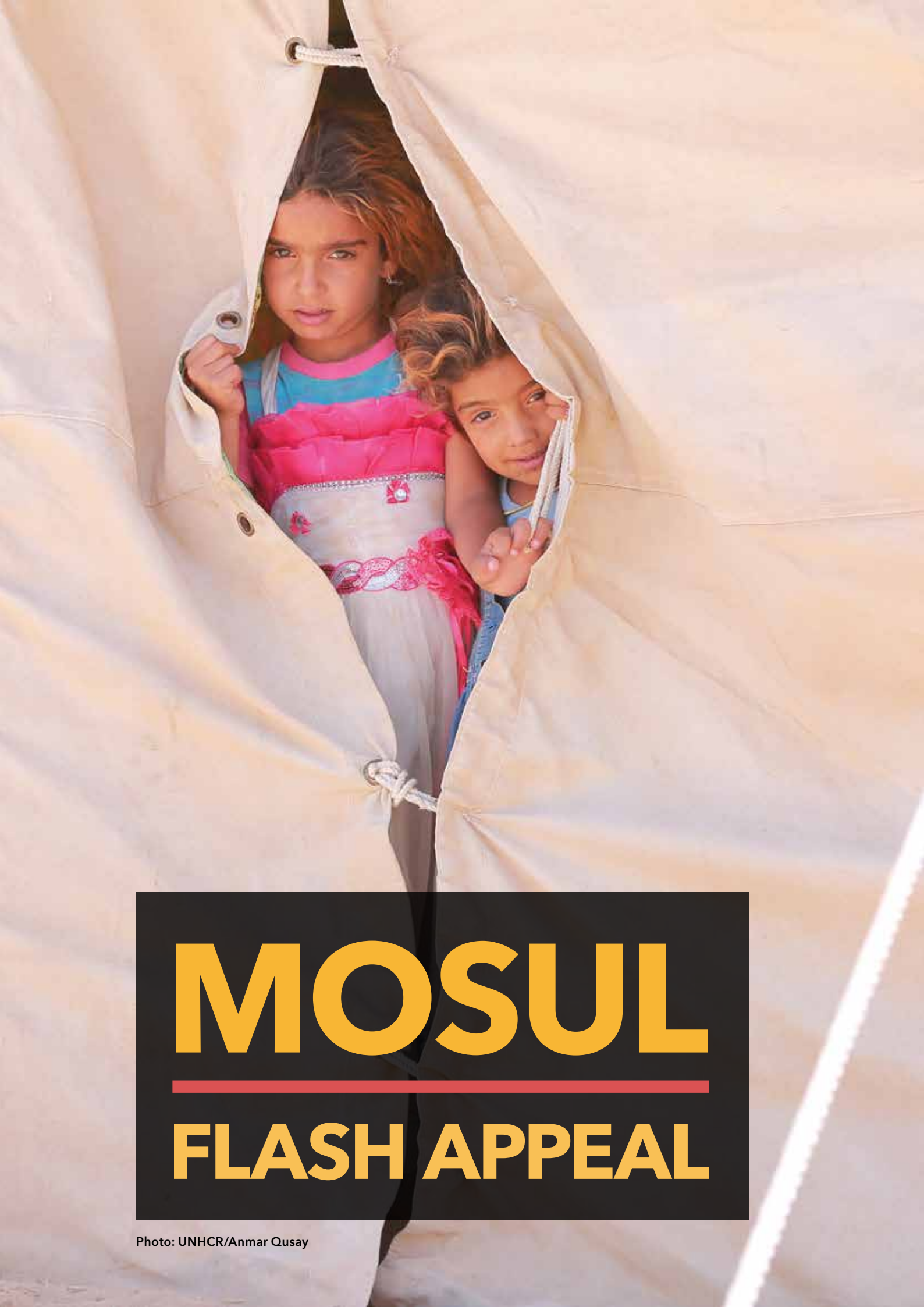


A photograph of two young children, a girl and a boy, peeking through the opening of a white tent. The girl, on the left, is wearing a pink and blue dress with a ruffled collar and a pink belt. The boy, on the right, is wearing a blue shirt. They are both looking directly at the camera with neutral expressions. The tent is made of a light-colored, possibly canvas, material with visible ropes and grommets at the opening.

