Sinjar Urban Profile

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AoO CRRPD HLP HRW IDP IGC IOM IPCC IPRF ISF ISIL KDP KRG	Area of Origin Commission on the Resolution of Housing Land and Property Human Rights Watch Internally Displaced People Interim Governing Council International Organization for Mig Iraq Property Claims Commission Iraqi Property Reconciliation Facil Iraqi Security Force Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (of Daesh,abbreviation of the group's Kurdistan Democratic Party Kurdistan Regional Government
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MoMPW	Ministry of Municipalities & Public
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO OHCHR	Non-governmental Organisation
онснк РКК	Office of the High Commissioner Kurdistan Workers' Party (Partiya
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Missic
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission
VBIED YPG	Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosit Known as the People's Protection Syria

of Real Property Disputes

igration on cility

(or ISIS and often referred to as 's name in Arabic)

ic Works

r for Human Rights a Karkerên Kurdistanê in Kurdish)

ion for Iraq oner for Refugees sive Device on Units - the main Kurdish force in

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recovery and reconstruction following conflict is a long process, particularly after the level of damage incurred in Sinjar district, in northern Irag, in the last few years. The district faces enormous challenges in its reconstruction and recovery. Reconstructing hard infrastructure, one facility at a time, allows for normal life to return to a city. However, for infrastructure to become a service it requires staff, maintenance and demand. It is nearly impossible to recover all of this at once, including all the skilled personnel required to operate infrastructure. The same is seen in the recovery of economic sectors, which depend on a variety of skills from a diverse population in order to return to the way the economy functioned prior to the conflict. It is a difficult step to take to return to a place where one has experienced extremely traumatic events, and to risk the lives and dignity of one's family again. As recovery is a slow process, people should be able to return to their areas of origin to rebuild their lives at their own pace, before committing to the full relocation of their families. For IDPs from Sinjar, this is not possible for the time being due to current procedures in place that make it difficult to leave the Kurdistan Region, where most IDPs fled to. This requires going through long procedures to obtain approvals from multiple administrative and security authorities, which can take over a month. Once IDPs from Sinjar leave Kurdistan it is difficult for them to return and to re-obtain a tent inside the camps, therefore they risk losing the option to receive financial support, services, and the relative stability provided by camps. This is considered a major obstacle to return and at the very least, travels between Kurdistan and Sinjar should be a possibility until the level of services in Sinjar is higher than that of the camps. Many IDPs prefer to stay in the camps, where they know what conditions to expect, where there is the possibility to apply to emigrate to Europe or

settle down in old Yazidi villages and areas under Sharia administration where the population is low. The result is that Sinjar District is characterized by one of the lowest return rates in the entire country, and over two and a half years following the end of the conflict some villages remain deserted.

METHODOLOGY

The escalation of violence that brought the rise of ISIS, with the subsequent conflicts, has had a significant effect on the whole region's major cities, with large scale movements of population, damage to buildings and infrastructure and interruptions to markets. Cities represent multiple and inter-related formal and informal systems and need to be described and analysed in an integrated manner that captures the complexity of urban conditions. Until now, the majority of information available has been sector-wise, rather than integrated or area-wise.

A major characteristic of this crisis has been the shortage of information to inform decision making, from assessment of needs or monitoring of evolving issues. At the same time, the current lack of stability in many areas of the region is undermining the collection of clear data and information. Without better understanding at family, community and city levels, humanitarian interventions may not be responsive or appropriate. Without a better understanding of local institutions, interventions may not be anchored and without better monitoring of local conditions, the impact of interventions cannot be evaluated. UN-Habitat seeks to provide up to date, holistic documentation and analysis of the impact of the crisis in key cities, through City Profiles, synthesising information and insights from existing sources and priority sectors, supplemented by direct field research by UN-Habitat teams based in each city. UN-Habitat's expertise in urban analysis, community approaches and crisis contexts have informed the development of the City Profiling process. All City Profiles are developed in close association with the concerned governorates and municipalities. The structure of the City Profile provides a pre-conflict baseline and current situation data to measure the impact of the crisis accompanied by a narrative description and analysis. The City Profiles review the functionality of the city economy and services, understanding of capacities and coping mechanisms and the identification of humanitarian and recovery priorities. They do not provide comprehensive data on individual topics, but seek to provide a balanced overview. Further detailed investigation on shelter and housing issues are addressed through a dedicated shelter assessment process. The City Profile affords an opportunity for a range of stakeholders to represent their diagnosis of the situation in their city, provides a basis for local discussions on actions to be taken and helps to make local information and voices accessible

to external stakeholders seeking to assist in the crisis response and recovery.

The work started with the identification the focus themes of research and their interlinkages, the definition of the final draft of table of contents, the selection of the required indicators with help of the data collection toolbox compiled from previous profiling experiences and the definition of a data collection plan to be implemented through focus groups or surveys in sample areas of the city.

The team analysed the existing data collected through previously held housing workshops and regional planning exercises, and took advantage of an ample availability of grey literature, most of it focused on the aftermath of the Yazidi genocide, to identify information gaps and editorial needs, as well as guerying field researchers and service providers and conducting secondarysource research, in order to fill in identified gaps. UN-Habitat's team utilised reports drafted by UN agencies and key humanitarian actors working in refugee camps characterised by a strong presence of IDPs from Sinjar District, or currently working in rehabilitation of public facilities and housing stock in the area through consultations aimed at the exchange of data and information. The meetings involved, among others, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, Shelter Cluster, WHO, and UNMAS. The involvement of specific teams from specialized agencies was necessary in order to conduct an in depth research through various sectors, selecting relevant information that could be used in a cross-cutting analysis.

In order to cope with the lack of data and information, which characterizes the area, the team organised three technical



FIGURE 1. UN-Habitat's previous City Profiles

CITY PROFILE

ALEPPO

MAY2014



METHODOLOGY

meetings with the aim of exploring themes of interest, substantiate particular assumptions and fill information gaps.

The consultations were developed as follows:

1. First technical meeting in Markaz Sinjar to present the profiling exercise, gather a list of contacts of local authorities and representatives of directorates and a first mapping session.

2. Second technical meeting in UN-Habitat's office (UNAMI, Erbil), consisting of a two days session of mapping and data gathering with the Heads of Markaz Sinjar, Sinuni and Qayrawan Municipalities and representatives from Directorates like Health, Education, and Electricity. The participants were provided, in advance, with a list of requested information of various indicators needed to understand the situation before and after the crisis of August 2014.

3. Third technical meeting in Markaz Sinjar with Mukhtars, aiming at the collection of information at the neighborhood scale. In this occasion the team had the chance to acquire photographic material.

Results of technical meetings were incorporated and elaborated in maps and tables, and after each consultation the team conducted a new data review and identified the gaps in information to be filled in the next workshop. Despite the difficulties of reaching Sinjar District local authorities constantly supported the research by means of conference calls and updates on facilities and networks status.

The great challenge of this City Profile was the lack of data together along with the difficulty of data collection. UN-Habitat's team worked on the production of datasets and maps "from scratch," coping with heterogeneous sources. This meant focusing on enhancing reliability and completeness of received information through an intense work of verification and the implementation of a peer-to-peer methodology.



FIGURE 2. Mapping with local authorities (UN-Habitat, July 2019)

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT

NINEWA GOVERNORATE

The Governorate of Ninewa (also Nineveh), is located in northern Irag on the border with Syria and adjacent to Dohuk, Erbil, Salah al-Din, and Anbar governorates. It is Irag's third largest (37,323 sg. km)1 and second most populated governorate, with 3,237,918 people in 2009.2 The population growth rate is estimated to be around 3%3, thus the population before the conflict with ISIS most likely exceeded 3,700,000 people. Agriculture is a key component of Ninewa's economy, particularly in the production of cereal, as well as sugar cane, sunflowers, vegetables and herbs. Industrial activities consist mainly of cement, sugar, textiles, and beverage factories. Other activities include commercial retail stores, small factories and privately owned businesses, cereal crushing plants, and steel and timber producing plants. Ninewa ranks among some of the poorest governorates in Iraq. Food insecurity grew significantly in the last decade due to prolonged drought. In 2011, 26% of the population lived below the poverty line of US\$ 2.5 per day, more than double the national level (11.5%). The literacy rate of 75.5% is lower than the national average. Rural intermediate school enrolment rates are among the worst in Iraq.4 Ninewa comprises nine districts: Al-Hatra, Al-Ba'aj, Tal Afar, Al-Mosul, Akre, Sinjar, Al-Hamdaniva, Tilkaef (here listed from the biggest to the smallest in terms of surface area).

DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY

Sinjar district is located in the north-west of Ninewa Governorate: it borders Syria on its north and west sides, Al-Ba'aj district on the south, and a small section borders Al-Hathra District and Tal-Afar District on the west. Its area is 2,886km2. The district is characterized by a 70km long mountain, known as Sinjar Mountain, that raises on the flat lands of western Iraq. Due to this significant topographic configuration the territory is divided in two areas, north and south of the mountain. Geologically, Sinjar Mountain is the biggest anticline structure of northern Irag, reaching 1,463m at its highest point. The mountain is a groundwater recharge area as the quality of water is good on and around the mountain, but it is affected by distance from the elevation and by the season. The quantity is generally sufficient for agriculture and stock use.5 The district gives its name to a hygroscopic calcium chloride found in the area in limestone exposures within the deposits located in "Widyan," the small valleys created by flowing water, appearing as a soft pink mineral. The landscape under the mountain is shaped by gentle hills in the areas surrounding the northern side of the mountain, while it flattens out towards Syria, and on the southern part of the mountain. The area appears to have low population density, but by taking a second look it is possible to notice small villages and sometimes just groups of houses. The whole district is dotted by these small settlements that prove that there is an old and deeply rooted relationship between the communities and the territory based on agricultural activities.







FIGURE 4. Location of Sinjar District in Iraq

FIGURE 3. Sinjarite mineral. Source: © e-rocks.com

¹ UN Joint Analysis and Policy Unit (June 2015), "Ninewa Governorate Profile"

SO (2009), "Iraq's governorates by area and their relative share of area and population 1997 and 2009"

³ Iraq National Population Commission -INPC supported by United Nations, Population Fund - LINEPA (June 2012), "Iraq Population Situation Analysis Report"

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Al-Sawaf, F.D.S. UCL Doctoral Thesis (July 1977), "Hydrogeology of south Sinjar Plain, Northwest Irag"





9.54

RABIAA

ZORAVA L-AROBA

GUHBAL

SINJAR MOUNTAIN

SINJAR

DOMIZ CAMP

QABUSIYA

KRZRK AL-ADNANIYAH

AR MILITARY BASE

AL-BA'AJ

To Al-Ba'aj

100

.....



DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND POPULATION

Sinjar comprises three sub-districts: Al-Shemal, Al-Qayrawan and Markaz Sinjar - Sinjar center. Sinuni (also called as Center of the Shemal district) is the administrative center of Al-Shemal in the northern part of the district and Qayrawan is the administrative center of the sub-district of the same name in the southern part of the district. Sinjar city manages the whole district and an area surrounding the city, Markaz Sinjar. It is located between the other two sub-districts. Before 1979, Sinjar district included an area known as Al-Qathaniya, located south-west of the current district. The estimated pre-crisis population of the whole district was 340,000 individuals including Yazidis, Suni Arabs, Suni and Shea Kurds, Shia Turkmen and Christians. Al-Shemal (North) subdistrict's population is mainly Yazidi, with a small percentage of Arabs,Kurds and the latter group populates small villages at the border with Syria, at the north and north-west and at the border with Tal Afar district, at the north-east. The southern part of the district, Al-Qayrawan, has a population of about 74,000 citizens and is divided into three densely populated urban centers around which a group of villages with diverse races and religions are spread. The center of the district is predominantly Arab with 16,000 Arabs, while the Yazidis are concentrated in two large complexes; Tal-Qasab complex with 18,000 Yazidis and Tal-Banat complex with 12,600 Yazidis and 1,400 Al-Bashkan (Kurds Shia). The rest of the population of about 26,000 citizens live in 52 villages, most of which are Arab villages, and the remaining vi llages are divided between Yazidis, Shia and Sunni Kurds, and Shia and Sunni Turkomans. Prior to the entry of ISIS to the region, different ethnicities and religions coexisted peacefully in Sinjar and its administrative centre. Sinjar City has a population of around 30,000 people, with the largest concentration being the Kurds and Arabs (almost all Sunni Arabs), making up 18,000 and 7,500 of residents respectively. Of the 18,000 Kurds, half of them were close to the Sunni Kurds, and the other half to the Shia Kurds (represented by the clans of the Babawat and Al-Bashkan). The centre is also home to some 2,200 Yazidis and a mixture of Shia and Sunni Turkomans, and dozens of Christian families. In contrast to the Kurdish and Arab concentration in Sinjar district, the villages surrounding the centre of the district has a population of around 45,000 people who represent a variety of Arab, Yazidi, Kurdish, Turkomans and Sunni Shia villages.

