



Recovery and Stabilization Needs Assessment Report for:

Tikrit District

Salah Al Din Governorate



September 2015

Acknowledgement

The Governor of Salah Al Din, Dr Raid al Jobouri, thanks the UN community under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, Ms Lise Grande, for a prompt and pragmatic response in support to the district of Tikrit immediately after the 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 the report below. Also appreciation to UN Habitat for their contribution to the prioritization process. UNDP is also commended for its regular presence in Tikrit through the 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 effort in support of displaced persons as they return.



Damages to Tikrit Teaching Hospital © UN DP

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Summary

Tikrit district was occupied by ISIL from June 2014 to April 2015 and due to the fierce combats, almost the entire population of around 230,000 people was displaced. Immediately after liberation the Governor's office, with support from UNDP, initiated an assessment which produced data for this report. The information herein provides the evidence base for timely Stabilization interventions to support the increasing number of returnees to Al Alam, Tikrit city and surrounding areas in Tikrit district. Ongoing Stabilization efforts continue to reassure families, still in displacement, that services are being restored and their area of origin is indeed a place to which they can return in safety and anticipate the support required to re-establish their lives.

Whilst the Al Alam sub-district and rural villages throughout Tikrit have suffered during the conflict the greatest impact has been felt in Tikrit city, the governorate's administrative capital. Widespread destruction and looting of assets has stripped the city of generators, medical and industrial equipment, vehicles and household goods.

- Three of the 4 major hospitals suffered severe damage and cannot function in the short run, 40 ambulances, medical equipment and the main pharmacy stores were destroyed or looted
- Water supplies have been reduced by more than 50% and available water is no longer fit for drinking, 8 sub-stations

are dysfunctional, another 29 are working well below capacity and all stocks and equipment have been either destroyed or looted.

- The electricity supply, which until 2014 provided 100% coverage, has been decimated with 1,163 transformers, 150km of cables, 300 utility poles and other equipment destroyed or looted. Houses which receive electricity have limited voltage, at best 10 amperes of power, sufficient for lights and a fridge but not the much needed air conditioning in temperatures often exceeding 50 degrees centigrade.
- Damage to 12 sewage pumping stations and one waste water treatment plant have resulted in 16,300 m³ of raw sewage pouring into the Tigris River every day and the destroying and looting of solid waste vehicles and tools has left streets filled with rubble and waste.
- Out of the 375 primary schools and 65 secondary schools in Tikrit district, 4 schools have been destroyed and 23 schools suffered damage. Over 300 houses have been badly damaged or destroyed. Tikrit University, the higher education centre for the entire governorate and beyond has suffered severe damage whilst being used as the military centre first by ISIL and later by Salahadin operations commander.

- The destruction of 4 major bridges on the main roads to Baghdad and Tooz, damage to inter-city roads as well as roads within Tikrit city and the district has added cost and time to travel impacting most severely on economic activities.
- Finally families have lost their livelihoods. The 17 factories in Tikrit city are closed due to severe damage, 200 small businesses have been looted, destroyed or damaged and farmers have lost seeds, fertilizer and tools. Irrigation systems have been destroyed and the main grain silo in Tikrit has been damaged and closed.

At a workshop chaired by the Governor of Salah al Din on 5 August, the assessment findings were presented by line departments and verified by the provincial council and civil society. The Governor then facilitated brainstorming, discussion and consensus building of priorities for the first 6 months and a second layer of priorities to be met in 24 months.

During the workshop, it was agreed that four specific geographic areas where returns are greatest¹ and the health, electricity, water and municipal services be prioritised in the first six months. In the second phase, 24 months, the range and scope of services is to broaden.

The first 6 Months Priorities have an estimated budget of \$ 16,245,000 to cover the

¹ The four priority areas are (i) Tikrit city, (ii) Al Alam city, (iii) Owainat, Al Zallaya and Al Tarablah villages south of Tikrit, (iv) Samra, Al Mahzam, Tal Al Seebat, Al Bu Ali and Al Khozamiyah villages north of Tikrit

cost of rehabilitation of:

- Rehabilitation of 6 Primary Health Clinics and the pharmacy department
- Rehabilitation of the electricity network with procurement of transformers, cables, electricity poles and columns in all 4 locations, as well as a mobile substation to increase voltage to households;
- Rehabilitation of 13 water pumping stations and treatments plants for restoring water to all 4 locations
- Equipment and labour for rubble and waste removal for 4 months in both Tikrit and Al Alam cities, maximizing the use of youth labour
- Provision of small grants to 100 businesses which have opened shop after liberation;
- Rehabilitation of 4 schools before the start of the new school year

The second phase 'Within 24 Months' includes all geographical areas in Salah Al Din Governorate affected by conflict (including Al Awja and Albu Ajeel) and has a budget of US \$64,630,000 to cover:

- Rehabilitation of teaching hospital and 3 additional Primary Health Clinics, as well as the purchase of another 15 ambulances.
- Rehabilitation of the remaining 23 damaged schools

\$ 16,245,000 is needed in the First 6 Months Priorities, to rehabilitate 6 clinics, provide clean water, restore electricity, clear the streets of rubble and provide temporary employment for youth in 4 locations where returns are in progress

An additional \$61,030,000 needed 'Within 24 Months' to expand coverage of the above, restore sanitation services and livelihoods and Tikrit University

- Provision of specialized machinery and equipment to repair rural water networks
 - Rehabilitation of the sanitation system pumping stations and sewage treatment plant as well as supplies
 - Rehabilitation of prioritized roads in Tikrit district.
 - Restoration of livelihoods by rehabilitation of Tikrit grain silo, provision of seeds and fertilizer to farmers and additional 100 small grants for reopening of shops.
- This report will provide a planning and advocacy base for the Governorate of Salah al Din and the Iraqi Government during this critical phase. Prompt action is essential to rebuild trust in the state. UNDP will continue to provide technical support to the Governor's office during the Stabilization Period.