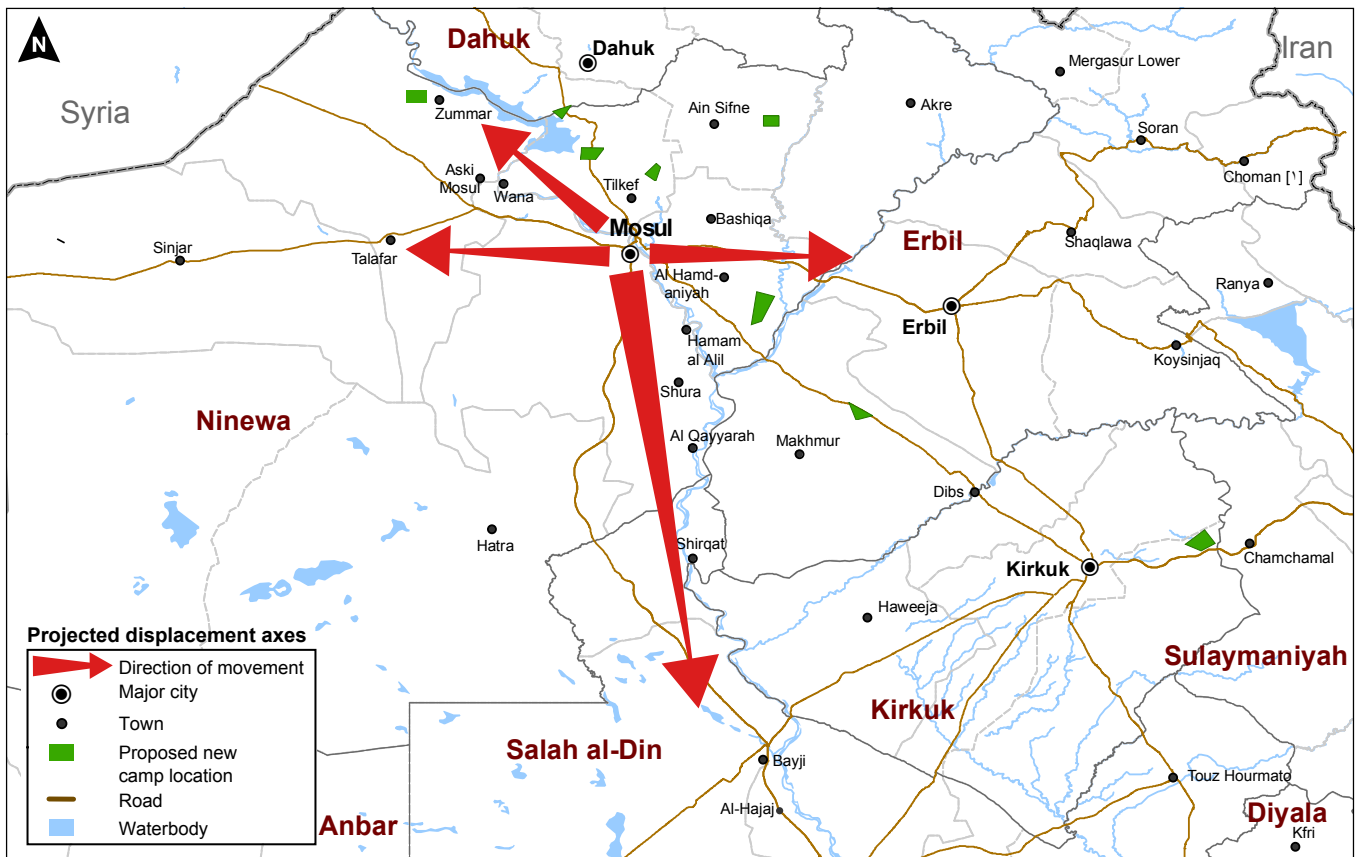
# MOSUL

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## FLASH APPEAL

Photo: UNHCR/Anmar Qusay

# FLASH APPEAL AT A GLANCE



Updated on 20 July 2016. Feedback: [iraq.humanitarianresponse.info@un.org](mailto:iraq.humanitarianresponse.info@un.org)  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. T. Due to the fluidity of the conflict, control status is likely to change.

## FLASH APPEAL PREPARING FOR MOSUL



**US\$284  
million**

is urgently needed to prepare for the Mosul humanitarian operation; as many as 1.2 to 1.5 million civilians are likely to require protection and assistance once the military operations to retake Mosul begin.

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners in support of the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government. It is issued on 20 July 2016.

# PREPARING FOR MOSUL

## CRISIS OVERVIEW

**The humanitarian operation in Mosul is likely to be the single largest, most complex in the world in 2016.** Military operations along the Anbar and Mosul corridors have already forced more than 230,000 civilians, including 85,000 people from Fallujah, to flee their homes in search of safety. In coming weeks, as the military campaign intensifies, an additional 230,000 people are expected to flee from cities and towns in Anbar and up to 660,000 people will be displaced along the Mosul corridor.

**The majority of newly displaced families are moving towards areas under the control of the Iraqi Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government.** A significant number, however, are fleeing towards Mosul city and other Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-controlled areas. Although front-line partners are racing to provide support, virtually every camp and reception centre receiving newly displaced families is at full capacity.

**With Fallujah now under Government control, the Mosul operation is being accelerated.** In early July, the Iraqi military began dropping leaflets over the city, warning the civilian population to prepare for military action.