The entire Sinjar region (north, central and south of Sinjar Mountain) is known to be the homeland of the Yazidis, a religious minority that has lived in the region for centuries. The majority of Yazidis speak the Kurdish language Kurmanji, a Kurdish dialect used by the Kurds living in the northwestern regions of Irag near the border with Turkey which is affected by its location in the Kurdish areas of Turkey and Syria. The Yazidi religion is said to be 4,000 years old1 and it shares many rituals and principles with other religions like Paganism, Zoroastrianism, Islam, Manichaeism and others. Prohibition to eat pork and circumcision are consistent with Islam, baptism with Christianity and the worship of water and sun with Mandaeism. The name Yazidi (also spelled Yezīdī, Azīdī, Zedī, Izadī, Êzidî) may find its origin from the persianized (angel, deity) or yazada (divine being). In Kurdish, Yazdan translates into God, whereby Yazidi means 'worshipper of God'. Because of the blend of various belief systems, known religiously as syncretism, and contested interpretations of Yazidi theology, they have been often branded as heretics, apostates or unfairly "devil worshippers" and thus have historically been subject to sharp persecution. Traditionally, the Yazidi community was largely composed of farmers and herdsmen organized in tribes. For ethnic reasons, Yazidis are caught between Arabs and Kurds and have always remained on the fringes of Iragi society. Many attempts to define their ethnic identity have been politically motivated. Isolated geographically, and accustomed to discrimination, the Yazidis forged an insular culture, reinforced also by the fact that Yazidi culture and religion are transmitted orally. Important cultural features of Yazidism include the system of caste and the traditional preference for living in Yazidi-only communities, which needs to be understood when reflecting upon their current displacement and settlement patterns.

ARABISATION (TA'RIB) AND DISPLACEMENT

Yazidis, as well as other minorities, have been experienced discriminatory policies since the 1970s. Following the Algiers Agreement in 1975 between Irag and Iran to end the Kurdish war, the regime executed an alienating demographic policy which saw the large-scale attempt to enforce the Arabisation (ta'rib) of the northern areas inhabited by Iragi minorities, in an effort to lessen the threat of enemies (real or perceived) to the Ba'ath Party's dominance in Iraq through ethnic "dilution." This translated into the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurds and other minorities from their homes, in an attempt to resettle/repopulate the areas with Arabs from the south of Mosul, the north of Salah al-Din and the suburban area of Kirkuk city, in addition to a smaller number of Shia Arab farmers from southern Iraq. In Sinjar district, in the summer of 1975, the severe application of the regime's discriminatory policy triggered the deportation of thousands of Yazidi villagers. The new settlements were known by the Arabic word mujamma'at (singular: mujamma) or "collectives." Deriving from an Arabic root that stands for the "gathering in one place of things that are scattered around," it was sometimes referred to as mujamma'at gasria, standing for "forced collectives" which distinguishes them from mujamma'at sakania, the low cost housing complexes built throughout the Arab region2. At the same time, this process envisaged the Arabization of the Kurdish-majority city of Sinjar by confiscating transferable and non-transferable property or compulsory appropriation of Kurdish homes on charges of participating in the Kurdish movement before the 1975 Algiers agreement, and selling them by auction to Arab citizens from Mosul or the Baaj district, or by granting plots of land and residential housing to employees, officers, or affiliated Arabs from south Mosul and north Salah al-Din. During the deportation process, 146 rural hamlets to the north and south of Mount Sinjar. Reportedly, in parallel to the deportation process, the government ordered the destruction of village landmarks, homes, orchards and water sources in an effort to consolidate the displacement. The Arabisation process in Sinjar district, however, mostly caused short distance displacement rather than ethnic substitution, as often the ollective townships were built close to the main indigenous villages. The intention was according to the plans, as announced by the government at the time. On the other hand the efficient spatial



TURKEY



2 Genat Melisande (2013), "Irag", in Nigash

INTRODUCTION



MAP 2 - LOCATION OF SINJAR CITY IN NINEWA GOVERNORATE



FIGURE 5. Yazidi women during a ceremony to celebrate the Yazidi New Year in Lalish. Source: © AFP/David Sim. 2007

design of the mujamma'at contributed to enforce control: the wide grid-shaped streets and the modular blocks conceptualised in Baghdad were not only easy to build, but also to patrol, making the resettlement not only a development intervention but also a security project3. The main aim of the process was to impose security by removing 146 Yazidi villages by forcing residents to the new settlements and making their children join the compulsory military service, which the Yazidis did not abide by. Those forced to join the service often escaped to the caves in Sinjar Mountain and formed rebellious groups against the military. The importance of the impact of this process is that it envisaged the confiscation of land towards a complex collectivisation, and even today many inhabitants still experience the lack of property certificates for the plots in which they have their houses. UN-Habitat is currently leading a project on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights in order to deliver this kind of certification. The occupation from ISIL in August 2014 and that lasted until November 2015 caused a huge wave of displacement in Sinjar district. Around 300,000 Yazidis, 8,000 Kurds and 30,000 Turkmans were displaced, with most fleeing to refugee camps in northern KRI. Six years later, the displacement phenomenon is still the main issue impacting life in the district. Nowadays, Sinjar district is characterized by the lowest rate of return in the whole country. The average return rate in Iraq is 73%, while in the district it is around 34%.⁴

SOCIAL COHESION ISSUES

The conflict with ISIS, unfortunately, broke the fragile balance of tolerance and co-habitation between minorities. Instead of tightening as a group to fight off the invaders, the war caused fragmentation, and broke down the trust between communities, leading to clashes that continue to impact the safety and stability of the area today. This represents the main obstacle for the return of IDPs: 82% of IDPs in camps report increased safety and security as the first need to enable return^{5.} These issues cut across the control of the territories, with many armed groups, security forces and militias claiming authority on villages and road checkpoints making the safety situation fluid. The political condition, which is

characterized by lack of clarity in the administrative structure and accountability,



FIGURE 6. Shrine and tomb of Shaykh 'Adī ibn Musāfir al-Umawī in Lalish. Source: © Levi Clancy, 2019



MAGERY: GOOGLE EARTH

Collective	No. of original	
Arabic name	local language	villages
Al-Tam'eem	Khana Sor	16
Hittin	Dogure (Dkora)	9
Al-Qadisiya	Dhola (Dhoula)	9
Al-Yarmouk	Borek (Burke)	16
Al-Andalus	Guhbal (Kohpl Yazidi)	10
Al-Orouba	Zorava (Zarafah)	6
Sinuni	Shemal	2
Baath	Tal Qassab	16
Al-Waleed	Tal Banat	12
	Total no. of villages	94

collective township (*mujamma*)

TAM'EEM *MUJAMMA* ROAD NETWORK IN BLUE. SOURCE OF SATELLITE

TABLE 1. Number of original villages subjected to forced displacement per

³ Zanger Maggy (2002), "Refugee in their own country", in MER222 – Middle East Research and Information Project

⁴ IOM - International Organisation for Migration (updated October 2019), "Iraq DTM Return Dashboard", http://iraqdtm.iom.int/

DTMReturnDashboards.aspx

⁵ CCCM Cluster - REACH (February 2019), Op. cit.







1.2 CONFLICT TIMELINE

Today, Sinjar District lies in a territory that has witnessed a succession of conflicts since ancient times. Many rulers brought their forces here and every change in power resulted in a conflict. From Assyrians to Babylonians around 600 BC, then to Achaemenid Persians at the end of the sixth century BC, Macedonians around 330BC and Parthians in the second half of the second century BC. Thereafter, Markaz Sinjar and the area surrounding the city fell under Roman control, but this did not mean peace and it witnessed numerous conflict between Romans and Persians. Around 360 AD. Markaz Sinjar was sacked by the Persians and it remained under their control until it fell under Byzantine administration in the late sixth century AD. Since there are no archeological excavations in the area, it is only possible to reconstruct the history of Sinjar through the writings of the conquering empire's historians. Yet the more recent the events are, the more precisely it is possible to track the history of conflict. In the second millennium AD the area of today's district saw a series of attacks and clashes, apart from the great regional wars, characterized by the targeting of minorities, Yazidis in particular. Minorities have often been victims of cultural change ventures, which likely turned into genocide attempts, with more than 74 of them targeting the Yazidis. Since the times of Sheykh 'Adi ibn Musafir al-Umawi, different rulers attacked the Yazidi communities that were living around Sinjar Mountain and in the second area of concentration, Sheikhan (today's north-eastern Ninewa). The aggressions often aimed not only at the conversion or elimination of Yazidis, but envisaged the looting and the destruction of their villages and their cultural and religious heritage. The tomb of Sheykh 'Adi ibn Musafir al-Umawi has been desacrated several times, his bones set on fire and the building hosting the shrine has been turned into a public utility building many times. Yazidis and the minorities living in the area were targeted even more when subjected to authoritarian governments that could not accept their cultural and religious differences within their territory. An example of this intransigence is the series of attacks led by Ottoman rulers against Yazidis where their attacks aimed not only at the murder of people, but included the destruction of religious sites, cultural landmarks and entire villages. This tragic history continues into recent times, where the horrors of such cruel conflicts were brought to life again

when Irag had to face the war with Daesh (ISIL, or ISIS). During the first half of August 2014, two months after the fall of Mosul, ISIL decided to strengthen its position in the territories between Ninewa's capital city and the Syrian border, pushing ISIL offense in northern Irag to Zumar, Sinjar, and Qaragosh, reaching Bartella and Makhmour which are close to KRI. In the night between the 2nd and the 3rd of August 2014, ISIL attacked Markaz Sinjar and its surrounding villages. Beyond the casualties related to the armed conflict, the major losses among the Yazidi and Shia minorities reportedly happened because of executions. Many captured men were murdered, after asking them to convert to Islam or face death, while women and children were abducted. This attack led to the deaths of thousands of Yazidis and caused a huge wave of displacement with an estimated 250,000 civilians fleeing their homes to escape the brutal murders perpetrated by ISIL. Around 100,000 of fleeing civilians were besieged on Sinjar Mountain. The mountain provided them a shelter to hide, as it has in the past, but it was surrounded by ISIL with most escape routes cut off. Trapped on the mountain with no food or water in the heat of the late Iragi summer, displaced people risked starvation and dehydration. One week after the 3rd of August 2014 (known as the day of the Sinjar massacre) attack, the PKK, YPG and coalition forces cleared a corridor north of the mountain, allowing many of the besieged civilians to evacuate towards Syria. ISIL's control of Sinjar district lasted months when in early October ISIL fighters seized the territory north of the mountain, de facto besieging the mountain again. During the second half of December 2014 Peshmerga and YPG, backed by U.S.-led coalition airstrikes, joined their fronts. The majority of Sinjar District was under their control. The aftermath of this conflict is sadly cross-cutting. It impacted the population with a high number of losses caused by the murders, proved by the discovery of 73 mass graves around the whole district, according to the government. It impacted the survivors, due to the traumatic experience of such violence and the large number of abductions

of women and children. Yazidi women and girls were turned into sex-slaves, sold and abused, and children were brought to Syrian territory and trained as ISIL child-soldiers. As has happened in the past, ISIL enforced the destruction of Yazidi and Shia religious heritage. Sayeda Zeinab Shrine, a holy site for Shias located right at the top of Markaz Sinjar's old city was blown up by ISIL in August 2014, as soon as they conquered the city. Many Yazidi shrines, usually located outside the rural settlements and scattered across the whole district, were destroyed. The destruction also impacted basic infrastructure such as the water network and targeted wells, production facilities like Sinjar Cement Factory, public facilities like schools and hospitals, as well as a large part of the housing stock.