First Six Months Priorities

Sector	Location	Priorities	Estimate (US \$)	
Health	Hammad Shihab/Tikrit city	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for 2,000 - 3,000 people	20,000	FFIS funded
	Al Hamrah/Tikrit	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for 4000 people	20,000	FFIS funded
	Ibn Siena/Tikrit City	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for 7000 people	175,000	FFIS funded
	Samra and Khozamiya village (north of Tikrit city)	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for resp. 3,000 and 5,000 people	40,000	FFIS funded
	Al Aliee (shouth of Tikrit)	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for around 5000 people	20,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit City	Procurement of 5 ambulances	250,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit City	Pharmacy Department to ensure cold storage of vaccines and medicines	235,000	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	760,000
Electricity	Downtown Tikrit	Transformers, Electricity poles and cables, Crane vehicle	723,800	FFIS funded
	Al Alam	Transformers and electricity cabling/poles	1,186,400	
	Mahzam, Samra, Albu Ali and Khozamiy (north of Tikrit city)	Transformers and electricity cabling/poles	371,900	
	Oweinat, Zallayah, and Tarablah	Transformers and electricity cabling/poles	223700	
	Tikrit	Mobile Sub-station	1,200,000	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	3,705,800
Water	Tikrit City	1 compact unit(water pump, filters etc) old Tikrit Water Project, 2 compact units in Qadisiya 1 and 2	3,500,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit City	Excavator for water department	200,000	
	Al Alam	2 compact units (pump, filters etc) of Al-Alam new and old	950,000	
		2 compact unit (pump, filters etc) Al-Aliee and Bassem Zreej	650,000	
	Oweinat, Zallayah, and Tarablah	1 compact unit(pump, treatment plant rehabilitation, etc) Al Awja Water Project	2,400,000	

First Six Months Priorities (continued)

Sector	Location	Priorities	Estimate (US \$)	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) of Al-Zallayeh	400,000	
	Al Mahzam, Samra, Albu Ali, and Khozamiyeh	1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) of Mahzam, Hammad Shehab, Suqour and Khank	1,200,000	
		2 compact units (pump, filters etc) of Al-Rbeda and samra	700,000	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) Khzamiyeh	200,000	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) Jdaydeh	250,000	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) Assajra and Akouz	300,000	
			Subtotal	10,750,000
Education	Tikrit City	2 secondary and 2 primary schools	200,00	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	200,000
Municipalities	Al Allam subdistrict	Equipment and labour for rubble and waste removal for 4 months	530,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit Municipality	Equipment and labour for rubble and waste removal for 4 months	200,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit Municipality	Small business grants for reopening of shops	100,000	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	830,000
			Grand Total	16,245,000
		Total FFIS funded	7,413,800	

Introduction

This rapid assessment report of Tikrit district has been completed under the leadership of the office of the Governor of Salah al Din, with coordination support from UNDP. The technical departments of the Governorate of Salah al Din, Mayor's office, local non-governmental organizations and UN agencies, have collected and analyzed data to provide a comprehensive overview of damage to public services, housing and livelihoods within the Tikrit district. In the interest of timely information sharing this report focuses on Tikrit district and other areas of Salah al Din which have since been liberated, including Al Dour district, will be covered separately.

Consultations with Civil Society including Tikrit families still displaced, local NGOs and women's focus groups, undertaken during collection, validation and prioritization of needs confirm the view that public service provision is a critical first step to stabilization and is therefore the focus of this assessment report. The report presents a consensus of the immediate priorities and medium-term recovery needs for the district of Tikrit, with an estimated costing of the financial requirements. Priorities were agreed at a workshop chaired by the Governor of Salah al Din in consultation with civil society groups, including Women's NGOs, representatives of the Provincial Council and the Director of the Tikrit Reconstruction

Committee, heads of line departments.

Brief description of the Characteristics of Tikrit District

In 2014¹ Tikrit had a population of approximately 236,266 people of which around 52% resided in urban and semi-urban areas around Tikrit City, and the remaining 48% live in a rural environment. Tikrit City is the capital of Salah Al Din Governorate. Salahadin is one of the most populous governorates in Iraq with more than 1,500,000 people. Tikrit district is divided into two sub-districts Tikrit and Al Allam with populations of 179,500 and 56,800 respectively². The majority of the population in Tikrit, are from the Tikriti tribe with additional populations from the Obaidi , Al Jobour and Dulaim tribes. Most of the people in the town depend on trade and governmental jobs. In Al Alam sub-district, the majority of the residents are from Al Jubouri tribe and in the main depend on agriculture and Government employment.

Tikrit has one of the highest amounts of accessible oil and gas of all districts in Iraq, and much of its local economy is attached to value chains involving the processing or refining of petroleum products. In addition, the city is a major crossing point of railway lines and transportation highways to the

¹ Salah Al Din Statistics Office

² Ibid

Tikrit City is the capital of Salah Al Din Governorate. Salah Al Din is one of the most populous governorates in Iraq with more than 1,500,000 people.

north of Iraq and Kurdistan region, and so around 20% of its local GDP is generated through the transportation or handling of moving commerce.

Tikrit is also home to one of the largest universities in Iraq, Tikrit University established in 1987, which hosts upwards of 16,000 students studying in 18 colleges. After the 2003 invasion and the fall of the former regime, Tikrit University was a centre of policy planning in conflict-affected areas, and worked with various line ministries to design reconstruction frameworks for Tikrit and the larger Salah al Din governorate.

