



# IOM Iraq: Mosul Response Update #13

15 December 2016 - 11 January 2017

## 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\*

**+81,114**  
357,738

### Health consultations carried out

**+20,272**  
97,321

### Psychosocial services provided

**+2,519**  
5,498

### Fuel distributed

**+172,680 litres**  
For 2,077 families

### Non-food item kits distributed

**+9,891**  
32,156

### Emergency Shelter Kits

**+2,270**  
4,685

### Emergency Sites

**+806 tents installed**  
4,800

### IDPs transported

**+5,520**  
23,594

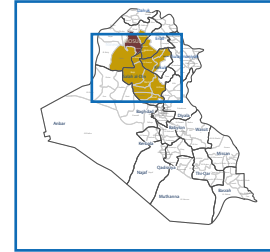
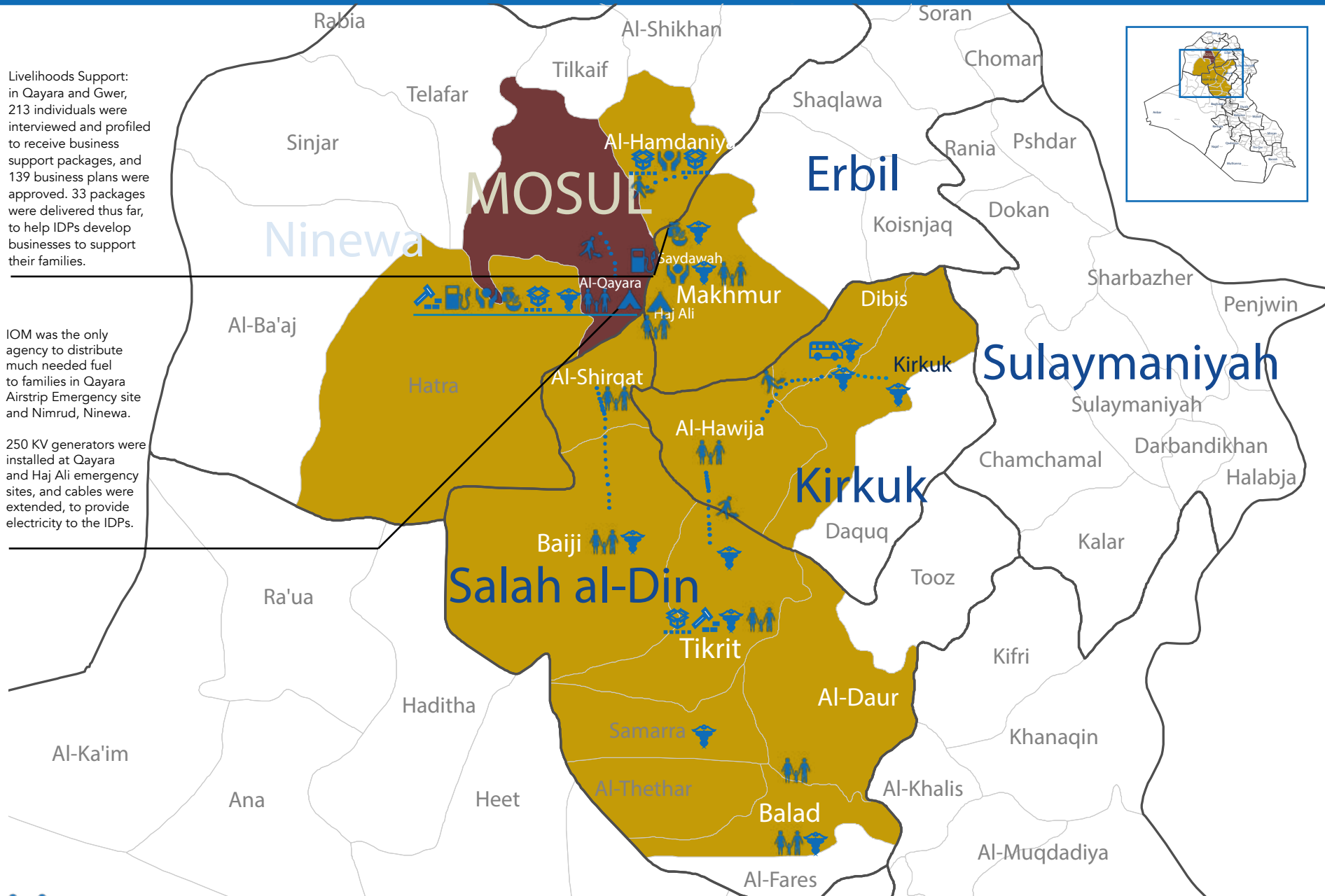
Livelihoods Support: in Qayara and Gwer, 213 individuals were interviewed and profiled to receive business support packages, and 139 business plans were approved. 33 packages were delivered thus far, to help IDPs develop businesses to support their families.

IOM was the only agency to distribute much needed fuel to families in Qayara Airstrip Emergency site and Nimrud, Ninewa.

250 KV generators were installed at Qayara and Haj Ali emergency sites, and cables were extended, to provide electricity to the IDPs.



\*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.





