

Potential Failure of the Mosul dam



United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)

Disaster Response Preparedness Mission

Iraq, 9 – 29 April 2016

Acknowledgements

The UNDAC team would like to thank OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team in Iraq and all government, non-governmental and UN humanitarian partners which supported the team in the response preparedness mission. The UNDAC team is also grateful to authorities in Baghdad and Erbil for their hospitality and collaboration. The expertise provided by specialized sections of OCHA's Emergency Services Branch (Civil Military Coordination Section, Field Coordination Support Section and Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit/Emergency Preparedness and Environment Section) has been greatly appreciated.

The support provided by the European Union's Joint Research Centre (through their Civil Protection Mechanism) is hereby specifically acknowledged.

Picture front page: The Mosul dam on 11 April 2016 (credit: OCHA/Rene Nijenhuis)

Executive Summary

For some time, the risk of the potential failure of Mosul Dam has been acknowledged by national as well as international actors. The Government of Iraq, United Nations (UN) agencies, national and international humanitarian actors acknowledge the urgent need to put in place a response strategy against the unprecedented impact brought by a possible dam failure affecting millions of Iraqis across large parts of the country. The dam failure risk is set within the context of ongoing volatile all-out armed conflict, extreme restrictions on humanitarian access, political uncertainty, and large-scale presence of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees, and related needs for humanitarian assistance to highly vulnerable families. It is important to note that the response plan of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), targeting 11 million Iraqis needing some form of humanitarian assistance, remains critically underfunded.

Various experts have been advising over a number of years that the grouting work required within the dam's maintenance programme does not necessarily guarantee the safety of the dam wall and more needs to be done urgently within the framework of technical advice and guidance. The sheer scale of a catastrophic outburst of the dam would overwhelm in-country capacities to respond, hence international assistance will be required in the event the dam fails. Additionally, the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Iraq continues to remain underfunded and under-capacitated, making it difficult to initiate a meaningful response at the scale needed.

At the request of OCHA Iraq, and in consultation with the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/ Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq, a small UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team was deployed to support operational preparedness planning for a potential failure of the Mosul Dam. The primary focus of the UNDAC Mission was to facilitate the development of protocols to facilitate international humanitarian assistance. The team further recognized the ongoing work of the Government, supported by UNDP, to insure the establishment of an emergency alert system in flood prone areas (Terms of Reference, Annex C). The work of the team was greatly facilitated by the then ongoing surge mission by OCHA/Emergency Services Branch in support of preparedness (Rene Nijenhuis). The UNDAC team worked for two weeks in Baghdad and for one week in Erbil.

Following the establishment of the Terms of Reference, the UNDAC mission focused on developing draft protocols for facilitating large-scale international assistance arriving in the country; setting out procedures for visa facilitation for international humanitarian relief workers; fast track registration of INGOs and incoming Emergency Medical Teams; waiver of taxes and duties on relief items; and, outline feasible coordination arrangements with national and foreign military actors. With continued support from the Joint Research Center of the European Union and comparing other data sourced by the United States and UNOSAT¹, the UNDAC Team developed three scenarios for the potential failure of Mosul dam and its impact downstream, including Mosul. The scenarios outline the possible humanitarian caseloads, the cities coming in the flood path, and the number of hours for arrival of water at each location.

¹ UNOSAT is the Operational Satellite Applications Programme of the UN Institute for Training and Research.

Place	Maximum Reservoir Level at 315 MASL	Maximum Reservoir Level at 309 MASL	Maximum Reservoir Level at 307 MASL
	Population affected (flood wave arrival in hours) [Wave Height in meters]	Population affected (flood wave arrival in hours) [Wave Height in meters]	Population affected (flood wave arrival in hours) [Wave Height in Meters]
Mosul	245,000 (2.35) [21.1]	218,000 (2.55) [19.2]	205,000 (2.54) [18.6]
Bayji	19,500 (20.19) [10.6]	19,000 (22.54) [9.3]	19,000 (23.45) [8.9]
Tikrit	17,500 (25.50) [10.8]	17,000 (29.0) [9.5]	17,000 (30.04) [9.1]
Samara	12,000 (32.15) [13.2]	11,500 (36.48) [11.1]	11,500 (38.12) [10.4]
Baghdad	2,995,000 (83.30) [7.5]	2,559,000 (96.40) [7.5]	2,287,000 (103.05) [7.4]
Total affected population	3,899,000	3,291,000	3,052,000

Drawing from the discussions with government authorities in Baghdad and Erbil, UN agencies, the International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Military Actors of the Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve, and based on the modelling data, the UNDAC team has outlined in this report major response challenges and proposed specific recommendations to facilitate an international response in case of a dam failure, for the UN and other international humanitarian actors and for the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

The UNDAC Team acknowledges the openness shown by Iraqi authorities and hopes that the processes triggered by the UNDAC mission in finalizing various protocols, including civil-military coordination arrangements, are accomplished at the earliest to be ready to face the possible failure of Mosul Dam.,.

A set of recommendations made for the UN and international humanitarian partners focuses on strengthened in-country capacity to respond, e.g., staff movement planning, location of warehouses, and ensuring finalization of the processes for facilitation of incoming international assistance. The recommendations addressed to the Government of Iraq emphasize maintaining the reservoir level with people's safety in view, the finalization of protocols and agreement on civil-military coordination arrangements, the urgency of repairs to the guard gate, and routine communication with the communities.

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1. Introduction

This section outlines the methodology and team composition of the UNDAC DRP mission. In addition, it provides an overview of the risks associated with the Mosul dam.

1.1.UNDAC Disaster Response Preparedness Mission

At the request of OCHA Iraq, and in consultation with the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq, a four-member UNDAC team was deployed from 9 to 29 April 2016 to support operational preparedness planning for a potential failure of the Mosul dam. The mission built on the then in progress surge mission by OCHA Emergency Services Branch for supporting preparedness (mission by Rene Nijenhuis). The information collection primarily involved face-to-face discussions with representatives of UN agencies, the Government of Iraq and international stakeholders, including Coalition Forces. For discussion on various dam failure modelling data, the team was supported by the Joint Research Center of the European Union and UNOSAT.

The UNDAC Team comprised the following members:

- Mr. Rajan Gengaje, Team Leader, OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok;
- Dr. Gilbert Greenall, Member and Team Leader for Erbil Mission, DFID, UK;
- Ms. Venetia Bellers, Team Member, DFID, UK;
- Mr. Wael Yacoub, Team Member, OCHA Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa, Cairo

The team brought together a mix of expertise with previous experience in Iraq and engagement with military actors, combined with experience of the region, and of similar response preparedness missions and national level disaster management, as well as language skills in Arabic.

1.2.Risk of a Mosul dam failure

For some time, the risk of the potential failure of Mosul Dam has been acknowledged by national as well as international stakeholders. The Government of Iraq, the UN agencies, national and international humanitarian actors acknowledge the urgent need to put in place elements of an international response strategy against the unprecedented impact brought by a possible dam failure, affecting millions of Iraqis across large parts of the country. The dam failure risk is set within the context of on-going volatile all-out armed conflict, extreme restrictions on humanitarian access, political divisions and uncertainty, criminality, large-scale presence of IDPs and refugees, and related needs for humanitarian assistance to highly vulnerable families.

The Mosul Dam, built to hold up to 11.1 billion cubic meters of water (at maximum water level of 330 meters above sea level), is at increasing risk of failure. Ongoing erosion and gaps in the required maintenance of the dam have led to a worrisome situation. A failure would lead to catastrophic downstream impacts jeopardizing the provinces of Ninewa, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din, possibly causing

damages from the plains of the Euphrates to Baghdad, 350 kilometers south and where up to hundreds of thousands of people² could be killed.

The ongoing humanitarian crisis in Iraq continues to remain critically underfunded, and in-country capacities to respond to such a failure are considered insufficient; hence substantial international assistance, including (foreign) military assets will be required in the event the dam fails. The structural integrity of the dam is being addressed through a contract between the Government of Iraq and the Trevi Group (Italy), for the consolidation of the dam in the means and to the extent, to which it has been intended for years. However, the fact that one of the dam's two guard gates has been non-operational over the past three years further exacerbates the risk of pressure building within the dam as it may not be possible to maintain water at the desired reservoir levels.

With the potential of such a large-scale humanitarian crisis unfolding, the UNDAC team focused on developing protocols for the facilitation of incoming international humanitarian assistance. The protocols are based on the well-established work in the field of International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), under the leadership of the IFRC. Additionally, the team focused on outlining realistic scenarios with planning assumptions, identifying possible humanitarian caseload and operational parameters, including identification of humanitarian hubs and coordination arrangements, as well as a proposal for the civil-military humanitarian coordination structure.

In addition, the modelling data showed a clear correlation between a lowering of the reservoir level in the dam and a dramatic reduction in numbers of people affected, as well as significantly increased warning time. However, further analysis of the economic, environmental and social impacts is required.

² Up-to-date and accurate population figures are not readily available due to fluidity of movement and restricted access in certain areas. Modelling has been used for the calculations of figures. Limitations inherent to the models should be taken into account and, as such, modelling data must not be used to predict real events accurately.

2. Scenarios for a Mosul dam failure

This section outlines a number of likely scenarios in terms of the amount of water in the dam reservoir, which fluctuates seasonally, and provides an overview of the estimated number of people affected, and the duration between dam failure and flood waters reaching five main cities. The section draws considerably on the research and modelling carried out by the Joint Research Centre of the EU.

2.1.Context

Built on water permeable and water soluble rock, the inherent instability of the Mosul Dam has been known since it was built. However, this was mitigated by continuous grouting. In recent years, continuous maintenance has not taken place, leading to concerns about the safety of the dam. Therefore, from 2006, the government decided to lower the operational water level in the reservoir from 330 to not more than 319 meters above sea level (MASL). During the recent conflict, maintenance has again been disrupted and signs at the dam have led to increased concerns³. As a result, the Government of Iraq has contracted the engineering company *Trevi* to undertake remedial work on the dam. This work is scheduled to start in August/September 2016 and last up to 12 months. One of the two guard gates that controls the water level in the reservoir is no longer functioning, which could lead to the preferred water level in the reservoir being exceeded and increasing the risk of failure.. The timeframe for repair is expected to take six months. The government is currently using the turbine outlets (for electricity generation) to reduce the water in the reservoir which leads to an increase of the flow in the Tigris downstream. The excess water is diverted down a canal at the city of Samara into Lake Tharthar from where it can be released in the summer months, as needed. Reportedly, the government has now lowered the maximum operational reservoir level to 315 MASL.

Thus, the following preventative measures should be simultaneously carried out:

- Urgent repair of the guard gate so that the level of water in the reservoir can be controlled;
- Communication strategy to alert those in the most immediate danger, especially in Mosul⁴;
- Reducing the level of the reservoir to the minimum which balances the safety of the population with the wider demands of the economy;
- Resumption of the continuous maintenance grouting programme;
- Divert water for storage into Tharthar Lake.

The risk of dam failure is considered to increase as the reservoir fills with snowmelt between March and June each year. Risk of dam failure will be higher toward the end of this period.

The actual failure of the dam can take place as a “slow failure” or as a “catastrophic failure”:

- Slow breach occurring from a coalescence of existing caves and fractures in the underlying rock which would go on to undermine the integrity of the dam. This scenario would lead to rising water levels in the river and a prolonged flash flood. In this scenario the population would have more time to self-evacuate.

