



Recovery and Stabilization Needs Assessment Report

Al Dour District and Mkeishifah Town

Salah al-Din Governorate



October 2015

Acknowledgement

The Governor of Salah al-Din thanks the United Nations community under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinator, Dr. Lise Grande, for a prompt and pragmatic response in support of Al Dour District and Mkeishifah after their liberation from ISIL. Particular thanks are extended to the UNDP Stabilization Team for exceptional efforts in support of the Governor's Office to undertake this assessment and report below. UNDP is also commended for its presence in Al Dour and Mkeishifah through various field missions and the numerous consultations with Salah al-Din line departments, which have ensured that this assessment provides a comprehensive and accurate foundation for planning stabilization efforts in support of displaced persons as they return.



Al Dour Water Station Damage © UNDP

Cover photo: Home Repairs in Al Dour © UNDP

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Heavily damaged Mayor's office in Al Dour © UNDP

Summary

The Governor of Salah al-Din convened members of the Provincial Control Cell, which includes line departments and municipal officials, as well as civil society, women organizations, and members of the Provincial Council to assess the damage and needs in Al Dour district and the neighboring town of Mkeishifah in October 2015. The Mayors of Al Dour and Mkeishifa have played a strong role in the assessment. Building upon the stabilization activities in Tikrit district of Salah al-Din, the governorate is expanding stabilization efforts to other major population centers with increasing numbers of returns. According to IOM figures from October 2015, around 32,000 people have returned to Al Dour and Mkeishifah town since the district was

liberated in April 2015. Overall, the damage in Al Dour and Mkeishifah caused by the battles for Salah al-Din are significant. Returnees are facing severe shortages in basic services, notably access to clean water, electricity, health, education, and municipal services such as waste disposal as a result of the fighting. For the first six months, officials prioritized rehabilitation of the main water station, restoring electricity and the rehabilitation of key healthcare centers and schools. Also support to livelihoods through public work schemes to remove rubble and waste has been highlighted as an urgent priority. In total, the amount required for the priorities of the first six month amount to USD 9,054,000 and another USD 11,970,000 for the next 24 months.

Introduction

Al Dour district and the town of Mkeishifah are two population centers on the main road between Baghdad and Tikrit, the capital of Salah al-Din. Both areas were occupied in August 2014 when ISIL swept through the province and drove nearly the entire population to flee to other parts of Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Erbil, and Baghdad. Clearing operations conducted in April 2015 resulted in the defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and reestablishment of Baghdad's control in Al Dour district and Mkeishifah town, but battle damage to public infrastructure and livelihoods is severe. Despite the im-

proved security environment, IDPs did not begin returning until late August when local security forces were put in control of the area and when the Al Dour Complex, a main housing complex in Al Dour which was initially occupied by armed security forces, was returned to civilian occupancy. According to data collected by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 32,592 individuals returned to Al Dour and Mkeishifah by mid-October¹.

¹ IOM Data Tracking Matrix,
<http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>



Al Dour school. Photo Credit: Maan al Maree, UNDP



Map of Al Dour and Mkeishifah (Joint Analysis Unit, UN Iraq)

Al Dour

Brief Description of Al Dour

Al Dour is a city on the eastern bank of the Tigris River, located approximately 30km north of Samarra and 25km south of Tikrit. Around 70,000 inhabitants live in the district that has close to 7,000 km². The district is divided into two sub-districts of Hamrin and Abu Delf and several small towns, in particular Tal Ossebeh, Hassan, Nameh, Shihab, Boukhaddo, Boubadri, and Swedeh. Al Dour is mostly comprised of Sunni Arabs, notably the Shweikhat sub-tribe of the Jabouri tribe, the Mowashat (Sunni and Shia tribes), Duriyeen, Boukhaddo, Boubadri, Bouhaidar, Boumdallal, Boujomma, Sada, Hawashim, Sawamrah, Obaid, Shumar, Albu Haider, and Albu Mudalal tribes. In Al Dour city, a housing complex accommodating over 15,000 people was the center of life and commerce for the district, but sustained significant damage during the conflict. Agriculture and trade are the predominant livelihoods for the population.

