES:

 **Affected Population***
1.5 million people expected to be impacted in Mosul and surrounding areas
793,422 people currently displaced

 **Governorate of displacement**

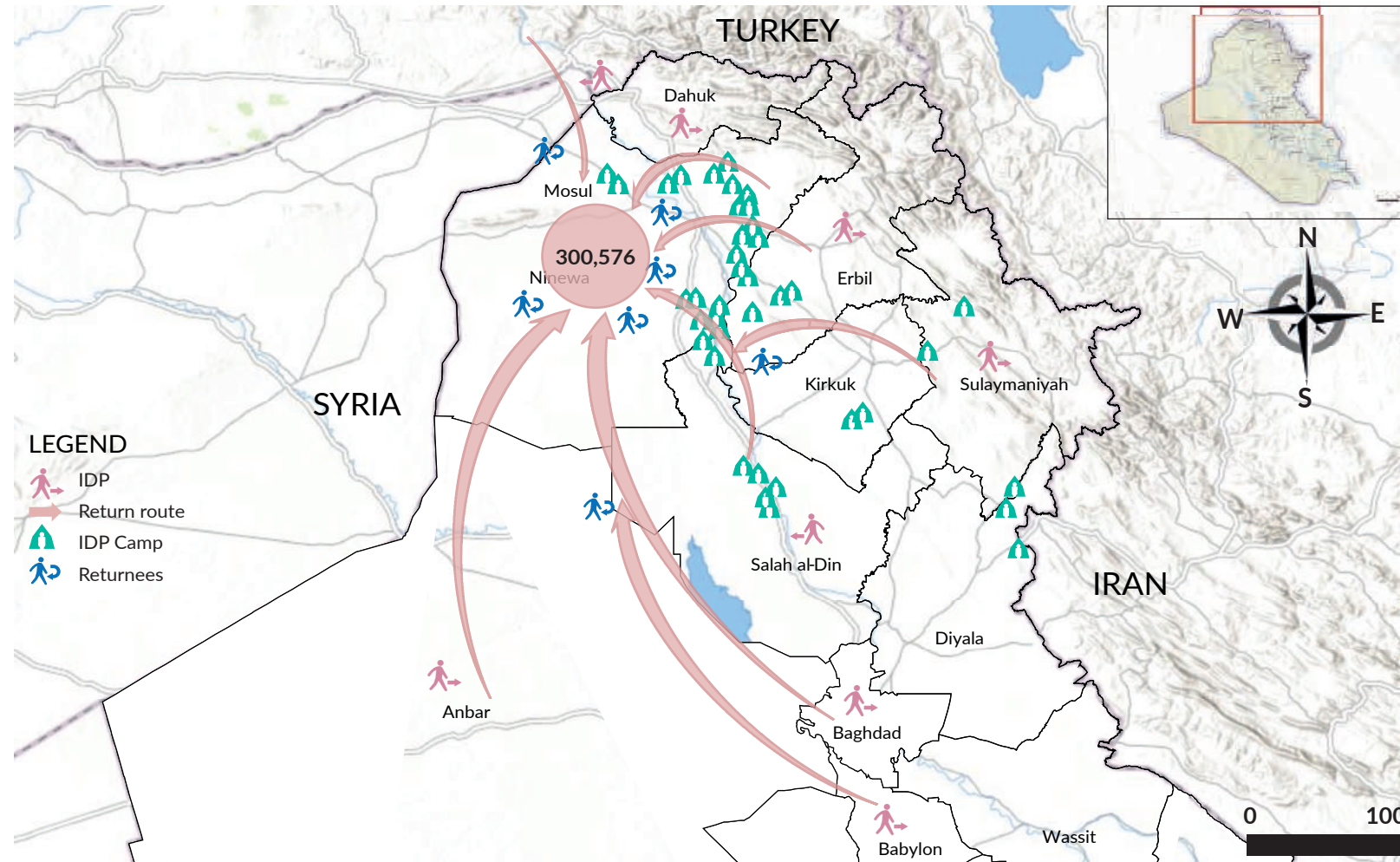
Sulaymaniyah	0.02%
Babylon	0.05%
Erbil	0.12%
Anbar	0.33%
Salah al-Din	1.46%
Baghdad	4.40%
Ninewa	93.5%

 **Protection Monitoring****
55,499 Families assessed
263,581 Individuals

 **72,375**  **74,475**  **62,316**  **54,415**

90% of families with no income
1,302 unaccompanied or separated children
30% of families missing civil documentation
4,688 families referred for cash assistance

**Protection Monitoring information includes data from the broader Mosul Corridor covering Erbil, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk Governorates since March 2016



Displacement trends

Hammam Al-Alil Transit Site continues to receive displaced families. About 268 families arrived to the Transit Site from different parts of Ninewa. Among these new arrivals were some Bedouin families from Hmaidat sub-district who initially fled to the desert due to military operations. Two separated children were also reunified with their parents, who are sheltered in Nimrud camp. A significant number of new arrivals are families who have undergone multiple displacements. They have said they are unable to return to their area of origin (Zummar) since their villages and homes have been destroyed. UNHCR continues to provide protection services, shelter and non-food items (NFIs) to new arrivals.

