



Provincial Status Report

Network of Iraqi Facilitators

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This report gathers information from local sources at different governorates. This report does not represent the views of Sanad Organization and does not represent its position. The purpose behind this report is follow up on the political and security updates in Iraq during the period of the report.

Summary of Important Events:

- Completing the recording procedures of displaced families that haven't been registered in the Kirkuk province.
- Attack by gunmen from ISIS on oil fields in the Hamrin mountains and was countered by the Iraqi army.
- The return of some displaced families to Salahuddin province, and the area of Al-Alam who resided in Maysan province. The arrival of 20 corpses of victims from factions of Public Mobilization Crowd to Maysan province.
- Abortive attempt to blow up a vehicle bomb in Al Najaf governorate, near the outer threshold of the Holy shrine.
- Major fire erupted in a popular market in Al Najaf Province.
- A decision by the governorate of Salahuddin governorate on allowing the return of 400 displaced families to their areas of residence in the city of Tikrit.
- Allocation of financial allowances in Diwaniyah province for the rehabilitation of the gynecology hospital, and electric power stations in the province.

Emerging Events

Salahuddin province.

Federal Police announced regaining control of the two regions on the west of Samarra; cleanse large parts of Albu region in Baiji district, in Salahuddin governorate.

Maysan Governorate:

Truce announced between both Ferdaws and Al-Bu Ali tribes on the dispute over land ownership without the accomplishment of settlement so far between the two tribes.



Security and Political developments:

Salahuddin Province:

On Sunday, the fifteenth of June, the first displaced families began returning to the city of Tikrit after the decision was issued from the city's Mayor and the authorization of the security forces allowed the entrance of the 400 displaced families, after it was ascertained that no citizen is required judicially within these families. This decision came after hearing the most important demands of the tribal leaders of Salahuddin which is to allow the displaced people to return to their home areas. A team of Iraqi facilitators networks based on the project (easing tensions caused by Speicher's massacre) by delivering some of these demands to the designated authorities during interviews with stakeholders of security advisers of military forces on the ground.

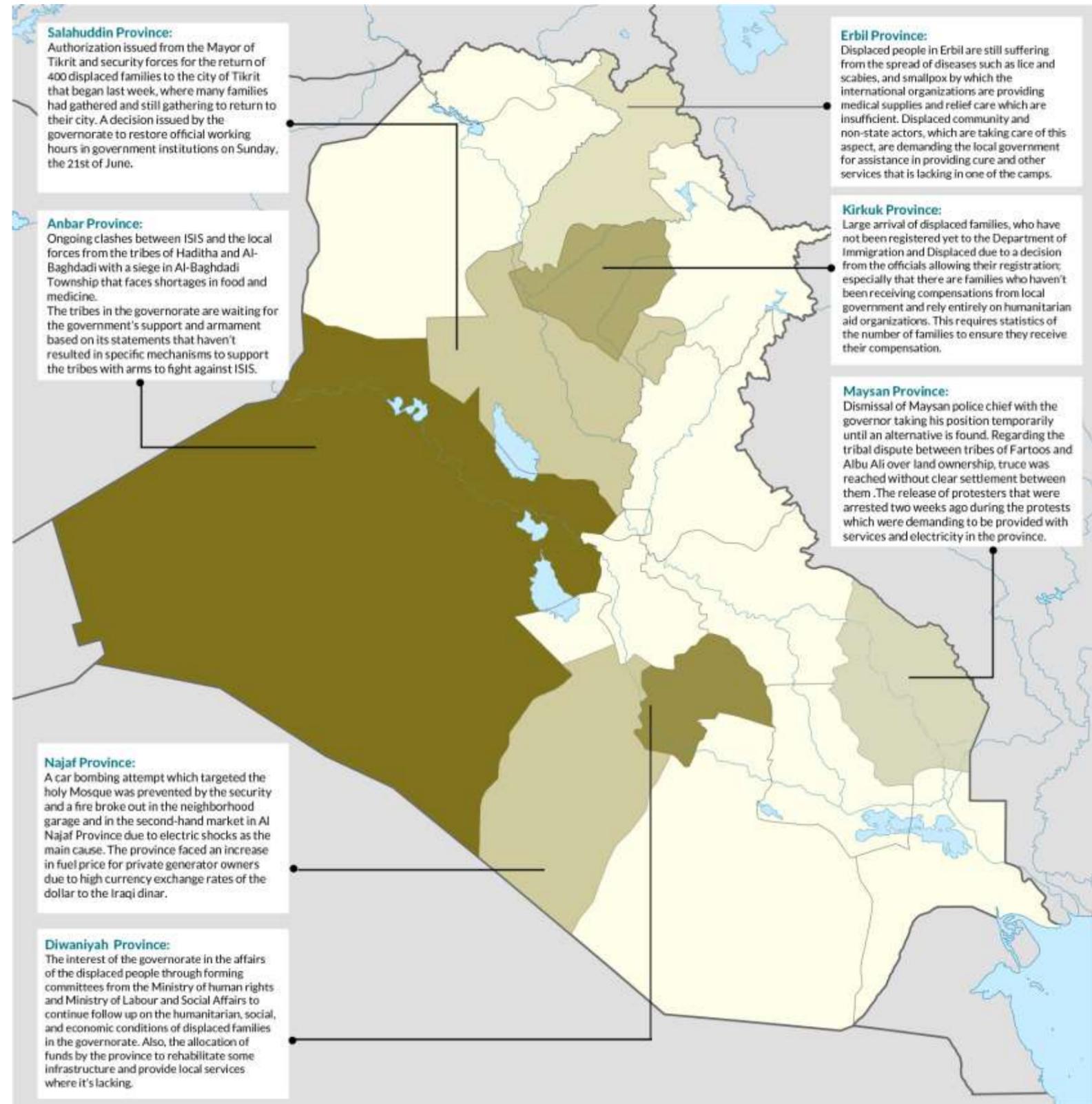
The Risks:

