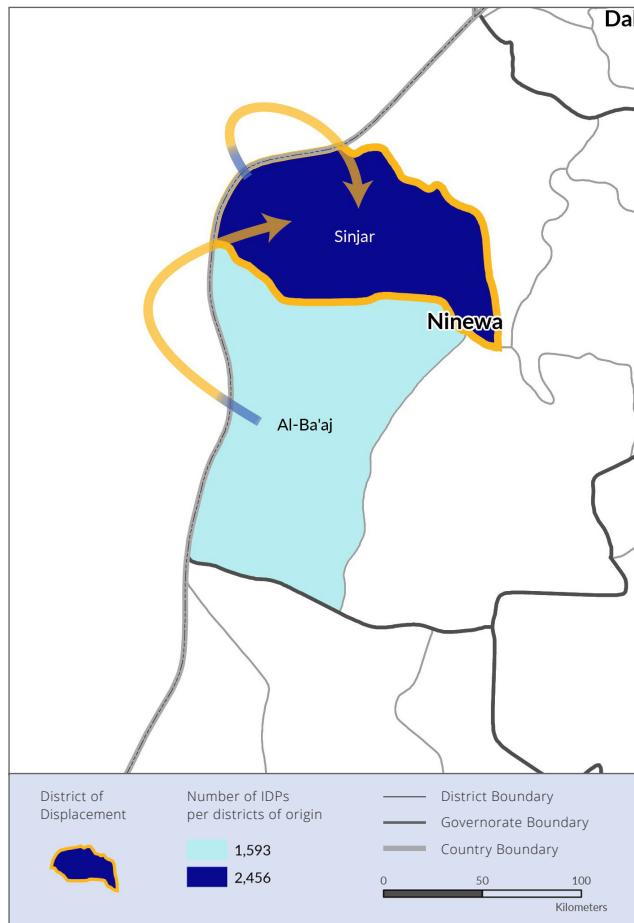




SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

Out-of-Camp IDPs in Sinjar District

IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



IDP MOVEMENT

The situation in Sinjar can be defined as "fairly stationary": the number of IDPs has slightly increased (+5%) since the spring of 2018; however, the composition of the displaced population has changed. Around one third of IDPs from Sinjar have left the location of displacement, while those originally from Al-Ba'aj have arrived from other places of displacement but have not yet returned to their locations of origin.

All IDPs in Sinjar district are Yazidi and have been displaced for more than four years. More than half of them are currently displaced in several locations within Sinjar subdistricts, with other relevant pockets in Sinjar Mountain and Sinjar Centre. Returns in the southern parts of the district, in Sinjar Centre and Qairawan subdistrict, remain very low due to security concerns and the lack of reconciliation efforts between the tribes.

DISTRICT IDP POPULATION



4,049 Households
(2% of total out-of-camp IDPs)

Low Recipient

Medium Recipient

High Recipient

RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



+5% IDPs in the District
(May - Dec 2018)

Stationary

Fairly Stationary

Fairly Dynamic

Dynamic

IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



61% Sinjar
39% Al-Ba'aj

Homogeneous

Fairly Homogeneous

Heterogeneous

IDP LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



100% Protracted
100% Aug 2014

Homogeneous

Fairly Homogeneous

Heterogeneous

IDP ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



100% Yazidi

Homogeneous

Fairly Homogeneous

Heterogeneous

IDP INTENTIONS

Short/Medium Term (less than 12 months)

