

[TO PROMOTE THE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND IMPROVE GOVERNANCE IN POST ISIS- SINJAR]

A REPORT ON GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE (HEALTH, EDUCATION, WATER AND SANITATION, AND ELECTRICITY) IN AL-QAHTANIYAH SUB-DISTRICT AND ITS NEIGHBORING VILLAGES AND TOWNS

The monitoring and documentation team in the Youth Bridge Organization (YBO) consisting of 16 people with different and varied cultural, social and scientific backgrounds had been trained extensively and scientifically on this project by trainers and academics with specialization, who in turn made many field visits and individual and group interviews with residents of the area, relevant authorities and personalities, to truly identify the necessary priority needs of the returnees and obtain information and data from them in an objective and neutral manner. This project is funded by National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and implemented by Youth Bridge Organization (YBO).



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Education sector:

There is no doubt that the education sector is one of the most important sectors in the person's life, if it is not the most important at all.

Health sector:

The health sector is considered one of the vital and essential sectors for the return of displaced persons and support for returnees, but this sector has greatly decreased the level of its services due to the armed conflicts that accompanied the control of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIS).

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Sanitation and water networks sector:

sewage and water networks sector constitute a strong impetus for the stability of the population, whether at the city, town or village level.

Power sector:

Although the power plays an essential part in the returning process of the displaced persons to the areas that were destroyed by war, 80% of the Qahtaniyah sub-district and the surrounding villages are lacking of power services.

Introduction

This work is considered one of the projects that have been implemented by the **Youth Bridge Organization** with the support of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). Through it we have focused on monitoring government performance and enhancing civic participation in Sinjar for the purpose of improving that performance for the post-ISIS phase through a comprehensive detailed presentation of the reality. Services in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district and the Complexes and villages affiliated to it, such as the Sibay and Gerzark complexes, the villages of Tel-Ezir, Khirbati Qawala, Razka, and Rumbossi, as well as showing the extent of the government's response to the requirements of the population returning from displacement to those areas, using accurate digital data, mathematical fees as well as documentary photos.

The monitoring and documentation team in the **Youth Bridge Organization** consisting of 16 person with different and varied cultural, social and scientific backgrounds had been trained extensively and scientifically on this project by trainers and academics with specialization, who in turn made many field visits and individual and group interviews with residents of the area, relevant authorities and personalities, to truly identify the necessary priority needs of the returnees and obtain information and data from them in an objective and neutral manner.

After doing this field survey, the team saw that the sectors (health, education, water and sanitation, electricity) considered the top priority services for the population, as these sectors are considered the basics of life for any person, and improving government performance in these sectors will be a guarantor for the stability of the conditions of these returning families and a great motivation for the return of the rest and permanently close the displacement page.

This area that belongs administratively to Ba'aj district and which is inhabited by Yazidis in a very large percentage, as well as Arabs and Kurds, located in the south of Mount Sinjar, 120 km west of the city of Mosul, had the largest share of destruction after the third of August 2014 and the genocide that was committed against the Yazidis by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIS), which left many victims, as the terrorist organization kidnapped (6314) Yazidis and 81 mass graves officially registered by the Martyrs Foundation and Mass Graves, and demolished 68 shrines and temples of the Yazidis and destroyed the infrastructure in Sinjar, which was officially described as a stricken city by the Iraqi parliament. In addition to the destruction of the cities and their affiliated towns and the displacement of more than four hundred thousand people -most of them from Yazidis community- to the

Kurdistan Region and the Duhok Governorate in particular, where they live in 16 residential camps, remote villages, regions and incomplete buildings, while thousands of them remain in Mount Shingal as displaced until now and thousands more have returned From them to the cities and towns north of the mountain, Al-Shimal/sinuni sub-district in particular, complexes and towns related to it.

Education sector:

There is no doubt that the education sector is one of the most important sectors in the person's life, if it is not the most important at all. This sector has been greatly affected after ISIS's control of this Sub district and the interruption of thousands of students for years of education, which affected the reality of the educational level in the District in general and for this reason, in areas far from the city in particular, out of the total of 28 secondary and primary schools that used to receive students before 2014, only two schools receive students at the present time, and this problem is a major reason for the non-return of the IDPs to the area.

After the liberation of these areas of the control of the terrorist organization, a large number of children are unable to access education because of the damage in school buildings, educational institutions and dozens of villages lacking up to schools. This is a great obstacle to the people of those villages to return to their norms. Also, information and statistics indicate that hundreds of teachers have also discontinued their work for the reasons that have been mentioned, or because they did not return to the region, or the migration of many of them to abroad. This problem has serious negative effects in the coming years, such as an increase in illiteracy rates, a decrease in the level of education in the