ISIL occupied Al Dour in August 2014 until much of Salah al-Din was liberated in April 2015. To avoid the violence, a majority of the population fled to the Kurdistan Region and neighboring areas. Following liberation from ISIL, security forces removed widespread booby traps and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). In September 2015, security responsibilities were transferred to local security units. This led to a

significant increase of IDPs to their homes, especially the Al Dour complex. Government officials note that over 50,000 people have returned to the district as of October 2015: Al Dour city (15,000 people); Al Dour complex (15,000 people); Abu Delf (6,000 people); Bouhassan, Tal Ossebeh and Hamrin (8,000 people); and Nameh Sharqiyah and Eth (5,000 people).

Pre-Conflict Situation in Al Dour

Water

Prior to the conflict, officials note that the water infrastructure provided sufficient clean water that met local demands. The water network was aging, but the Water Department was fully staffed and equipment was well maintained. The main water station, or the Al Dour Northern Station, provides most of the water to the city center and surrounding areas and was dependent upon supply of electricity. The Al Dour Northern Station is supported by two smaller stations at the Al Dour Gharbiyeh and Tal Banat complex, which pump water to the main water net of the city. Most farmers relied on wells rather than irrigation canals to water their crops, though there are two irrigation channels. The following were the primary infrastructure supplying water:

1. One 450-m³/h central water station (Al Dour Northern Station);
2. Al Dour Gharbiyeh and Tal Banat

Al Dour was occupied by ISIL for eight months, during which time a majority of the population fled to other parts of Iraq.

- (northern) water complex (200 m³/h);
- 3. Complex of Abu Delf Village and Technical Institute (200 m³/h) which became operational two months before ISIL occupation;
- 4. Al Dour central water complex (old Al Dour water complex) (200 m³/h);
- 5. Al Dour southern water complex (200 m³/h);
- 6. Al Dour southern (Dawajen) water complexes (200 m³/h); and
- 7. Quality Control Section of Al Dour Water Center administrative building.

Additionally, the following plants desalinate salty ground water extracted from wells. They serve small villages in more rural parts of Al Dour district:

- 1. Nameh plant (10 m³/h);
- 2. Hamrin plant (10 m³/h);
- 3. Bou'essa and Hamrin plant II (10 m³/h);
- 4. Bourdash solar-powered plant (5 m³/h); and
- 5. Boutraz plant (3 m³/h).

Electricity

Power was supplied throughout the district by five 33/11KVA power stations prior to the conflict, which received electricity through two lines from Samarra and Kirkuk (through Taza). Feeders connected these substations to the main power plant (132kV) in Al Dour. In addition to the five power stations, the Electricity Department had around 600 transformers, 11 specialized maintenance machines, 27 feeders, a mobile station with two feeders, and 400kV overhead transmission lines. While the electricity network provided several hours of power per day, Al Dour was subject to the same electricity shortages and unreliability as many other parts of the country.

Health

Al Dour had three major health centers functioning prior to the conflict: Healing Health Center in the Al Dour complex which served 15,000 people, the Main Health Center in Al Dour city which also served 15,000 people, and the Standard Health Center also in Al Dour city serving approximately 20,000 people. There were five sub-health centers in Abu Delf, Tal Ossebeh, Hassan, and Sarai that served 3,000 to 5,000 people, as well as a mobile health clinic in Al Dour complex supplied by the Salah al-Din Health Directorate. The health centers were fully staffed with ambulances, laboratory, dental, sonar equipment, and advanced analytical services. Women also had access to female medical staff and specialized women's health and prenatal services.

Municipal Services, Sanitation, and Waste Disposal

Al Dour municipal services served the entire district of Al Dour. Prior to the conflict, the municipality owned eight garbage trucks, three loaders, and three dump trucks. Further, the municipality had 120 street cleaners and eight tractors for lease, which were sufficient to meet public waste disposal needs. The municipality had one waste treatment plant located in the Al Dour complex. It is estimated that the municipality had around 340 shops of which 10% were owned by the municipality. The shops were mostly concentrated in the commercial center, which included a diverse array of goods ranging from car parts to grocery stores, restaurants to home goods.

Education

Al Dour had about 96 schools, which included kindergartens, primary, and sec-

The Al Dour complex was home to 20,000 residents, and provided basic health, education, electricity, and municipal services.