The area of *al-Fateh*, which lies 45 kilometers from the area of Alam faced scattered attacks by some militants of Daash organization on the defensive wall. These attacks led to clashes which resulted in losses by both parties: the Iraqi security forces and factions of the popular crowd on one side, and ISIS militants on another side.

After the decision was announced which allowed the displaced to return to the areas of Tikrit, they were greeted by the security forces and factions of the Public Mobilization Forces, even though the city suffers from deterioration in infrastructure and lacking in services such as water availability in the city. These issues may constitute a barrier for general staff returning to their official departments and the displaced families' to their homes, particularly since a lot of houses have been demolished after the battles that took place during the period of ISIS in the city of Tikrit before it was liberated.

Solution Opportunities:

The rehabilitation of the official buildings and service infrastructure in the city by the central and local government may help the displaced families to return to their areas after liberation from ISIS.



Al Najaf Province:

Car bombing attempt was aborted after being headed near the outer hallway of the Holy Shrine by the security forces. Also, fire broke out in the neighbourhood garage in Al-Najaf popular market on Monday which resulted in financial losses. Four terrorist subversives, sneaking into the governorate, were arrested last week.

On the humanitarian side, the governorate is witnessing the implementation of several humanitarian initiatives to reduce gaps between the displaced community and the community of the governorate, one of them is the program (Takatuf).

The Risks:

On the background of the suicide bomber that targeted the Holy mosque, stories ranged concerning the conditions of the incident, where the Governor Adnan Al-Zurfi requested to be provided with documented footage of the incident; however, the regiment guards prohibited giving the footage to the security forces. This caused altercation between the governor and the guards of the holy shrine, and it is said that the argument evolved until police forces and a faction of the Public Mobilization crowd interfered.

On another side, the provincial council demanded to hand over charge of the current hygiene file by which the council is currently responsible for, where Najaf governorate is complaining from the significant spread of wastes in streets and neighbourhoods. This led the provincial council to take back the file from the governor by which he claims that the cause of the poor quality of service is due to lack of required budget to sustain hygiene services in the governorate.

By the constant electricity blackouts, the Committee in the provincial council increased the price for fuel for the owners of private generators, and this is due to the high currency rate of the dollar in comparison with the Iraqi exchange rate. It is also mentioned that the provincial council warned of a power outage if citizens do not pay the imposed fuel wages.

An assault occurred last week by the bodyguards of the ministry of Youth and Sports Mr. Abdul-Hussein Abtan on one of the photographers for taking pictures of the minister's house.

Solution Opportunities:

The reduction in fuel cost of private generators or providing it for free would ease the cost for citizens in the current circumstances in comparison with the rise of foreign currency exchange rates to the Iraqi Dinar, in addition to other increasing costs on the citizen by which the Central Bank of Iraq could decrease exchange rates of U.S dollars to Iraqi dinar.