³ Mosul Dam Stability Assessment Nineveh Province, Iraq; Schnabel Reference 11001001.25 February 19, 2016

⁴ The UN Development Programme is working with the GoI and UNICEF to put an emergency alert system in place.

- Catastrophic breach where a substantial part of the dam is ruptured. This could lead to a tsunami like phenomena in the upper Tigris giving little warning. Further downstream this would likely manifest as a steady rise in water level, affording greater warning and self-evacuation time.

The effects of a dam breach will be dependent on the amount of water in the dam. Upon request of the UNDAC team, the JRC developed 3 scenarios reflecting three different water levels in the reservoir: 315 meters, 309 meters, and 307 MASL (the minimum operating level is estimated at 305 MASL). These are considered the three likely scenarios reflecting seasonal inflow at various parts of the year, including the current maximum operational level. The modelling information has been complemented by satellite imagery and calculations by UNOSAT, as well as research by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

2.2.Scenario 1 Reservoir water level at 315 MASL

319 MASL was the maximum limit set by the Government of Iraq for the reservoir level since 2006. This has recently been reduced to 315 MASL. However, this is only a temporary measure while emergency repairs are being carried out on the dam. The government plans to raise this to 319 MASL once these repairs are complete.

Scenario with reservoir level at 315 MASL:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Population affected</i>	<i>flood wave arrival (hours)</i>
<i>Mosul</i>	<i>245,000</i>	<i>2.35</i>
<i>Bayji</i>	<i>19,500</i>	<i>20.19</i>
<i>Tikrit</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>25.50</i>
<i>Samarra</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>32.15</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>	<i>2,995,000</i>	<i>83.30</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,899,000</i>	<i>-</i>

This new maximum reservoir level set by the government is expected to reduce the number of people at risk to 364,000 people (compared to the number of people affected when the reservoir level would be 319 MASL). Nonetheless, at this level, 54,000 people in Mosul would be hit by a wave at a height of more than 10 meters, and a further 135,000 by water between 2 and 10 meters deep leading to substantial loss of life. This would be further exacerbated if the dam failure occurs at night or without adequate warning. Even if self-evacuation took place, up to 245,000 people could be displaced.

The cities of Baiji, Tikrit and Samarra are built on elevated areas above the flood plain and will thus provide some protection from flooding. Loss of life could be avoided if adequate emergency alert systems (including community preparedness) are in place, given that the population would have 20, 26 and 32 hours respectively to evacuate. In this scenario, fifty thousand people could become homeless in these cities.

Baghdad would also be seriously flooded with between 0.5 and 5 meters of water and affecting up to 2.2. million people. The UN compound and Baghdad International Airport may also be flooded. More detailed modelling needs to confirm this. Flooding in the upper reaches of the river would be violent and short lived. The flooding in Baghdad could persist for up to one month, as removal of standing water could pose challenges due to the flat terrain.

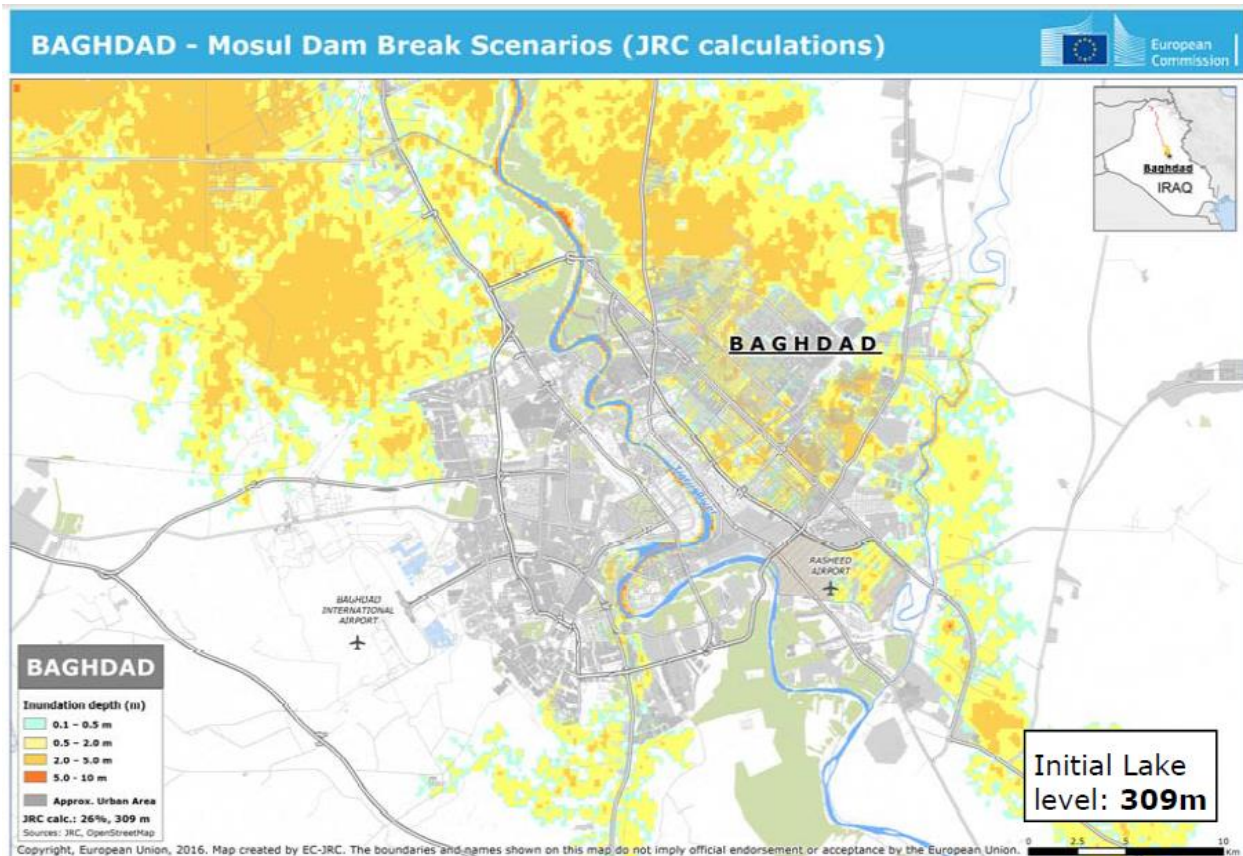
2.3.Scenario 2 Reservoir water level at 309 MASL

Scenario with reservoir level at 309MASL:

Location	Population affected	Time of flooding (hours)
<i>Mosul</i>	218,000	2.55
<i>Baiji</i>	19,000	22.54
<i>Tikrit</i>	17,000	29.0
<i>Samarra</i>	11,500	36.48
<i>Baghdad</i>	2,559,000	96.40
<i>Total</i>	3,291,000	-

In this scenario nearly 608,000 fewer people are affected compared to the 315 MASL scenario. Even in Mosul, where there is the greatest threat to life, a further 27,000 would avoid the flood water.

The flooding in Baghdad would be most serious in the east of the city, but modelling shows most of the international zone and international airport unaffected. Damage to infrastructure would be much reduced. Critically, there is substantially more time (four days), before the water arrives from the dam, giving time for people to self-evacuate from those areas most likely to be affected.



2.4.Scenario 3 Reservoir water level at 307 MASL

Scenario with reservoir level at 307 MASL:

Location	Population affected	Time of flooding (hours)
<i>Mosul</i>	<i>205,000</i>	<i>2.54</i>
<i>Baiji</i>	<i>19,000</i>	<i>23.45</i>
<i>Tikrit</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>30.04</i>
<i>Samarra</i>	<i>11,500</i>	<i>38.12</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>	<i>2,287,000</i>	<i>103.05</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,052,000</i>	<i>-</i>

At the 307 MASL modelling, there is a further reduction (compared to a dam failure with higher reservoir level of 309 MASL) of those affected by 239,000 people and +7 hours before the water reaches Baghdad. This scenario is considered more manageable for first responders and provides greater opportunities for the population to self-evacuate. However, if the reservoir would be controlled at this level it would severely affect the country both economically and politically. By diverting water for storage in Tharthar Lake, rather than the Mosul reservoir, there would be a likely negative impact on water quality. Evaluation of the impact on agriculture, pollution in the River Tigris, salt levels in the river near Basra and improved water management overall would all have to be considered if the dam level was reduced to 307m.

Summary Overview of Scenarios

Place	Maximum Reservoir Level at 315 MASL	Maximum Reservoir Level at 309 MASL	Maximum Reservoir Level at 307 MASL
	Population affected (flood wave arrival in hours) [Wave Height in meters]	Population affected (flood wave arrival in hours) [Wave Height in meters]	Population affected (flood wave arrival in hours) [Wave Height in Meters]
Mosul	245,000 (2.35) [21.1]	218,000 (2.55) [19.2]	205,000 (2.54) [18.6]
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Total affected population	3,899,000	3,291,000	3,052,000

2.5.Analysis

While any modelling is never completely accurate, the process does allow for some analysis to be conducted to support decision-making for response planning:

- The city of Mosul is of particular concern in all scenarios; emergency alert must be put in place as soon as, and as feasibly, possible, keeping in mind that at present there is no humanitarian access;
- Water levels in reservoir at 309 MASL and below lead to a relative reduction in population at risk;
- The lower the water level, the time for self-evacuation increases progressively;
- Modelling would suggest that at 309 MASL and below, the coordination of relief operations could be conducted from Baghdad's International Zone where the National Operations Centre (NOC) is situated;

- The vast majority of those affected will be in areas under control by the Government of Iraq, and support to them will have to be provided from the South of the country. The Government's operational hub for any emergency response is thus likely to be either Baghdad or Najaf. Humanitarian partners planning relocation to Erbil must take this into consideration;
- The population numbers stemming from the modelling refer to those directly/physically affected by the flooding. Baghdad is a city of an estimated 7.8 million people, and flooding would cause major disruption to critical infrastructure, thus possibly leading to greater numbers of affected people;
- The government has a plan to divert 30,000 cubic meters per second of water into Tharthar Lake in the event of a failure. The models used indicate that this plan would have a modest impact and unlikely to make a significant impact on reducing the impact of flooding in Baghdad (see tables below);
- Major flooding in Baghdad, with a 319 MASL scenario, is likely to trigger the NOC's planned move to Najaf Airport. The International Committee of the Red Cross/Crescent Societies is considering relocation to Najaf and their other sub delegations located in the south.
- At 315 MASL, the UN compound in Baghdad may be affected. Further modelling is required to ascertain this, and evacuation and business continuity plans should be adjusted accordingly;
- Those humanitarian agencies with warehouses in areas likely to be flooded should consider relocating their stores;
- WHO and UNICEF have already mapped health facilities and schools. Other critical infrastructure such as industrial facilities possibly holding hazardous materials have been mapped by the Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment unit.
- It would be difficult to see how such a major relief operation could be achieved without significant scale up of resources and without the initial contribution from military forces that are at the same time belligerents in the Iraqi context;
- Most, if not all, international (Urban) Search and Rescue teams are not trained or enabled to operate in the security environment of Iraq. This means that search and rescue activities will need to rely on locally available resources and under the leadership of the Civil Protection of Iraq;
- Within the donor community, USAID is currently actively offering funding for preparedness, specifically to the UNDP-led project on the development of an emergency alert system. There is limited existing capacity of international humanitarian partners, Iraqi Red Crescent Society, the Iraqi Government and KRG.
- Any surge deployment from existing agencies would have to take into account the specific context, including security training requirements, when planning a major scale-up. For example, compulsory security training⁵ for UN personnel takes four days to be completed and agencies thus need to have their surge personnel properly trained in advance.