All basic services and infrastructure were significantly damaged during the occupation and liberation of Al Dour. Citizens no longer have access to basic health, electricity, water, or education, and waste management is a significant issue.

ondary schools housed in 90 buildings and servicing 16,726 students. Twelve of these were double-shift schools. Thirty of these are in Al Dour city, 17 schools in Al Dour complex, and the remaining in rural areas.

Post-Conflict Situation in Al Dour

The eight-month occupation of Al Dour by ISIL wreaked havoc on the district's infrastructure. On July 29, 2015, the Head of the local council for the Al-Dour Sub-district, Ali Al-Shammari, said that he called for the government to establish a ministerial-level committee to assess the scale of destruction for the reconstruction of the area. He noted the destruction or impairment of the electricity grid, adding that the city had been plagued by military operations and violent attacks by ISIL. The area only has one out of six water irrigation sites working, and only at half capacity. The district lacks the most basic health care services in health care.

Water

The water sector sustained significant damage as a result of the conflict. All five of the desalination plants that sterilize and purify ground water from wells are damaged, thus water is unsafe to drink. The water currently available is drastically below pre-conflict standards due to the loss of most of the chlorine and alum injection devices, some of the withdrawal pumps, the blending mixers, submersible pumps, and other equipment during the clearing operations. Station staff of the Al Dour Northern Water Project is attempting to purify water with chlorine and alum manually, but the levels are insufficient without proper equipment. Damage to the electricity grid is also causing a shortage of water, as water distribution is dependent upon a functioning electricity network.

Apart from the main water station which requires full rehabilitation, there are 5 smaller water complexes of which three are semi-operational.

Electricity

Of the five power stations, the main (132KV) power station has been significantly destroyed, two have been damaged and two are operational. Most of the 600 transformers, including 110 within Al Dour city, have been stolen or damaged. The Electricity Department repaired more than 15 damaged transformers, but the Department estimates over 200 transformers are still required. Most poles and cables must be replaced, and only two of the original 11 specialized machines remain. Of the 27 electrical feeders, only five are operational, and the 33kV station with eight feeders was completely destroyed. The Mutawakil Station in Jalam Al Dour is operational, but has out of order equipment. The mobile substation with two feeders is also damaged, as is the Electricity Department main facility, forcing the staff to temporarily operate from an events hall.

Health

All three of Al Dour's major health centers have been burned and looted, though the Standard Health Center was partially rehabilitated by the Salah al-Din Health Directorate. The Healing Health Center and Main Health Center require rehabilitation, and equipment replacement for the laboratory, dental services, and analytical devices. The five sub-health centers are working, and a mobile health clinic is providing basic services in the Al Dour complex, serving about 2,000 people. Only one ambulance is serviceable, and transfers more serious cases to Samarra Hospital.

Municipal Services, Sanitation, and Waste Disposal

Of the eight garbage trucks owned by the municipality prior to the conflict, Al Dour now only has three, as well as only four out of 120 original street cleaners. Waste removal is a significant issue for the district, especially Al Dour city and complex. Parks have also been looted and destroyed, and 50 percent (170 shops) of the Al Dour shops and markets have been severely damaged.

Education

Of the 90 buildings housing kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools, 15 have been burned or demolished. Most schools

lack furniture, desks, windows, and heating, which have been looted. The Al Dour city boys and girls secondary schools were damaged due to the conflict. The Education Department headquarters was also damaged, forcing staff to move to another building. Numerous staff and teachers have also left the district as a result of the fighting, but the Education Department reports that 14,217 students registered for primary and secondary schools for the fall term.

Housing

Personal property was significantly damaged by the conflict: Director of Municipality reported that 580 homes were totally destroyed, burned, and looted.

Al Dour Main Water plant
Photo credit: Maan al Maree, UNDP



Mkeishifah

Mkeishifah is a small but strategically important town located on the highway between Tikrit and Baghdad.

Brief Description of Mkeishifah

Mkeishifah is the largest city of Dijla sub-district of Samarra district, located approximately 35km south of Tikrit and 100km north of Baghdad. The city is comprised of 12,000 residents, with livelihoods based on trade, cattle-raising, cereals, vegetables, and fruit cultivation. The predominant tribes are Sunni Arab, notably Albu Issa, Al-Azzah, and Al-Mayyah.