FIGURE 7. Writing in Markaz Sinjar remembering the Yazidi genocide of 3rd of August 2014 (UN-Habitat, August 2019)



FIGURE 8. Widespread destruction to the housing stock in Al-Shemal sub-district (UN-Habitat, August 2019)



FIGURE 9. Bullet holes from different weaponry on a building in Markaz Sinjar (UN-Habitat, August 2019)

Sinjar Urban Profile

DEMOGRAPHICS AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

2.1 PRE-CRISIS POPULATION

The estimated pre-crisis population of the whole district was around 297,000 people, including Yazidis, Arabs, Kurds, Shia Turkmen and Christians. Al-Shemal sub-district's population of 148,000 people is mainly comprised of Yazidis, followed by Arabs and Kurds. In the subdistrict, the population of 130,000 Yazidis is mainly concentrated in six complexes (Khansour, Dukri, Dhula, Burk, Kohbel and Zorafa) in addition to Sununi city (Shimal subdistrict center) and 23 Yazidian villages. Arabs are present in 17 small and medium villages with a population of approximately 12,500, and 5,000 Sunni Kurds of the Tatan clan live in the Dhula complex. Despite good relations between the Yazidis, the Arabs, and the Kurds, and the proximity of the different villages to each other, there are only two mixed areas in the north. These are the village of Kar Shabak, with a population of 3,455, of whom 2,218 are Arabs and the rest are Yazidis, and the Qadisivah complex (5,000 Sunni Kurds and about 8,500 Yazidis). The southern part of the district, Al-Qayrawan, has a predominantly Arab population in the main city center and the area's surrounding villages, with 50% of the population consisting of Arabs and 44% Yazidis. However, Al-Qayrawan hosts the most Yazidis with 18,000 in Tal Qassab and 125,000 in Tal Banat. It also hosts the village of Kojo, in which ISIS committed a massacre that killed 480 men and boys, and kidnapped more than 1,000 women and children to be used as slaves or to be recruited to ISIL. The district is home to other communities such as Shia Turkmen, as well as Kurdish groups, some of them Muslim Sunni and some of them Muslim Shia. Markaz Sinjar, represented the symbol of the ethnic/religious mix characterized by a strong social cohesion: it was the home of Yazidis, Arabs, Shia Turkmen and tens of Christian families too. A distinctive feature of the distribution of all the different ethnicities in Sinjar District is that Yazidi villages are more precisely located around Sinjar Mountain with 8% in the city centre, and not just in the north of the district. A proof of this is the presence of Arab villages at the extreme north of Al-Shemal sub-district, along the northern border with Syria. Shia and Sunni Turkmen inhabit the villages in the east of the district: in particular in the eastern part of the central area administrated directly by Markaz Sinjar. It is an area that is located around Road 47 that links Markaz Sinjar and Tel Afar, close to the border between the two districts. Markaz Sinjar, as stated, was the center of the district, where all the different minorities used to live peacefully. It is the proof that an harmonious life in ethnic mixed settlements was possible. Today, six years after the tragic conflict with ISIL, not only the population is mostly displaced and the villages are partly deserted and abandoned, but the lack of social cohesion caused by mistrust and reciprocal blaming of compliance or connivance with the ISIL led to a fragmentation in the return patterns: ethnic-mixed villages disappeared, and the small amount of returnees tend to go back to areas in which their ethnicity (or religious belief) is predominant.



 Arab Kurd



• Mixed • Shia • Turkmen • Yazidi



FIGURE 10. Sunni Mosque and Shia Shrine in Markaz Sinjar

Town (Arabic) Town (Kurdish)			Population	Breakdown in Ethnic/Religious groups						
		Overall Population	Breakdown by location	Yazidis	Arabs	Sunni Kurds	Shia Kurds	Turkoman	Christians	
Shimal	Sub-District		147,970		130,968	11,902	5,000		50	50
	Al-Ta'meem	Khana Sor		31,161						
	Hittin	Dogure (Dkora)		23,429						
COLLECTIVES MUJAMMA'AT	Al-Qadisiya	Dhola (Dhoula)		13,516			5,000			
	Al-Yarmouk	Borek (Burke)	124,275	18,259						
COLL	Al-Andalus	Guhbal (Kohpl Yazidi)		13,281						
	Al-Orouba	Zorava (Zarafah)		7,831						
	Sinuni	Shemal		16,798						
	41 villages (23 Yazidi, 1 mixed village and 17 Arab)		23,689							
		Bara		2,393	2,393					
VILLAGES		Karshabak	-	3,455	1,237	2,218				
VILL		Kharuka		136	136					
		Hardan		1,917	1,917					
	Other villages			15,788	6,279	9,509				
Qayraw	van Sub-District		74,000							
ES AT	Baath	Tal Qassab		18,000	18,000					
COLLECTIVES MUJAMMA'AT	Al-Waleed	Tal Banat		14,000	12,600			1,400		
COL	Qairawan			16,000	16,000					
	52 Arab	& Yazidi villages:	26,000							
GES		Old Tal Qassab								
VILLAGES		Old Tal Banat								
		Којо		1,700	1,700					
Markaz Sinjar Sub-District		30,000		2,200	7,500	9,000	9,000	1,500	100	
Village	Villages under Sinjar Sub-District Centre									
		TOTAL	444,934		193,430	31,129	19,000	10,400	1,550	150

TABLE 2. Estimated population before 2014 by sub-district and breakdown by ethnic/religious groups, as reported by municipalities and mukhtars

2.2 IDPS AND RETURNEES

The conflict with ISIL in Iraq, from 2014 to 2017, led to huge waves of displacement. In the country as a whole, the number of IDPs reached 3,4 million11. Sinjar district, too, saw large displacements with estimations reaching over 250,000 displaced Yazidis, mostly towards refugee camps in northern KRI. Currently, Sinjar District is characterized by the lowest rate of return in the whole country, where the average return rate in Iraq is 73%, while in the district it is around 30%12. This means that there are serious obstacles preventing the return of the displaced to their areas of origin. The displacement also occurred within the district, with many families leaving their homes to flee towards the northern part of the district. There was no secondary occupation in the north and there were procedures to use houses during the displacement, hence returnees can use the house of an IDP if their own homes are damaged. However, they must get approval from the owner (other IDPs) to use their house, and this arrangement could involve rent or be rent-free. A great number of people displaced within the district boundary are located on Sinjar Mountain. Some of them fled towards this area during ISIL's attack and still shelter there. Some places where people settled, such as Sardashti camp, turned into a refugee camp, relying on support from humanitarian actors like UNDPO and Yazda, which deliver materials for repairing tents and consumables.

Six years following the conflict with ISIL, displacement represents the main issue impacting life in the district. Some villages and towns are underpopulated, and in some cases almost deserted.

Economically important facilities related to the production of goods from agriculture and livestock have not only been heavily damaged by ISIL looting, but today suffer from a labour shortage. At the same time, the provision of basic services has become a challenge due to the lack of qualified staff (e.g. teachers and doctors) to operate in the rehabilitated facilities.

Understanding the patterns of return is crucial to deliver adequate and efficient support, both from the humanitarian sector and governmental institutions. There are often cases of rehabilitation of facilities that are not used due to lack of demand or the lack of skilled workers. It is possible to measure the return rate within the subdistrict: Qayrawan sub-district appears to be the area with the lowest rate, with numbers that hardly reach 10% of the original population, with no IDPs seeking shelter in villages. In Markaz

Sinjar, there is currently a flaw in the demographics. Before the ISIS occupation, the majority of the population were Sunni and Shia Kurds (18,000 Kurds), followed by Arabs (7,500 Sunni Arabs), 2,200 Yazidis and a number of Sunni and Shia Turkomen. Presently, there are a significant amount of IDPs in Markaz Sinjar who do not originate from there, including 12,000 Yazidis. Many of these Yazidi returnees were residents of the southern regions of Sinjar and cannot return due to their homes being destroyed. However, the number of returning Shia does not exceed 300 families. In the villages and Mujama'at north of the mountain the return rates are higher: likely driven by a lower level of damage of the housing stock caused by the conflict and a relatively more stable situation in terms of security. Generally, it is more likely for people to go back to their homes if their ethnicity matches the majority of the area.

#	Location	Returnees	IDPs	TOTAL
1	Markaz Sinjar	16,227	8,514	24,741
2	Markaz Sinuni	7,320	6,684	14,004
3	Dogure	4,212	210	4,422
4	Khana Sor	2,040	3,042	5,082
5	Dhola	5,100	0	5,100
6	Borek	11,400	960	12,360
7	Guhbal and Shorka	3,648	42	3,690
8	Zorava and Zirwa	4,386	54	4,440
9	Qayrawan suburban	1,374	0	1,374
10	Kulat	1,920	0	1,920
11	Gormez	852	0	852
12	Khazukah urban and suburban villages	2,286	0	2,286
13	Bir Adam urban and suburban villages	72	90	162
14	Bara	174	66	240
15	Sardashty area	1,920	4,212	6,132
16	Sharaf Al-Din urban and suburban villages	2,886	696	3,582
17	Qayrawan	2,150	0	2,150
TOT	- Λ Ι	67,967	24,570	92,537

2019

11.IOM - International Organisation for Migration (updated on 30 June 2019), "Irag DTM IDPs Dashboard", http://iragdtm.iom.int/ IDPsML aspx

12. IOM - International Organisation for Migration (updated on 30 June 2019), "Irag DTM Return Dashboard", http://iragdtm.iom.int DTMReturnDashboards aspx

TABLE 3. Number of families and returnees per village or area, June 2019. Source: IOM-DTM Returnee Master List and IOM-DTM IDP Master List, 30 June





2.3 STATUS OF IDPS FROM SINJAR IN CAMPS

Governorate. Thus, it is important to assess the situation of IDPs from Sinjar in refugee camps in order to fully understand the obstacles faced by those wanting to return to their areas of origin. The camps in KRI and Ninewa are set-up, managed and supported by many humanitarian actors, such as AFAD Organisation, UNHCR, IOM, WFP, UN-Habitat, Rawanga and many others. CSOs and the government of the Kurdistan Region are also involved.

Camps provide financial assistance to IDPs, allowing them to continue living in the camps, as they prefer to stay there instead of returning to Sinjar where, according to them, there is a lack of job opportunities. Resources provided to IDPs comprises of a monthly grant, provided by WFP, of up to 20,000 IQD per person (around \$17 USD).¹³Refugees in camps can not only rely on the grants, but also on livelihoods that are related to the activities and location of the camps. There are potential job opportunities within the camp, as many small grocery stores or repair workshops are established inside the shelter structures. It is also possible to find occupation in farms, factories, markets, shops, and even with humanitarian organisations that work in the camps. Additionally, IDPs have access to medical assistance which is one of the basic factors that pushes refugees to stay in camps. Treatments are delivered through medical centers inside the structures, or in public hospitals in Duhok, Sumel, Azadi and Zakho. A particular assistance that is appreciated and provides a sense of security is access to maternity hospitals. Enrolment in education represents a basic concern for IDPs in camps as the willingness to return is closely linked to the possibility of children attending school and relates to the start of the school year. Camps provide education services to children, with more than 48,373 students aged 6 to 18 enrolled in education for the school year 2018-2019 in 15 camps located in Duhok governorate¹⁴. This figure comprises of 25,404 male student and 22,969 female students and represents 90% of the number of formally registered children in camps, and 32% of the total number of IDPs. An additional 9,000 children from refugee camps are studying in schools located in Shariya, Essian, Khanke and Zakho. Thus, the total number of IDPs students is around 58.000.15

Other services are available to IDPs from Sinjar District currently residing in camps, like electricity, water and sanitation. Electricity is delivered on average for 9 to 10 hours per day, usually from 12:00

am to 3:00 pm and from 6:00 pm to midnight.¹⁶This is aimed at the provision of electricity for air conditioning and for lighting, and it reportedly covers half of the need. Private generators are available in some camps, where one ampere costs 13,000 IQD (around \$11 USD).¹⁷ Water availability for human consumption and cleaning is usually acceptable. Tents and shelters are normally provided with water tanks that fulfill the needs of refugees, except for some periods in the summer when water consumption increases due to the use of air conditioning and a greater need for clothes washing.

¹³ UN-Habitat (November 2018), "Obstacles facing the return of displaced Yazidis from camps in Kurdistan to Sinjar"

^{14.}ibid

^{15.}ibid

¹⁶ ihid

⁷ ihid





Sinjar Urban Profile

One of the crucial aspects to be assessed in order to understand the dynamics and above all the obstacles for the return of IDPs from Sinjar district to their areas of origin are intentions and perceptions of refugees living in camps. The last survey conducted with IDPs living in camps by CCCM and REACH reports insightful data on the reasons for the low return rate. First of all, it is worth mentioning that more than half (52%)¹⁸ of the whole displaced population coming from Ninewa Governorate, today, comes from Sinjar district. The great wave of displacement from Al-Mosul district is well known, but this district has also seen significant returns, whereas in Sinjar district the majority of people that fled the district are still living in camps.

Among them significantly more than half (69%) reports the intention to remain in their current location, while almost a third are unsure about where they will be located in the future with only 3% reporting an intent to return to their area of origin¹⁹. Those numbers give a sharp idea of future return patterns, if no significant action continues.

The perceptions of shelter conditions may be an important cause behind the reluctance of families to return as among all the IDPs from Sinjar district, 75% report their home to be completely destroyed or heavily damaged.