⁵ Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE).

Data on Wave height and Arrival Time (JRC Report)

Lake Elevation	Mosul	Banvii	Tikrit	Samarra	Bagdad
330	26.3	14.3	14.5	16.1	8.0
319	22.7	11.8	11.8	13.8	7.6
315	21.1	10.6	10.8	13.2	7.5
Channel 315	=	=	=	=	7.5
309	19.2	9.3	9.5	11.1	7.5
307	18.6	8.9	9.1	10.4	7.4
305	17.9	8.3	8.7	9.9	7.3
300	16.0	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.1

Maximum height vs Lake Elevation

Lake Elevation	Mosul	Banvii	Tikrit	Samarra	Bagdad
330	1:40	16:56	21:08	26.12	76:15
319	2:29	18:59	24:07	30.05	76:20
315	2:35	20:19	25:50	32.13	83:30
Channel 315	=	=	=	=	83.52
309	2:55	22:54	29:00	36.48	96:40
307	2:54	23:45	30:04	38.12	103:05
305	3:17	24:53	31:19	40.12	111:31
300	3:40	28:32	35:58	46.18	141:33

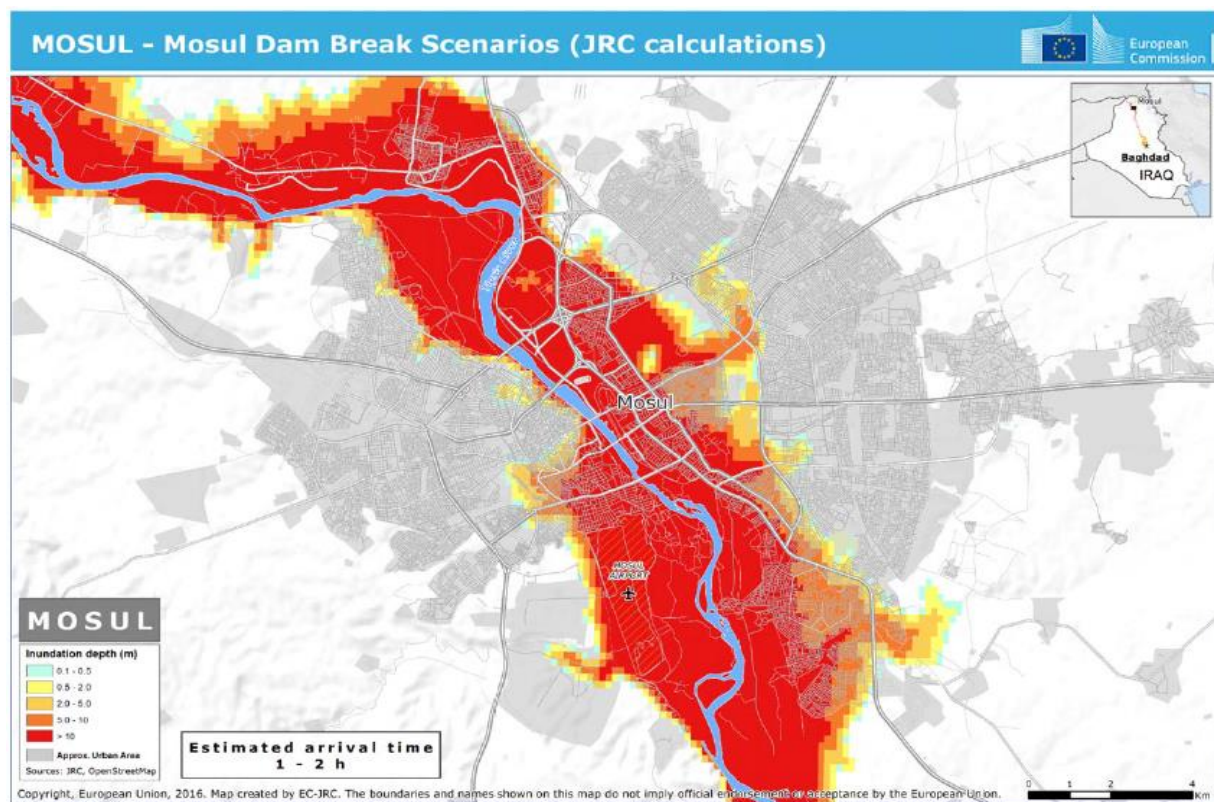
Arrival time vs. Lake Elevation

2.6. Specific considerations for Mosul City

Although the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) will not be directly affected by any failure of the dam, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) is expected to play an important role in the humanitarian response. Mosul city is only 60 km from Dahuk, and 88km from Erbil, two main cities in the KR-I. Currently, most of those living in the upper reaches of the River Tigris and Mosul City are in areas outside of government control. However, there are already more than 900,000 IDPs within the KR-I, and, exacerbated by an economic crisis and a regional conflict leaving limited resources available for a possible influx of IDPs. In addition, such a sudden movement of people will pose additional security challenges.

The exact figure for the population of Mosul is unknown and estimations vary between 700,000 and 2.8 million people. For the purposes of this report, the UNDAC Team has used an estimation of 1.5 million people, with 40% living on the West bank and 60% on the East bank. While the population living in the Tigris river valley, north and south of Mosul, is much lower, however it would be logistically challenging to support them if they remain in the area. Modelling of a dam failure with a reservoir level at 309 MASL shows 218,000 people directly in the path of the flood wave as it passes through the center of Mosul. 107,000 people would experience a wave of 5-10 meters, and 38,000 people may be directly exposed to a wave of more than 10 meters. The time of the wave arrival at Mosul is less than three hours after a dam failure. Even if a timely emergency alert is given, self-evacuation may still be challenging and significant loss of life could be expected. If the event took place at night, the number will be even higher.

Due to the specificities of Mosul being outside of government control, and out of access of the humanitarian community, a number of different situations can occur, depending on whether a dam failure occurs during day or night time, and whether an emergency alert system is in place, as well as to what extent people's movements will be restricted. As such, three different scenarios could be considered.



The population stays in Mosul

This scenario assumes that even at night, people would move within the city to higher ground but not necessarily choose or be permitted to leave the city. It may be possible for them to move to nearby villages. Loss of power would pose no additional issue to Mosul residents as they have endured life

without electricity for nearly two years before the recent restoration of power from the Mosul Dam. Water access remains possible from wells on the outside of the city which may remain unpolluted by river water. If there was an appropriate alert system and major loss of life was avoided, those losing their houses - approximately 20% of the population - could find refuge with others. Availability of food for those (60%) of the population on the east bank may become an issue but not initially.

Part of the population stays, some flee

This scenario assumes that a proportion of the population might flee the city, either to the north and north east towards KRI (Erbil and Dahuk), or northwest towards the Tal Musa and Rabe'a areas. It is likely that the KRG may impose screening of IDPs before allowing access to humanitarian IDP sites. In anticipation of potential military operations by Iraqi Security Forces, Peshmerga and the Coalition Forces, the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre of the KRG has identified a number of sites for IDPs. Site suitability needs to be confirmed, and agreement reached between different stakeholders.

Mass movement

A dam failure may trigger a mass displacement away from Mosul city, towards the KR-I. It is likely that the KRG may impose screening of IDPs before allowing access to humanitarian IDP sites. Without adequate preparation, the screening process could delay people gaining access to essential humanitarian support. The humanitarian community would be required to operate at a large scale to support the displaced population.

Any mass movement of IDPs would be very difficult to manage given the already stretched resources of the authorities and humanitarian partners alike.

2.7.Further planning factors

As with any scenario planning, uncertainties remain significant. Modelled impacts are based on available data. The location and extent of the event is based on the water level in the Mosul Dam, the type of breach and the time. The scenarios do not contain information on when or how likely the event will occur, but only consider possible impact.

While the scenarios outlined by the UNDAC team could be refined by the authorities and the Humanitarian Country Team, following the planning assumptions below and the humanitarian impact outlined, a joint response strategy could be developed against the likely worst-case scenario:

- Most of the affected population will not get assistance for at least two weeks or probably much longer.
- The only help and supplies available will be whatever is in the country at the time. If operations shift to Najaf, incoming assistance can support surge in humanitarian assistance.
- Normal logistics supply routes will not function because internal road movement will be impossible for weeks until water recedes, then very restricted and localized.
- Air transport will be limited to helicopters and with light to medium lift capacities.
- In the event NOC moves to Najaf airport, humanitarian operations will need to be coordinated from Najaf airport.

- Humanitarian access to communities outside of Government controlled areas will be a challenge.

3. Protocols to facilitate international humanitarian assistance

Four protocols have been developed in close consultation with UN agencies (OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNHCR, UNDP) and IFRC. These protocols are based upon International Disaster Response Law as well as incorporating best practice from recent large-scale emergencies. The protocols were shared with the International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent Societies for their review at the drafting stage, with relevant input incorporated into the final proposed versions. The protocols have been drafted as practical propositions to the Government of Iraq for systems required to facilitate large-scale incoming international assistance in the event the Mosul Dam fails without requiring a lengthy revision of national legislation. The protocols have been discussed and shared for consideration to the NOC in Baghdad, as well as with the NGOs Directorate. Due to the limited duration of the mission, feedback has not been included in the proposed protocols contained in this report. Notably, the protocols have not been discussed by the UNDAC team with the JCC. Both disaster management coordination structures will require continued support in finalizing the protocols with line Ministries.

Detailed proposed protocols are attached as an [annex A - B](#) and form a major outcome of the UNDAC mission.

In the meantime, the NOC has issued a letter granting a full customs and taxes waiver on items, equipment, machinery and supplies brought by the UN and INGOs, as well as granting clearance upon arrival at border entry points. However, it is unclear to what extent this tax and customs waiver has been operationalized within the relevant governmental departments.

4. Proposed UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination structures

This section provides a proposal for an appropriate coordination structure between military (national, pershmerga and foreign) and humanitarian partners. This proposal should be shared and agreed upon between the different stakeholders.

4.1.Overview

Any breach of the Mosul Dam will affect a substantial proportion of the population of Iraq. The restricted access and security concerns will limit the response of humanitarian agencies. The size of a potential relief operation would certainly require international support. The conflict in both Iraq and the region means that substantial military assets are based nearby. Some nations have already indicated that they would be able to support any humanitarian relief operation with their military assets to support Government of Iraq's response, especially airlift, fixed wing and helicopter, infrastructure repair to support essential services and emergency medical services.

Given the on-going conflict, some parties to the conflict and their regional supporters would inevitably be involved in any large-scale humanitarian relief operation. However, military assets should only be used when there is no other civilian alternative during the critical period of response and in accordance with IASC guidance on MCDA guidelines in complex emergencies.