In 2013, 7% of the Tikrit population was living below the poverty line, which was relatively low compared to other districts such as Samarra (10%) or Al-Dijail (18%); however, around 38% of all households in Salah Al Din were located in the lowest quintile of the household income distribution Iraq. Whilst better off than other districts in Salah al Din governorate, Tikrit district is still relatively poor compared to the overall Iraqi average. Many of Tikrit University students come from elsewhere and the presence of the university has not influenced the general level of education in Tikrit district which continues to have a relatively high rate of illiteracy, reaching 24% and the second highest rate of unemployment in Salah al Din (16%) after Balad (20%) while the national level was at 11.3%.

The city was extensively damaged during the aerial bombing in 2003 by US air forces. It is still commonly regarded as being the northern angle of the “Sunni Triangle” within which the insurgency of 2003 was at its most intense. Between the period of 2004 and 2009, Tikrit witnessed over 200 incidents of sectarian and insurgent violence, 33 of which were explosions targeting ethnic groups or individuals. Tikrit was the

theatre of severe sectarian fighting in 2010 and 2011. Through intense violence and conflict, over one-fifth of houses (20.3%) was damaged in the course of war previous to 2013. However, the Provincial Council of Tikrit has a multi-sectarian membership with 19 of the 29 seats held by the Improvement and Construction Party which has no national level affiliation.

Due to its considerable exposure to war in the previous decade, Tikrit was the base of many bilateral reconstruction efforts between the U.S. government and the government of Salah al Din. In particular, past reconstruction efforts have targeted a building of an industrial vocational school to educate the population of Tikrit in high-tech products, plastic production technology, masonry, and automotive repair.

The Battle for Tikrit

The city of Tikrit was lost to ISIL during the huge strides made by the group during its offensive in June 2014. After its capture, ISIL performed its most infamous massacre at Camp Speicher, located near Tikrit, when between 700 and 1,700 Shia army cadets were killed³. More importantly, the executions that took place at Speicher revived sectarian and tribal tensions. Tikrit district continued to be the arena for intense fighting causing almost the entire population to flee the area to neighbouring cities inside Salah al Din governorate, Kurdistan region, or Kirkuk governorate.

The liberation of the Tikrit area, in April 2015, was achieved by a joint effort of security forces, including Popular Mobilization Forces, ISF, federal police, and coalition forces. The security situation remains complex with a mix of federal, local police, Iraqi

³ Claims regarding the number of killed vary significantly with 700 as the lowest estimate

Tikrit is home to one of the largest Universities in Iraq with upwards of 16,000 students

Army and Popular Mobilization Forces ensuring the security of Tikrit district, though local police and Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces have gradually assumed a greater role in maintaining security.

Returns

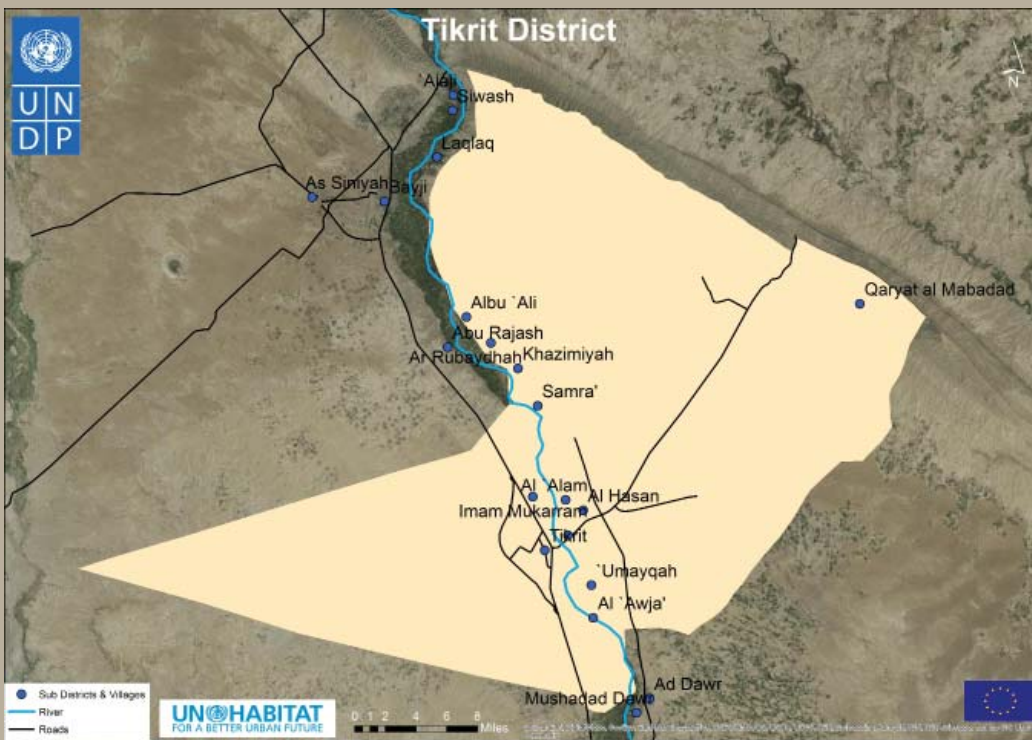
Reportedly, the entire population of Tikrit had been forced out by the war but since June 10th, 2015 there have been an increasing number of reports of IDP returns to Tikrit and surrounding villages. Initially the return rate was very slow but has gained momentum as security remains stable and some services are gradually being restored. Figures from IOM's Displacement Tracking Mechanism (DTM) suggest that as of September 10, 113,200 people have returned to the district of Tikrit (which represents 56.4%). Initially, most of the returns

have been to the town of Al Alam, stronghold of the Al Jubouri tribe, which seems to have suffered minor damage apart from destruction of houses of senior Government officials. However, returns have now occurred to many areas of Tikrit. As a substantial number of families are waiting to return after the school exams, it is expected that more returns will happen during the next months. In some areas returns are delayed by the risk of unexploded ordinance still to be removed. In other areas such as Al Awja and Albu Ajeel, where the Tikriti tribes are thought to have affiliated with ISIL a delay in return may be expected.