Most of the 12,000 residents fled Mkeishifah as a result of ISIL occupation in the summer of 2014. The town was liberated in March 2015 by a mix of ISF and PMF, and subsequently used as a forward base of operations to clear Tikrit in April. While Mkeishifah is a relatively small town, it is of strategic importance to both Government of Iraq and ISIL due to its location on a major road, and control of Mkeishifah by ISIL would cut off Tikrit from Baghdad. The initial fighting and subsequent occupation of Mkeishifah by military forces has significantly impacted services, infrastructure, livelihoods, and private property. While some basic services have been restored, most have not: the lack of reliable electricity, health, and education are primary impediments to returning, as well as the substantial loss of livelihoods in the small trade and agricultural sectors. Additionally, an oil field near Mkeishifah was also set alight during the battles.

Pre-Conflict Situation in Mkeishifah

Prior to the June 2014 invasion of ISIL, the sub-district in general and Mkeishifah specifically had regular access to services from health, education, municipality, water, and electricity departments. While local authorities noted the services were aging, with much of the infrastructure dating to the early 1980s, it was functional and kept up by municipal and technical departments staff. Local police, numbering around 100, provided security for the town and secured the Sub-District Government Headquarters. Mkeishifah has a relatively high number of shops as it is situated on the main road from Baghdad to Mosul. According to the Mayor, there are 50 shops in Mkeishifah town. The Department of Justice had also begun constructing a court to manage sub-district level legal cases prior to the conflict.

Water

The water network had been expanded to reach remote areas of Dijla sub-district in addition to Mkeishifah. The Water Department was opened at the sub-district headquarters in Mkeishifah to manage the network of pipelines, pumping stations, sterilizers, and electricity. Prior to the conflict, the Water Department was fully staffed and operational, and locals note they could regularly attain water for drinking, washing, and farming.

Electricity

Mkeishifah has two power stations: Al Wafiq (16MVA) and old Mkeishifah station (10MVA). These power stations provide electricity to over 4,000 registered households, in addition to thousands more who use the power stations illegally. The power stations are dated, having been constructed in 1980, but were operational prior to the recent conflict. The Electricity Department maintained an office in Mkeishifah, and was staffed with engineers to maintain the equipment. The agricultural industry heavily depends on electricity to pump water to farms for crops and animals.

Health

One primary healthcare center built in 1960 served 20,000 people in Mkeishifah. The medical staff, albeit small, could provide basic screenings and analysis in its lab, dentistry work, and child and prenatal care services. For more complex ailments, the primary healthcare center had five ambulances that could transport patients to Samarra hospital. Due to its location on the main highway between Baghdad and Tikrit, the primary healthcare center also commonly serviced travelers.

Education

The Department of Education ran ten schools in Mkeishifah proper and a total of 22 schools within Dijla sub-district, including primary and secondary schools for both boys and girls. Two more schools were being constructed when the conflict began. The Department of Education also had an office building in the government head-

quarters that oversaw the education sector for all of Dijla sub-district.

Municipal Services, Sanitation, and Waste Disposal

The Municipality Department of Mkeishifah serviced the town as well as rural parts of Dijla sub-district. Prior to the conflict, the Municipality removed approximately 30 cubic meters of waste every day, which was treated in a waste treatment plant. The Department also had graders, loaders, pressing dump trailers, a tanker, and field vehicles for employees.

Post-Conflict Situation in Mkeishifah

As the headquarters of the sub-district, Mkeishifah bore the brunt of the conflict in Dijla. The Dijla Sub-District Directorate Headquarters located in Mkeishifah sustained two explosions followed by an armed attack, resulting in the sub-district offices being damaged, and furniture and equipment looted. Due to the damage inflicted on the headquarters, the departments have temporarily moved to a nearby school. The sub-district's only police station was also subject to explosion and damage, and the Departments of Agriculture, Civil Affairs, and Nationality also require rehabilitation. As is detailed below, the water, electricity, health, education, and municipal sectors were damaged and are largely defunct. Further, private property, shops, irrigation systems, and farming equipment were also destroyed. The local authorities have helped some of the returning shop and homeowners document damages prior to rebuilding, and hope to be compensated for battle damages. Local and federal police provide security, and the local popu-

Mkeishifah was a major battleground during the lead up to the liberation of Tikrit, thus most of the government buildings, schools, and public infrastructure were severely damaged.



