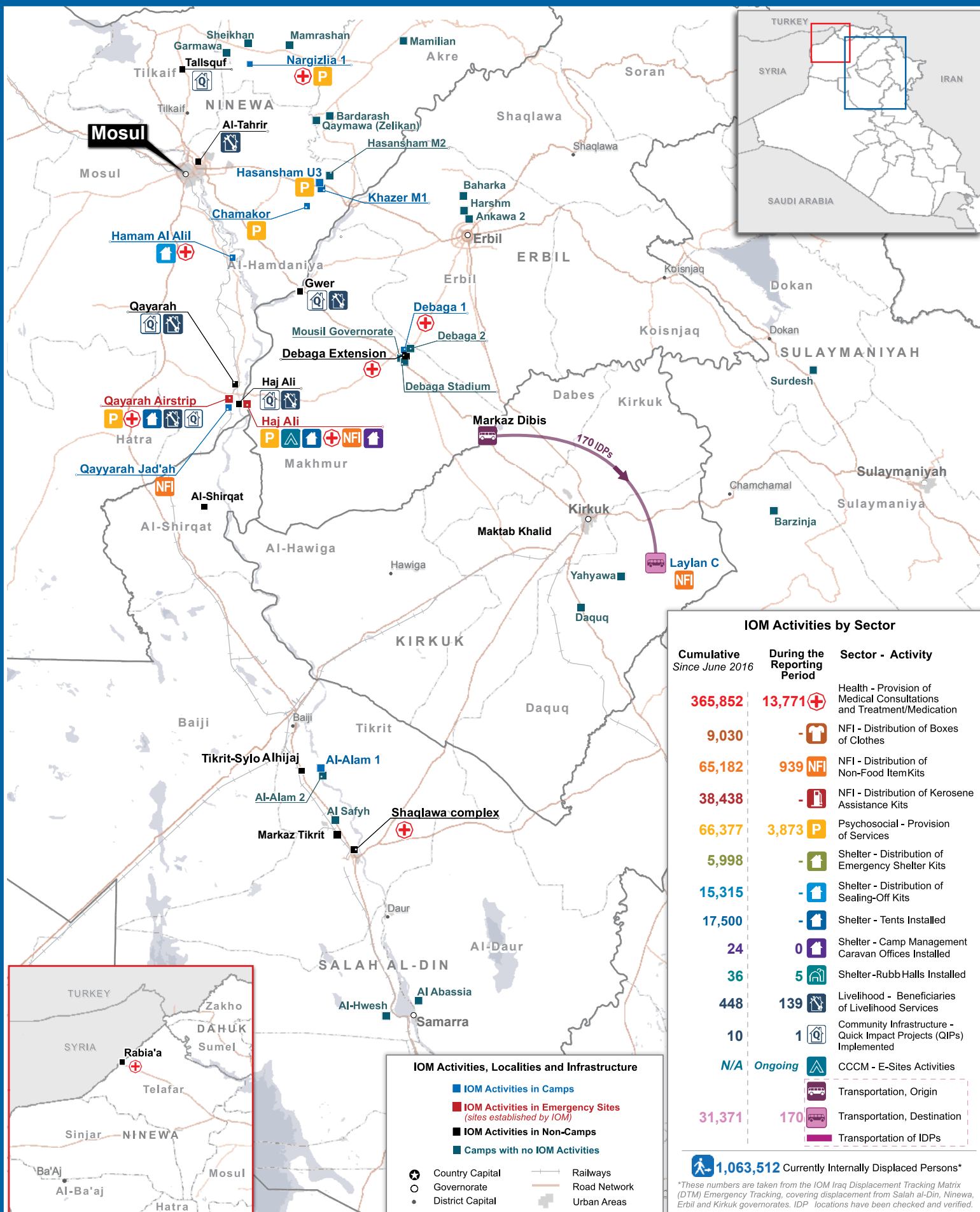




IOM Iraq: Mosul Response Update #32

14 - 27 September 2017



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

0 12.5 25 50 75 100
Kilometers

Source: Localities (OCHA, IOM-DTM); Camps (CCCM) Boundaries: IOM-DTM; Other Locations: IOM/DTM Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N



Since 21 September, over 1,200 families (over 5,700 individuals) from Hawija have arrived at IOM's Haj Ali emergency site in buses. More are expected to be displaced from Hawija as military operations to retake the town from ISIL continue. Haj Ali currently hosts over 30,000 individuals mostly from Ninewa, but also from Hawija, Kirkuk; and from villages around Al-Shirqat, Salah al-Din. (©IOM Iraq, 2017)



IOM's medical staff provide emergency health support to recently displaced Iraqis from the town of Hawija. The first group arrived at IOM's Haj Ali emergency site on 21 September. Most IDPs walked between 5 and 10 hours through the desert, leaving them dehydrated, exhausted and with joint pain. IOM dispatched a mobile team to the screening zone to take care of the IDPs as soon as they arrive. (©Nima Tamaddon/IOM Iraq, 2017)



At Haj Ali emergency site, IOM staff continue to provide non-food item (NFI) kits support to recently displaced Iraqis from Hawija and villages around Al-Shirqat districts where military operations are ongoing. The NFI distributions are supported by the US and UK Governments. (©IOM Iraq, 2017)



IOM Iraq staff provide awareness sessions to displaced Iraqis at Haj Ali and Qayara emergency sites, south of Mosul, about scorpions – how to recognize scorpion stings and symptoms and how to deal with them. These awareness campaigns are funded by SIDA, OFDA and ECHO. (©IOM Iraq, 2017)

Stories of Displacement: Abdullah's Story

When Abdullah, 16, was brought to IOM's Hammam Al-Alil field hospital, he was covered in blood and suffered from a head injury and a fractured leg.

His mother explained that just a few days before the Iraqi Army retook Talafar, Abdullah had gone out to fetch drinking water from a location near the neighbourhood's school, unaware that there was a booby-trapped car in the school.

"As he walked by the school, an airstrike blew the car up. Abdullah sustained a head injury and a broken leg. I put his leg back together and wrapped it. We took him to the hospital in Abu Maria village, but ISIL wouldn't give him any treatment, and he was in pain."

At this point, Abdullah's parents decided to flee towards the Iraqi security forces, risking their own lives, to save their son. "There was bombing and gunfire. They [ISIL fighters] shouted at us to return and opened fire on us, but we kept running. Abdullah was in great pain, because we had put him in a trolley."

Other families who were also escaping ISIL helped put Abdullah in a car and get him to the Iraqi Army lines, who in turn took him to the field hospital where he was operated on and received treatment.

Right: Abdullah lies down in bed at Hammam Al-Alil field hospital, with his mother next to him. He was optimistic about recovering very soon. (©Nima Tamaddon/IOM Iraq, 2017)



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