The Government of Iraq plans to provide one million Iraqi Dinar to families returning, which is to be administered through the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM).

As of September 2015, close to 60% of displaced people in Tikrit district have returned to their homes and this number is expected to increase further over the next months

Map 1: Tikrit District



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Assessment Findings by Sector

Pre-conflict situation

Public Service Provision

In general the service provision in Tikrit, prior to June 2014, was extensive and of relatively high quality. Health, education, water and electricity had broad coverage in the main urban and the majority of rural areas whilst there was significant room for improvement in sanitation services.

Health facilities prior to June 2014, included 4 general hospitals (Salah al Din Provincial, Tikrit Teaching, Qualification and Dijla), and 14 general clinics, five of which were located in Tikrit City and the rest in surrounding areas of the district. Moreover, Tikrit's health facilities included one public clinic with a kidney dialysis unit, comprising of 25 reverse-osmosis systems that served between 60 and 70 patients each day. Basic equipment and essential drugs were stored in 2 large warehouses serving the entire governorate managed by the pharmacy department and were available to reasonable standards. A fleet of 50 ambulances supported emergency health services within the district.

Educational facilities in Tikrit were

similarly robust before the crisis: the district itself hosted 357 primary schools (boys, girls, and mixed) and 65 secondary schools (35 boys and 30 girls school). Most schools were well-maintained and had adequate sanitation and drinking water facilities. Additionally, Tikrit hosted a college for the training of teachers, where approximately 150 teachers were trained annually. Finally Tikrit university served the entire governorate and beyond with 16,000 students studying in 18 colleges and speciality subjects.

Safe drinking water was accessed by 85% of the district's population, including Tikrit City. However, isolated villages in the northwestern areas of the district were not served by the district's water infrastructure, and lacked access to water tanks established by the district's network. Prior to June 2014, there had been a project established to reach the additional 15% who did not receive regular access to safe drinking water. The 2 main pumping and treatment plants (Qadisiya and Tikrit central water station) served the entire city of Tikrit.

Only 18% of the pre-June 2014 population of Tikrit was served by the district's **solid waste management and sanitation ser-**

vices. In particular, 12 pumping stations – 2 main stations and 10 sub-stations – and 1 grey water treatment plant served a minority of the population, with the rest using septic tanks. The condition of the district’s solid waste management and sanitation infrastructure was reasonable, as it was built in the 1980s and maintained regularly. A project previous to June 2014 had attempted to extend the network to approximately 75% coverage, and had been 15% completed by the time of the crisis: approximately 12 new pumping stations had been constructed. In addition, another project sought to establish a second treatment plant, but was only 30% completed by June 2014.

Finally, the entire population of the district of Tikrit had been covered with regular access to **electricity**, with the area receiving 360 MW (120 MW each from Baiji, Kirkuk, and Samarra). Eighty MW were allotted to consumers in Tikrit for an average 16 hours a day, with the remaining wattage going to Samarra. The system was composed of 14 sub-stations and 2,291 distribution transformers.

Public Service Infrastructure

Prior to June 2014 Tikrit had a comprehensive set of public service and administration buildings. The city also housed the main court house for the governorate. In addition there were six main police stations in Tikrit district distributed in central Tikrit, and Al Qadisiyah neighbourhood, Al Alam, Al Soqoor, AL Ujah, Uwainat, and Albu Ajeel. In total Tikrit had a police force of 850 staff officers/policemen and a fleet of 45 vehicles.

Housing

Housing in Tikrit usually took the form of semi-detached family houses that were up

to three stories high. Most houses were in good condition and were occupied by their owners; in Tikrit, the majority of housing was self-built with a limited number of additional housing units provided by developers in cooperation with the municipal government. Structures were usually built with concrete or brick blocks, and there were no major issues faced by the housing sector prior to the onset of the current crisis. In addition, more than 100 houses had also been constructed illegally in Al Teen on land owned by Tikrit University.

Livelihoods & Agriculture

Whilst the majority of population in Al Alam and in the villages around Tikrit made their livelihoods from agriculture supplemented by government employment, Tikrit city was a major commercial centre. According to the Chamber of Commerce the city had 17 major factories producing goods ranging from dairy products to aluminum appliances, which employed up to 1,500 people. At least 200 of the 400 small businesses, registered with the Chamber of Commerce, including small shops, hair dressers, repair shops, bakeries cafes and restaurants, were active in June 2014.

Before June 2014 the main sources of agricultural livelihoods in Tikrit district included the production of wheat and barley, of seasonal vegetables, and of maize. Approximately 70% of all households relying upon agricultural livelihoods produced wheat, barley, and maize; the remaining 30% grew and sold vegetables. Irrigation for these activities was done mainly through a system of artisanal wells.

As evidenced by the dominance of agriculture in livelihoods, the governorate of Salah al Din served as a breadbasket for wheat production for all of Iraq. Before the crisis, 110,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons

of barley were harvested in 2014. Most of the production was sold to the central silo in Tikrit, which held a main storage capacity of 150,000 tons with four additional sub-units for overflow storage, each with a capacity of 40,000 tons. Excesses in wheat production were previously sold to retailers or special centres such as the city-based Seed Technology Centre.