New arrivals to camps in the east and the north-east were significantly lower than the previous week. Three individuals arrived to Hasansham camp. Debaga camp, located in Makhmur district, south of Erbil, received 280 families who left the disputed areas due to the tensions between the Kurdistan Regional Government and Central Government. The displaced families reported fear of staying in territories under ISF control. Narawan checkpoint, connecting Nargizlia camp and Mosul, remains closed affecting access to and from these two locations. No new arrivals were recorded in Nargizlia camp this week.

Detention

UNHCR protection teams identified several cases of detention this week. At least 12 individuals were arrested in camps around Mosul while some people were arrested prior to arriving at the camps. The majority of identified cases are referred to ICRC for tracing and family messaging. UNHCR continues to engage with authorities to facilitate family visits to the detention centres. In Nargizlia camp, families have reported that at least five individuals have been released from detention facilities in Dohuk, although they have not been allowed to reunite with their families in the camp. The individuals had to return to Mosul and other areas upon their release. Legal assistance partners are continuing to provide legal representation for individuals who have been arbitrarily detained because of mistaken identity.

Legal Assistance

UNHCR has continued to focus on interventions facilitating the issuance of civil documentation to internally displaced populations and returnees. Among the commonly missing documents are civil identification documents (IDs), birth, marriage, divorce certificates, nationality certificates, PDS cards and property ownership documents. Since October 2016 more than 50,500 legal documents have been reported as missing by IDPs across camps where UNHCR partners are present, either due to the fact that they were never issued in the nearly three years of occupation by extremist armed groups or were damaged or lost during the conflict. To date, UNHCR and its protection partners have facilitated the issuance of at least 7,935 documents, less than 16 percent of the identified needs. UNHCR continues to engage with authorities to address the institutional challenges faced by the civil directorate offices and the courts, some of which remain closed or inaccessible to IDPs.

This week, UNHCR met with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) to advocate for IDPs returning from camps east of Mosul without their civil documents, as documents have been confiscated by authorities and not systematically returned prior to IDPs leaving camps. MOMD agreed to annotate the letter issued by the Ministry to returning IDPs in order to pre-empt protection risks faced by undocumented individuals at checkpoints.

Having some form of civil documentation is key for freedom of movement and to access government

services and social security assistance for displaced and returnee populations.

Return movements

UNHCR received feedback from authorities in Kirkuk that arrangements are now in place to return valuables that Peshmerga forces confiscated from IDPs at Makthab Khalid checkpoint as families were fleeing Hawiga. The majority of affected families are currently in camps located in the south of Mosul and protection partners are informing families on how they will be able to retrieve their property.

Return movements

Internal returns movement to parts of Ninewa are ongoing although generally at a slower pace than the previous week. Returns from Iraqi refugees sheltered in Al Hol camp (Syria) significantly increased this week with more than 7,081 individuals returning to Ninewa Governorate. This week, just over 2,000 IDPs sheltered in Hasansham, Khazer, and Chamakor camps, east of Mosul, returned to their homes in other parts of Ninewa. This is 600 people less than last week. From Nargizlia camp, north-east of Mosul, two families returned to Alqush while five families left the camp on sponsorship to Domiz sub-district, Dohuk, and Zakho. Returns to Mosul remain on hold and access to Mosul via Khazer checkpoint is pending final approval from relevant authorities. A number of families in Nargizlia have also requested that MoMD provide transport for returning families as many IDPs are unable to pay for transportation costs to return to their areas of origin. UNHCR has approached clusters to explore options in that regard.

While many families are returning, hundreds of families in the existing Mosul camps have expressed intentions to remain in camps as security, economic, and social vulnerabilities hinder their return. Of the 240 families interviewed in camps east of Mosul this week, over 50 percent lack housing in their areas of origin, and money to reconstruct their homes or to pay rent. In addition, perceived religious and ethnic tensions in Ninewa and the presence of government-affiliated armed groups are increasingly cited by IDPs as reasons for them to remain in displacement. Families from disputed areas that remain under Kurdish Regional Government's control are also awaiting authorization to return to areas such as Sheikhan. UNHCR is following up with Kurdish authorities about possible returns to disputed areas.

Between 24 and 29 November 7,081 Iraqi returnees from Al Hol camp in Syria arrived to Ninewa. The Iraqi authorities transported all the families in the latest groups of arrivals directly to Jad'dah camp, south of Mosul, which is different from previous occasions when they were first transported to Hammam Al-Alil Transit Site to receive assistance for partners before onward travel. The Jad'dah camp did not have enough space for all the new arrivals and some families were then taken to Airstrip and Haj Ali camps. Protection monitors interviewed a number of the families who reported that they are from Telafar, Sinjar, Sheikhan, and Baaj. They fled to Syria due to armed extremist groups' occupying their areas of origin and associated fighting. Some reported being displaced from disputed territories including Zummar and Sinjar, north of Ninewa. The families returned from Syria due to the challenging living conditions and mistreatment by armed groups controlling the refugee camps and the areas around the camps. UNHCR remains concerned that the returnees are transferred to displacement camps and that the return movements do not accord with international norms for voluntary repatriation. UNHCR and partners continue to engage with authorities to allow those with families to move onwards to non-camp locations and those willing to rent accommodation in urban areas to be allowed to do so. UNHCR is providing shelter, core relief items, and protection assistance and monitoring to the Iraqi returnees from Syria, many of whom face similar protection challenges as IDPs.