Our assessments suggest that this percentage does not match the reality on the ground. Only some villages south of Sinjar mountain reach these levels of damage. On average the level of damage, though significant, is likely lower than the perceptions of IDPs. Furthermore, a destroyed house is not considered as the main obstacle for return. More than 74% of households from Siniar district report concerns about safety, and over 82% of households report that an increase in safety and security in Sinjar district is the most important condition for them when considering returning²⁰. This issue concerns and significantly impacts the displaced population, more than the perception of services and assistance provided in the area of origin, even if 56% of surveyed IDPs reported a lack of availability of basic services and 65% reported the lack of livelihood opportunities²¹.







Have concerns about safety Have no or little concern about safety Do not know

FIGURE 13. Perception of safety of IDPs from Sinjar District. Source: CCCM/REACH "Intention surveys in AoO" February 2019

21% 13% 7% 6% 1%



12%

¹⁸ CCCM Cluster - REACH (February 2019), "Intentions Survey: IDP Areas of Origin 19 ibid 20 ibid

²¹ ibid



FIGURE 14. Bajet Kandala Camp, near Rabiaa (UN-Habitat, August 2019)

3 GOVERNANCE

Sinjar district (established in 1934) is part of Ninewa Governorate. Sinjar comprises of three sub-districts: Al-Shemal, Al-Qayrawan and Markaz Sinjar (Sinjar center).

Sinuni (also called Shemal) is the administrative center of Al-Shemal, in the northern part of the district. The municipality area of Sinuni, with headquarters in the city, covers all the collective townships in the area in terms of provision of municipal services, such as cleaning up, removal of waste and rubble, paving streets, construction of curbstone and sidewalks, building parks and allocating land for various governmental projects. The municipality is now facing issues with the removal of rubbles, encroachments on municipal land and the lack of property rights for inhabitants. The latter is highlighted by the municipality as the main priority.

Qayrawan is the administrative center of the sub-district of the same name, in the southern part of the district. The municipality area includes Tal Banat and Tal Qassab, which reportedly have no population at the moment. The majority of the main government buildings, located in Qayrawan center, are purported to be severely damaged and the offices have been moved to a temporary location. Qayrawan Municipality is not provided with a property registration office (tapo/tabu), making it hard to distribute, allocate, sell and rent private properties. Sinjar city manages the whole district and an area surrounding the city. It is located between the other two sub-districts. Markaz Sinjar hosts the headquarters of all the directorates which operate in the district, but most of them were damaged during the conflict and only one third of them are operative today.

Currently the district is suffering from a lack of clarity in the definition of administrative and governmental roles, where some of the governance structures are duplicated, and these political issues severely impact the distribution of funds and the accountability for authorizations. The result is a lack of work spaces, personnel and equipment, as well as the increased feeling of precariousness for IDPs, thus impacting return rate too.

The annexes contain a collection of masterplans of several collective township in Al-Shemal sub-district, approved by the central government since 1990, which clearly show the modular urban structure as designed in around 1975.



#	Name	Status		
1	Water Directorate	non operative		
2	Arabic Education Directorate	non operative		
3	Irrigation Department of Sinjar	non operative		
4	Garage/Public Transport	non operative		
5	Agriculture Directorate	non operative		
6	Police Station	non operative		
7	Municipal Machinery Repairs Directorate	non operative		
8	Kurdish Education Directorate	operative		
9	Municipal Machinery Garage	non operative		
10	Police Directorate	operative		
11	Electricity Directorate	operative		
12	Municipality Office	non operative		
13	Communicate Directorate	non operative		
14				
15				
16				
17	Department of Civil Conditions	operative		
18	Sinjar Court	non operative		
19	Sinjar Post Office	non operative		
20	Municipality Office	non operative		
21	Sinjar Water Directorate	operative		
22	Government Store	non operative		
23	Sinjar Slaughter non operative			
24				
25	Municipality Office	non operative		

TABLE 4. List of public buildings in Markaz Sinjar in July 2019. Source: Local Authorities



4 SPACE AND URBAN INDICATORS

Sinjar district is located in the north-west of Iraq in Ninewa Governorate and borders Syria to the north and west, Al-Ba'aj District to the south, a small portion of its boundary is adjacent to Al-Hatra District to the south-east, and Tal Afar District to the west. Its area is 2,886 sq. Km. The district is characterized by a 70 Km long mountain, known as Sinjar Mountain, reaches up to 1,463 m.a.s.l., on the flat lands of western Iraq. Due to this significant topographic configuration the territory is divided in two areas, north and south of the mountain. The northern part of the mountain is administratively represented by Al-Shemal sub-district. Here, the main villages are located along an east to west road that surrounds Sinjar Mountain on the northern side. Some of the built-up areas are located right along the road, some others lie from one to seven kilometres north of the road and are connected to it with a combshaped road network. The villages in Al-Shemal sub-district are mainly collective townships (mujamma'at in Arabic) founded in the late 1970s to foster the process of Arabisation (Ta'arib). The new towns were built following a plan developed in Baghdad, consisting of a regular and modular grid. Usually the mujamma'at are located close to the original villages, so that the population could continue their agricultural activities. The southern part of the district is characterized by a territory dotted with small built-up areas that populate the flatlands suitable for agricultural production. There are some collective townships as in the northern part of the district, but there is a significant presence of small sized original villages. All of Sinjar District appears to be a territory with a low density of human activities, but it's not an uninhabited place. Since ancient times the area is dotted with a constellation of more than 170 small settlements, hamlets and villages, some times just rarefied groups of houses: they are the sign of a history of agricultural and livestock activities. Built-up areas grew significantly during the Arabisation process, due to the fact that people were pushed towards the new centers and a proof of that, beyond the newly founded townships, can be found in the district's administrative centre, Markaz Sinjar. The settlement is named many times in history. In the 2nd century



FIGURE 15. View of Markaz Sinjar, from the Old City to the southern plains (UN-Habitat, August 2019)





BC it became a military base during the Roman times, the empire's frontier. Traces of an ancient Roman wall and gate are located north, in the city. After almost 2,000 years of life, Markaz Sinjar remained a small village in 1969. Aerial imagery of that time show the extent of the settlement was what today is known as Hay Al-Sarai (Al-Sarai nieghborhood), which is also known as 'the old city'. The major part of the built-up development occurred in the late 1970s and 1980s, where the city expanded towards the south and towards the plains, and reached what today is Road 47, the east-west road that connects Mosul with the Syrian border located in Sinjar District. In the last ten years the expansion of the city was significantly reduced, but it is possible to observe a small development even after 2014, which is likely the result of the displacement of people within the district borders.

Markaz Sinjar, before the conflict, was a city characterized by a considerable variety of land uses and being the district's administrative center, it hosted all the offices of the various directorates. A peculiar trait of the city's landscape is the orchard that lies right in the heart of the built-up area: it was a vast public garden where people used to meet and socialize. This space was affected by the construction of some illegal residential buildings and afterwards by the ISIL occupation.

Land use is quite different in the three administrative centers. Markaz Sinjar is characterized by a significant presence of public buildings, since it hosts all the Directorates' offices. Some of them work locally, while others cover the whole district. Residential areas here do not cover a large percentage of land enclosed in the municipality boundaries, but the density of the residential fabric is relatively high, in comparison to other settlements in the district. Areas with mixed residential/commercial use are located in the old city (Sarai neighbourhood) and along the streets that lead to it. Military presence has changed some of the use of land: many public buildings and structures used by local police are now used by the PKK. The considerable amount of empty land harbours the possibility of further development within the city boundaries. Land consumption by the road network is the highest among the cities in the district: the main streets are wide with intersections regulated by roundabouts. In comparison, Sinuni contains a larger area designated to residential use, however not all residential land has been developed. The city is characterized by a low density urban







TABLE 5. Markaz Sinjar neighborhoods area breakdown

oic	Neighborhood	Area (ha)
	Krtk	45.5
	Weran Shar	68.5
	Al-Shuhadaa	62.3
	Rozh halat	71.3
	Al-Yarmouk	49.9
	Al-Zraee	23.7
	Al-Nasir	38.6
	Qrach	32.3
	Al-Basaten	57.8
	Al-Qadisiya	39.3
	Al-Sarai	29.0
	Barbrush	46.5
	TOT	AL 560



Current municipality Orchard



fabric with mostly single-story building. Commercial activities are mainly located along the main street that connects all the collective townships in Al-Shemal sub-district and on the street that leads towards the city centre. Qayrawan is characterized by a very low density residential fabric developed between the road connecting Markaz Sinjar to the old Sahl Sinjar Air Base (now dismissed) and a seasonal stream flowing from north to south. The city has a very different urban structure from the other two main centers: there is no proper commercial area, but just some small shops located along the main road and the street network has an organic configuration. A great part of the transport network is constituted by unpaved tracks that connect the scattered houses to the main road.

Land Use	Markaz Sinjar		Sinuni		Qayrawan		
	Area (ha)	% of cover	Area (ha) % of cover		Area (ha)	% of cover	
Residential	233.73	39.7	235.42	68.3	301.31	71.2	
Commercial	26.05	4.4	14.36	4.2	1.75	0.4	
Education	10.64	1.8	2.06	0.6	2.69	0.6	
Electricity	0.25	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.69	0.2	
Public building	10.33	1.7	3.72	1.1	1.22	0.3	
Health	2.75	0.4	0.84	0.25	0.09	0.02	
Heritage/Religion	6.23	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.84	0.4	
Entertainment	3.14	0.5	0.54	0.15	n/a	n/a	
Green areas	31.27	5.3	n/a	n/a	12.01	2.8	
River	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.65	1.1	
Military	16.25	2.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Industrial	3.55	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Empty land	158.5	26.9	53.43	15.5	60.37	14.26	
Petrol Station	n/a	n/a	1.01	0.3	1.49	0.3	
Police Station	n/a	n/a	0.63	0.2	n/a	n/a	
Roads	85.39	14.5	32.3	9.4	32.77	7.7	
Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.15	0.5	
TOTAL	588.1	100	344.5	100	423.1	100	

TABLE 6. Markaz Sinjar, Sinuni and Qayrawan land cover breakdown










5 HOUSING AND HLP

The subsequent occupation, together with the status of abandonment of many villages and the displacement of many people within the district's boundaries, the housing sector in Sinjar District is currently facing serious challenges. They face not only old issues with informal settlements, but today the condition of the housing stock is severely impacted in its physical status. Beyond this, the land and property situation is extremely challenging. While the situation was already muddled due to expropriations, the lack of a cadastre, and the prevalence of unregistered transitions before the crisis, the situation worsened after the displacement of inhabitants and destruction which resulted in the loss of documents and certificates. Both Sinuni and Siniar Municipalities have reported housing violations resulting in an increase of informal settlements. Not only are there built-up extensions areas that were not envisaged in the approved masterplans, but also within the plan's boundaries there are illegal residential buildings that do not comply with approved land-use designations. The violations are located both in open areas and on land owned by the municipality. In Markaz Sinjar the land occupied by informal settlements within the municipality boundary is almost 18 hectares, representing 7.7% of the whole residential land.

The conflict has severely affected the housing stock, with the most affected areas being located south of Markaz Sinjar. Local government authorities mention that villages were damaged up to 80%²², but the damage is likely to be lower. As a result of this, some of those have seen no returnees yet. Those levels of damage impact on the overall perception of housing stock status of all IDPs from Sinjar District that are now living in refugee camps. IOM and UN-Habitat are already operating in specific areas in the district in order to rehabilitate dwellings, focusing on areas that are experiencing the highest rates of return: they comprehend all the collective townships (mujamma'at) in Al-Shemal sub-district and Markaz Sinjar, where a slower return rate is combined with the arrival of IDPs that come from the villages in the southern part of the district. UN-Habitat operates for example in Markaz Sinjar, in the neighborhoods with the highest percentage of damages: Al-Nasr and Al-Shuhadaa. However, the municipality has also pointed out the importance of rehabilitation in the Old City in Al-Sarai neighborhood, as this represents the main commercial hub in the city, where many small shops are currently nonoperational.

The conflict has severely affected the housing stock, with the most affected areas being located south of Markaz Sinjar. Local





FIGURE 16. Devastation in Dhola (UN-Habitat, Mr. Mohamed Al Rubai'y, 2015)



FIGURE 17. Different levels of damage in Al-Shemal sub-district, including complete destruction - second house from the right (UN-Habitat, August 2019)

22 Interviews conducted by UN-Habitat field staff in Sinjar District

Neighborhood	Destroyed	Severe damage	Moderate damage	Possible damage	Total
Al-Nasr	75	60	71	21	227
Al-Yarmouk	6	5	7	5	23
Al-Basaten	13	19	23	21	76
Al-Qadisiya	18	20	28	12	78
Al-Shuhadaa	51	39	57	35	182
Al-Zraee	2	3	7	3	15
Barbrush	32	58	51	35	176
Krtk	32	21	21	33	107
Qrach	1	-	3	1	5
Rozh halat	32	22	19	11	84
Al-Sarai	8	26	38	32	104
Weran Shar	18	7	9	9	43
TOTAL	288	280	334	218	1120

TABLE 7. Damage assessment breakdown in Markaz Sinjar based on satellite damage assessments by UNOSAT. This is a low estimate as satellite damage assessments are only able to identify a part of actual damages on the ground.