4.2.Humanitarian-Military Operations Coordination Centre

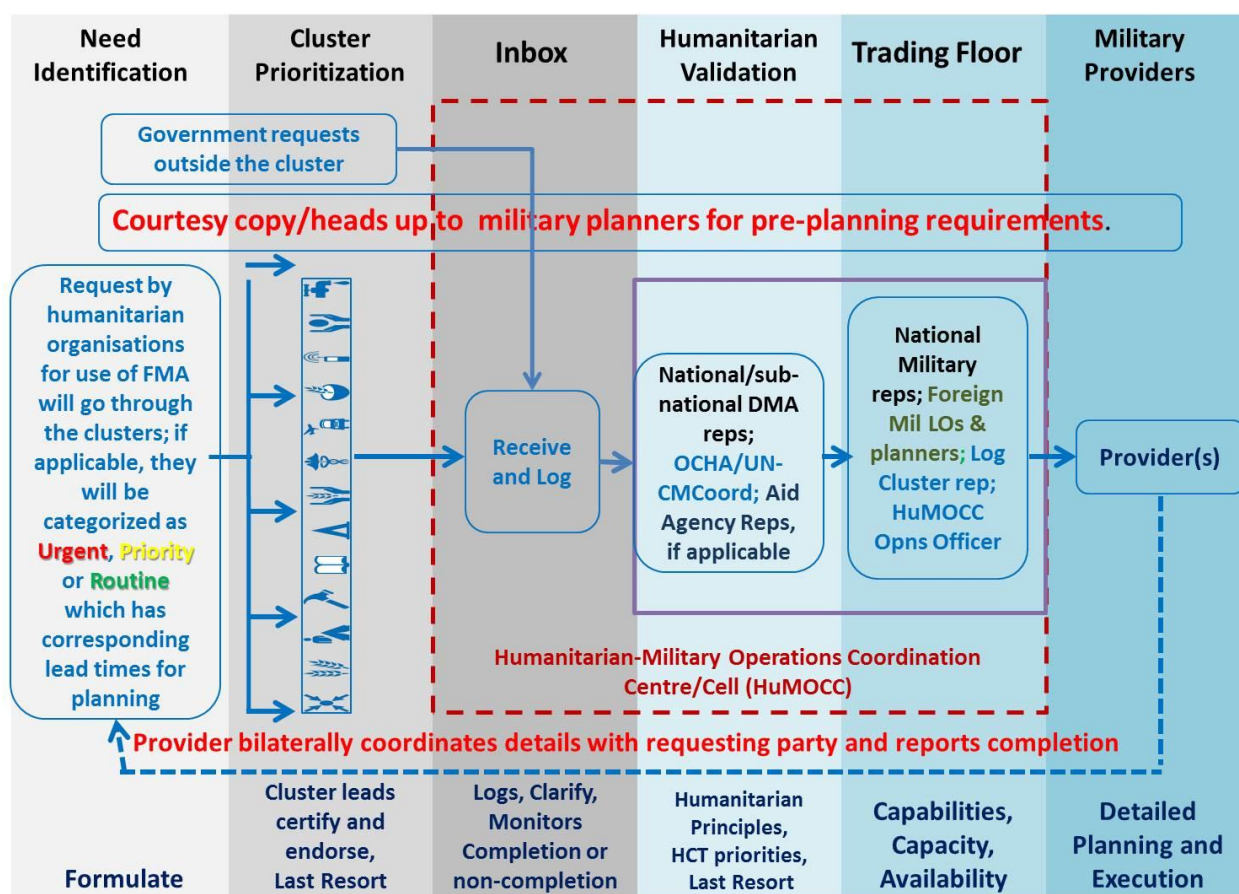
At Baghdad level, either a Humanitarian-Military Operations Coordination Centre (or Cell) (HuMOCC)⁶ or a UN-CMCoord Cell can be established in support of the Government of Iraq's National Operations Centre (NOC), the Humanitarian Clusters and the providers of foreign military assets. Ideally, the HuMOCC is co-located with the NOC in the same building or compound. The HuMOCC could be led by a government/NDMA representative or an NOC representative who can make decisions on operational issues. He/she will be supported by the UN-CMCoord team in the country in running the HuMOCC. The HuMOCC should be able to offer the following services:

- Provide a predictable and effective coordination mechanism on the ground in order to avoid the establishment of ad-hoc and/or intermediate civil-military coordination platforms that creates duplication, confusion and more chaos;
- Facilitate access to rapid and comprehensive assessment information on priorities, needs, and requirements that serve as basis of operational planning of national and/or international efforts, including the use of Foreign Military Assets (FMA);
- Facilitate sharing of information between humanitarian and military actors and contribute to creating and maintaining common situational awareness in a coherent and systematic manner;

⁶ For more information, see: Concept Note on Predictable Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Platforms in Emergencies (v0.8).

- Contribute to establishing a needs-based and demand-driven system that effectively and efficiently matches the humanitarian requirements and gaps identified on the ground with appropriate military assets and capability;
- Facilitate development of realistic indicators and benchmarks, including evaluation criteria and triggers for transition from military to civilian capacity as well as drawdown and redeployment of military forces; and,
- Ensure documentation of the use of FMA in supporting humanitarian activities that should serve as basis in post-response analysis, including reporting on impact of the use of FMA and extracting lessons to be learned in subsequent after action reviews (AAR).

The process flow below provides an indication of how the HuMOCC facilitates requests from the humanitarian clusters for use of FMA in supporting humanitarian priorities. This also highlights the critical role of military liaison officers and planners throughout the process.



4.3. Proposed Civil-Military Coordination with the Kurdistan Regional Government

Any large scale movement of IDPs from Mosul could overwhelm the present ability of authorities and humanitarian partners to respond. In the event of several hundred thousand IDPs fleeing Mosul and

caught between the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and ISF/ PMF to the south and the Peshmerga on the borders of the KRI, there could be concentrations of IDPs prevented from entering the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Many thousands of IDPs delayed at the border for security screening could suffer shortage or lack of water and sanitation, food, shelter and access to medical care. Without rapid response, there could be a high mortality and morbidity, especially if this took place in summer with high temperatures, or winter with low temperatures. To the extent possible, the HUMOCC configuration should be replicated at the KRG level, with a small (2-3 member) UN-CMCoord team running the sub-HuMOCC in support of the KRG. The sub-HuMOCC will have coordination advantages if co-located with the appropriate KRG office. The military forces that will likely participate in this process, given no civilian alternative, will likely be the JCC, coalition forces or other FMA that may come and support. In this context, it is key to have their Liaison Officers identified as early as possible.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

This section highlights key conclusions and recommendations to authorities and core humanitarian partners to support their preparedness planning activities.

5.1.Maintaining the process momentum

The government's preparedness activities for a potential dam failure have been fully set in motion, and the finalization of the protocols will be important to facilitate international assistance in case of any large-scale rapid onset emergency in Iraq. Continued support and collaboration with NOC, JCC and line Ministries and relevant Departments is required. The momentum needs to be maintained and supported by the HCT and international partners. This is where UN's leadership and continued support will be vital. The Protocols may be useful in a broader discussion of preparedness for a large scale emergency in Iraq, including the possibility of amending existing national disaster management legislation.

Collaboration should continue between the UN and the European Union, including the civil protection agencies of its participating states.

UNDP's on-going community awareness raising and early warning work needs earliest finalization with routine monitoring mechanisms put in place.

5.2.Minimum Preparedness Actions

The 3 scenarios reflecting the different water levels in the reservoir highlighted in this report, offers in-country actors (GoI, UN, international actors, military, NGOs) a solid scientific basis to build preparedness actions for a failure of the Mosul dam. It is recommended that HCT discuss and agree on a set of Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPAs) to be put in place, including siting of humanitarian hubs and warehouses, aligned with the Government operations. MPAs may also include a set of necessary urgent training for (a) GoI, like "One Stop Shop", and (b) humanitarian partners, like SSAFE training for potential surge staff of UN agencies; (c) training and support to local SAR agencies.

Given the current planning by the Government and ICRC to relocate operations to Najaf (in case Baghdad is flooded), the HCT needs to consider aligning its business continuity plan. In this regard, the NOC has invited OCHA for a joint assessment mission of Najaf airport. It is recommended to include other humanitarian partners in this joint assessment mission, including (but not limited to) DSS, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, IRCS and UNDP.

In the event of mass movement of IDPs occurs out of Mosul due to panic and confusion, the Erbil-based humanitarian agencies need to position plans for provision of assistance.

5.3.Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination

The extent of involvement of foreign military actors in a potential failure of the Mosul dam remains uncertain . The present coalition forces may be involved, the degree of which would depend on availability of assets during the critical hours after a dam failure. These ground realities require that appropriate Civil-Military Coordination arrangements and structures outlined by the UNDAC team be finalized through further consultations and discussion with relevant humanitarian and military actors. The UNDAC Mission was able to initiate this discussion, however, it could not liaise with all the key actors for a variety of reasons, including (but not limited to) restricted movement of the team in International Zone and reluctance by military actors to discuss with the team.

5.4.Recommendations to the United Nations and International Humanitarian Actors

- Relocate warehouses from areas that are likely to become flooded by water (FP: all humanitarian partners).
- Encourage that KRG – particularly JCCC, Erbil and Dahuk Governorates – assigns and agrees on suitable sites to host the potential IDPs fleeing Mosul city should the dam fail (FP: OCHA/IRAQ).
- Translation of the JRC/EU report into Arabic and Kurdish, and sharing it with all relevant stakeholders in both GoI and KRG (FP: OCHA/IRAQ).
- Support the finalization of the protocols by NOC and JCCC with respective line Ministries and relevant Departments (FP: OCHA/IRAQ).
- Provide urgent training and draft protocol to support ‘One Stop Shop’ for GoI (FP: OCHA/ESB GVA).
- All UN agencies’ surge staff have undergone country-specific security training (SSAFE). (FP: humanitarian agencies).
- JRC/EU should undertake detailed modelling at a reservoir level of 315 MASL to determine if the International Zone will be affected by floods. (FP: JRC/EU).

In the light of flood modelling and of the GoI relocation plan the UN evacuation and business continuity plans should be updated. Alternative places, like Najaf, should be considered in the event the International Zone is flooded because the majority of the affected population will be in the Baghdad area. (FP: HCT). In the light of rumors and misinformation regarding the Mosul Dam, it is important that UN OCHA supports the coordination of information management.

5.5.Recommendations to Government Authorities

- The Government should maintain reservoir water level with people’s safety as a top priority. The JRC modelling report should be translated into Arabic and distributed widely with key government counterparts. If the water levels are to be maintained at lower levels, international support should be provided to the GoI on the wider issue of water management throughout the country to mitigate the negative consequences. Improvements to water infrastructure and more efficient use of water would offset the lower water levels in the reservoir. Financial support in this area is required to encourage more responsible water management.
- Next year, following the execution of all repair works, the reservoir level should be kept at a level that balances the safety of the population with wider concerns of the economy and water management.
- A robust communications and early warning strategy, aimed at community preparedness and self-evacuation, should be put in place as a matter of urgency.
- A full dam safety policy with a comprehensive risk mitigation strategy should be implemented, particularly addressing the following areas:
 - Continuous and properly-funded maintenance of the dam;
 - Ensuring functioning guard gates and turbines to enable adequate control of the water level;

- Reduction of the reservoir level to balance safety of the population and wider water management;
 - Diversion of water at Samarra to use Tharthar Lake as an alternative storage of water in preference to the reservoir;
- Communication strategy to inform the public and ensure reduction in rumors and panic, alongside an increase in appropriate preparations.
- Ensure finalization of necessary internal consultation and formal agreement for the Protocols as well as civil-military coordination arrangements, as a matter of urgency.
- Following the finalization of protocols, their English and Arabic translation should be publicized through the UN, diplomatic missions and NGOs/INGOs networks to ensure wider circulation.