Qayara Air Strip emergency site is now home to 2,697 displaced Iraqi families (over 15,900 individuals). Hala Jaber / IOM Iraq | January 2017



A displaced child pushes a box of non-food items his family received from IOM, Qayara Airstrip emergency site. © Raber Y. Aziz / IOM Iraq | December 2016



Abu Hussein received a non-food item kit for his family at Hassan Sham Camp. © Raber Y. Aziz / IOM Iraq | December 2016

## Migration Context: Mosul



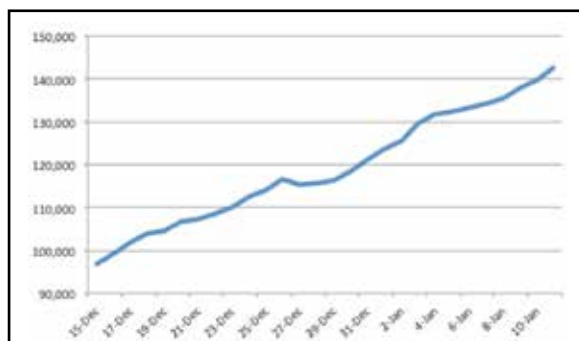
As of 11 January 2017, 142,698 persons (23,783 families) were displaced by Mosul military operations, which is 47% more than on December 15 (96,864 persons).

The majority of the displaced persons, 87% (125,034) are in camps and emergency sites. During the reporting period the overall population in camps and emergency sites grew by 53% (from 81,756 on 15 December to 125,034 on 11 January).

As of 11 January 2017, the governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs displaced as a result of Mosul operations is still Ninewa, with 98% of IDPs (139,386 individuals).

Qayara Airstrip emergency site now hosts 2,697 displaced families (15,931 individuals) from Mosul and Hatra districts, Ninewa; Hawija district, Kirkuk; and Al-Shirqat district, Salah al-Din. More than 350 families are taking shelter in rubhalls until tents are ready.

Number of persons displaced between 15 December 2016 and 11 January 2017.



The sub-districts that recorded the highest increase during the past week are Merkaz Al-Hamdaniya (4,236 individuals), Merkaz Al-Shikhan (3,708 individuals), and Al Qayara (2,826 individuals).

The increase in Al-Hamdaniya sub-district is due to the large number of new arrivals to Khazer M1 camp, whose IDP population grew by 15% last week (5,016 individuals).

## IOM Response



### Non-Food Items:

- Over 7,253 NFI kits were distributed to recently displaced Iraqis at Qayara Airstrip emergency site, Jad'ah, Hassan Sham, Haj Ali, and Gogjali, Ninewa; and Al-Alam camp, Al-Shahama camp and Hay Al-Shuhdaa Mahala 204 Salah al-Din.
- 2,638 mini NFI kits were distributed to displaced families in Kubaiba, Hassan Sham, and Khazir camps, Ninewa.



### Health:

- IOM mobile medical teams provided 20,272 primary health care consultations to IDPs at Qayara Airstrip Emergency site, Nergizilya 1 camp and Rabia, Ninewa; Dibaga and Gwer camps, Erbil; Dibis and Mama checkpoints, Kirkuk; as well as at Al-Alam, Shaqlawa Complex, Dream City, and Sylo Al-Hajaj camp in Salah al-Din.
- 2,335 IDPs received health screening at Dibis checkpoint, Kirkuk.
- 1,089 vaccinations were given to IDPs in Rabia. 85 emergency cases at Qayara Airstrip emergency site were referred to hospitals.



### Psychosocial:

- 2,519 psychosocial services were provided in Debaga 1 camp, Hasansham U3 camp, Qayara Airstrip Emergency site, Nergizilya 1 camp and Haj Ali camp.
- Activities included: 68 individual counselling sessions, 72 group discussions, 52 group counsellings, 31 awareness sessions, 18 recreational/art crafting sessions, 6 livelihood activities, 5 sport activities, and 1 educational activity.



### Emergency Shelter Kits:

- 2,270 ESKs were distributed to displaced families in Qayara Airstrip Emergency site, Ninewa; and Al-Alam Camp, Al-Shahama camp and Tikrit, Salah al-Din.



### Emergency Sites:

- IOM has installed 250 KV generators, and supplied cables, at both Qayara and Haj Ali emergency sites, as well as 7 new rubhalls and 8 camp management caravans.



### Fuel:

- 560 barrels of fuel (200 litres each) were distributed in Narmoud, and 3,034 jerry cans were distributed to 1,517 families (40 liters each) in Qayara emergency site, Ninewa.



### Transportation:

- 5,520 IDPs were transported from Dibis and Maktab Khaled to Laylan camps, Nazrawa camp, and Daquq, Kirkuk.

## Voices of Displacement

### Abu Hussein

Abu Hussein is not married yet. But he has a fiancé, who also escaped from Mosul with her family, although they live in different camps for displaced Iraqis to the east of Mosul.

"Life under ISIL was terrible. There was absolutely no work. We wanted to run away, but they would not allow anyone to leave so they could use us as human shields. Whenever they were under pressure and wanted to pull back from an area they forced the population to go with them. If someone refused, they threatened to kill them. They would say 'Why don't you want to leave with us? Are you happier to be with the apostates and infidels? Or maybe you are a spy and you want to go back to them?'"

Abu Hussein fled Mosul with some of the stronger members of his family, those who could endure the long journey and the cold and rainy weather at night. They walked for more than 20 kilometers to get out of ISIL-held territory.

"All of the suffering under ISIL, what we have been through trying to escape, and having to live under a tent in an IDP camp, does not hurt me as much as hearing people say 'the people of Mosul are all ISIL supporters.' We were facing a force much stronger than ourselves, what could we have done?"

"We are very tired and very upset. The beautiful city of Mosul, the city of prophets, has turned into the city of ghosts under ISIL. I have so much to tell you about what we have seen that you will run out of notebook pages and I will run out of breath."



For more information please contact us at [iraqpublicinfo@iom.int](mailto:iraqpublicinfo@iom.int) | For more information on the Displacement Tracking Matrix, please visit [iraqdtm.iom.int](http://iraqdtm.iom.int)



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