**Up to 1.5 million people are likely to be impacted once the military operation advances into Mosul itself.** Although humanitarian partners have not been able to

directly access Mosul since June 2014, reliable sources indicate that as many as 1.2 million to 1.5 million people are living inside the city. Once military operations begin, large-scale displacement is expected, either cumulatively over time, or suddenly and en masse. Populations on the east bank of Mosul city are expected to flee towards safer areas in the Ninewa plains. Civilians on the west bank are likely to flee southwards to Tikrit, where services are available. A significant number of families will probably flee northwards toward the Syria-Iraq border to retaken villages. Displacement towards ISIL-controlled districts, including Tel Afar, is also expected.

**The impact of the Mosul military campaign on civilians will be devastating.** Mass casualties among civilians are likely and families trying to flee areas controlled by ISIL are expected to be at extreme risk. Civilians who manage to escape will almost certainly be subjected to screening and possible detention and confinement. Civilians under siege are likely to be at the highest risk of hunger, deprivation, lack of medical assistance and human rights violations. Families unable to exit areas for prolonged periods as a result of the military confrontation will probably suffer the most.

**Families will require a broad range of life-saving and specialized assistance.** The most immediate needs will be for water, food, emergency shelter, and medical assistance. Women and girls, particularly those subjected to sexual and gender-based violence, will



Photo: UNHCR/Anmar Qusay





Photo: IOM

require specialized support. Men and boys of a certain age who are likely to be targeted, arrested, detained or recruited will also require specialized support. Families used as human shields while fleeing the conflict will be severely traumatized, requiring highly sophisticated care and support; separated families and unaccompanied children will also need extensive help.

**By year-end, as the Mosul crisis evolves, as many as 12-13 million people in Iraq may require some form of humanitarian assistance.** Already, 10 million Iraqis are in trouble including over 3.3 million civilians who are displaced from their homes and hundreds of thousands of families who are struggling to survive throughout the country, including in the Kurdistan Region where poverty rates have doubled in the past year.

### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

**Humanitarian actors will face enormous operational problems in Mosul, many of which may be difficult, if not impossible to overcome.** The operation will involve four axes. The first axis will require partners to support civilians forced to cross military lines; the second will involve transporting families hundreds of kilometres to safety; the third will require complex operations on or near the Syrian border; and the fourth will require partners to provide full support for families in hundreds of camps, transit centres and reception sites.

Each of the four axes will require coordination structures with different sets of military, security and civilian authorities. Separate operational hubs and transport modalities will be required for each axis and response modalities are expected to differ depending on the

number of services available in receiving communities. Protection problems will vary considerably depending on the security and military forces on the ground.

The Mosul operation is expected to involve at least three phases. During the first emergency phase, assumed to last for three months, humanitarian partners will concentrate on meeting the most immediate protection and life-saving needs. This will entail identifying escape routes for vulnerable populations and agreeing on modalities for ensuring that populations unable to flee have access to life-saving assistance including food and water.

During the first phase, partners will focus on providing first-line life-saving support across all sectors to families once they reach safety and identifying the most highly vulnerable and ensuring they have specialized support. During the second consolidation phase, humanitarian partners will concentrate on providing predictable and appropriate relief services in accordance with international standards. During the third protracted phase, humanitarian partners will focus on ensuring efficient and effective delivery systems.