Above: Destruction of Dijla Sub-District Headquarters in Mkeishifah

lation reported that they trust these security forces.

Water

Both of the two water stations in Mkeishifah have been damaged resulting in a severe drinking water shortage. In addition

Right: Water supply to households in Mkeishifah is not treated and capacity has been constrained



to the water stations, other pumping stations, sterilization systems, control units, and pipelines require rehabilitation and replacement. Returnees must rely on unclean water from wells, which is also highly salinized.

Electricity

The electricity sector was badly damaged due to its proximity to the fighting, and all private and public generators were stolen. According to engineers from the Electricity Department, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices were also tethered to some of the electricity poles, all of which have been neutralized. The electricity situation, described as “miserable” by locals, had resulted in delayed returns during the summer heat. The lack of electricity greatly impacts the agricultural livelihoods sector, as farmers were not able to water crops or animals. Damage to grids and cables also negatively impacts the health sector, as basic health services have stopped in part due to lack of electricity. Mkeishifah had two power stations with 30 transformers (100kv). All thirty transformers and 20 kilometers of aluminum cables were damaged. The specialized and crane vehicles, 127 projectors, and chargers and batteries were also destroyed or looted. The Electricity Department provided two breakers to one of the power stations as a stopgap until further repairs could be conducted, but these have also burnt out.

Health

Government health services have completely stopped since June 2014. The sole primary healthcare center in Mkeishifah will require significant structural rehabilitation, and replacing medical devices and equipment that have been completely looted or destroyed. Out of the five original ambulances, only one remains and has to trans-

port patients to Samarra for assistance. The medical staff has also left Mkeishifah, save the Health Director and one medical assistant. The NGO Iraqi United Medical Association has built a temporary basic healthcare center to provide services until the primary healthcare center can be rehabilitated.

Education

Military operations and explosions damaged most schools in Mkeishifah, because they were either near security headquarters or they were bombed by ISIL to prevent Iraqi Security Forces from using them as headquarters. In addition to structural damage, most of the districts ten schools have had furniture, equipment, and labs destroyed. Four schools are severely damaged and require rehabilitation, and the Education Department is working to encourage teachers and staff to return.

Municipal Services, Sanitation, and Waste Disposal

The Municipality Department is suffering from an acute shortage in solid waste

vehicles and equipment, as trucks, street cleaners, and pressers were all looted or destroyed. The waste and rubble build up is significant and poses a health risk to residents and the environment, and is delaying the ability of returnees to rebuild their homes. The Municipality has been able to acquire two garbage trucks and two pressing vehicles, but the need is much greater. The Municipality also requires a grader, loader, trailer, and two more pressing dump trailers to manage the volume of waste and rubble.

Livelihoods and Households

Most families have lost their livelihoods, as most shops have been looted, burned, or destroyed and farmers lost their seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural tools. Irrigation systems have also been destroyed, and thousands of cattle have been lost. The lack of jobs and destruction of livelihoods, especially in the agricultural sector, have delayed the return of IDPs. Further, 431 houses were reported as damaged or destroyed during the conflict.

Residents relied on livelihoods agriculture and trade, which have largely been destroyed as a result of the conflict.



Mobile health clinic provided by an NGO in Mkeishifah

Priorities for Al Dour and Mkeishifah

The need to provide necessary and urgent services to the district's residents led the district's administration, the mayors, municipal council and the directors of service departments to hold consecutive meetings to determine the top priorities in order to resume basic services to the largest number of people, meet their urgent needs and facilitate the return of the displaced who have not returned yet.

The provision of safe water and a minimum level of electricity to the population

have been highlighted as the main priorities with a selected number of schools and health centres as immediate priorities following water/electricity. Due to the lack of equipment, the municipal services are in urgent need of specialized vehicles such as garbage trucks, loaders and dump trucks. Although not included in the priority table, a compensation package for destroyed or heavily damaged houses has been highlighted as a very high priority which would need to be taken up at national level.

