



IOM Iraq: Mosul Response Update #9

18 - 23 November 2016

IOM's Response

IOM is responding to displacements caused by military operations to retake areas in the Mosul corridor that started on 16 June 2016.

● During reporting period

● Since 16 June 2016

Internally Displaced Persons identified*

+17,952
233,244

Health consultations carried out

+4,151
64,316

Psychosocial services provided

+352
759

Non-food item kits distributed

+311
14,060

Emergency sealing-off/ shelter kits distributed

+1,055
3,870

Emergency Sites

+1,800
tents installed
3,000

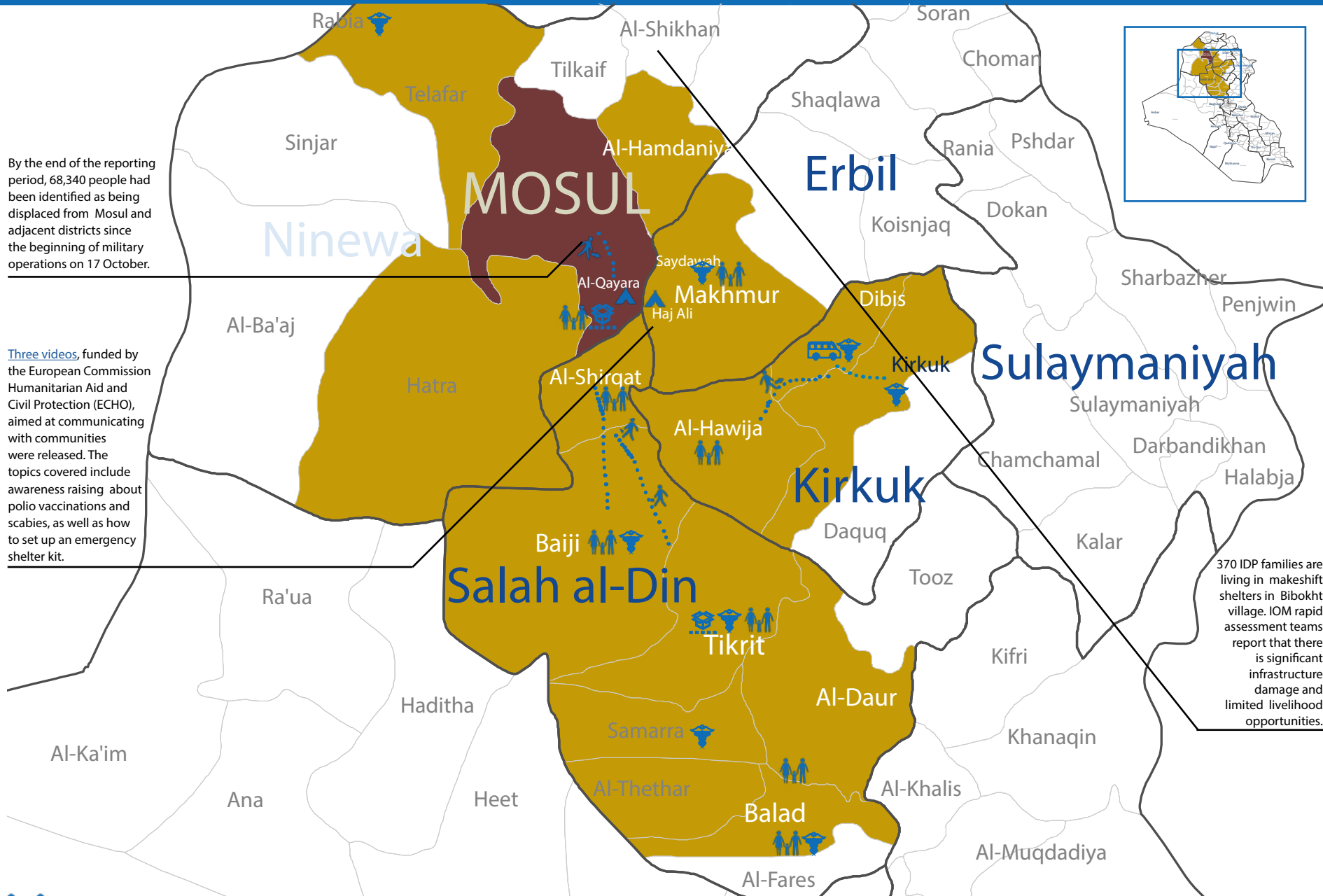
IDPs transported

+858
14,064

By the end of the reporting period, 68,340 people had been identified as being displaced from Mosul and adjacent districts since the beginning of military operations on 17 October.