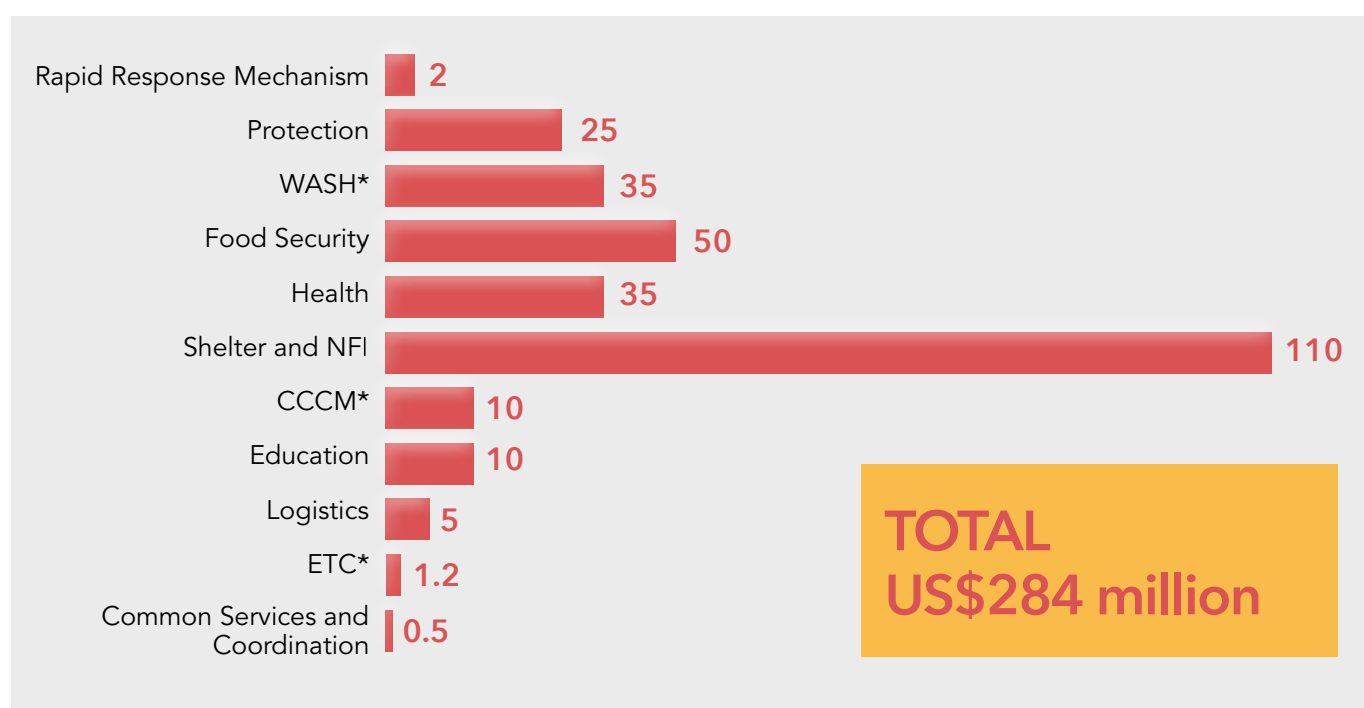
The funding required for Mosul will depend on the scope, type and length of the military campaign. Humanitarian partners, working closely with governmental counterparts, have developed a range of scenarios from limited destruction and limited displacement for a limited period to massive destruction and massive displacement for a long period. In a worst case, nearly US\$1.8 billion may be required. The lead-time for Mosul preparation is significant. Partners require \$284 million at least 2.5 months before the operation starts; if funding comes on stream only after the operation starts, partners will be unable to respond appropriately.

The funding needed to prepare for Mosul is over and above the funding required for the ongoing humanitarian operation. In January 2016, the Humanitarian Country Team launched a highly-prioritized Humanitarian Response Plan requesting \$861 million to help support 7.3 million Iraqis. Despite rigorous prioritization, only 40

per cent of the appeal has been received. The impact of this underfunding cannot be ignored. Ninety-nine life-saving programmes have already closed, including more than 30 front-line health programmes, and hundreds more will in the weeks and months ahead if additional funding is not received.

## PREPAREDNESS

### FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER (IN US\$ MILLION)



WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; CCCM: Camp Coordination and Camp Management; ETC: Emergency Telecommunications

## GETTING READY

In the lead-up to the Mosul operation and in an effort to alleviate what are expected to be some of the worst humanitarian conditions in the world, partners are seeking urgent funding to pre-position stocks, medical supplies, tents, shelter materials, food, water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene items along exit routes and in the areas where families will be received and

accommodated. Partners are also rushing to strengthen, and where necessary create, field-based coordination mechanisms and logistics hubs in each of the four axes. Civil-military coordination is being strengthened in Erbil and Baghdad and tracking and information management systems are being fine-tuned.

# CLUSTER PREPARATIONS



Contact information: Julian Herrera, UNHCR ([herrera@unhcr.org](mailto:herrera@unhcr.org)); Dennis Ardis, DRC ([co-coordinator.protection@drciraq.dk](mailto:co-coordinator.protection@drciraq.dk))

The Protection Cluster works to protect women, men, girls and boys throughout Iraq by: advocating, on the basis of evidence, for the rights guaranteed to civilians impacted by conflict under international humanitarian law; collecting, verifying and disseminating information relevant for the promotion and defence of the rights of conflict-affected civilians; providing specialized protection assistance to people who need it the most; and strengthening the protective capacities of authorities and communities.

**\$25 million**  
required to get ready

## To get ready for Mosul, protection partners are:

- 1. Pre-deploying mobile protection teams and emergency legal aid teams.** Mobile protection teams are being recruited and readied for deployment to monitor developments and trends, reduce risks, and provide emergency psychosocial support. Emergency legal aid teams are being pre-deployed to areas where people are expected to flee to assist with cases related to detention and identity confiscation cases.
- 2. Establishing static protection service centres in areas where families are likely to flee.** Service centres are being established in tents, caravans and existing local structures. Where possible, separate facilities for men and women and youth are being erected. Staff are being trained and pre-deployed, and service and referral systems set up in advance.
- 3. Pre-positioning material protection support.** Dignity kits, including sanitary pads, underwear, a towel, and a solar-powered flashlight, and other material support for women, girls and survivors of gender-based violence are being procured, pre-positioned and stockpiled for distribution to people on the move through the Rapid Response Mechanism. Baby kits, including 'recreation packs' for children and diapers, are also being procured and pre-positioned.