MAP 18 - Damages and housing rehabilitations in Markaz Sinjar. Source: UNOSAT/UNITAR, November 2015, and Housing Damage Assessment & Rehabilitation Platform, UN-Habitat and Shelter Cluster Iraq, August 2019

Destroyed

Severe damage

Moderate damage

Possible damage

 Rehab. completed Ongoing rehab. Planned rehab.

government authorities mention that villages were damaged up to 80%22, but the damage is likely to be lower. As a result of this, some of those have seen no returnees yet. Those levels of damage impact on the overall perception of housing stock status of all IDPs from Sinjar District that are now living in refugee camps. IOM and UN-Habitat are already operating in specific areas in the district in order to rehabilitate dwellings, focusing on areas that are experiencing the highest rates of return: they comprehend all the collective townships (mujamma'at) in Al-Shemal sub-district and Markaz Sinjar, where a slower return rate is combined with the arrival of IDPs that come from the villages in the southern part of the district. UN-Habitat operates for example in Markaz Sinjar, in the neighborhoods with the highest percentage of damages: Al-Nasr and Al-Shuhadaa. However, the municipality has also pointed out the importance of rehabilitation in the Old City in Al-Sarai neighborhood, as this represents the main commercial hub in the city, where many small shops are currently nonoperational. Rehabilitations work require clarity with regards to the ownership situation of the occupants. Sinjar District is characterized by one of the most intricate land and property situations. Not only has it faced numerous waves of displacement, it was targeted by an extensive project of expropriation by the Ba'ath regime and suffered a long history of sectarian violence, armed conflict and economic hardship too. The conflict with ISIL and the following occupation worsened the land ownership control situation due to a lack of records at registration offices (tapo/tabu). Returnees and minorities in particular are facing a major challenge in proving their ownership or occupancy rights, as a result of a lack of cadastral maps delimiting property boundaries and rights. In response to these challenges, UN-Habitat is implementing a project on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights with the aim of promoting a safe, dignified and sustainable return to liberated areas through supporting land and property rights claims and enhancing the capacity of national and local government to address HLP rights. This project covers Sinjar district, and other communities in Mosul, Hamdaniya and Telkaif Districts. More than 2,800 certificates have been issued and distributed to Yazidi beneficiaries since 2016, and an additional 5,000 certificates are expected to be delivered by September 2020. The project aims to reach more than 35,000 beneficiaries (more than 13,000 of them are located in Sinjar District) and many of

them will receive land occupancy certificates for the first time. The documents are also inserted in a database, supported by local authorities, central government and neighbourhood residents. The data is managed through a GIS-based system (STDM), which records the history of parcels, the exact boundaries and pictures of household members which will be shared with Ministry of Justice in order to upgrade occupancy certificates to ownership titles in due time. UN-Habitat's HLP projects also aims to resolve around 350 cases of disputes for secondary occupation, establishing a mediation between owners and occupants. It also envisages specialized mediation trainings in order to form certified mediators who will be able to solve property disputes.

#	Location	Agency	No. of rehabilitated houses
1	Markaz Sinjar	UN-Habitat	426
		IOM	14
2	Borek	UN-Habitat	38
		IOM	14
3	Dhola	UN-Habitat	97
		IOM	18
4	Markaz Sinuni	UN-Habitat	118
5	Khana Sor	UN-Habitat	12
6	Barava	UN-Habitat	11
7	Bara	UN-Habitat	20
8	Guhbal	UN-Habitat	36
		IOM	6
9	Zorava	UN-Habitat	259
10	Kheranya	UN-Habitat	25
11	Hardan	UN-Habitat	125
12	Kershbak	UN-Habitat	26
13	Qurmus	UN-Habitat	27
14	Dogure	UN-Habitat	21
		TOTAL	1468

TABLE 8. List of housing rehabilitations Source: Housing Damage Assessment & Rehabilitation Platform - UN-Habitat and Shelter Cluster Iraq



FIGURE 18. Example of STI HLP Team, August 2019

FIGURE 18. Example of STDM recorded parcels in Borek. Source: UN-Habitat



ECONOMY

The economy in Sinjar District is mainly driven by agricultural activities. The district hosts a significant amount of agricultural land. Water for irrigation was pumped up from the numerous wells, usually located on the slopes of Sinjar Mountain, so that the network can take advantage of the difference in height to bring water to the plains. The main products from the district used to be wheat, barley, figs, and tobacco. After the conflict, the agricultural activities were hindered by the lack of workers (caused by the huge wave of displacement), while some wells have been reported to be damaged. The harvested crops are gathered in silos, for stock and further distribution. Markaz Sinjar was equipped with a silo, located at the south-eastern far end of the city, but the structure is currently not active due to damages and looting that occurred during the conflict with ISIL. Sinjar has a flour factory located next to Sinjar Silo on Road 47, this production facility is also currently not functional. Sinjar District was famous for its production of high quality tobacco, highly regarded throughout the region. Tobacco was planted on Sinjar Mountain's slopes, where farmers created a peculiar landscape of terrace crops: this kind of plantation is highly water consuming, thus the damages to water infrastructure had a severe impact on the production. This affected the recovery of this sector, however, the current isolation of the area is another obstacle as tobacco farmers have insufficient access to markets with adequate demand for their products.

One of the challenges that continues to threaten the agricultural sector is represented by wildfires. The Heads of Agriculture Directorates in Sinjar District reported that more than 3,000 hectares of wheat and barley crops were lost in the whole area this year. The loss of crops in 2019, was the result of fires in wheat and barley fields, not forests, which were high in 2019, as for the current season 2020, there isnot a widespread fire or a noticeable one in Sinjar.

Sinjar District relies not only on agriculture but on livestock too. It was common for households working in agriculture to also practice livestock husbandry. FSC Iraq reported that mos t of the families living in the villages in Al-Shemal sub-district used to possess an average of 5 to 20 sheep²³. Livestock comprised of chicken and bees.

Commercial activities that were not subjected to severe damage reopened, in order to provide supplies to the returnees (and IDPs)

23 Food Security Cluster Iraq (August 2017), "Sinjar Assessment - FSC Partners Report"

that populate the cities and towns. In Sinuni, Khana Sor, Borek and others collective townships in Al-Shemal, some shops have reopened, selling groceries, clothes or equipment like gas tanks and basic construction materials. In Markaz Sinjar some shops have opened in the southern part of the city, while the commercial fabric of the old city, once also a source of small manufacture, is still severely damaged or destroyed. One of the main employers in the area was Sinjar Cement Factory, owned by Northern Cement State Company, dependent on the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, and operated until 2014 by a Turkish contractor. It provided work to 800-900 people among Kurds and Arabs, and to a lesser extent to Yazidis too (around 100 workers), both from Sinjar and Tel Afar. It was active since 1988 with a considerable annual production of 1.20 million tonnes of cement. The industrial facility is currently running with two production lines producing more that 1.2 million tonnes of cement. UNDP is currently running a rehabilitation project for the factory's electricity substation. Sinjar District used to host two oil wells, in Ain Ghazal and in Hayali, which were dismissed more than twenty years ago (the site of Hayali oil well belongs since 2000 to Al-Ba'aj District).



FIGURE 19. Sinjar Silo on the right and Sinjar Flour Factory on the left (UN-Habitat, August 2019)





(UN-Habitat, August 2019)



FIGURE 22. Destroyed shops in Barbush neighborhood, Markaz Sinjar (UN-Habitat, August 2019)

FIGURE 20. Sinjar Cement Factory (UN-Habitat, August 2019)

FIGURE 21. Flocks of sheeps on barren land in Al-Shemal sub-district



FIGURE 23. Fires in Al-Shemal district close to already damaged houses (UN-Habitat, August 2019)

7 BASIC SERVICES

7.1 HEALTH

Health sector plays a crucial role in the perception of safety for the inhabitants of Sinjar District and for the IDPs that live in camps. The provision of emergency and maternity services, as well as prevention campaigns like vaccinations are perceived as one of the main aspects that impact the willingness to `return for people who fled the district after the conflict with ISIL in 2014. Health facilities were not among the most damaged structures, but the provision of services is hindered by the lack of supplies and gualified staff. Markaz Sinjar had a general hospital which was providing health, medical and surgical services to residents of Sinjar District and its outskirts. After the city was taken by ISIL in August 2014, the hospital was severely damaged (estimation by Sinjar Health Directorate report the structures to be damaged up to 80%). Thus, the structure for the delivery of health services currently moved to an alternative location in the building of Sinjar Health Sector and Sinjar Main Health Center, which in turn have relocated to a secondary health center in Al-Shuhadaa neighbourhood. There is a third health center in Weran Shar neighborhood that is not gualified to receive patients. In Sinuni there is another general hospital, with the capacity of 50 beds. The hospital was covering people's needs before ISIL's attack under the coordination of Sinjar District Health Directorate, providing primary health care services to the township and other villages of Al-Shemal sub-district that had only healthcare centres. This coordination run between Sinuni General Hospital and Sinjar General Hospital, and it was therefore possible to cover the needs of the whole district. At the time, Sinuni General Hospital included specialized medical staff and specialist doctors able to provide services regarding surgery, internal medicine, radiology and gynecology. At the moment, the activities in Sinuni General Hospital are performed by MSF-Médecins Sans Frontières to provide emergency assistance and focus on children and women. Local doctors are working there to give general consultations to patients. Less than half of the structures in the district are currently operational. However, this assessment takes into consideration minor facilities that were not serving great numbers of inhabitants. Al-Qayrawan sub-district relies on a health centre that is located in Qayrawan city. This facility provides healthcare to the city and the surrounding villages, with a daily average of 50 patients served. Qayrawan Health Centre provides emergency first aid, targeting mainly children, women and elderly people. It comprises of a pharmacy and an immunization center. The structure was looted by ISIL, who stole laboratory equipment and even air conditioners, and the sub-district's Health Directorate reports that the building was damaged by a VBIED during ISIL occupation. As of today, there is no equipment for laboratory tests and the Health Center urgently needs an electricity generator. Before the conflict, the Health Directorate of Qayrawan proposed a project for the construction of a hospital with a capacity of 100 beds, in order to provide adequate healthcare in all the southern sub-districts.

#		Location	Typology	Status	Inhabitants served	
Α		Bir Jari	Health Center	operative	4,000	
В		Hasu Bek	Health Center	not operative	n/a	
С		Khana Sor	Health Center	operative	9,500	
D	1	Sinuni	Health Center	operative		
	2	Sinuni	General Hospital	operative	6,000	
	3	Sinuni	Health Center	operative		
E		Dogure	Health Center	operative	5,300	
F		Dohula	Health Center	operative	4,000	
G		Borek	Health Center	operative	15,000	
Н		Guhbal	Health Center	operative	2,100	
		Zorava	Health Center	operative	4,500	
J		Kulat	Health Center	operative	1,000	
K	1	Markaz Sinjar	Health Center	not operative		
	2	Markaz Sinjar	Health Center	operative	11.000	
	3	Markaz Sinjar	General Hospital	not operative	11,000	
	4	Marzaz Sinjar	Health Center	operative		
L		Domiz	Health Center	not operative	n/a	
Μ		Ranbusi	Health Center	not operative	n/a	
Ν		Tal Qassab	Health Center	not operative	n/a	
0		Tal Banat	Health Center	not operative	n/a	
Ρ	1	Qayrawan	Health Center	operative	6,000	
	2	Qayrawan	Proposed Hospital	proposed	100	
			TOTAL		68,500	

TABLE 9. List of main hea Authorities, July 2019

TABLE 9. List of main health facilities in Sinjar District. Source: Local





7.2 EDUCATION

The Education Directorate for the district was opened in Markaz Sinjar on the 1st of August 2008 and became operative in 2009. The Directorate managed to rehabilitate and reopen schools so that in 2012 the district became one of the most developed in all of Ninewa Governorate, in terms of education sector, with more than 3,000 employees including teachers, managerial staff and other workers. More than 200 schools were operative, including primary, intermediate, secondary and preparatory schools. After the conflict with ISIL that occurred between August and December 2014, most of the schools were destroyed and their properties, records and equipment were looted. Today the provision of education services suffers from both the lack of adequate structures, as many schools are still damaged, particularly in the smallest and more remote villages, and a lack of teachers, since most of the population is still displaced. Many schools are deserted because the students that were attending classes had to leave the district and currently live in camps. An investigation conducted in refugee camps reports that around 48,000 children are attending classes in the camps and an additional 9,000 are hosted in schools outside the camps, making the total number of students reach around 58,000. The schools in Sinjar District must ensure the privision of an adequate service for the children who are now displaced, as the availability of education facilities is crucial for enabling the return of displaced people. Patterns of return are connected to the beginning of the school year. Schools are intended as organisations, and sometimes they share the same building (e.g. a school for boys and a school for girls may have their own staff but work on different shifts). At the same time, there are schools that provide classes in Arabic and others in Kurdish, usually taking advantage of two different shifts. The Directorate of Education highlighted a major issue which consists in the activity of unauthorized schools (currently run in official schools buildings) in latin language, that are affilated to PKK. Their number is reported to be 15 schools. Sinjar's Directorate of Education expressed concerns regarding the future of students who enrolled in those schools since that education system is not recognised by the Iragi Government, and the studies will not be officially accepted. Students willing to recover years of studies in official facilities might not be able to enroll in government approved schools, because they will likely exceed the age limit.

