IOM Activities by Sector

Cumulative Since June 2016 | During the Reporting Period
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Health - Provision of Medical Consultations and Treatment/Medication | 315,351 | 13,287
NFH - Distribution of Boxes of Clothes | 9,030 |  
NFH - Distribution of Non-Food Items | 62,908 | 230
NFH - Distribution of Kerosene Assistance Kits | 38,438 |  
Psychosocial - Provision of Services | 56,025 | 2,589
Shelter - Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits | 5,998 |  
Shelter - Distribution of Sealing-Off Kits | 14,415 |  
Shelter - Tents Installed | 17,500 |  
Shelter - Camp Management Services | 23 |  
Shelter - Rub Huts Installed | 31 |  
Livelihood - Beneficiaries of Livelihood Services | 212 | 25
Community Infrastructure - Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) Implemented | 9 |  
CCCM - E-Sites Activities | N/A | Ongoing
Transportation, Origin | 30,720 | 59
Transportation, Destination |  |  
Transportation of DPs |  |  

27 July - 9 August 2017

*These numbers are taken from the IOM Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Emergency Tracking, covering displacement from Salah ad Din, Nineveh, Erbil and Kirkuk governorates. DPs, locations have been checked and verified.

IOM Activities, Localities and Infrastructure

- IOM Activities in Camps
- IOM Activities in Emergency Sites (sites established by IOM)
- IOM Activities in Non-Camps
- Camps with no IOM Activities

Country Capital | Governorate | District Capital
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Urban Areas | Road Network | Railways

Source: Localities (ODHA, IOM-DTM), Camps (ICCCM)
Boundaries: IOM-DTM; Other Locations: IOM-DTM
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 43N
Stories of Displacement: Abu Ahmed’s Story

“I have seven children, between 7 and 15 years old. Before ISIL took control of Mosul, we had a normal, simple life. I worked as a daily paid worker to support my family. But when ISIL took over, our situation became very difficult. There weren’t many job opportunities. My eldest son, Ahmed, dropped out of school and started looking for a job. He looked for months until he finally found one in January 2017, in a private flourmill. We thought that we would have a better life with this additional source of income, but the mill was bombed shortly after, because most mills in the city were run by ISIL.

Ahmed stayed under the rubble for three hours before he could be extracted and taken to hospital, where he stayed in a coma for about a month. Because he did not belong to ISIL, he did not receive proper treatment. I had to sell everything I had. I had to ask for help, and borrow from friends and relatives to buy medication.

Things got even worse when the hospital was bombed; I took my son out of there, but he was in a critical condition. He was severely injured in the back of his head,” said Ahmed’s father.

Ahmed received health care support and a wheelchair at IOM’s health clinic at Qayara emergency site, but he still needs more specialized support.

“Ahmed is alive, but because of his head injury, he cannot open his right eye, he has lost control of his left hand, is paralyzed and needs a surgery to go back to normal life,” Abu Ahmed said.

IOM’s Qayara and Haj Ali emergency sites, south of Mosul, host over 45,000 and 30,000 families respectively, who were displaced from Mosul and surrounding villages and towns.