Annex: Proposed protocols for international assistance

(A) IRAQ

REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

[DATE]

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ

REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO FAILURE OF THE MOSUL DAM

Request for International Assistance

In recognition of the extent of humanitarian needs resulting from the failure of the Mosul Dam, and with a view to responding to these needs expediently and appropriately, the Government of Iraq hereby requests international assistance for this rapid-onset humanitarian emergency, in complement with the national response.

The United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator is requested to support the coordination the international response.

Scope of the Request

This request for international assistance is general and may include expertise, services, manpower, equipment and goods necessary to support the humanitarian response.

Limitations and Considerations

The Government of Iraq reserves the right to refuse assistance in specific circumstances, including in the event of agencies refusing to comply with national laws, personnel without adequate professional certification, aid that is inappropriate, and humanitarian actors who do not interact with existing coordination structures. Humanitarian actors responding to this crisis must comply with national regulations regarding legal status of organizations operating within Iraq within the regulations as laid out below.

The Government of Iraq will only accept medical assistance from quality-assured teams who comply with World Health Organization (WHO) Emergency Medical Team Minimum Standards. Medical teams require official acceptance prior to departure. Consignments of goods and equipment for the humanitarian response to the Mosul Dam failure will be exempt from all duties and taxes including storage/warehouse charges in Iraq. The taxes/duties exemption remains valid for three months from the date of arrival in-country, and subject to renewal throughout the emergency period as necessary.

Notification Procedures

Notifications should be made to the Government of Iraq's National Operations Centre (NOC)/ Joint Crisis Management Centre (JCMC) upon arrival in-country as per the registration process outlined in Annex 4. 'One-Stop Shop' Reception Centres (OSS) will be established at all entry points to the country, including land and air border crossings, to streamline the customs procedures for humanitarian organizations bringing relief goods into Iraq during a humanitarian emergency. The purpose of a 'One-Stop-Shop' is to bring together in a single location the key staff of selected agencies, including representatives of relevant government ministries⁷ and United Nations, necessary for expediting customs clearances for humanitarian cargo. The OSS provides a facility for the processing of visas, humanitarian team tasking, customs, registration, and initial briefings for relief teams.

Visa Facilitation

This document may serve as confirmation that emergency visas will be made available to humanitarian teams belonging to organizations listed on UN OCHA Iraq's List of Partners upon arrival in Iraq via the OSS, in support of the response to this crisis. Visa availability on arrival for agencies listed will be communicated to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) from the Ministry of Interior/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs to last for the duration of the emergency relief period in response to this crisis. Alternatively, listed humanitarian teams may present to the appropriate Iraqi Embassy for visas to be processed within 24 hours of submission. Humanitarian teams from organizations who do not appear on UN OCHA Iraq's List of Partners should apply for visas in the usual manner through the appropriate Embassy.

This request for assistance has been disseminated to all diplomatic missions through permanent missions in New York and Geneva, and at the country-level via the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq.

Annex 1: Visa Waiver for incoming relief workers

Annex 2: Logistics Arrangements

Annex 3: Emergency Medical Teams

Annex 4: Registration of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

⁷ To be decided.

Annex 1 – Visas for incoming international relief workers

Request for International Assistance

Upon the request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Government of Iraq's Visa & Immigration Authority announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:

Visa Facilitation – Humanitarian Emergency Visas

The Government of Iraq's Visa and Immigrations Authority will issue expedited visas (Humanitarian Emergency Visas) for humanitarian personnel working for organizations verified on UN OCHA Iraq's List of Partners via their Embassies and upon arrival at all border entry points into the country using the 'One-Stop Shop' Reception/Departure Centres (OSS).

Visas issued to humanitarian personnel belonging to international organizations verified on UN OCHA Iraq's List of Partners in response to this crisis will be issued free of any visa fee. Visa applications to the relevant Iraqi Embassies will be processed within 24 hours during the emergency response period. Visas will be granted only to the international humanitarian personnel responding to this crisis and not to accompanying family member(s) or partner(s).

Approved visas will be issued as multiple-entry visas valid for three months from the date of issuance, renewable on a three-monthly basis throughout the emergency relief period from within Iraq.

Visas for Humanitarian Personnel whose organizations do not appear on UN OCHA Iraq's List of Partners are required to apply for visas through the usual channels at the appropriate Iraqi Embassy.
<http://mofamission.gov.iq/uploadedforms/51129907015222455652.pdf>

Requirements and visa form for Humanitarian Emergency Visa

Assisting nations/ international organizations must complete the process below. Foreign nationals applying for a Humanitarian Emergency Visa on arrival or via the appropriate Iraqi embassy are required to be in possession of passports that are valid for six months from the date the visa application is submitted, and or/ on arrival. Applications must include:

- Two recent identical front-view color photographs with white background measuring 2 inches × 2 inches (5 × 5 centimeters).
- Color copy of passport – passport must be valid for six months from the date the visa application is submitted.
- An official letter (in either English or Arabic, preferably both) from the supporting organization addressed to the Visa and Immigrations Authority and the National Operations Centre (NOC) specifically stating:
 - the purpose of travel as in response to the disaster;

- planned duration of stay;
- intended activities; and,
- planned geographical area of response.
- Approved applicants will be issued multiple-entry visas valid for three months from the date of issuance, renewable from within Iraq on a three-monthly basis throughout the emergency response period.

Humanitarian Team Emergency Entry Form for Humanitarian Emergency Visas

For submission upon arrival to the OSS or appropriate Iraqi Embassy:

1. *Date: <i>Date/time of offer</i>
2. *Country and Agency: <i>Declare status as Government (civilian or military), Non-Governmental (NGO) or International Organization and country of origin</i>
3. *Recent disaster response experience:
4. *History of working in Iraq: <i>Experience working in Iraq context, and national partner organizations if relevant; past/existing relations with NGOs in Iraq including projects on-going and/or completed</i>
5. *Name, position and contact details of focal point Headquarters: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (HQ) including e-mail and phone numbers (24 hours)</i>
6. *Name, position and contact details of focal point of deployable team: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (Deployment Team Leader) including e-mail, phone and satellite phone numbers</i>
7. *Commitment to comply with the relevant Iraqi Legislation, Core Humanitarian Standards, INSARAG Guidelines and follow Sphere Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response: <i>(Yes/No)</i> ⁸
8. *From time of arrival will the team be operational within 24 hours? <i>(Yes/No)</i>
9. *Confirmation that organization is represented on UN OCHA Iraq's List of Partners <i>(Yes/No)</i>
10. *Transport method to arrive in Iraq and point of arrival
11. *Details of planned transport method/type and ETA if offer is accepted (if known)
12. *Logistics support required <i>Logistics requirements from local procurement that you will need to be operational (e.g. water, fuel, sanitation, local transport (include volume/weight of cargo and staff numbers, security etc.))</i>
13. *Relief assistance <i>Detail type of relief assistance, proposed intervention(s)</i>
14. *Approximate scale of relief assistance <i>Approximate scale & location of geographic intervention, numbers of beneficiaries, relief items, other</i>

Recognition of Foreign Qualifications

Assisting nations/ international organizations and INGOs whose international personnel require legal recognition of their foreign professional qualifications (including architects, engineers, etc.) shall certify to the [relevant authority] the validity of the foreign qualifications upon arrival to the NOC. Medical personnel should refer directly to the protocol guiding Emergency Medical Teams (Annex 3).

⁸ <http://www.corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>; <http://www.spherehandbook.org/>

Annex 2 – Logistics Arrangements

Request for International Assistance

Upon the request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Government of Iraq's Customs Authority & Tax Authority, and Ministry of Communications announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:

Tax/Duty Waiver for Humanitarian Relief Items

The Iraqi Customs Authority and Tax Authority will facilitate the rapid importation of relief consignments, with all duties and taxes waived and ensure that the relief item is made available to the bringing party for its intended use within 24 hours of arrival. Both for sea, land and air freight, it is essential to provide the required documentation for the customs clearance process. The cargo must be clearly marked as “in transit humanitarian aid destined for Iraq, with no commercial value”.

Required cargo documentation (in either English or Arabic, preferably both):

- Packing List
- Bill of Lading/Airway Bill
- Freight Certificate
- Declaration of Value or invoice
- Gift certificate (if applicable)
- Certificate of origin (if applicable – is required for food commodities)
- Phyto-sanitary certificate (if applicable – is required for food commodities)

Please note that the waybill and the packing list(s) must correspond. It is not, for example, sufficient to list the number of pallets – the exact number and description of all individual items on each pallet must be provided. Please use the attached simplified packing list to assist processing. [[LINK/ ATTACHMENT](#)]
Humanitarian organizations responding to the Mosul dam failure must complete the following declaration⁹:

Agency Name & HQ Contact Details:
Focal point for contact in both HQ and country:
Date:
Declaration: {insert agency name} confirms that the goods detailed on the attached packing list are humanitarian relief items intended to support emergency relief of those affected by the failure of Mosul Dam

⁹ A complete declaration of relief goods will be required within 30 days of arrival in-country for submission to the Iraqi Customs Authority and Tax Authority.

Signature:

Customs Hours of Operation

In support of the response effort, the following customs hours apply:

- Customs at international airports are operational 24/7.
- Land border crossings customs facilities are normally available 0930 – 1530 every day except Fridays and national holidays when closed. In the event of an emergency these hours are liable to extension, however clarity will need to be sought upon arrival.
- Port facilities are available as follows:
 - Maqal/ Basra port open from 8,30am - 12am for terminal operation; for clearance formalities from Sunday – Thursday 8,30am – 4pm weekly
 - Umm Qasr port working from 8,30am - 12am for terminal operation; for clearance formalities from Sunday – Thursday 8,30am – 4pm weekly

Note: during usual operations, discharging/loading beyond 12:00 – 13:00 at port may be subject to overtime.

Imported Vehicles

The Ministry of Transport will grant temporary recognition to foreign registration and plates to vehicles imported by relief agencies and recognize valid foreign driver's licenses and/or international driving licenses carried by personnel using the imported vehicles. Such licenses will need to be recorded with the Transportation Authority within 30 days of arrival.

Import of Telecommunications Equipment

The Ministry for Communications will issue a temporary waiver for the use and import of telecommunications for disaster response, including providing an expedited process for licensing where required. Telecommunications equipment requiring a license will need to be registered with the competent authority within 30 days of arrival.

Medications/donations of medical supplies

Medications imported by assisting nations/ international organizations intended for donation for use by others must comply with existing WHO guidelines¹⁰, in particular:

- Have no less than 12 months remaining before their expiration date unless otherwise specifically agreed by the MoH;
- Be accurately labelled in Arabic and/or English with the international non-proprietary or generic name, batch number, dosage, concentration, manufacturer, quantity, storage conditions and expiry date;
- Be boxed separately per medication and stored and transported to ensure it retains efficacy;
- Comply with existing Iraq ministry of health essential medicines lists as much as possible.