Photo: IOM

*Protection Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: ACTED, ARO, ASDHR, BWA, CDO, CRS, DRC, FOCSIV, HI, IADO, IF, IMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, KSC, MAG, MIR - MUXO Impact Relief, NPA, NRC, OXFAM GB, PIN, REACH, SC, SOSD, STEP UK, TdH – IT, TOCD, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP, WC, WRO, Harikar, Tajdid, Iraqi al Amal, Islamic Relief.*



## Food Security

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The Food Security Cluster works to ensure that the most vulnerable food-insecure families have access to essential food and livelihoods support by: providing emergency ready-to-eat rations to people fleeing conflict and dry food rations, cash assistance and vouchers to people once they reach a stable location; supporting the re-establishment of agricultural livelihood and livestock assets; and facilitating the resumption, maintenance and diversification of key agricultural production systems and strategies in safe and stable areas.

**\$50 million**  
required to get ready

### To get ready for Mosul, food security partners are:

- 1. Pre-positioning ready-to-eat food rations in strategic locations.** Stocks, including immediate response rations and family food rations are being pre-positioned for rapid distribution to families on the move, through the Rapid Response Mechanism, and in areas where displaced families are likely to flee.
- 2. Preparing channels to distribute food in high priority areas.** National NGOs are being identified in hard-to-reach areas where large-scale displacement is likely to occur; training is being provided to help these front-line partners strengthen their emergency capabilities.

*Food Security Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: ACF, ASDHR, CARITAS, CDO, EADE, FAO, FUAD, Muslim Aid, OXFAM GB, Solidarités, UIMS, UPP, WFP.*



## Health

Contact information: Dr. Fawad Khan, WHO ([khanmu@who.int](mailto:khanmu@who.int)); Andrea King, IMC ([aking@internationalmedicalcorps.org](mailto:aking@internationalmedicalcorps.org))

The Health Cluster works to reduce morbidity and mortality in front-line and other critical areas by: providing emergency health-care services, life-saving medicines, vaccines, diarrhoea kits, trauma kits and supplies in areas where populations are in critical need; preparing for, mitigating and responding to public health risks, particularly preventing and containing epidemics of communicable diseases; conducting emergency immunization campaigns targeting measles, polio and other vaccine preventable diseases; providing reproductive health services for pregnant women; and providing specialized medical services to the survivors of gender and sexual-based violence.

**\$35 million**  
required to get ready

### To get ready for Mosul, health partners are:

- 1. Establishing medical mobile and fixed front-line health care services in areas where families are expected to flee.** Facilities are being established and staffed, ready to provide trauma triage and mass casualty management, emergency rape case management, emergency nutrition services, mental health support, and other essential health services. Partners are helping to strengthen the capacity of community-based primary health care centres and hospitals to manage the increased demand for health care.
- 2. Pre-positioning life-saving medicines and medical supplies in camps and community health facilities.** Partners are reinforcing functional supply chains and cold chain systems including procuring essential medicines and sufficient selected vaccines to immunize all affected children against measles, polio and other vaccine preventable diseases.



**3. Establishing detection and response mechanisms for disease outbreaks in locations where displaced people are likely to flee.** Systems are being strengthened in local communities to ensure rapid detection, treatment and management of epidemic-prone diseases given the increased public health risk.

*Health Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: ACF, EMERGENCY, HI, IMC, IOM, MDM France, MEDAIR, PU-AMI, RI, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WVI.*

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Contact information: Annmarie Swai, UNICEF ([aswai@unicef.org](mailto:aswai@unicef.org)); George Massey, ACF ([george.massey@iq.missions-acf.org](mailto:george.massey@iq.missions-acf.org))

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster works to ensure that at-risk communities receive safe, sustained, equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water by: distributing bottled water and providing trucked water; improving, installing and rehabilitating existing water systems; installing adequate, safe and appropriate sanitation and waste management systems; and distributing critical hygiene items and promoting their use.

**\$35 million**  
required to get ready

### To get ready for Mosul, water, sanitation and hygiene partners are:

- 1. Pre-positioning water, sanitation and hygiene supplies in strategic locations.** Critical supplies, including bottled water, buckets, jerry-cans, chlorine tablets, soap, female dignity and basic hygiene items, and garbage collection items are being pre-positioned for immediate distribution to families on the move, and in areas where displaced families will flee.
- 2. Establishing water supply and sanitation systems in new and existing camps.** Stocks, including reverse osmosis units, generators, water tanks, tap stands, latrine and bathing facilities are being procured; emergency water supply and distribution systems are being established, rehabilitated and expanded; emergency latrines, bathing facilities and solid waste collection points are being installed; and provisions are being made for operation and maintenance of established water and sanitation facilities.
- 3. Upgrading water and sanitation systems in areas expected to host displaced people.** Partners are mapping, upgrading and expanding existing water supply systems and sanitation facilities and services in villages where families are expected to flee to cope with the additional demands created by mass influxes into informal settlements.