Post Conflict Situation

Public Service Provision:

Health services were drastically affected by ISIL occupation with, until recently, only one of 4 hospitals, the General Provincial Hospital, has now been re-opened to the public for limited services thanks to immediate rehabilitation by the Government of Iraq. The Dijla Qualification and the Teaching hospitals suffered severe damage and had its dialysis equipment looted. The General Dijla Hospital was temporarily used by the Popular Mobilization forces but has now been open to the public. As for the Primary Health Care clinics, only five remain open, with the majority of the clinics without generators and medical equipment. Ninety-percent of the ambulances have been either looted or destroyed, with only five remaining to serve the district's population. In addition, of the two warehouses storing essential medical supplies and equipment, one has been completely destroyed and the other looted. As of September, 2015 two mobile clinics have been provided by the ministry of health as an interim measure.

Out of the 375 primary schools and 65 secondary schools in Tikrit district, 4 schools have been destroyed and 23 schools have suffered damage. In addition the University of Tikrit was severely damaged and looted as it was used as an ISIL base.

A reduction in **clean drinking water service coverage** has impacted most severely in Tikrit City with only 45% of the city's population able to access water. In general, whereas the district's population had previously enjoyed high coverage of safe drinking water, the district overall has had its access to water significantly reduced, with only 50% of previous capacity presently available. A major project to increase coverage has been suspended. Twenty-nine substations (5 in the city and 24 in surrounding areas in the district) have had their pumps and generators either destroyed or looted. Eight of the 29 water distribution sub-stations are now completely non-functional and the other 21 are malfunctioning and thus providing water at reduced capacity. Perhaps most alarmingly, the **quality of the water has significantly decreased**, due to shortages of purification supplies such as chlorine and the damage to water treatment facilities.

As a result of the crisis, the current water infrastructure is not able to meet the demands of current or expected returnees, water remains at a trickle to homes, and unclean water has caused a number of health and environment risks, and an increasing risk of water-borne diseases.

Looting has been extensive – especially generators

Drinking water reduced to 45% and no longer clean

3 hospitals were severely damaged and few Primary health care centres remain open

Tikrit University has been severely damaged. 4 secondary and primary schools were destroyed while 23 primary and secondary schools suffered damage



Destroyed school in Abu Ajeel, Tikrit District © UNDP

For the district's **solid waste management and sanitation** infrastructure, all 12 pumping stations have been either looted or destroyed, with the remaining pumps, generators, motherboards and transformers at 30% capacity. One waste water treatment plant has been completely disabled due to significant damage, and the general condition of sanitation buildings have deteriorated severely due to the lack of maintenance. Untreated waste flows straight to the river at an estimated total volume of 16,000 cubic meters per daily. Previous projects to extend the network and to construct a second treatment plant were stopped in light of the crisis.

Electricity power stations in Baiji and Kirkuk have been damaged, and the district now only receives 30 MW from Samarra. Out of the 14 preexisting distribution substations, only 6 remain functional, and 50% (1,163) of the distribution transformers have been either damaged or destroyed. In addition 150 km of feeder line cables and 300 utility poles were either damaged or destroyed.

As a result of this damage, buildings in the district has only an average of 10 amperes of electricity, which, in perspective, is only enough to power lights and refrigerator but not air-conditioning. As long as Tikrit is not reconnected to Baiji or Kirkuk power station, this state that is likely to remain and mobile sub stations may provide some relief.

Roads

Out of the multiple bridges connecting Tikrit with the rest of Iraq, only 2 bridges – one between Baghdad and Tikrit and one between Tooz and Tikrit – remain functional, with the main bridge in Samarra and Daur having been damaged and disabled temporarily. Due to the non-functioning



Tikrit: empty streets with closed and destroyed shops © UNDP

of these bridges, the route from Tooz and Tikrit has since quadrupled in length, from 110 kilometres to 400 kilometres, leading to increased costs and difficulties in transportation. Four major bridges need urgent rehabilitation. The Government of Iraq temporarily repaired the Al Alam bridge which is of crucial importance to connect Al Alam with Tikrit.

In addition, half of all roads within the district require resurfacing, due to intermittent damage from explosives and conflict. The majority of city street lamps have been damaged. The road surface of the eastern

From full coverage households now have only 10 amperes of electricity



Saur Bridge, Tikrit © UNDP

entrance into the city from Al Alam has been significantly damaged.

Public Service Infrastructure

Due to the conflict all line department buildings have been damaged and/or looted. However, each department has been allocated alternative accommodation by the governor's office. The main two police stations in Tikrit suffered serious damage and the five others looted with superficial damage. 40 of the 45 police cars were destroyed or looted. The court house was partially damaged but one section is still in use.

Housing

Approximately 164 houses within the city of Tikrit were completely destroyed and another 150 damaged by conflict. In the southern parts of the district, many buildings designated for housing are either fully or partially damaged but a full survey is not yet complete. For those houses that were significantly damaged, rubble remains on the streets, roads, and public spaces within Tikrit City, and will hamper returns. The government has also reposed the land in Al Teen near Tikrit University where illegal houses had been constructed.

Livelihoods & Agriculture

According to the Chamber of Commerce, all of the factories in Tikrit, including the dairy, which employed 100 people, are closed having been looted of supplies and equipment. More than 1,500 workers are unemployed. Also at least 120 of the 200 small businesses that existed in the city and surrounding areas, are currently closed and some were completely destroyed over the course of the conflict. Many of the 80 small businesses that have re-opened have done so despite the looting of equipment

and lack of stock.