¹⁰ World Health Organization guidelines for medicine donations- revised 2010. 3rd ed. Geneva: WHO 2011

Exemption from Local Taxes, Duties and Other Fees

Humanitarian agencies supporting the response to the failure of the Mosul Dam will be exempt from all VAT, service taxes and similar taxes, duties, levies and governmental fees during the emergency response period.

Annex 3 – Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)

Request for International Medical Assistance

Upon the request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Government of Iraq's Ministry of Health announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:

Emergency Teams (EMTs) deploying to support a request for international assistance by the Government of Iraq (GoI) are required to make a formal offer to the GoI as per the guidance set out below.

Registration

Acceptance of offer will be required from the Government of Iraq, either via email or via the VOSOCC. On arrival the registration, visas and awarding of temporary license at the airport via the OSS. OR initial registration at the airport with final registration & tasking at the MoH with a specific group assigned for the purpose of processing such teams.

The organization/team must present, through their team leader, the following in both English and Arabic:

- Letter of offer from the organization including a summary of the organization, its team's capacity and intent to support the emergency response;
- Completed Registration form and incorporated formal declaration that the team complies with FMT Guiding Principles¹¹;
- Photocopy of team members' passports and licenses to practice (if a doctor, nurse or other health practitioner);
- 2 passport size photographs of each team member;
- Complete manifest of medications and medical equipment including expiry date of all medications.

Ideally all documentation should be sent prior to arrival, but with copies brought for presentation at the airport OSRC and/or MoH. Teams wishing to work in Northern Iraq will require a second set of documents copied, for presentation to local officials. Team members should carry photos and photocopy ID (license to practice) as well as any temporary license to practice awarded by the MoH.

Medications/donations of medical supplies

Medications imported by assisting nations/ international organizations intended for donation for use by others must comply with existing WHO guidelines¹², in particular:

¹¹ http://www.who.int/hac/global_health_cluster/fmt_guidelines_september2013.pdf

¹² World Health Organization guidelines for medicine donations- revised 2010. 3rd ed. Geneva: WHO 2011

- Have no less than 12 months remaining before their expiration date unless otherwise specifically agreed by the MoH;
- Be accurately labelled in Arabic and/or English with the international non-proprietary or generic name, batch number, dosage, concentration, manufacturer, quantity, storage conditions and expiry date;
- Be boxed separately per medication and stored and transported to ensure it retains efficacy;
- Comply with existing Iraq ministry of health essential medicines lists as much as possible.

Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)

EMTs are defined as groups of health professionals and supporting staff, aiming to provide direct clinical care to populations affected by disaster or outbreaks and emergencies as surge capacity to support the local health system. They include governmental (both civilian and military) and non-governmental teams. The WHO has put in place a system of global quality assurance and classification of pre-identified organizations that can provide self-sufficient and trained teams rapidly deployed to where they are needed. These teams require permission from the host Government to practice, but by being pre-quality assured, should be more readily acceptable for rapid receipt and tasking by the Ministry of Health.

Any EMT that is not capable of full self-sufficiency, or requires specific assistance from the host government to be operational, must articulate assistance requirements at the time of offering, so the Government knows exactly what it must supply if it is to engage that EMT (examples may include fuel, transportation or facilities to provide care within).

On arrival EMTs will declare their agreement to comply with the WHO principles and minimum standards relevant to their declared type of EMT. This will include contribution to the disease early warning system set up by the MoH with WHO. EMTs will take part in existing coordination mechanisms, particularly the health cluster, and any Sub-clusters set up for EMT coordination with the Ministry. EMTs will report on cumulative de-identified case data seen to the ministry on departure from Iraq.

Registration of Arriving EMTs

Arriving EMTs should complete the following registration form:



Mosul Dam Flood, Iraq, 2016/17

Emergency Medical Team Registration Form

A. Organisation Details

Organisation: _____

Country: _____ Organisation Type: _____
Select from local non-governmental, international non-governmental, government civilian, or government military

Number of Teams: ##

Please complete a separate **Team Details** section for **each** team deployed or anticipated to be deployed.

Organisation Primary Contact

Please provide contact details of the primary contact person for the organisation for this response.

Name: _____

Position: _____

Location (or address): _____

Email: example@who.int Phone: + country - area - phone number

EMT Global Registration

☐ We agree to comply with EMT guiding principles and standards, available at http://www.who.int/hac/global_health_cluster/fmt_guidelines_september2013.pdf

WHO EMT Global Classification Status:

☐ No Account ☐ WHO EMT Account opened ☐ EOI submitted ☐ Classified
(date _____) <https://extranet.who.int/emt/page/home>

Previous deployment experience (up to last 5 deployments):

Skip if have submitted EOI, pre-registered or registered on WHO EMT Global Registry

Year	Country	Event	Team Type(s) and Number	Duration

Existing or previous working relationships in Iraq:

Organisation	Location	Relationship
--------------	----------	--------------

Name of Person Completing Form: _____

Date: _____

##/##/20##

END OF SECTION A

B. Team Details

Organisation: _____

Team number: ## out of ##

Team Leader Contact

Name: _____

Email: example@who.int

Phone: + country - area - phone number

Service Capacity

EMT Type: _____

Please select from Type 1 mobile, Type 1 fixed, Type 2 with facility, Type 2 without facility, Type 3

(Refer to http://www.who.int/hac/global_health_cluster/fmt_guidelines_september2013.pdf for EMT category definitions)

Outpatient Capacity: ### patients to be seen per day

Inpatient Capacity: ### hospitalised patients at any one time (i.e. bed capacity)

Surgical Capacity (if relevant): ### of major and minor surgical procedures per day

Will your team bring a field facility or field hospital?

☐ Yes (if so, state bed capacity ###, and estimated required surface area ###m²)

☐ No

What Clinical Services will this team offer?

Additional Public Health capabilities:

Deployment Details

Time to arrival in country: ## days

OR

Date Arrived dd/mm/20yy

Time to start of service provision: ## days

OR

Date Services Begun dd/mm/20yy

Maximum Length of Stay: ## days

Any logistical support required:

Staffing Details

Type	Number of International Staff	Expected Number of Local Staff
Medical Doctors/Physicians		
Nurses		
Allied Health Personnel		
Logistics and Operational Support		
Administrative and Other Staff		

END OF SECTION B

Annex 4 - Fast-track registration of INGOs in response to Mosul Dam Failure

Request for International Assistance

Upon the request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Government of Iraq's Directorate of NGOs announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:

Facilitation of INGOs Humanitarian Operations

The Government of Iraq's Directorate of NGOs will assist international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) who are not registered in Iraq to begin operations by issuing a temporary accreditation made available to support the immediate start of relief operations that will remain valid until such time as the accelerated registration may be processed, no longer than 1 month.

Upon arrival in Iraq, assisting nations/ international organizations are required to complete the below form, in both English and Arabic, for submission to the NGOs Directorate (<http://www.ngoao.gov.iq>), via the OSS:

*Date: <i>Date/time of offer</i>
*Country and Agency: <i>Declare status as Government (civilian or military), Non-Governmental (NGO) or International Organization and country of origin</i>
*Recent disaster response experience:
*History of working in Iraq: <i>Experience working in Iraq context, and national partner organizations if relevant; past/existing relations with NGOs in Iraq including projects on-going and/or completed</i>
*Name, position and contact details of focal point Headquarters: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (HQ) including e-mail and phone numbers (24 hours)</i>
*Name, position and contact details of focal point of field team: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (Deployment Team Leader) including e-mail, phone and satellite phone numbers</i>
*Commitment to comply with relevant Iraqi Legislation, Core Humanitarian Standards, INSARAG Guidelines and follow Sphere Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (as relevant): (Yes/No) ¹³
* Confirmation that organization appears on UN OCHA Iraq's List of Partners (Yes/No)
*Time to be operational
*Transport method to arrive in Iraq and point of arrival

¹³ <http://www.corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard;>, <http://www.spherehandbook.org/>

*Details of planned transport method/type and ETA if offer is accepted (if known)
*Logistics support required <i>Logistics requirements from local procurement that you will need to be operational (e.g. water, fuel, sanitation, local transport (include volume/weight of cargo and staff numbers, security etc.)</i>
*Relief assistance <i>Detail type of relief assistance, proposed intervention(s)</i>
* Approximate scale of relief assistance <i>approximate scale & location of geographic intervention, numbers of beneficiaries, relief items, other</i>

Instructions:

Please fill this form as completely as possible either present to the OSS on arrival, and/or prior to departure send an electronic submission to the NOC/JCMC (contact details).

Note:

- Self-sufficiency is expected for all relief teams entering Iraq in response to this crisis.
- Please update by e-mail any details on offers/acceptance of offer, arrival times and other logistics details as known. Teams are encouraged to register and use the Virtual OSOCC <https://vosocc.unocha.org/VOLogin.aspx> as source of information and sharing of details with other teams in the first days of this response.

Upon receipt of the relevant paperwork, the organization shall be issued a temporary accreditation made available to support the immediate start of relief operations that will remain valid for no longer than 1 month. The organization may operate while this permission is being granted. The accelerated accreditation shall be issued by the NGOs Directorate within this 1-month timeframe. The accelerated accreditation is valid only for the duration of the Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery period as determined by the NOC. Organizations need to renew their support letter once every three months at the NGO Directorate. Organizations seeking to continue activities beyond the Disaster relief or Initial Recovery period must apply for registration via the usual channels.

In parallel to submission of paperwork for temporary accreditation INGOs should submit the required documentation for formal registration to the Directorate of NGOs.

Process for Submission of Formal Registration:

- Complete and submit INGO registration form, available here: <http://www.ngoao.gov.iq/PageViewer.aspx?id=5>
- Attach required documents:
 - Copy of Iraqi staff IDs and foreign staff passports with the entry visa to Iraq visible.
 - The address of the main office of the INGO in Iraq, certified by a competent authority.
 - The INGO by-laws translated to Arabic.
 - Duly authenticated and documented proof that the INGO is registered as a not-for-profit non-governmental organization in its country of origin.
 - A detailed statement of the objectives the organization seeks to fulfill in Iraq.

- An activity report on the foreign NGO's activities outside Iraq.
- Authorization letter from INGO HQ authorizing representative person in Iraq.
- Commitment letter to maintain NGO records (letter in Arabic confirming that your NGO holds the records stated in article 18 of the [NGO law](#)¹⁴).

Note: All non-Arabic documents should be translated by an authorized translation agency. For more information about NGO registration please visit NGOs Directorate website: (<http://www.ngoao.gov.iq/>).

¹⁴ http://www.ncciraq.org/images/static_pages/uploads/ngoreg/NGOlaw_Ar_BGD.doc

(B) KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

[DATE]

KURDISTAN REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO FAILURE OF THE MOSUL DAM

Request for International Assistance

In recognition of the extent of humanitarian needs resulting from the failure of the Mosul Dam, and with a view to responding to these needs expediently and appropriately, the Kurdistan Regional Government hereby requests international assistance for this rapid-onset humanitarian emergency, in complement with the national response.

The United Nations Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator is requested to support the coordination the international response.