Kirkuk Province:

In the framework of what was previously mentioned over promises made by the Department of Displacement and Migration to register the displaced families that were not registered earlier, the door for registration has opened two weeks ago.

The Risks:

It is mentioned according to the source that there is a disparity in terms of providing aid for displaced people in the governorate and providing aid by humanitarian relief organizations and official authorities.

Solution Opportunities:

To ensure the fair provision of displaced people, there should be coordination with the Department of Immigration and Displacement on the distribution of relief aid in addition to providing statistics based on the names of displaced families who are receiving regular incomes to know the remaining families that haven't received their assigned salaries until now.

Erbil Province:

Infectious diseases are still spreading among the displaced people in the province with minimal effectiveness by the international organizations in providing therapeutic relief. The Provincial Council has addressed several international organizations for providing medical equipment to the camps, and the local government cannot intervene in this aspect since the organizations are responsible in providing medical care where most do not have sufficient funding.

The Risks:

The spread of infectious diseases without finding effective solutions could lead to amplification of contagious diseases being spread in the province in addition to the displaced people, according to the source, receiving different treatments outside Kurdistan Region than the local community in official departments, health centers and hospitals. Adding to that is the lack of power supply to the displaced camps consisting of 1,200 families near Ainkawa, where the locals presented a request to the Church to address the provincial council in order to provide electricity to the camps.

Solution Opportunities:

The local government's contribution on the subject of providing medical assistance and treatment to diseases that are significantly spread among the displaced community.

Regarding the coexistence between the displaced and host Kurdish society, it is possible to find some similar humanitarian initiatives to those carried out by well-known people/humanitarian agencies to focus on providing support to the displaced families and to work on their integration with the host community.

Anbar Province:

Military clashes still ongoing in the Baghdadi Township and Haditha District between security forces, tribes, and militants of the Islamic State, noting that Haditha district is under siege with which the governorate faces shortage of medicine and food in general.

Khalidiya city and Habbaniyah Military base are standing consistently to the attacks of ISIS without permitting them to breakthrough the borders.

The Risks:

After the exit of displaced community mass from the city of Ramadi, some families tend to return currently to their areas in Ramadi, where they have received promises from ISIS in providing the daily needs in the city, where it was stated by the source that ISIS has lifted the concrete barriers in the city of Ramadi and has provided day to day supplies such as fuel and cooking gas. This gesture may hinder the support and solidarity of the displaced families with liberating operations against the occupied city of Ramadi by ISIS.

It is reported that 10,000 fighters from the tribes are in Anbar province and **awaiting government's funding to participate in the preparatory operations to liberate the city of Ramadi.**

On the humanitarian level, displaced families are suffering from poor life conditions and shortage of relief efforts.

Solution Opportunities:

Seeking to include displaced families and provide needed supplies by government agencies is important to not make the displaced people wanting to return to areas still being controlled by ISIS. This makes it hard to restrain the issue and unify all efforts to liberate those areas and gain moral support and support to military operations in Anbar province, and from another side reaching crucial decisions to provide arms to the people of Anbar province in order to face ISIS.



Diwaniyah Province:

The province is getting ready for the preparations of council elections, and committees in the provincial council began to work on the re- distribution of the functions of the committees.

At the economic level, it was mentioned that financial liquidity was provided to pay off the accumulated debt since last January.

One billion dinars was allocated for the infrastructure of women's medical rehabilitation in the governorate and the rehabilitation of the electric power network which caused some damage lately due to inductive loads.

The governorate approved to allocate 1% of employees' salaries to families of the Public Mobilization forces and the Iraqi army, but a clear resolution on this particular decision hasn't been made.

Maysan Province:

Dismissal of Maysan's police chief Mr. Mohammed al-Zubaidi and the governor taking his position until an alternative is found.

On the background of tribal dispute between tribes of Ferdaws and Al-Bu Ali over land ownership, truce was reached without a clear settlement yet.

On the background of protests demanding services, those arrested during the protests were released, and lawyers of the Bar Association who defended them were honoured with certificates of appreciation by several human rights organizations.

On the humanitarian side, the governorate is witnessing the return of some displaced families to their areas, especially in Salahuddin province and Al- Alam with the arrival of other displaced families from the city of Ramadi, Anbar province.

Maysan governorate received twenty corpses of victims of the popular crowd from liberation battles of Anbar and Ramadi governorates over the past two weeks.





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