*WASH Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: ACF, ACTED, AN, ASDHR, BCF, BORDA, Care Germany, CRS, DRC, France RC, JEN, KURDS, ME, MEDAIR, NRC, OXFAM GB, PU-AMI, PWJ, REACH, RI, RIRP, Samaritan's Purse, SC, Solidarités, TEARFUND, THW, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WVI*



Photo: UNICEF/Khuzaie





## Shelter and Non-Food Items

Contact Information: Graham Eastmond, UNHCR ([coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org](mailto:coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org)); David Dalgado, NRC, ([coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org](mailto:coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org))

The Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster helps to ensure that conflict impacted families are able to live in safety and with dignity by: providing newly displaced families with covered emergency shelter and season-sensitive household items essential for their day-to-day survival; and providing support to settled families to upgrade and repair unsafe and sub-standard shelters.

**\$110 million**  
required to get ready

To get ready for Mosul, shelter and non-food items partners are:

- 1. Preparing camp sites and constructing shelters to support families displaced from Mosul.** Partners are preparing a number of tented camps, including assessing priority sites; levelling land; pre-positioning and setting-up tents; and pre-positioning and setting up equipment for camp infrastructure.
- 2. Pre-positioning materials for shelter construction and repair in priority locations.** Partners are pre-positioning stocks including plastic sheeting, materials for minor repairs, and sealing-off kits, to support families who shelter in unfinished and abandoned buildings and other non-camp settings.
- 3. Pre-positioning basic household supplies in priority locations.** Partners are pre-positioning essential household stocks including blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, cooking stoves, heating stoves, solar lanterns and other items.

*Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: ACF, ACTED, AMHE, Care Germany, CARITAS, CRS, DAI, DRC, DWHH, EADE, France RC, IOM, JEN, ME, MEDAIR, Muslim Aid, NRC, PIN, PU-AMI, RIRP, Solidarités, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS, WC, WVI, YAO.*



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Contact Information: John Young, UNHCR ([young@unhcr.org](mailto:young@unhcr.org)); Caroline Logan, NRC/DRC ([camp.manager.assistant@drciraq.dk](mailto:camp.manager.assistant@drciraq.dk))

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster provides specialised assistance to people in camps and highly vulnerable temporary settlements by: monitoring and mapping conditions; providing training and guidance to camp managers; and assisting with the identification and establishment of new camps and transit centres.

**\$10 million**  
required to get ready

To get ready for Mosul, camp coordination and camp management partners are:

- 1. Pre-deploying mobile response teams to support camp management.** These teams are providing pre-emergency training and other assistance, including GIS mapping and satellite imaging, to ensure that national counterparts and managers are ready to deal with the scope of displacement.

*Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: ACTED, BCF, DRC, IRD, NRC, UNHCR, IOM, REACH.*

### Education

Contact information: Sriskandarajah Arulrajah, UNICEF ([asriskandarajah@unicef.org](mailto:asriskandarajah@unicef.org));  
Katy Noble, Save the Children, ([katy.noble@savethechildren.org](mailto:katy.noble@savethechildren.org))

The Education Cluster helps to expand access to quality, safe and protective learning spaces for children impacted by conflict by: providing learning opportunities for displaced and at-risk children; promoting the psychosocial wellbeing of conflict-impacted boys and girls; and mobilizing community resources to support learning and emergency education.

**\$10 million**  
required to get ready

To get ready for Mosul, education partners are:

- 1. Establishing temporary schools in areas where children displaced from Mosul will flee.** Partners are pre-positioning tents, mobile school units and prefabs as temporary learning spaces to mitigate educational disruption and provide a sense of normality for school-aged children.
- 2. Pre-positioning teaching and learning items in areas where displaced families will flee.** Partners are equipping temporary learning spaces with books and other basic classroom materials.
- 3. Ensuring sufficient teaching capacity is in place before displaced families arrive.** Partners are training teachers and pre-deploying education staff to priority locations to ensure sufficient additional capacity is in place.

*Education Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: BOHD, CRS, DODWC, EADE, EDGE, France RC, FEW, Harikar, IF, INTERSOS, IRC, KURDS, Mercy Corps, NRC, PIN, PWJ, RI, Sabe' Sanabal, SC, SOSD, TGH, TOCD, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WC, WONCD, WVI, YAO.*

### Rapid Response Mechanism

Contact information: Overtoun Mgemzulu, UNICEF ([omgemzulu@unicef.org](mailto:omgemzulu@unicef.org)); Celine Bracq, WFP, ([celine.bracq@wfp.org](mailto:celine.bracq@wfp.org))

The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) delivers immediate, life-saving supplies within 72 hours to highly at-risk families including families fleeing conflict, located in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between military front lines.