Scope of the Request

This request for international assistance is general and may include expertise, services, manpower, equipment and goods necessary to support the humanitarian response.

Limitations and Considerations

The Kurdistan Regional Government reserves the right to refuse assistance in specific circumstances. The Kurdistan Regional Government will only accept medical assistance from quality-assured teams who comply with World Health Organization (WHO) Emergency Medical Team (EMT) Minimum Standards. Medical teams require official acceptance prior to departure. Consignments of goods and equipment for the humanitarian response to the Mosul Dam failure will be exempt from all duties and taxes including storage/warehouse charges in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The taxes/duties exemption remains valid for three months from the date of arrival in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and subject to renewal throughout the emergency period as necessary.

Notification Procedures

Notifications should be made to the Kurdistan Regional Government's Joint Crisis Coordination Center (JCCC) upon arrival in-country. 'One-Stop Shop' Reception Centres (OSS) will be established at all entry points to the country, including air and land border crossings, to streamline the customs procedures for

humanitarian organizations bringing relief goods into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq during a humanitarian emergency. The purpose of a 'One-Stop-Shop' is to bring together in a single location the key staff of selected agencies, including representatives of relevant KRG ministries and the United Nations, necessary for expediting customs clearances for humanitarian cargo. The OSS provides a facility for the processing of visas, humanitarian team tasking, customs, registration, and initial briefings for relief teams.

Visa Facilitation

This document may serve as confirmation that emergency visas will be made available to humanitarian teams upon arrival in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq via the OSS, in support of the response to this crisis. Visa availability on arrival will be communicated to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) from the Ministry of Interior/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs to last for the duration of the emergency relief period in response to this crisis. Alternatively, humanitarian teams may present to the appropriate Iraqi Embassy for visas to be processed within 24 hours of submission.

This request for assistance has been disseminated to all diplomatic missions through permanent missions in New York and Geneva, and at the country-level through via the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq.

Annex 1: Visa Waiver for incoming relief workers

Annex 2: Logistics Arrangements

Annex 3: Emergency Medical Teams

Annex 4: Registration of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

Annex 1 – Visas for incoming international relief workers

Request for International Assistance

*Upon the declaration of an emergency and request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure, imminent or actual, of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Kurdistan Regional Government's **Visa & Immigration Authority / Department of Foreign Relations** announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:*

Visa Facilitation

The Kurdistan Regional Government's **Visa and Immigrations Authority / Department of Foreign relations** will issue expedited visas for humanitarian personnel responding to this crisis at all border entry points into the country using the 'One-Stop Shop' Reception/Departure Centres (OSS). Expedited visas (Humanitarian Emergency Visa) are also available through representation to the appropriate Iraqi Embassy.

Visas issued to humanitarian personnel in response to this crisis will be issued free of any visa fee. Visa applications will be processed within 24 hours during the emergency response period. Visas will be granted only to the international humanitarian personnel responding to this crisis and not to accompanying family member(s) or partner(s).

Approved visas will be issued as multiple-entry visas valid for three months from the date of issuance, renewable on a three-monthly basis throughout the emergency relief period.

Assisting nations/ international organizations whose international personnel require legal recognition of their foreign professional qualifications (including architects, engineers, etc.) shall certify to the **[relevant authority]** the validity of the foreign qualifications upon arrival to the JCCC. Medical personnel should refer directly to the protocol guiding Emergency Medical Teams (Annex 3).

Requirements and visa form

Assisting nations/ international organizations must complete the process below. Foreign nationals applying for a Humanitarian Emergency Visa on arrival or via the appropriate **Iraqi Embassy** are required to be in possession of passports that are valid for six months from the date the visa application is submitted, and or/ on arrival. Applications must include:

- Two recent identical front-view color photographs with white background measuring 2 inches × 2 inches (5 × 5 centimeters).

¹⁵ Text mark in **yellow** need final verification by relevant authorities.

- Color copy of passport – passport must be valid for six months from the date the visa application is submitted.
- An official letter (in both English and Kurdish) from the supporting organization addressed to the **Visa and Immigrations Authority/ Department of Foreign Relations** and the Joint Crisis Coordination Center (JCCC) specifically stating:
 - the purpose of travel as in response to the disaster;
 - planned duration of stay;
 - intended activities; and,
 - planned geographical area of response.
- Approved applicants will be issued multiple-entry visas valid for three months from the date of issuance, renewable on a three-monthly basis throughout the emergency response period.

Humanitarian Team Emergency Entry Form

For submission upon arrival to the OSS in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq or appropriate **Iraqi Embassy**:

1. *Date: <i>Date/time of offer</i>
2. *Country and Agency: <i>Declare status as Government (civilian or military), Non-Governmental (NGO) or International Organization and country of origin</i>
3. *Recent disaster response experience:
4. *History of working in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: <i>Experience working in Iraq context, and national partner organizations if relevant; past/existing relations with NGOs in Iraq including projects on-going and/or completed</i>
5. *Name, position and contact details of focal point Headquarters: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (HQ) including e-mail and phone numbers (24 hours)</i>
6. *Name, position and contact details of focal point of deployable team: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (Deployment Team Leader) including e-mail, phone and satellite phone numbers</i>
7. *Commitment to comply with the relevant National Legislation , Core Humanitarian Standards, INSARAG Guidelines and follow Sphere Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response: <i>(Yes/No)</i>
8. *From time of arrival will the team be operational within 24 hours? <i>(Yes/No)</i>
9. *Transport method to arrive in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and point of arrival
10. *Logistics support required <i>Logistics requirements from local procurement that you will need to be operational (e.g. water, fuel, sanitation, local transport (include volume/weight of cargo and staff numbers, security etc.))</i>
11. *Relief assistance <i>Detail type of relief assistance, proposed intervention(s)</i>
12. * Approximate scale of relief assistance <i>Approximate scale & location of geographic intervention, numbers of beneficiaries, relief items, other</i>

¹⁶ [http://www.corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard;](http://www.corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard;http://www.spherehandbook.org/) <http://www.spherehandbook.org/>

Annex 2 – Logistics Arrangements

Request for International Assistance

Upon the declaration of an emergency and request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure, imminent or actual, of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Kurdistan Regional Government's Customs Authority and Tax Authority MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Health, announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:

Tax/Duty Waiver for Humanitarian Relief Items

The Iraqi Customs Authority and Tax Authority will facilitate the rapid importation of relief consignments, with all duties and taxes waived and ensure that the relief item is made available to the bringing party for its intended use within 24 hours of arrival.

Both for sea, land and air freight, it is essential to provide the required documentation for the customs clearance process.

The cargo must be clearly marked as “in transit humanitarian aid destined for Iraq, with no commercial value”.

Required cargo documentation (in either English or Kurdish, preferably both):

1. Packing List
2. Bill of Lading/Airway Bill
3. Freight Certificate
4. Declaration of Value or invoice
5. Gift certificate (if applicable)
6. Certificate of origin (if applicable – is required for food commodities)
7. Phyto-sanitary certificate (if applicable – is required for food commodities)

Please note that the waybill and the packing list(s) must correspond. It is not, for example, sufficient to list the number of pallets – the exact number and description of all individual items on each pallet must be provided. Please use the attached simplified packing list to assist processing. [LINK/ ATTACHMENT]
Humanitarian organizations responding to the Mosul dam failure must complete the following declaration:

Agency Name & HQ Contact Details:
Focal point for contact in both HQ and country:
Date:
Declaration: {insert agency name} confirms that the goods detailed on the attached packing list are humanitarian relief items intended to support emergency relief of those affected by the failure of Mosul Dam
Signature:

Note:

A complete declaration of relief goods will be required within 30 days of arrival in-country for submission to the Iraqi Customs Authority and Tax Authority.

Customs Hours of Operation

In support of the response effort, the following customs hours apply:

1. Customs at international airports are operational 24/7.
2. Land border crossings customs facilities are normally available 0930 – 1530 every day except Fridays and national holidays when closed. In the event of an emergency these hours are liable to extension, however clarity will need to be sought upon arrival.

Imported Vehicles

The Ministry of Transport and Communications will grant temporary recognition to foreign registration and plates to vehicles imported by relief agencies and recognize valid foreign driver's licenses and/or international driving licenses carried by personnel using the imported vehicles. Such licenses will need to be recorded with the Transportation Authority within 30 days of arrival.

The supply of Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance

Humanitarian agencies supporting the response to the failure of the Mosul Dam will be exempt from all VAT, service taxes and similar taxes, duties, levies and governmental fees during the emergency response period.

Annex 3 – Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)

Request for International Medical Assistance

Upon the declaration of an emergency and request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure, imminent or actual, of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Kurdistan Regional Government's Ministry of Health (MoH) announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:

Emergency Teams (EMTs) deploying to support a request for international assistance by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) are required to make a formal offer to the KRG as per the guidance set out below.

Registration

Acceptance of offer will be required from the Kurdistan Regional Government, either via email or via the VOSOCC. On arrival the registration, visas and awarding of temporary license at the airport via the OSS. OR initial registration at the airport with final registration & tasking at the MoH with a specific group assigned for the purpose of processing such teams.

The organization/team must present, through their team leader, the following in both English and Arabic:

1. Letter of offer from the organization including a summary of the organization, its team's capacity and intent to support the emergency response;
2. Completed Registration form and incorporated formal declaration that the team complies with EMT Guiding Principles¹⁷;
3. Photocopy of team members' passports and licenses to practice (if a doctor, nurse or other health practitioner);
4. 2 passport size photographs of each team member;
5. Complete manifest of medications and medical equipment including expiry date of all medications.

Ideally all documentation should be sent prior to arrival, but with copies brought for presentation at the airport OSRC and/or MoH. Teams wishing to work in Southern Iraq will require a second set of documents copied, for presentation to local officials. Team members should carry photos and photocopy ID (license to practice) as well as any temporary license to practice awarded by the MoH.

Medications/donations of medical supplies

Medications imported by assisting nations/ international organizations intended for donation for use by others must comply with existing WHO guidelines¹⁸, in particular:

¹⁷ http://www.who.int/hac/global_health_cluster/fmt_guidelines_september2013.pdf

¹⁸ World Health Organization guidelines for medicine donations- revised 2010. 3rd ed. Geneva: WHO 2011

1. Have no less than 12 months remaining before their expiration date unless otherwise specifically agreed by the MoH;
2. Be accurately labelled in Kurdish and/or English with the international non-proprietary or generic name, batch number, dosage, concentration, manufacturer, quantity, storage conditions and expiry date;
3. Be boxed separately per medication and stored and transported to ensure it retains efficacy;
4. Comply with existing Iraq ministry of health essential medicines lists as much as possible.

Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)

EMTs are defined as groups of health professionals and supporting staff, aiming to provide direct clinical care to populations affected by disaster or outbreaks and emergencies as surge capacity to support the local health system. They include governmental (both civilian and military) and non-governmental teams. The WHO has put in place a system of global quality assurance and classification of pre-identified organizations that can provide self-sufficient and trained teams rapidly deployed to where they are needed. These teams require permission from the host Government to practice, but by being pre-quality assured, should be more readily acceptable for rapid receipt and tasking by the ministry of health.