Directorate of Education considers this as a loss in the student's opportunities and a threat to their future.

#		Ту
1	а	
	b	
	С	
2	а	
	b	
	С	
	d	
	е	
	f	
3	а	F
	d	
4	а	
	b	(
	С	
5	а	
	b	(
	С	
	d	
	е	A
6	а	
7	а	Al
	b	
	С	
8	а	
	b	
	С	
9	а	
	b	
10	а	
	b	
	С	
	d	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9	1 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 0 c 0 c 0 a 3 a 0 a 4 a 5 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7 a 6 a 7

TABLE 10. List of main ed Authorities, July 2019

ypology	Status
Primary school	operative
Middle School	not operative
High School	not operative
High School	operative
Primary School 1	operative
Primary School for girls	not operative
Secondary School	operative
Primary School 2	operative
East Primary School	not operative
Parwari Primary/Secondary School Mixed	operative
Qurtoba Primary School Mixed	operative
Primary School	
Secondary School for boys	
High School Mixed	
Yarmouk Mixed Primary School	operative
Secondary School for boys	
Primary School for boys	
King's School	
Al-Rabia Primary School for boys	operative
Şerfedîn School	
I-Andalus New Mixed School	operative
Perini School	operative
Secondary School Mixed	
High School for boys	operative
Primary School Mixed	operative
Bakhlif School	not operative
Primary School	
Secondary School	
Northern Mixed School	
Atta Rahman School	
Secondary Mixed School	
Ain Al-Hsan Secondary School	
Ain Al-Horse Mixed School	

TABLE 10. List of main education facilities in Sinjar District. Source: Local



Location	#		Туроlоду	Status
Sinjar	11	а	Alsamah Secondary School	not operative
		b	Alreihan Secondary School	operative
		С	First Primary School	operative
		d	Secondary School for girls	not operative
		е	Kindergarden	not operative
		f	Eyath Bin Ghanm Primary School	not operative
		g	Al-Ula High School	not operative
		h	Nursery High School for boys	operative
		i	Alqithara School for girls	not operative
		j	Primary School for girls	operative
		k	El Sayeda Zeinab Mixed School	not operative
		Ι	Bin Qasim High School	not operative
		m	Teachers Institute	not operative
		n	Bin Ghanam Primary School	not operative
		0	Aumeea Primary School	not operative
Tal Qassab	12	а	Jerusalem High School for boys	
		b	Primary Mixed School	
		С	Salam Primary School for boys	
		d	Duha Primary School for girls	
		е	New Fajr Primary School	
		f	Almahaba Primary School	
Qayrawan	13	а	School	not operative
		b	Primary School	not operative
		С	Secondary School	not operative
		d	Primary School	not operative
		е	School	operative
		f	Primary School	operative
		g	Primary School	operative
Tal Banat	14		Secondary School for Boys	not operative
Којо	15		School	
Al-Nawfali	16		Primary Mixed School	



FIGURE 24. Books and review notes dated 2010 from a destroyed school - details removed for privacy (UN-Habitat, August 2019)

TABLE 11. Continues from FIGURE 11













7.3 WATER NETWORK

The water network in Sinjar district is, in addition to regular water provision for household consumption, also important for its productive activities such as irrigation. The main source of surface water in the district is Sinjar Mountain, where the water flows down from its north and south side in small waterways. All of them are subjected to significant droughts during the summer, and some of them are just wadis, which are drainage courses that look like small and narrow valleys that become riverbeds only after rainfalls. The mountain represents a groundwater recharge area too: usually water is collected through artesian wells located on the slopes, and transported to the plains as a result of the height difference. The quality of the water is good, but decreases with distance from the mountain, and in the dry seasons. The quantity is generally sufficient for agriculture and stock use.24 The district hosts two natural springs that are located on the mountain: one is close to Kulakan (Kolkan) village, feeding a river flowing towards Al-Shemal, the other one is located in Solagh village, feeding a river flowing towards Al-Qayrawan.

From 1982 to 2003, the spring in Kulakan, also known as Bireh Khayi spring, was connected to Sinuni and Khana Sor through a conveyor pipeline. This system was active until 2003, when land owners near the pipeline destroyed it to take advantage of the water supply for agricultural purposes. In 2004 new water wells were drilled by the Red Cross, followed by other drilling by CTL (an Iraqi private company operating in 2008 with funding from the U.S Army) and Ninewa Water Department, bringing the number of wells to 10 for Sinuni and 10 for Khana Sor. The latter need rehabilitations but works have not started due to the presence of armed forces that control the area. Dogure (Hittin) was served by eight wells that stopped working due to lack of productivity and frequent illegal connections to the pipelines. Five new wells were drilled as an alternative project but works were not completed due to the invasion of ISIL. Dhola (Al-Qadisiya) is fed by nine wellfunctioning wells and Borek (Al-Yarmouk) is served by seven wells located in Serfedîn area, but three of these failed and the others were stopped due to problems relating to the ownership of the land on which the wells were constructed. In Guhbal and Zorava there are 16 wells, but some of them are not operative due to scarcity of groundwater and issues related to land ownership.



FIGURE 25. Borehole for water extraction in Markaz Sinjar (UN-Habitat, August 2019)



²⁴ Al-Sawaf, F.D.S. UCL Doctoral Thesis (July 1977), "Hydrogeology of south Sinjar Plain, Northwest Iraq"



7.4 ELECTRICITY

The electricity network in Sinjar district was severely impacted during the conflict with ISIL. However, due to current low demand for electricity, service provision has not been a major issue in the area. In Sinjar district the supply of electricity is good on average, and it is supported by generators: the average price is 7,000 IQD (around \$5,9) per Ampere.

Al-Shemal sub-district is provided with one main power station (132KV) located in Sinuni and two sub-stations (33KV) located in Sinuni and at Zorava - Al-Ouruba junction. There is a power station in Khana Sor which is not operative. The Al Shemal Electricity Directorate covers 105 villages and towns with a staff of 30, of which four are technicians. The Directorate is currently being supported by UNDP, which runs projects for the sub-district such as the 45km-132KV line project, the installation of 45MW mobile power station at Zorava - Al-Ouruba community, as well as the provision of 80 transformers, 40 km of suspension cables, 10 km of wires and 10 km of single chord cables. The Electricity Directorate in Al-Shemal has highlighted the installation of a mobile station in Khana Sor and the creation of a 33KV feeder link (with a length of approximately 30 km) as a priority, as the significant number of returnees and the presence of IDPs has resulted in a heavy load on the existing network. The Directorate also pointed out the lack of staff, vehicles, machinery and equipment as a major issue. The average daily availability in Sinuni is 14 hours. The Electricity Directorate in Markaz Sinjar is provided with a 31,5 MW/132KV that caters all Sinjar Al-Ba'aj districts. The equipment includes a 33KV mobile power station that feeds Markaz Sinjar and Qayrawan. The Electricity Directorate of Markaz Sinjar covers 35 villages and has 20 employees, but due to the lack of transformers and maintenance materials the Directorate struggles to provide electricity to all residential buildings, that need to rely on small private generators. The average daily availability of electricity in Markaz Sinjar is 20 hours. Furthermore, the Electricity Directorate indicated that the power line that feeds Domiz (south-west of Markaz Sinjar) is completely destroyed and rehabilitation would require 5.5 km of 33KV cables. In the Al-Qayrawan sub-district the situation is more difficult, as the Electricity Directorate here only has nine employees. no vehicles or maintenance centre. Additionally, in this area the power station is destroyed and the feeder line from Markaz SInjar is out of operation with 50% damage. However, because the return

rate in this area is low, at the district scale electricity is not seen as the main need.

The provision of electricity is well distributed in the areas that are subjected by the highest rates of return, but at the same time the representatives of Electricity Directorates from the three sub-districts pointed out that the supply of electricity is still very important to encourage the return of displaced people.



#	Location	Туроlоду	Status
1	Sinjar	Main power station - 132/33 KV	not operative
2	Sinjar	Secondary Power Station	operative
3	Sinjar	Mobile Station - 132/33 KV	operative
4	Sinjar Cement Factory	Mobile Station - 132/33 KV	operative
5	Zorava	Mobile Station	operative
6	Sinuni	Mobile Station - 132/33 KV	operative
7	Sinuni	Power Station / North - 33/11 KV	operative
8	Khana Sor	Power Station - 33/11 KV	unfinished
9	Qayrawan	Power Station - 33/11KV	not operative

TABLE 12. List of education facilities in Markaz Sinjar, Sinuni and Qayrawan. Source: Local Authorities, July 2019

FIGURE 26. Mobile power stations in Markaz Sinjar (UN-Habitat, August 2019)





7.5 SOLID WASTE

Solid waste management represents a significant challenge in all the three sub-districts. Municipalities are in charge of garbage collection and disposal, but today the huge task of clearing the rubbles of destroyed buildings in urban areas has led the responsible departments to have to divert resources from their regular waste management tasks. In order to cope with this kind of debris it is necessary to use heavy machinery such as bulldozers, cranes, front loaders with shovels and dump trucks. At the same time this kind of waste should be treated in particular dump sites, in order to treat adequately the different materials.

As of today, the service of waste collection is not active due to the lack of garbage trucks (there is only one available in Qayrawan), and inhabitants have resorted to disposing their daily trash on unused land. Considering that the district is still severely affected by displacement and there is only a relatively small percentage of population that have come back to the area of origin, this issue will worsen when the return rate increases. The very low urban density throughout the district makes solid waste management even more challenging.

There are three sites that are envisaged as landfills: east of Sinuni, west of Markaz Sinjar and south-east of Qayrawan. However, as these areas have not been officially approved for use as solid waste disposal, municipalities struggle to get the required support to provide a decent solid waste collection and management.



FIGURE 27. Abandoned rubbles and waste in Sinjar (UN-Habitat, August 2019)



7.6 TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY

Sinjar District is characterized by a small number and poor quality of connections with the surrounding districts. Road 47 crosses the district and running south of the mountain. It links Markaz Sinjar to Tel Afar and Mosul at east and to Al-Dhiban Syrian border crossing in Al-Ba'aj District at west. From Markaz Sinjar two secondary roads head south, towards Al-Qarawan and Al-Ba'aj. In Al-Shemal subdistrict, Sinjar Mountain is surrounded by a road that connects the collective townships of the north to Road 47, both to the east and west. Almost parallel to it, to the north, another road follows the border with Syria, linked at the north-east with Rabiaa, in Tel Afar District, which also hosts a border crossing with Syria. In addition to the main road network, there is a loose pattern of small roads, often unpaved, that connects villages in the rural plains. A narrow and steep road climbs up Sinjar Mountain and connects Markaz

Sinjar to Sinuni, through a natural pass in Kolkan.

There are only a few cars and small pick-ups on the streets in Sinjar District, due to the lack of population but also due to the loss of destroyed vehicles and general poverty. In the district there is no public transport. However, it is important to consider an additional aspect that impacts heavily on mobility in Sinjar: the security of the area requires the road network to be subjected to strict control. There are many checkpoints, usually at the junction between main and secondary roads, as well as between tertiary and local roads that link some of the collective townships in Al-Shemal to the main road. Checkpoints can have fixed structures or consist of temporary road blocks. The presence of different armed forces claiming control over the safety and security structures involves directly the management of checkpoints. A political solution through negotiation and mediation is the only way to resolve this issue.

The configuration and condition of roads in urban areas differ a lot depending on the area. Roads are usually clean from rubbles, due to the low density of urban fabric, but many require maintenance, and all municipalities in the district request support with materials, machinery and equipment for paving roads. In Qayrawan a significant part of the residential fabric is served by unpaved roads that run across large blocks. At the same time the southern part of the district presents a higher density of tertiary roads that connect all the small villages scattered in the lower plains.