**\$2 million**  
required to get ready

To get ready for Mosul, Rapid Response Mechanism partners are:

- 1. Pre-positioning hundreds of thousands of emergency kits in locations where displacement is likely and in areas where families displaced from Mosul are likely to flee.** Emergency kits are easily cartable, and include 18 litres of bottled water, culturally acceptable ready-to-eat food, soap, laundry detergent, sanitary towels, toilet paper, toothbrushes, toothpaste, baby diapers, underwear, a towel, a solar-powered flashlight, and an individual clean delivery and new-born kit.

*The Rapid Response Mechanism is managed by UNICEF and WFP in collaboration with UNFPA and a consortium of NGO partners.*



## Emergency Telecommunications

Contact Information: Suzanne Fenton, WFP ([suzanne.fenton@wfp.org](mailto:suzanne.fenton@wfp.org)); Rami Shakra, WFP ([rami.shakra@wfp.org](mailto:rami.shakra@wfp.org))

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster helps to ensure the safety and security of staff and assets and facilitate humanitarian deliveries and action by providing humanitarian organizations with essential data and common security telecommunications services.

**\$1.2 million**  
required to get ready

To get ready for Mosul, emergency telecommunications partners are:

1. **Procuring and pre-positioning data and security telecommunications equipment** for deployment in new operational areas. Partners are also pre-configuring equipment from humanitarian actors.
2. **Preparing existing staff for immediate deployment** to new operational areas and ensuring additional personnel are available to support a potential scale-up of the Mosul operation.

*Emergency Telecommunications Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq: WFP*



## Logistics

Contact Information: Tania Regan, WFP ([tania.regan@wfp.org](mailto:tania.regan@wfp.org))

The Logistics Cluster provides timely and reliable logistic services to all members of the humanitarian community, including partners working on the front-line and in hard-to-reach areas.

**\$5 million**  
required to get ready

To get ready for Mosul, logistics partners are:

1. **Procuring mobile storage units and scaling up warehouse capacity in strategic hubs.** Partners are securing additional mobile storage capacities to support pre-positioning of and rapid access to emergency supplies.
2. **Ensuring contingencies are in place to activate emergency aviation.** This includes arrangements for activating additional road and air transport capacities.
3. **Preparing to rapidly deploy staff to cover the main entry points** for facilitation of humanitarian items entering the country.

*Logistics Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: WFP*

## Common Services and Coordination

Contact Information: Susan Le Roux, OCHA ([leroux@un.org](mailto:leroux@un.org)); Khende Zrar, NCCI ([north.coord@ncciraq.org](mailto:north.coord@ncciraq.org))

The Coordination and Common Services sector facilitates principled humanitarian action at national, regional and governorate level by: establishing flexible field coordination mechanisms, strengthening information management structures and facilitating common assessments and advocacy.

**\$500,000**  
required to get ready

To get ready for Mosul, common services and coordination partners are:

- 1. Strengthening field coordination along each of the four operational axes.** This includes deploying additional coordination experts in the four field coordination hubs and developing modalities for strengthening coordination with authorities, UN agencies and NGOs at national, sub-national and local levels, as well as with national and international military actors.
- 2. Augmenting existing tracking mechanisms to cope with unprecedented levels of displacement.** This includes rapidly expanding the displacement tracking team.
- 3. Strengthening information management, mapping and reporting capacities.** This includes training for partners, augmenting the bandwidth of information mechanisms and pre-deploying reporting staff at coordination hubs.

*Common Services and Coordination Cluster members in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq include: ACTED, iMMAP, INSO, IOM, OCHA, NCCI, UNOPS.*



Photo: UNHCR



# RESPONDING QUICKLY

When the Mosul operation begins, partners will immediately activate first-line responses. Priority will be given to identifying escape routes for vulnerable populations and accelerating modalities for ensuring that populations unable to flee have access to life-saving assistance including food and water. During the first phase of the Mosul operation, partners will focus on providing first-line life-saving support to families once they reach safety and identifying and ensuring that the most vulnerable civilians receive the specialized support they require.

## Protection

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, protection partners will: conduct rapid protection assessments; reduce identified risks of gender-based violence; provide tracing, reunification and support services to unaccompanied and separated children; provide emergency psychosocial support services; emergency case management and referrals to specialized services to women and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; provide dignity kits and other material support to women and girls; assess the level of explosive contamination; and disseminate information on where explosive hazards are concentrated.

## Food Security

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, food security partners will: provide emergency ready-to-eat rations to people as they flee conflict or become trapped between military front lines and at checkpoints; provide dry food rations, cash assistance and vouchers once families are settled in a safer area, for up to three months; and coordinate distributions with the Iraqi Public Distribution System to ensure humanitarian food assistance is complementary and fills gaps.