Wheat and barley production fell far short of the average yield in 2015 with only 30,000 tons of wheat and no barley production whatsoever. Additionally, it is predicted that only 6,000 tons (or 25% previous production) of maize will be harvested this year. Moreover, the main silo in Tikrit is damaged and unable to store agricultural products, with most of its conveyer belts, motors, and machinery equipment destroyed or looted. Though the technical committee in charge of the silo has prepared an assessment of its conditions to be presented to the Ministry of Trade, production continues to be sold to the silo in Al Alam, which only has a capacity of 50,000 tons and is 80 kilometres away.

Despite the fact that the gate prices of wheat and barley – prices at which the government purchases from the silos – remain the same as before, the lack of capacity at the silos and the necessity of farmers to move products long distances has since caused a slowdown of agricultural livelihoods. In addition, the irrigation system is heavily damaged with only 30% of the district's 7,000 wells in use.

The value chain for vegetable production has been completely broken due to the lack of consumers, and it has become necessary, though difficult, for producers to travel outside the district to sell their production.

All factories are closed and many small businesses have not yet re-opened which severely impacts on the local economy

Hundreds of houses demolished

Priorities for the First Six Months

The priorities below were agreed at a workshop in August chaired by the Governor of Salah al Din with participation from the head of the Provincial Council, the chairman of the Salah al Din Reconstruction Committee, Director Generals and technical staff from relevant line departments, Civil Society Organisations including women's committees and representatives of youth volunteer groups. Following presentations, of the damage and priority needs of each sector, from individual line departments the Governor facilitated the prioritization process to identify which initiatives will serve the maximum number of people and meet their most critical needs in order to maintain and enable further returns. He presented a list of the safe geographical areas within Tikrit district, where returns were in progress and likely to accelerate in the near future. He then led a consultation with all present in regard to priority sectors to be the focus of action in the first six months.

Consensus was reached after extensive examination of detail and discussion with support from UNDP and UN HABITAT.

The geographical areas to prioritise were quite easily agreed as they were based on safety for return. Four areas were identified: Tikrit city; Al Alam; Villages north of Tikrit city (Al Mahzam, Tal Al Seebat, Samrah, Albu Ali, Al Hamra and Al Hozamiya) and villages south of Tikrit city (Owainat, Al Zalayah Al Aliee and Al Tarablah villages). Areas which have not been prioritized are Al Awja and Albu Ajeel as return may take longer. It was noted that returns to other districts of Salah al Din are also in progress that will be covered in a separate assessment. However, determining the priority sectors was more difficult as each sector is important. After in depth discussion it was agreed that the Health, Electricity, Water, Municipal Works were the most critical needs. It was also recognised that each child should have a place at school and that youth volunteerism and employment should be a cross cutting issue. The temporary employment of youth in all projects should be maximised and especially in Municipal cleaning activities. Tikrit University was also identified as a priority not only for Tikrit but for Salah al Din governorate at large.

Total financial requirements for 6 Months Priorities are estimated at \$ 16,245,000

Based on the above Line Departments of the selected sectors were requested to provide details of projects in the identified areas that were a) a priority and b) which could be implemented within six months.

Health – As the rehabilitation of the hospitals may take much longer, 5 priority primary health care centres were identified as well as Ibn Siena Health Centre in Tikrit town in order to ensure that at least in each major priority area, returnees have access to health services. Also, the Pharmacy department was prioritized to ensure the cold storage of medicines and vaccines which are supplied across Salah Al Din governorate.

Electricity – In order to increase the wattage of the electricity supply to households (currently 10 amperes maximum), a mobile sub-station is a priority as restoring the electricity supply from Kirkuk and Beiji may not be feasible in the short run. Also, voltage transformers, electricity poles and cables are a high priority to repair the network and restore the coverage to household in all neighborhoods in Tikrit and Al Alam city.

Water – Providing clean drinking water is a top priority. Without water return cannot be sustained and the risk to health, especially small children will increase. The Central Tikrit, Qadisiya 1 and Qadisiya 2 water stations and treatment plants have been highlighted as the highest priority. However, 12 additional compact units which contain pumps, filters, chemical and spare parts to maintain clean water supplies are needed to meet the growing demand for water from returnees. The pumps and auxiliary generators from all the pumping stations have been destroyed or looted.

Solid Waste Disposal and Municipal Works – Removal of rubble and solid waste

falls under the mandate of the municipalities. Limited Cash for Work projects, which combine rubble and waste removal with temporary employment, are underway. However, the destruction is extensive and much more is needed. Whilst an emphasis on youth employment will be maintained there is a need for additional equipment and limited use of large machinery including dump trucks and bulldozers. Small grants for the first 100 businesses to reopen their shops is also considered to be a priority as it will provide an incentive to restart small business and retail trade in Tikrit.