Any EMT that is not capable of full self-sufficiency, or requires specific assistance from the host government to be operational, must articulate assistance requirements at the time of offering, so the Government knows exactly what it must supply if it is to engage that EMT (examples may include fuel, transportation or facilities to provide care within).

On arrival EMTs will declare their agreement to comply with the WHO principles and minimum standards relevant to their declared type of EMT. This will include contribution to the disease early warning system set up by the MoH with WHO. EMTs will take part in existing coordination mechanisms, particularly the health cluster, and any Sub-clusters set up for EMT coordination with the Ministry. EMTs will report on cumulative de-identified case data seen to the ministry on departure from the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Registration of Arriving EMTs

Arriving EMTs should complete the following registration form:

****See also required weekly EWARN Communicable Disease (Early Warning and Response Network) reporting template: [\[link attachment – Kurdish copy??\]](#)**



Mosul Dam Flood, 2016/17

Emergency Medical Team Registration Form

A. Organisation Details

Organisation: _____

Country: _____ Organisation Type: _____

Select from local non-governmental, international non-governmental, government civilian, or government military

Number of Teams: ##

Please complete a separate **Team Details** section for each team deployed or anticipated to be deployed.

Organisation Primary Contact

Please provide contact details of the primary contact person for the organisation for this response.

Name: _____

Position: _____

Location (or address): _____

Email: example@who.int Phone: + country - area - phone number

EMT Global Registration

☐ We agree to comply with EMT guiding principles and standards, available at http://www.who.int/hac/global_health_cluster/fmt_guidelines_september2013.pdf

WHO EMT Global Registry Status: <https://extranet.who.int/emt/page/home>

☐ No Account ☐ WHO EMT Account opened ☐ EOI submitted ☐ Classified
(date _____)

Previous deployment experience (up to last 5 deployments):

Skip if have submitted EOI, pre-registered or registered on WHO EMT Global Registry

Year	Country	Event	Team Type(s) and Number	Duration

Existing or previous working relationships in Iraq:

Organisation	Location	Relationship

Name of Person Completing Form: _____

Date:

##/##/20##

END OF SECTION A

B. Team Details

Organisation: _____

Team number: ## out of ##

Team Leader Contact

Name: _____

Email: example@who.int

Phone: + country - area - phone number

Service Capacity

EMT Type: _____

Please select from Type 1 mobile, Type 1 fixed, Type 2 with facility, Type 2 without facility, Type 3

(Refer to http://www.who.int/hac/global_health_cluster/fmt_guidelines_september2013.pdf for EMT category definitions)

Outpatient Capacity: ### patients to be seen per day

Inpatient Capacity: ### hospitalised patients at any one time (i.e. bed capacity)

Surgical Capacity (if relevant): ### of major and minor surgical procedures per day

Will your team bring a field facility or field hospital?

☐ Yes (if so, state bed capacity ###, and estimated required surface area ###m²)

☐ No

What Clinical Services will this team offer?

Additional Public Health capabilities:

Deployment Details

Time to arrival in country: ## days

OR

Date Arrived dd/mm/20yy

Time to start of service provision: ## days

OR

Date Services Begun dd/mm/20yy

Maximum Length of Stay: ## days

Any logistical support required:

Staffing Details

Type	Number of International Staff	Expected Number of Local Staff
Medical Doctors/Physicians		
Nurses		
Allied Health Personnel		
Logistics and Operational Support		
Administrative and Other Staff		

Annex 4 – Fast-track registration of INGOs in response to Mosul Dam Failure

Request for International Assistance

Upon the declaration of an emergency and request for international assistance to complement the national response relating to the failure, imminent or actual, of the Mosul Dam or other major emergency, the Kurdish Regional Government's NGO Directorate announces the following to facilitate the emergency response:

Facilitation of INGOs Humanitarian Operations

The Government of Iraq's Directorate of NGOs will assist international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) who are not registered in Iraq to begin operations by issuing a temporary accreditation made available to support the immediate start of relief operations that will remain valid until such time as the accelerated registration may be processed, no longer than 1 month.

Upon arrival in Iraq, assisting nations/ international organizations are required to complete the below form, in both English and Arabic, for submission to the NGO Directorate (<http://www.krgngo.org/>), via the OSS:

*Date: <i>Date/time of offer</i>
*Country and Agency: <i>Declare status Non-Governmental (NGO) or International Organization, and country of origin</i>
*Recent disaster response experience:
*History of working in Iraq/ Kurdistan Region of Iraq: <i>Experience working in Iraq context, and national partner organizations if relevant; past/existing relations with NGOs in Iraq including projects on-going and/or completed</i>
*Name, position and contact details of focal point Headquarters: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (HQ) including e-mail and phone numbers (24 hours)</i>
*Name, position and contact details of focal point of deployable team: <i>Designation and name of focal point for this mission (Deployment Team Leader) including e-mail, phone and satellite phone numbers</i>
*Commitment to comply with relevant National Legislation, Core Humanitarian Standards, INSARAG Guidelines and follow Sphere Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (as relevant): <i>(Yes/No)</i> ¹⁹
*Time to be operational
*Transport method to arrive in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and point of arrival

¹⁹ <http://www.corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard;> <http://www.spherehandbook.org/>

*Details of planned transport method/type and ETA if offer is accepted (if known)
*Logistics support required <i>Logistics requirements from local procurement that you will need to be operational (e.g. water, fuel, sanitation, local transport (include volume/weight of cargo and staff numbers, security etc.)</i>
*Relief assistance <i>Detail type of relief assistance, proposed intervention(s)</i>
* Approximate scale of relief assistance <i>Approximate scale & location of geographic intervention, numbers of beneficiaries, relief items, other</i>

Instructions:

Please fill this form as completely as possible either present to the OSS on arrival, and/or prior to departure send an electronic submission to the JCCC (contact details).

Note:

1. Self-sufficiency is expected for all relief teams entering the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in response to this crisis.
2. Please update by e-mail any details on offers/acceptance of offer, arrival times and other logistics details as known. Teams are encouraged to register and use the Virtual OSOCC <https://vosocc.unocha.org/VOLogin.aspx> as source of information and sharing of details with other teams in the first days of this response.

Upon receipt of the relevant paperwork, the organization shall be issued a temporary accreditation made available to support the immediate start of relief operations that will remain valid for no longer than 1 month. The organization may operate while this permission is being granted. The accelerated accreditation shall be issued by the NGO Directorate within this one-month timeframe. The accelerated accreditation is valid only for the duration of the Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery period as determined by the JCCC. Organizations need to renew their support letter once every three months at the NGO Directorate. Organizations seeking to continue activities beyond the Disaster relief or Initial Recovery period must apply for registration via the usual channels.

In parallel to submission of paperwork for temporary accreditation INGOs should submit the required documentation for formal registration to the NGO Directorate.

Process for Submission of Formal Registration:

1. Complete and submit INGO registration form, available here: <http://krgngo.org/uploads/pdf/NGO-F3.pdf> (also see below)
2. Complete the following process:
 - Prior to visiting the registration office you must call the following mobile number 07501447978 between 9.00am and 12.00pm daily to make an appointment to visit the office.
 - Prepare the dossier of documents carefully as the department cannot accept any applications with missing documentation.
 - Certified translation for documents mentioned below is **not** required.

- All documents should be printed in colour and stamped appropriately.

3. The following documentation is required:

1. A completed form (number 3) (<http://krgngo.org/uploads/pdf/NGO-F3.pdf>) Form only available in Kurdish at this stage but contents are simple details - name and acronym for organization (in Arabic, Kurdish, English); address; email; website (where available); telephone number; contact details of organization representative (name, address, tel no. and email)
2. The NGO's bylaw document in both Kurdish and English (with the organization's stamp)
3. Certified work plan for future projects in the region in both Arabic and Kurdish
4. A color copy of the organization's certificate of registration with the organization's stamp
5. A POA (power of attorney) / authorization letter for the person authorized to be the organization's representative

Note: For more information about NGO registration please visit NGO Directorate website:

(<http://www.krgngo.org/>).

UNDAC • United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination

Iraq Operation:

Support the operational preparedness planning (Iraq Mosul Dam potential collapse)



OCHA

- Terms of Reference -

Background: This mission is at the request of OCHA Iraq, in consultation with the deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/ Humanitarian Coordinator, to deploy a small UNDAC team to support operational preparedness planning for the likelihood of international assistance in the event of a potential dam burst.

The Mosul dam which can hold up to 11.1 billion cubic meters of water is at increased risk of failure. Ongoing erosion and lack of maintenance of the dam has led to a worrisome situation. A failure would lead to catastrophic downstream impacts jeopardizing the provinces of Nineveh, Kirkuk and Salahuddin, possibly causing damages from the plain of the Euphrates to Baghdad, 350 kilometers south and where hundreds of thousands of people could be killed. The ongoing humanitarian crisis is underfunded and in-county capacities to respond to such a collapse are considered minimal, hence international assistance will be required. Structural integrity of the dam is being addressed through a contract between GoI and the Trevi Group for the consolidation of the dam in the means and to the extent to which it has been intended for years.

Organizational Setting and Reporting Relationships: Due to security constraints the UNDAC team will be limited to deployments in both Baghdad and Erbil and will have no presence in the potential affected areas along the Tigris river downstream from the Mosul Dam.

The UNDAC Team Leader will have dual reporting lines. The first will be through the Head of OCHA Office in Iraq with a second line of communication to OCHA's Emergency Service Branch's Field Coordination Support Section in Geneva.

Coordination Mechanism: On-site coordination is foreseen with the incoming humanitarian partners (INGO's, EU, Red Cross/Crescent Societies, etc.). Potential cooperation with neighboring countries and liaising with Joint Coalition Forces through the GoI would be a valid option depending on the evolvement of the situation.

Mission Duration: The expected duration of the mission is initially proposed for 2-3 weeks. Post-mission support to OCHA Iraq from some of the team members might be required as a follow up on the preparedness mission

Mission Objectives and Expected Outcomes:

The UNDAC Team will:

1. Support the coordination of operational preparedness planning, in particular the linkage between the Government of Iraq agencies and humanitarian partners

2. Coordinate and agree on overall planning assumptions on a) case loads, b) points of entry and c) basis of operations/humanitarian hubs of possibly up to 3 planning scenario's (depending on availability of modelling date) between GoI and Humanitarian Country Team
3. Draft and coordinate the finalization of the following protocols (procedures): a) visa waiver for humanitarian relief workers b) protocol for request for international assistance c) list of emergency focal points of the GoI, IRC and HCT d) fast track protocol for registration of INGO's
4. Liaise with WFP, WHO and other operational partners on the development of a logistics protocol (including waivers for tax and duties on humanitarian relief items) and a protocol on Emergency/Foreign Medical Teams
5. Design of an appropriate CMCoord structure between Iraqi Armed Forces, Combined Joint Task Forces, and humanitarian actors. The structure should facilitate information exchange-coordination between military and humanitarian actors

Team Composition:

The following is an outline of the suggested team composition.

Mr. Rajan Gengaje, OCHA (Team Leader)
 Mr. Gilbert Greenall
 Ms. Venetia Bellers
 Mr. Wael Yacoub – OCHA Regional Office (ROMENA)

Acronyms:

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination [Team]
EU	European Union
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisations
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
IRC	International Rescue Committee
CMCoord	Civil-Military Coordination
GoI	Government of Iraq