## Health

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, health partners will: provide front-line health services including emergency primary health care, trauma care, emergency reproductive health care, emergency case management of rape, emergency nutritional services and emergency referrals to hospitals; conduct rapid interval immunizations and identify and contain possible disease vectors; and cover gaps in the supply chain of essential medicines and vaccines.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, water, sanitation and hygiene partners will: distribute bottled water and provide trucked water to people fleeing conflict; establish, operate and maintain emergency water distribution networks; ensure monitoring and treatment of water supply; distribute buckets, jerry-cans, chlorine tablets, soap, female dignity items, garbage collection items and basic hygiene items; install and maintain emergency latrines, bathing facilities and solid waste collection points and undertake basic hygiene promotion.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, shelter and non-food item partners will: provide tented shelters to newly displaced families arriving in camps; provide shelter materials to people living in unfinished buildings, damaged structures or other critical arrangements; replace structures or provide repair materials to families in protracted displacement; and provide basic household kits to newly displaced families and those in protracted displacement who require replenishment.

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, camp management and camp coordination partners will: deploy mobile teams to support camp managers where emerging needs are greatest; conduct assessments for existing and proposed camp sites; establish centres to facilitate community consultations and planning; assist managers in developing registration processes; map conditions in camps and temporary settlements; and refer specific needs to appropriate clusters.

### Education

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, education partners will: establish temporary learning spaces with gender and disability appropriate facilities; provide emergency teaching and learning materials; mobilize community members with previous teaching experience; train education facilitators and teachers on emergency psychosocial support and life skills, including mine risk education and health messages; orient community members on the need and importance of psychosocial support and emergency education; and conduct community campaigns to promote learning.

### Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, emergency livelihoods and social cohesion partners will: provide immediate access to income for at-risk families; replace assets for vulnerable households; conduct rapid assessments of skills and assets within communities; provide cash-for-work to rehabilitate schools, clinics, and roads; and support community outreach to reduce and prevent social tensions, including circulation of positive social media messaging.

### Rapid Response Mechanism

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, Rapid Response Mechanism partners will: pre-position emergency kits in warehouses and hubs; monitor displacement patterns through the IOM tracking mechanism; dispatch Rapid Assessment and Response Teams to front-line locations; distribute easily cartable emergency kits within 72 hours of a trigger being activated which include 18 litres of bottled water; culturally acceptable ready-to-eat food; one hygiene kit, including but not limited to soap, laundry detergent, sanitary towels, toilet paper, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and baby diapers; and one female dignity kit, including sanitary pads, underwear, a towel, a solar powered flashlight, and an individual clean delivery and new-born kit.

### Emergency Telecommunications

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, emergency telecommunications partners will pre-position equipment in areas where partners depend on internet and radio services.

### Logistics

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, logistics partners will: provide common logistic services to partners through hubs in Dahuk, Erbil and Baghdad; assist in creating efficient supply chains; provide reliable information to address common logistical bottlenecks; provide specialized logistics training to national and international actors; and maintain contingency airlift capacity.

## Common Services and Coordination

During the first-line response to the Mosul crisis, coordination and common services partners will: establish and expand flexible field coordination mechanisms; facilitate access negotiations on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator; expand the role and capacity of national NGOs; facilitate communication and coordination between the Government and humanitarian partners; promote effective two-way communication with affected people through the Iraq IDP Information Centre; map emergency needs and the humanitarian response; and track trends in new population displacement.

## FUTURE APPEALS

When the Mosul crisis begins, additional appeals will be issued to ensure sufficient funding for the first-line response. The funding required for Mosul will depend on the scope, type and length of the military campaign. In a worst case, nearly \$1.8 billion may be required.



Photo: UNHCR/Caroline Gluck



# GUIDE TO GIVING

## CONTRIBUTING TO THIS FLASH APPEAL

There are multiple ways to give to this flash appeal including the modalities listed below.

## DONATING THROUGH THE MOSUL FLASH APPEAL

Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Iraq, as identified in this Mosul Flash Appeal. For a full list of contacts and information on humanitarian activities included in this plan, as well as information on humanitarian activities throughout the country, please visit: [www.humanitarianresponse.info/iraq](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/iraq) or contact the cluster focal points identified in this appeal.

## DONATING TO THE IRAQ HUMANITARIAN POOLED FUND

The Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund (IHPF) is a country-based pooled fund. It is an innovative humanitarian financing instrument that allows governments to pool their contributions to support a specific emergency. It provides rapid funding to scale up humanitarian operations, fill critical gaps, and strengthen partnerships with aid organizations, including local and international NGOs.

Visit: <http://www.unocha.org/iraq/about-ocha-iraq/iraq-humanitarian-pooled-fund>

## REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

The Central Emergency Response Fund is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round.

Visit: [www.unocha.org/cerf/donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/donate)

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