FIGURE 28. The road heading east from Sinuni (UN-Habitat, August 2019)





7.7 REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Sinjar District was hit by such a harsh conflict, that the aftermath not only included a tragically high number of victims, a huge wave of displacement that left the territories almost deserted and many people still missing due to abductions. Cities and villages suffered severe amounts of damages, both to infrastructures and buildings. Five years later, the international community and the Iragi government began to intervene in order to bring on rehabilitation works, regarding the housing stock as well as infrastructure and public facilities. The works covered education and health facilities, eletricity and water networks and numerous public buildings, mainly hosting local administration's offices. The rehabilitation projects spanned through all the district, from the collective townships in the northern part of the district to the villages in the south. UN-Habitat is active in the rehabilitation of houses in Al-Shemal and Markaz Sinjar sub-districts, as well as IOM, together reaching more than 11,000 beneficiaries. Today, many projects have been completed, but not all of them are currently operational. Some of the education facilities have been successfully rehabilitated and are ready to operate, but the structures are not yet active due to the lack of students and teachers. Part of the housing stock that was rehabilitated is not inhabited yet because of the lack of stability in the safety and security situation, or the lack of livelihoods opportunities as even small commercial activities like shops are still damaged.

In the annexes there is a list of the main rehabilitation and supply projects: it must be considered that that list is not including other projects that have been kindly delivered by a wide group of humanitarian actors. International Organisations, UN Agencies and NGOs help to provide other support such as equipment for tents in the camps, food and nutrition, vaccinations and medical assistance, capacity building and small works like boreholes digging. The partners include UNICEF, IOM, Mission East, PWJ, NCA, FRC, DARY, MEDAIR, MDM, IMC, CARE, and many others non profit organisations like Yazda and Nadia's Initiative.



8 HERITAGE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Before the tragic displacement of its population, Sinjar district was characterized by the presence of many different sects groups: Yazidis, Sunni Arabs, Shia and Sunni Kurds, Sunni and Shia Turkmen and Christians. They lived both in homogeneous and mixed villages, Markaz Sinjar was hosting almost all the minorities of the district. The conflict with ISIS, unfortunately, broke the fragile balance of such a complex pattern of minorities: instead of tightening together to fight the invaders, the war brought fragmentation to all of the groups, and led to issues of trust between members of the population. These issues regard the control of the territories, with many armed groups, security forces and militias that claim authority on villages and road checkpoints making the safety situation fluid. The political condition that is characterized by lack of clarity in the administrative structure and accountability is a source of additional friction between members or supporters of the various parties.

ISIL invasion and occupation in Sinjar district from August 2014 to December 2017 particularly targeted the network of religious sites that are spread around Sinjar Mountain. Since the first attack, ISIL pursued its attempt to erase the cultural heritage of all the minorities living in the area by attacking their religious buildings and holy sites. Markaz Sinjar alone hosted mosques, churches and shrines and many of them were purposely damaged or destroyed by ISIL.

Yazidis in particular had numerous sites of worship in Sinjar district, located on the ridges and slopes of Sinjar Mountain. Yazidi shrines are usually shaped as an isolated squared room with a single entrance, sometimes provided with a small vestibule, covered with the typical conical faceted roofs. Most of the shrines in the southern part of the mountain and on the ridge were destroyed during ISIL occupation, while some of them are reported to have been the location for executions of captured men. There are still Yazidi Shrines in Sinjar district, where temples on the northern slopes were saved.

The response to the rehabilitation or reconstruction of religious sites is a sensitive but fundamental topic. Some religious groups started rehabilitations of their buildings, and the delay suffered from the other groups is increasing frictions and tensions between

#	Туроlоду	Name
1	Ancient cemetery	
2	Cemetery	Rashkan (Kurdish/Shia
		cemetery)
3	Mosque	Abdulrahman Mosque
4	Yazidi Temple	
5	Mosque	Mosque of Shuhada
6	Mosque	Zakir Al-Din Al-Araje's Shrine
7	Mosque	Al Qadsya Mosque
8	Mosque	Sarae Mosque
9	Mosque	Barbarush Mosque
10	Church	Catholic Church of Virgin Mary
11	Church	Armenian Church
12	Yazidi Temple	
13	Yazidi Temple	
14	Shrine	Sayyeda Zaynab
15	Mosque	Al-Nasr Mosque
16	Yazidi Temple	Çêl Mêra Temple
17	Yazidi Temple	Shrine of Sherfedin
18	Yazidi Temple	Seri Kanie Temple
19	Yazidi Temple	Shebel Qasim Temple
20	Yazidi Temple	Amedin Temple
21	Yazidi Temple	Khatuna Farhan Temple
22	Yazidi Temple	Sheikh Mand
23	Yazidi Temple	Sheikh Shims Temple
24	Yazidi Temple	Pira Fat
25	Yazidi Temple	Mahma Rashan
26	Yazidi Temple	Barzeka Hajali
27	Yazidi Temple	Yazid
28	Yazidi Temple	Sheikh Kresh
29	Mosque	Bashuka
30	Mosque	Ain Fathi
31	Yazidi Temple	Sheikh Abdul Qader
32	Yazidi Temple	Sheikh Hassan
33	Yazidi Temple	Malak Fakhraddin

TABLE 13. List of religious sites in Sinjar District. Source: Wikimapia and Yazda (August 2019), Destorying the Soul of the Yazidis

them. This issue presents another obstacle for the return of IDPs to their areas of origin.

Destruction unfortunately is only one part of the conflict with ISIL. The deepest trace in the memories of the Yazidis will be caused by the indescribable violence used

Destruction unfortunately is only one part of the conflict with ISIL. The deepest trace in the memories of the Yazidis will be caused by the indescribable violence used against them by ISIL. On August 2014 not only were thousands of women and children abducted, but many captured men were brutally executed. The aftermaths of this crimes were found only months later, with the discovery of numerous mass graves. The number of victims is still uncertain as many locations still need to be assessed. In March 2019, the Government of Iraq and UNITAD conducted the first mass grave exhumation in Kojo village, discovering many bodies.



FIGURE 30. The shrine of Sheikh Abdul Aziz post-destruction (June 2018, (©Faris Mishko/All Rights Reserved)



FIGURE 29. The shrine of Sheikh Abdul Aziz pre-destruction (October 2012, ©Robert Leutheuser/All Rights Reserved)



- I Aerial view of Markaz Sinjar in August 2018 II Aerial view of Sinuni in August 2016
- III Aerial view of Qayrawan in May 2019
- IV List of original villages, towns and hamlets in Sinjar District
- V Map of original villages, towns and hamlets in Sinjar District
- VI- Borek Masterplan
- VII Dhola Masterplan
- VII Dogure Masterplan
- IX Khana Sor Masterplan
- X Guhbal Masterplan
- XI Zorava Masterplan
- XII Markaz Sinjar Masterplan
- XIII List of main humanitarian interventions in Sinjar District
- XIV List of main water wells in Sinjar District



ANNEX I- Aerial view of Markaz Sinjar. Source: DigitalGlobe, August 2018



ANNEX II- Aerial view of Sinuni. Source: DigitalGlobe, August 2016



ANNEX III- Aerial view of Qayrawan. Source: DigitalGlobe, May 2019

	Villages		
	Arabic	local language	
1	تل ماجان	Tal lmajan	
2	القادسية	Al-Qadisiya	
3	التورفة	Al-Turfa	
4	دهونة	Dhuna	
2 3 4 5 6	كري زرقة	Kre Zrqa	
6	ناصرية	Nasrya	
7	أبو وني	Abu Wni	
8	المجبورية	Al-Majburya	
9	السهل	Al-Sahl	
10	بئر قاسم	Bar Qasm	
11	حسو بيك	Hasu bek	
12	مشيرفة	Msherfa	
13	قرية الجولي	Al-Jule	
14	تل لون	Tal Lun	
15	تل مشرف	Tal Mshraf	
16	زکو	Zku	
17	الفاو	Al-Faw	
18	فيضي طالاني	Fethe Talani	
19	فياض	Fyath	
20	حليقات	Haleqat	
21	كندالة	Kndala	
22	كرسي	Krsi	
23	خلف قاسم	Khalaf Qasm	
23 24	خزنة عرنوكي	Khazna Arnuki	
25	کيرکي حصاري	Kerki hasari	
26	كولكان	Kulkan	
27	سباية	Sabaya	
28	سينو	Senu	
29	عين الحصان	En Al-Hisan	
30	سينو	Senu	
31	تل منكر السليمانية	Tal munkar	
32	كوفتة	Kufta	
33 34 35	هنوج الكرد	Hnuj Al-Krd	
34	خرائج العامود	Kharaj Al-Amud	
35	کرد	Krd	
36	تل خمان	Tal Khman	

	Villages	
	Arabic	local language
37	ميهل	Mehl
38	أنعينيعة	Anenea
39	الثلاثات	Al Thalathat
40	كولات	Kulat
41	حيات	Hayat
42	حسينيات الجنوبية	Hussinyat Al-
		Jnubeya
43	حسينيات	Hussinyat
44	سالم الكود	Salam Al-Kud
45	شيخ خانس	Shekh Khans
46	تل أسكع	Tal Askaa
47	تل حسينيات	Tal Hussinyat
48	علي سوركة	Ali Surka
49	أشكفة	Ashkfa
50	الزيتونية	Al-Zetunya
51	حاج كريم	Haj Kareem
52	همدان	Hamdan
53	حمي	Hami
54	کاني صارك	Kani Sark
55	كري جامع	Kre Jama
56	كوركوركان	Kur Kurkan
57	مجمع دوميز	Domez
58	قرة داغ	Qaradagh
59	قزل کند	Qzl Qand
60	شارو الغربي بشوك	Sharu Al-Gharbi
		Bshuk
61	شاوروك	Shawruk
62	تل أبو سفكة	Tal Abu Safka
63	تل كرفنيش	Tal Krfnesh
64	زكدة خان	Zkda Xan 1
65	زوماني	Zumani
66	زکدہ خان	Zkda Xan 2
67	بارة	Bara
68	جفري	Jfre
69	حمسكة	Hamska
70	كفني	Kfni
71	زاموخة	Zamukha
72	بيتوني	Betuni
73	بئر آدم	Bar Adam

	Villages	
	Arabic	local language
74	کلي خان	Kli xan
75	كوهبل الشمالية	Guhbal al
	جري	shmalya
76	كوهبل	Guhbal
77	شنانيك	Shnanik
78	هريكو	Hariku
79	بورك	Burak
80	کني	Kni
81	خلف الصابر	Khalaf Al-Sabr
82	خازوكة الغربية	Khazuka Al-
		Gharbya
83	خازوكة الشرقية	Khazuka Al-
		Sharqya
84	کري شکستي	Kri Shksti
85	معلاق البيت	Malaq Al-Baet
86	نحسة عوج	Nahsa auj
87	قرية رجم العبد	Rajm Al-Ábd
88	قوجي جمي	Quji Jmi Al-
	الجنوبية	Jnubya Quji Jmi Al-
89	قوجي جمي	
	الشمالية	Shmalya
90	شوركان	Shurkan
91	سيباية	Sebaya
92	تربكة	Tarbka
93	أديكة	Adeka
94	عالدينة	Aldena
95	حليقيات	Haleqyat
96	كولكان	Kulkan
97	کري عرب	Kri Arab
98	ملك ممية	Mlk
99		Mamya
100	قني	Qni
101	قويسي شميكة	Quesi
102		Shmika
103	شرف الدين	Sharaf Al-Din
104	طرف جندك	Taraf Jndk
105	ترفة	Trfa
106	يوسفان	Yusfan
107	زيروان	Zerwan
108	العجوز	Al-Ajuz
109	فرخو	Farkhu
110	عرنة	Arna