Table 1

Six-month priorities for Al Dour District and Mkeishifah

Note: Blue represents Al-Dour priorities, green represents Mkeishifah

Sector	Priority	Estimated costs (\$000s)	Total
Water	Al Dour Northern Water Station (450m3/h)	1,000	
	Al Dour Central Water Complex (200m3/h)	450	
	Al Dour Southern Water Complex (200m3/h)	580	
	Al Dour Northern Water Complex (200m3/h)	580	
	Mkeishifah Water and Treatment plant (200m3/h and (50m3/h)	865	
	Subtotal		3,475,000

Table 1 Continued

Sector	Priority	Estimated costs (\$000s)	Total
Electricity	100 transformers of 400 KVA (0.4/11) al Dour	1200	
	7-ton Hiab crane vehicle	225	
	Truck crane (18m)	180	
	150 high voltage poles with accessories	95	
	20km of power cables (95mm)	54	
	3x 1,000-KVA kiosk transformers (0.4/11)	135	
	Power transformers, poles and cables Mkeishifah	195	
	Subtotal		2,084,000
Health	Al Dour Main Primary Health Center	80	
	Al Dour Standard Health Center	95	
	Healing Health Center – Al Dour complex	85	
	Primary Health Center – Mkeishifah	80	
	Ambulance for Mkeishifa PHC	50	
	Subtotal		390,000
Municipal	Specialized vehicles: 1x loader, 1x six-wheel dump truck, 1x cistern (16,000L), 1x grader, 6x garbage trucks, 6x tractors and trailers, 1x street sweeper, 2x field vehicles	1800	
	Subtotal		1800,000
Education	Shaimaa Girls Middle School	80	
	Al Dour Girls Primary School	80	
	Huda Girls High School	60	
	Field vehicle for department of education	30	
	Mkeishifah Boys Primary School	60	
	Dijla Boys Secondary School	120	
	Al-Shahidayn Mixed School	45	
	Al-Kunooz Primary School	10	
	Subtotal		485,000
Liveli- hoods	Cash for work for rubble removal and youth brigades	270	
	Cash for work and equipment to remove debris for three months	80	
	Specialized farming equipment	400	
	Grants to 50 shop owners to reopen them	70	
	Subtotal		820,000
	Grand Total		9,054,000

Table 2

Twenty-four month priorities for Al Dour and Mkeishifah

Note: Blue represents Al-Dour priorities, green represents Mkeishifah

	Sector	Estimated Cost (\$000s)	Total Cost
Water	Abu Delf Water Complex (200m3/h)	580	
	Dawajan Water Complex (200m3/h)	580	
	Directorate building Northern Water Station for Quality Control Section	180	
	Specialized machines to finish the maintenance works	300	
	Plastic pipes, accessories, tools, expanding the network and developing the pumping stations	350	
	Machines to pump water to remote areas	350	
	Subtotal		2,340,000
Health	Construct 100-bed hospital with full equipment	2,200	
	Four ambulances (\$ 50,000 for each)	200	
	Subtotal		2,400,000
Education	Restoring 10 schools in the Al Dour district	200	
	Subtotal		200,000
Municipal	5,000 garbage containers (220L)	450	
	Sidewalk rehabilitation	90	
	Road rehabilitation	90	
	Park rehabilitation	90	
	Restoring internal streets and opening new ones	800	
	Specialized and farming machines	650	
	Build Sub-District Government Headquarter in Mkeishifah	350	
	Build new police stations	700	
	Restore Directorate of Agriculture	40	
	Restore Directorate of Nationality	50	

Table 2 Continued

	Sector	Estimated Cost (\$000s)	Total Cost
	Build Sub-District Government Headquarter in Mkeishifah	350	
	Restore sub and main streets	350	
	Restore Mkeishifah park	150	
	Refurnish Directorate of Municipality	20	
		Subtotal	1,480,000
Electricity	Transformers, grids, cables and expanding the network	900	
	31.5-MVA mobile station (33/11 KVA)	2700	
		Sub-total	3,600,000
Liveli-hoods	Fertilizers, seeds and pesticides for 1000 farmers	1,800	
	Supporting 100 small projects	150	
	Supporting 100 small projects	150	
		Subtotal	1,950,000
	Total		11,970,000



Shops destroyed in Mkeishifah



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*