86% undecided

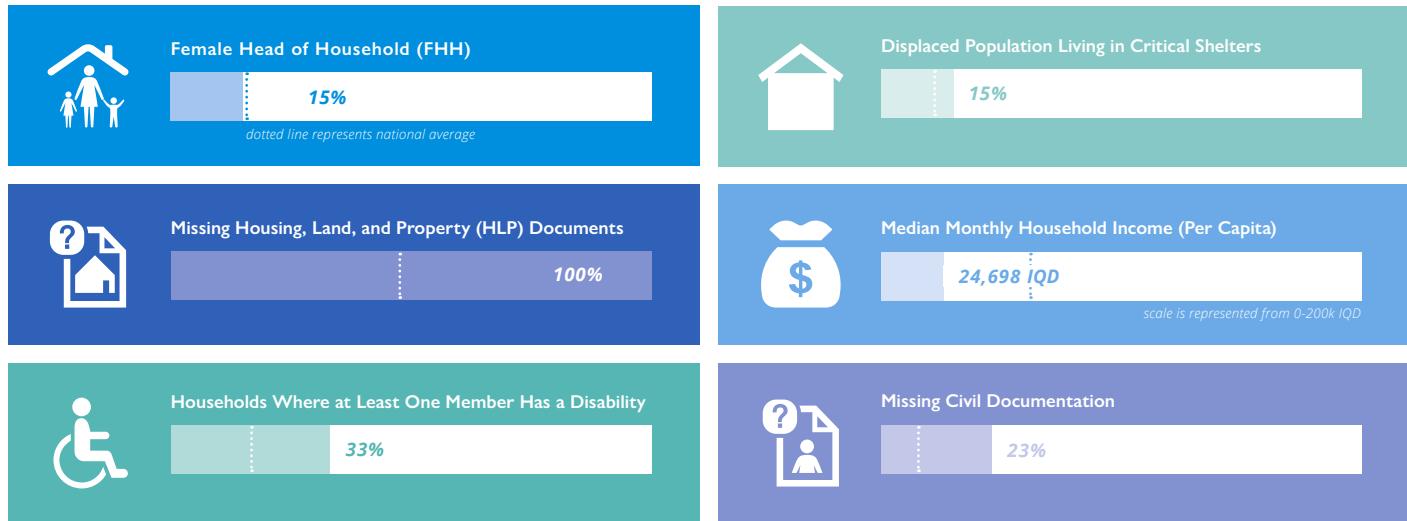
Long Term (more than 12 months)

53% want to return

SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

Out-of-Camp IDPs in Sinjar District

VULNERABILITIES



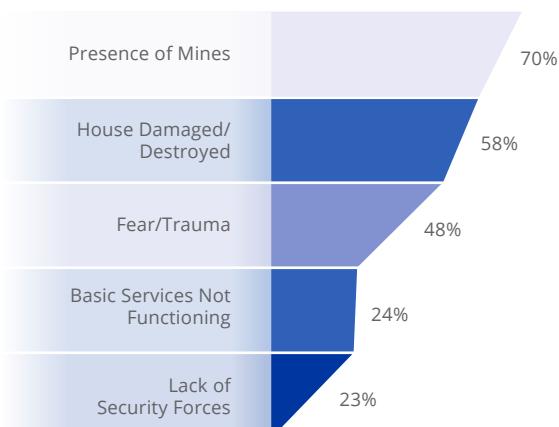
OBSTACLES TO RETURN

According to key informants, the main obstacles to the IDPs' return are lack of security forces and house destruction/damage. When directly assessed, families confirmed these findings with 70% of households reporting the presence of mines and 54% former home destruction. Around half of families also mentioned fear/trauma as an obstacle to return. Among families willing to locally resettle (14% in the long term), security and common ethno-religious affiliation of the host community are the main pull factors.

Key Obstacles to Return



Figure 1. Key Obstacles to Return



CONDITIONS IN DISPLACEMENT

Living conditions in Sinjar are very poor. Families have one of the lowest median monthly incomes per capita of all districts (IQD 24,698), with family members in the first quartile having IQD 15 or less in the last 30 days. Barriers to employment were reported by nearly all families (87%), only 55% are getting income from employment, 36% are taking on loans and/or debts and 15% are living in critical shelters. However, these families receive support: 85% are hosted by other families, 12% receive money from relatives/friends, 6% from NGOs/charities and 3% from social services.

It is also important to note that all families are missing HLP documentation (and one in four are missing civil documents). This is a widespread issue in Sinjar, well known and previously documented. These households are also more likely to have family members with disabilities (33% versus an overall average of 19%). As many as 46% of children aged 6–11 years are not attending mandatory education. According to key informants, at the time of the assessment, many schools in Sinjar were not open due to damage/destruction.

PRESENCE OF IN-CAMP IDPS

No Camp IDPs