[Three videos](#), funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), aimed at communicating with communities were released. The topics covered include awareness raising about polio vaccinations and scabies, as well as how to set up an emergency shelter kit.

*These numbers are taken from the IOM Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Emergency Tracking, covering displacement from Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Erbil and Kirkuk governorates.



370 IDP families are living in makeshift shelters in Bibokht village. IOM rapid assessment teams report that there is significant infrastructure damage and limited livelihood opportunities.



"He had a stroke. This is the last of his medicine, and now we can't afford any more." IOM staff work with IDPs to assess needs. © IOM 2016

Non-food item kits were distributed in Jada'h Camp to help IDPs prepare for the onset of winter. © IOM Iraq 2016

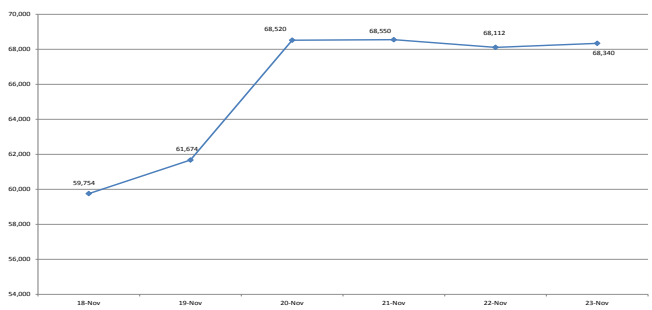
Every day, newly returned Aissa sits on the steps of the school he founded. © IOM 2016

Migration Context: Mosul



- Indiscriminate shelling by ISIL within the city of Mosul prompted the movement of almost 7,000 people between 19-20 November.
- The number of displaced individuals identified over this reporting period (8,586) is less than the number in the previous reporting period. After a spike of movement early in the week, displacement took place at a relatively low rate. The decrease shown in the chart below is the result of return movements as well as further data validation.

Number of persons displaced over the reporting period (18-23 November)



- Over 77% of IDPs are living in camp settings, while around 16% are living with relatives or other host families, and 6% are in critical shelter arrangements such as unfinished, school, religious or municipal buildings.
- The majority of displaced are from Mosul district (87%, over 60,000 individuals), and the districts of Al-Hamdaniya (6%, over 4,400 individuals), Tilkaif (almost 6%, over 4,100 individuals), Makhmur and Telefar (less than 1% each, 300 and 60 individuals respectively).

IOM Response



Non-Food Items:

- 311 NFI kits were distributed to displaced families in the villages of Tweiba and Hamam Ali as well as Jada'h Camp, Ninewa Governorate.



Health:

- 4,151 health consultations provided by IOM medical team in Dibaga camp, Erbil; Yahawa camp, Kirkuk; and Salah al-Din.
- 482 health screenings carried out at Dibis checkpoint.



Psychosocial:

- 280 people (13 men, 43 women, 68 boys and 156 girls) in Dibaga Stadium and Hasansham camp reached during the reporting period, through 10 individual counsellings, 7 group discussions, 5 awareness meetings, 3 recreational/art crafting activities, 3 sporting activities, 3 religious/cultural activities and 1 group counselling.



Shelter:

- 1,055 emergency sealing-off kits were distributed in Kirkuk, Tikrit and Anbar governorates.



Emergency Sites:

- Qayara Airstrip: 3,000 tents are installed.
- Haj Ali: 100 tents are installed on site, and some tents that had been damaged have been replaced.



Transportation:

- 858 IDPs were transported from Markaz Dibis and Maktab Khaled checkpoints to Daquq camp in Kirkuk.

Voices of Displacement

Aissa

"I established this school back when Iraq was still a kingdom. Faisal II was in charge, and I asked for the school for the village.

I am old, and people in the village listen to me. So ISIL pressured me to join them. I refused—the way in which we believe in and practice our religion are too different. So they said to me 'You and your sons have until sunrise tomorrow to either join us or leave.' So we left.

My wife and sons and their families all traveled by boat, first to Hamam Ali and then on to Mosul. I didn't like Mosul. The city is too big! So we went back to Hamam Ali, and then came back home once ISIL left.

My house is more or less intact, but my favorite spot is here on the steps of my school. ISIL wouldn't let me sit here. But they're gone now, so I come every day."

Aissa and his family received a sealing-off kit to help reinforce their house, which had been damaged in fighting between ISIL and the Iraqi army. The 205 sealing off kits distributed on 22 November in Tweiba, Ninewa governorate were funded by ECHO to finish off homes which may have been partially damaged in the fighting.



For more information please contact us at iraqpublicinfo@iom.int | For more information on the Displacement Tracking Matrix, please visit iraqdtm.iom.int