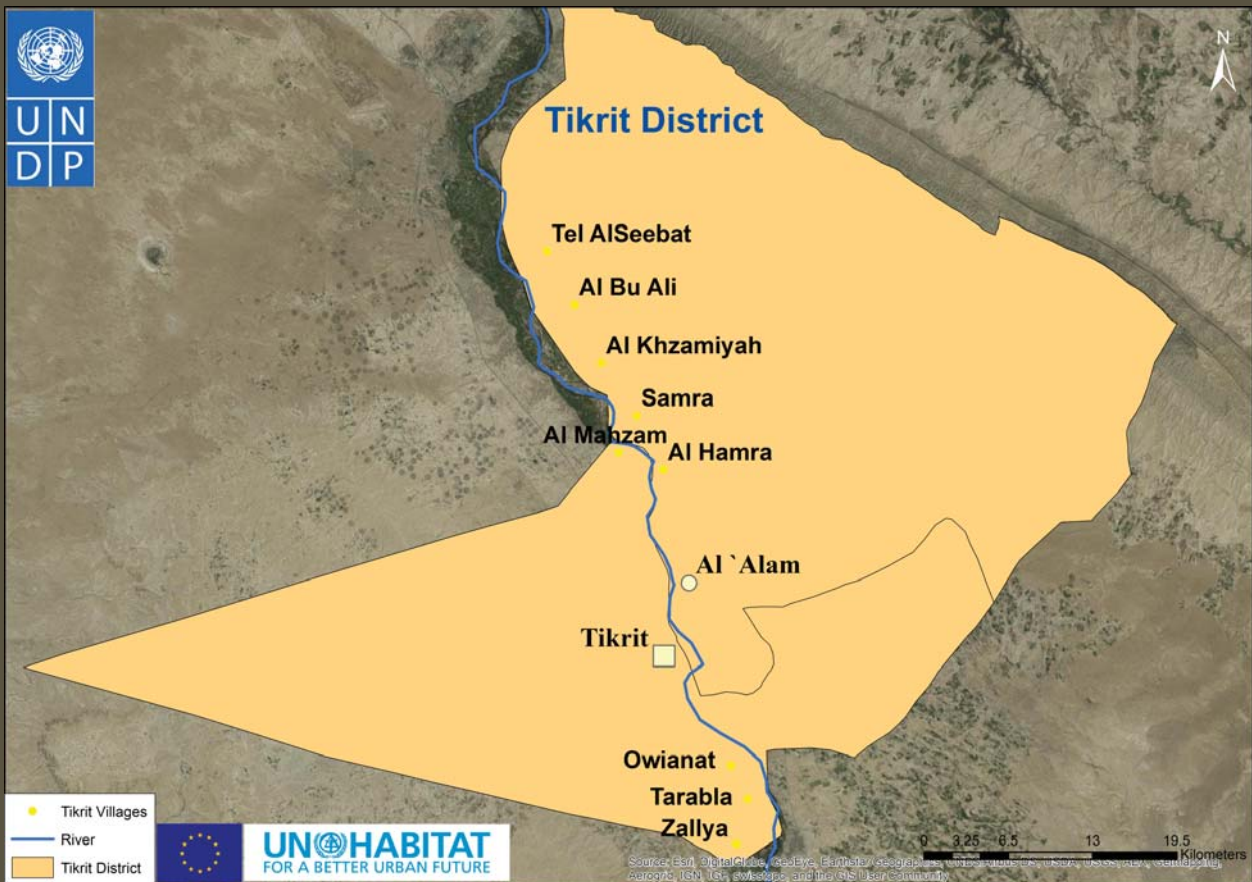
Education - In order to ensure that some of the main schools in areas of high returns have a functional primary and secondary school at the start of the new school year early October, 4 schools out of the 27 damaged/destroyed schools have been prioritized (Mawlod Mukhles boys primary, Al Khansaa primary girls school, Al Mutamayzat girls secondary and Al Mugerah boys secondary schools).

In terms of **Public Service Infrastructure** the rehabilitation of Al Qadisiya Police Station was prioritised and a project for rehabilitation has been initiated. Line departments have been temporarily relocated to alternative buildings and thus local authority building rehabilitation has not been prioritised. Neither have the sectors of **housing, agriculture, roads, sanitation and trade and industry**. This in no way indicates the lack of importance of these sectors, rather it highlights the hard choices made during the prioritisation process in order to focus on the most critical and time sensitive needs within the first 6 months.

Table 1: First Six Months Priorities

Sector	Location	Priorities	Estimate (US \$)	
Health	Hammad Shihab/Tikrit city	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for 2,000 - 3,000 people	20,000	FFIS funded
	Al Hamrah/Tikrit	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for 4000 people	20,000	FFIS funded
	Ibn Siena/Tikrit City	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for 7000 people	175,000	FFIS funded
	Samra and Khozamiya village (north of Tikrit city)	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for resp. 3,000 and 5,000 people	40,000	FFIS funded
	Al Aliee (South of Tikrit)	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Clinic for around 5000 people	20,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit City	Procurement of 5 ambulances	250,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit City	Pharmacy Department to ensure cold storage of vaccines and medicines	235,000	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	760,000
Electricity	Downtown Tikrit	Transformers, Electricity poles and cables, Crane vehicle	723,800	FFIS funded
	Al Alam	Transformers and electricity cabling/poles	1,186,400	
	Mahzam, Samra, Albu Ali and Khozamiy (north of Tikrit city)	Transformers and electricity cabling/poles	371,900	
	Oweinat, Zallayeh, and Tarablah	Transformers and electricity cabling/poles	223,700	
	Tikrit	Mobile Sub-station	1,200,000	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	3,705,800
Water	Tikrit City	1 compact unit(water pump, filters etc) old Tikrit Water Project, 2 compact units in Qadisiya 1 and 2	3,500,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit City	Excavator for water department	200,000	
	Al Alam	2 compact units (pump, filters etc) of Al-Alam new and old	950,000	
		2 compact unit (pump, filters etc) Al-Aliee and Bassem Zreej	650,000	
	Oweinat, Zallayeh, and Tarablah	1 compact unit(pump, treatment plant rehabilitation, etc) Al Awja Water Project	2,400,000	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) of Al-Zallayeh	400,000	
	Al Mahzam, Samra, Albu Ali, and Khozamiyeh	1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) of Mahzam, Hammad Shehab, Suqour and Khank	1,200,000	
		2 compact units (pump, filters etc) of Al-Rbeda and samra	700,000	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) Khzamiyeh	200,000	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) Jdaydeh	250,000	
		1 compact unit(pump, filters etc) Assajra and Akouz	300,000	
			Subtotal	10,750,000
Education	Tikrit City	2 secondary and 2 primary schools	200,00	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	200,000
Municipalities	Al Allam subdistrict	Equipment and labour for rubble and waste removal for 4 months	530,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit Municipality	Equipment and labour for rubble and waste removal for 4 months	200,000	FFIS funded
	Tikrit Municipality	Small business grants for reopening of shops	100,000	FFIS funded
			Subtotal	830,000
			Grand Total	16,245,000
		Total FFIS funded	7,413,800	