	Villages			Villages	
	Arabic	local language		Arabic	local language
111	جدالة العليا	Jadala Al-Ulya	147	تل نوعان	Tal Nuan
112	جمة	Jma	148	تل قصب	Tal Qassab
113	کرسي	Krsi	149	تل المسرج	Tal Al-Msrj
114	ر بي ري	Rambus Gharbi	150	تل النوفلي	Tal Al-Nawfali
115	رنبوسي	Rambus	151	تل الريم	Tal Al-Rem
116	سيخو	Sekhu	152	ابوخشب	Abu Khashab
117	تل حاتم	Tal Hatm	153	<u> </u>	Kela Xwari
118	أبو خشب	Abu Khashb	154	عين غزال	Ain Ghazal
119		Al-Hatm	155	الأسكع	Al-Aska
120	أرفيع	Arfea	156	الخان	Al-Khan
121	أصديرة	Asdera	157	القاهرة	Al-Qahra
122	أشكفتان	Ashkaftan	158	عماش	Amash
123	عين فتحي	Ain Fathi	159	النميلة	Al-Namela
124	ين ي <u>ل</u> عين الغزال	Aen Al-Ghazal	160	الزميلة	Al-Zamela
125	یا شوك باشوك	Bashuk	161	باجسي	Bajsi
126	ب سرے بیسکي الصغری	Beski Al-Sghre	162	باخليف	Bakhlif
127	<u>ب</u> يسو <i>بيدو</i> بيسکي	Beski 1	163	بليج	Blij
128	بيسكي	Beski 2	164	دجوفان	Djufan
129	<u>ي</u> بيسكي	Beski 3	165	هزيل	Hazel Al-
130	ي جرنك	Jrnuk		الغربية	Gharbeya
131	کوجو ک	Kuju	166	هزيل	Hazel 1
132	خنيسي	Khnese	167	هزيل	Hazel 2
133	<u>ي ي</u> کنروقي	Knruqi	168	خيلو	Khelu
134	کري رش	Kre Rsh	169	مروس	Mrus Asebya
135	مالحات	Malhat		أسيباية	Al-Sharqya
136	مغسل علي	Maghsal Ali		الشرقية	
137	مشيرفة	Msherfa	170	• -	Tal Banat
138	نارنجوك	Narnjuk	171	تل إيعاب	Tal Eab
139	قابوسية	Qabusya	172	تل خان	Tal Khan
140	قبة الوهبى	Qba Al-Wahbi	173	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Tal Um Amr
141	رمبوس شرقي	Rambus	174	تل الأبطح	
		Sharqiya	175	تل الفرق	Tal Al-Farq
142	شرق و غرب	Sharq w Gharb	176	تل الحائط	Tal Al-Hat
143	تل أبو حويش	Tal Abu Huesh	177	خانصور	Khana Sor
144	تل أبو كبر	Tal Abu Kbr	A	سنجار	Sinjar
145	تل عاکول	Tal Akul	В	سنوني	Snuni
146	تل متو	Tal Mtu	С	القيروان	Al-Qayrawan
L			I		

ANNEX IV- List of original villages, towns and hamlets in Sinjar District. Source: Wikimapia, August 2019



ANNEX V - Original villages, towns and hamlets in Sinjar District. Source: Wikimapia, August 2019



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ANNEX XII - Markaz Sinjar Masterplan

Location	Туроlоду	Name	Agency	Status	
Sinjar	Education Rehabitation of Sinjar high school for boys		Save The Children	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabitation of Sinjar Primay and Seconday	Save The Children	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinjar Educational Directorate	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Alreihan secondary school.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Alsamah secondary school.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Eyath Bin Ghanm school.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinjar high school for boys (night school).	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Kindergarden Sinjar.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinjar school 1 for boys.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinjar high school for girls.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinjar secondary school for girls.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinjar Teachers Institute.	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Electricity	Supply 2 Mobile (1.5 MVA) Diesel Generators (11 KV) for Electricity Directorate	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Electricity	Supply Electrical Items to Sinjar	UNDP	Ongoing	
Sinjar	Electricity	Supply of Distribution Transformers to Sinjar (20x400 KVA&80x250 KA)	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Electricity	Supply of electrical items to Sinjar villages Electricty network	UNDP	Ongoing	
Sinjar	Electricity	Supply of 33/11 KV distribution substations	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Electricity	Supply of Generator 60 KVA for Water Directorate in Sinjar	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Health	Rehabilitation of Sinjar Hospital - Maternity Unit	IMC	Completed	
Sinjar	Health	Supply Medcial Equipment for Main PHC in Sinjar	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Health	Supply Furniture for Main PHC in Sinjar	UNDP	Ongoing	
Sinjar	Health	Rehabilitation of Main PHC in Sinjar	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Public utility	Clean-Up Project in Sinjar	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Public utility	Supply Heavy Equipment (Water & Tipper Truck) to Sinjar (PP1)	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Public utility	Rehabilitation of Sinjar Municipality building	UNDP	Ongoing	
Sinjar	Public utility	Rehabilitation of Sinjar Agriculture building	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Public utility	Supply furniture to Sinjar District Municipality Offices	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Public utility	Supply Furniture to Sinjar Agriculture building (Lot 4)	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Public utility	Supply Furniture for Sinjar Municipality Directorate	UNDP	Completed	
Sinjar	Public utility	Rehabilitation of Sinjar Police Station In Sinjar Subdistrict	UNDP	Ongoing	
Sinjar	Public utility	Supply Furniture to Sinjar Water Directorate-Sinjar District	UNDP	Completed	

ANNEX XIII - List of main humanitarian interventions in Sinjar District

Sinjar	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation of borehole 5&6 and elevated steel water tank	Save The Children	Planned
Sinjar	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation of water networks in Al-nasr neighborhood/Sinjar district	Save The Children	Planned
Sinjar	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation of 4 boreholes in Roj-Halat/Sinjar District	Save The Children	Planned
Sinjar	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation of water networks in Roj-Halat neighborhood/Sinjar district	Save The Children	Planned
Sinjar	Water and Sewage	Renovation of Sinjar Main Pump station	UNDP	Completed
Sinjar	Water and Sewage	Renovation of Barbaroush water Pump station & well site	UNDP	Completed
Sinjar	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation of Sinjar Water Directorate Building	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Education	Rehabitation of Sinuni Al thaneya For Girls	Save The Children	Planned
Sinuni	Education	Rehabitation of Sinuni AL Ola Primary School	Save The Children	Completed
Sinuni	Education	Rehabitation of Sinuni High School	Save The Children	Completed
Sinuni	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinuni High School for boys in Sinuni	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Education	Rehabilitation of High School for boys in Sinuni	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Education	Rehabilitation of Sinuni School for Boys	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Education	Supply Furniture to Sinuni Primary School for Boys	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Electricity	Reconstruction and Furnishing of Residential Engineer Office	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Electricity	Supply 3 Mobile (1.5 MVA) Diesel Generators (11 KV)	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Electricity	Supply Electrical Items to Sinuni	UNDP	Ongoing
Sinuni	Electricity	Supply of Distribution Transformers to Snuni (25x400 KVA&55x250 KA)	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Health	Rehabilitation of Sinuni Hospital	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Health	Supply Medical Equipments for Sinuni Hospital	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Health	Supply Medical Equipment (through GPU)	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Health	Installation of medical equipment at Sinuni PHC	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Health	Supply of two Mobile Medical Clinics from GLOA and Dary	WHO	ongoing
Sinuni	Public utility	Clean-Up Project	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Public utility	Supply Heavy Equipment (Water & Garbage Truck) to Al-Shimal (PP1)	UNDP	Completed
Sinuni	Public utility	Rehabilitation of Sinune Police Station in Sinune (Al-Shimal) Subdistrict	UNDP	Ongoing
Sinuni	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation of Shimal WTP operations Centre	UNDP	Completed
Khana Sor	Education	Rehabilitation of Primary School	UNDP	completed
Dogure	Education	Rehabilitation of Qurtoba Primary School for boys	UNDP	completed
Dogure	Education	Rehabilitation of Secondary School	UNDP	completed
Dogure	Education	Supply of furniture for Secondary School for boys	UNDP	completed
Dhola	Health	Rehabilitation of Dhola PHC	UNDP	completed
Dhola	Health	Supply Furniture to Dhola PHC	UNDP	completed

Borek	Education	Renovation of Al-Yarmok School	UNHCR	Completed
Borek	Education	Renovation of Burak School	UNHCR	Completed
Borek	Education	Rehabilitation of Iraq 2 Secondary School for boys	UNDP	Completed
Borek	Education	Rehabilitation of Al Yarmook primary School for Girls	UNDP	Completed
Borek	Education	Supply Furniture to Al Yarmook primary School for Girls	UNDP	Completed
Borek	Health	Renovation and Supply of Medical Equipment to Primary Health	UNHCR	Completed
Guhbal	Education	Renovation of Al-Andalus School	UNHCR	Completed
Guhbal	Education	Rehabilitation of Anduls Secondary School for boys	UNDP	Completed
Guhbal	Education	Rehabilitation of Al Moj mixed primary School	UNDP	Completed
Guhbal	Health	Rehabilitation of Gohbal Health Centre	UNHCR	Completed
Zorava	Education	Rehabilitation of Beirut Primary School	UNDP	completed
Zorava	Health	Rehabilitation of Al Urubaa PHC	UNDP	ongoing
Bakhalif	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water wells and Pumping Station	UNDP	completed
Şerfedîn	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation and maintenance works of water wells	UNDP	completed
Al-Nawfali	Education	Rehabilitation of Al-Nawfali mixed Primay School	UNDP	completed
Al-Nawfali	Education	Supply of furniture to Al-Nawfali mixed Primay School	UNDP	completed
Al-Shemal	Water and Sewage	Manufacturing and installation of 250 latrines/showers	Save The Children	completed
Al-Shemal	Water and Sewage	Rehabilitation of boreholes	Save The Children	ongoing
Al-Shemal	Public utility	Agriculture assets rehabilitation WFP		ongoing
Al-Shemal	Public utility	Local Peace Committees in Sinjar and Ninewa	PAX	ongoing
Al-Qayrawan	Electricity	Supply of electrical item	UNDP o	
Sinjar Mountain	Public utility	Community Based Protection of Water and Natural Resources		ongoing

Area	No.	Status	Notes
Sinuni	1	operative	
Sinuni	2	operative	
Sinuni	3	operative	
Sinuni	4	operative	
Sinuni	5	operative	
Sinuni	6	operative	
Sinuni	7	operative	
Sinuni	8	operative	
Sinuni	9	operative	
Ashty	1	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	2	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	3	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	4	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	5	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	6	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	7	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	8	need rehabilitation	
Ashty	-	need rehabilitation	Reservoir
Dhola	1	operative	
Dhola	2	operative	
Dhola	3	abandoned	No potable water
Dhola	4	operative	
Dhola	5	operative	
Dhola	6	operative	
Dhola	7	operative	
Dhola	8	operative	
Dhola	9	operative	
A d i k a (Dogure)	1	operative	
A d i k a (Dogure)	2	operative	
A d i k a	3	need	
(Dogure)		rehabilitation	

Adika	4	operative	
(Dogure) A d i k a	5	operative	
(Dogure)	Ũ	operative	
Adika	-	operative	
(Dogure)			
Şerfedîn	1	abandoned	No water
Şerfedîn	2	operative	
Şerfedîn	3	operative	
Şerfedîn	4	operative	
Şerfedîn	5	operative	
Şerfedîn	6	abandoned	No water
Şerfedîn	7	abandoned	No water
Zorava	1	need	
		rehabilitation	
Zorava	2	need	
		rehabilitation	
Zorava	3	abandoned	No water
Zorava	-	operative	Reservoir
Guhbal	1	need	
		rehabilitation	
Guhbal	2	need	
		rehabilitation	
Guhbal	3	operative	
Guhbal	4	operative	
Guhbal	5	operative	
Guhbal	6	need	
		rehabilitation	
Guhbal	7	operative	
Guhbal	8	operative	
Guhbal	9	operative	
Guhbal	10	operative	
Guhbal	11	need	
		rehabilitation	
Guhbal	12	operative	
Guhbal	13	operative	
Girmiz	1	need	
		rehabilitation	
Hardan	1	need	
		rehabilitation	
Hardan	2	need	
		rehabilitation	
Hardan	-	operative	Pressure brake tank

ANNEX XIV - List of main water wells in Sinjar District. Source: UNDP Iraq FFS, August 2019



UN-Habitat seeks to provide up to date, holistic documentation and analysis of the impact of the crisis in key cities, through City Profiles, synthesising information and insight from existing sources and priority sectors, supplemented by direct field research by UN-Habitat teams based in each city. This profile is part of a regional urban profiling exercise that aims to develop urban profiles for the cities of Basra, Sinjar, Derna (Libya), Mareb (Yemen) and Dara'a (Syria). UN-Habitat's expertise in urban analysis, community approaches and crisis contexts have informed the development of the City Profiling process. All City Profiles are developed in close association with the concerned governorates and municipalities.

The structure of the City Profile provides a pre-crisis baseline and data from the current situation to understand the impact of the crisis accompanied by narrative description and analysis. Furthermore, City Profiles review the functionality of the city economy and services, understanding of capacities and coping mechanisms and the identification of humanitarian or development priorities. They do not provide comprehensive data on individual topics, but seek to provide a balanced overview. The City Profile affords an opportunity for a range of stakeholders to represent their diagnosis of the situation in their city, provides a basis for local discussions on actions to be taken and helps to make local information and voices accessible to external stakeholders seeking to assist in development response.

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE Urban Profile Sinjar

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