Map 2: Tikrit District



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Priorities for 24 Months.

Following the implementation of the initial 'priority of priorities' articulated in the 'First 6 Months' section above much vital work for Stabilisation will remain to be done. Within a 24 month period services will be expanded to further geographical area in terms of priority sectors and other sector initiatives will be undertaken.

The objective of this strategy is to ensure equitable support to returnees across geographic and tribal groups and to restore as far as possible services to at least the pre-2014 level.

Below are details per sector with the exception of housing and electricity which are not available at this stage but could be provided on request.

Mine Action

Explosive Remnants of War have not been cited as a problem during the first phase of return, however an assessment of all suspect areas, marking, Mine Risk Education and where necessary mine clearance activities will be required in all areas of the district as returns continue. It is unclear if the Iraqi Security Forces will be able to un-

dertake this work.

Health

Rehabilitation and equipping of a further 3 Primary Health Clinic in outlying villages will be required as more populations return. In addition the purchase of an additional 15 ambulances will bring the fleet up to 50% of its pre-2014 level of Service. The rehabilitation of the Teaching hospital, adjacent to the University, is also a high priority. The health budget is estimated at \$9,050,000.

Education

As the number of students requiring education swells with increased returns, the 23 remaining primary and secondary schools, damaged during conflict, will need to be rehabilitated. However, Tikrit University has also been identified as a priority as it serves the whole governorate and apart from its academic value, it is of significant symbolic relevance and will also foster the return of students and displaced people. The estimated cost of rehabilitation of Tikrit University is around 30-40 Million USD.

Total financial requirements for 24 Months Priorities are estimated at \$64,630,000

Water

Many rural villages in Tikrit District were not included in the 6 months priority plan. In order to return coverage to pre-2014 levels more compact units of pumps, generators and water treatment equipment, will be required. Also pipes and equipment to repair water networks. Current damage to networks will cause major leakage of limited water resources and prevent reconnection to some areas. The estimated outstanding budget amounts to approximately \$ 2,800,000.

Sanitation

This sector was not addressed in the first 6month priority plan because only 18% of the population were covered by a sanitation system prior to the conflict. However, a breakdown of the service will, in the medium term, have a serious impact in Tikrit city where most services were found and where alternative solutions are lacking. Impact on the environment will be severe as currently 16,000 m³ of raw sewage is being pumped into the Tigris every day. Needs in 24 months include the rehabilitation of 12 pumping stations, the purification plant and restocking of equipment

with a total estimated cost of \$5,230,000.

Roads

Whilst inter-city roads and bridges are the responsibility of the central government inner-city, including the main entrance to the village from the Al Alam bridge, and district roads fall under the mandate of the local municipalities. Cost of repairs amounts to approximately \$1,800,000

Livelihoods

Restoration of livelihoods is critical within this 24 month period. Households need the income to restore and maintain normal life if stabilization is to be sustained. The remaining 100 of the 200 small businesses have suffered during conflict will need support to replace depleted assets. Farmers who have lost stocks and equipment need start up fertilizers, seeds and sprinklers for the crops of the first season. To re-establish the agricultural value chains the grain silo in Tikrit must also be restored. The total cost of livelihoods rehabilitation for the most vulnerable 1,200 farmers and an additional 100 small businesses is approximately \$4,600,000.

Table 2: Priorities for 24 Months

Sector	US \$	US \$
Health		Sub-totals
3 Primary Health Clinics to be rehabilitated and equipped @ \$100,000	300,000	
Rehabilitation of Tikrit Teaching Hospital	8,000,000	
15 Additional ambulances @ \$50,000	750,000	
		9,050,000
Education		
Rehabilitation of minor damage to 23 schools @ \$50,000	1,150,000	
Tikrit University	40,000,000	
		41,150,000
Water		
Specialized and service machinery to complete the maintenance works of water network fractures, deliver water to remote areas and follow-up works.	2,000,000	
Plastic pipes, water accessories and maintenance toolkits to repair water network fractures all over Tikrit District.	800,000	
		2,800,000
Sanitation		
Rehabilitation of 12 pumping station	\$580,000	
Rehabilitation of purification plant -	\$2,000,000	
Rehabilitation of Store and Equipment	\$2,150,000	
		\$5,230,000
Roads		
Tikrit City -		
Repair 3-5 % damage to inner city roads	\$500,000	
Repair 70% damage to the main eastern entrance into the city from Al Allam bridge	\$800,000	
Within the District -	\$500,000	\$1,800,000
Livelihoods		
2)Restoring the grain Silo in Tikrit –	\$2,500,000	
3)Restoring the grain and vegetable value chain (fertilizers, seeds, sprinklers for 1100 farmers)	\$2,000,000	
Support to 100 additional small businesses	100,000	4,600,000
Grand Total		64,630,000



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Resilient nations.*