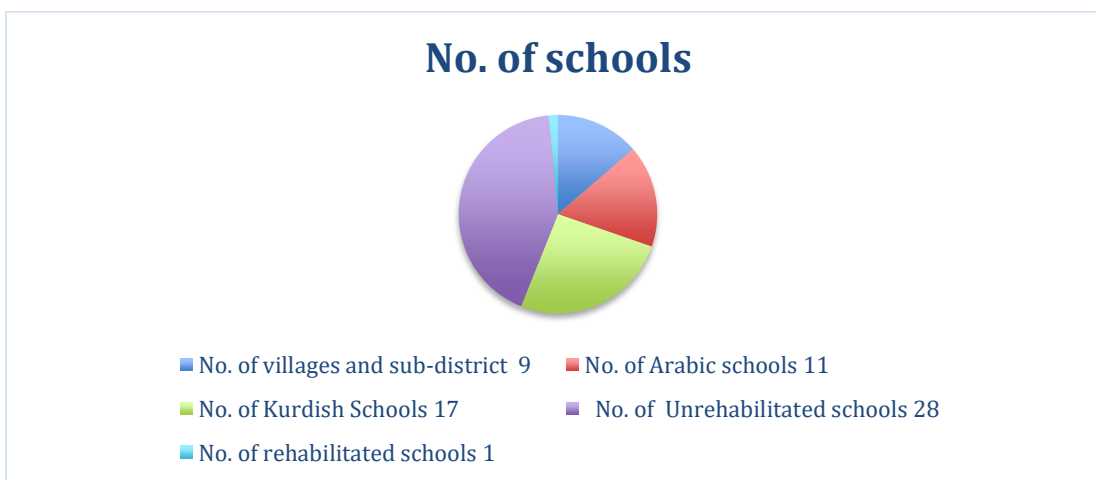
District in general, and there are fears among the IDPs that their return to the area will cause the loss of their children's future, and despite that there

is a return of families and trying to adopt their homes, but in a very limited way.

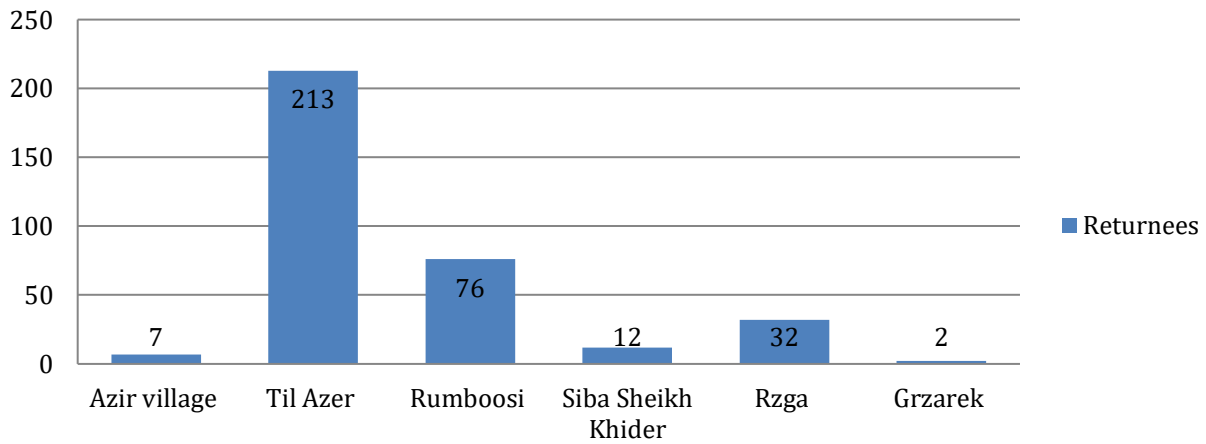
There is no effective role for educational institutions, civil society organizations and other government institutions to improve the educational situation in the sub-district. There are still great challenges facing the progress of the level of education in it and pose a threat to the future of thousands of children, according to the statistics made by our organization, there are approximately 17 Arabic schools Returned, as well as 11 other Kurdish, distributed over these areas, of which there are only 2 restored schools and there are more than 24 villages that completely lack schools.

Below are the statistics, numbers and challenges that our team has reached for monitoring and documentation, as well as proposing recommendations that go beyond those challenges:

Challenges of the educational sector in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district and its related areas:



No. of retuned families



Challenges of the educational sector in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district and its related areas:

There are many challenges and obstacles facing the educational process in these areas, including:

- 1- Destruction of infrastructure and buildings as a result of war and bombing.

- 2- The acute shortage of school supplies, including desks, books, and other necessities for the educational process in all schools.
- 3- The acute shortage of teaching staff, as the required teaching staff is very few, in addition to the presence of a large number of lecturers who may leave work due to not being hired or not paying enough sums to meet their needs.
- 4- Insufficient schools, which lead to the gathering of a very large number of students in one class in case of the return of residents, contrary to the standards adopted in education, which negatively affects the progress of the educational process and students' understanding of lessons.
- 5- Most villages and neighborhoods completely lack schools.
- 6- The lack of specialized teachers, which leads to the use of non-specialized teachers and affects the level of students.
- 7- Difficulty with transportation and going to school due to the distance of schools from the student residence, with no means of transportation.
- 8- The lack of entertainment places, playgrounds and rest areas in schools.
- 9- The absence of ventilation and oil system for fireplaces (heaters) in schools (in the winter season).
- 10- The lack of financial support for students from vulnerable families.

11- The presence of schools in the camps in the Kurdistan Region leads to the failure of the teaching staff to return to Sinjar, which leads to a lack of teaching staff in Al-Qahtaniyah.

Recommendations for the development of the education sector in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district and the related complexes and villages:

The Monitoring team recommended a number of recommendations based on interviews and visits to the field of the project, which aims to develop the sector.

1. Restore of schools destroyed as a result of the war and estimated (28) school.
2. Building primary and secondary schools in villages and towns that lack Schools.
3. Building Schools and additional accessories in accordance with the needs of the population and the villages in each area.
4. The opening of kindergarten in all complexes and villages.
5. The opening of Vocational schools in these areas.
6. Opening of the accelerated education (fast learning) centers in these areas.
7. The evacuation of schools from military forces.
8. Hiring the lecturers on the public (government) sector.
9. The provision of free transportation for students who live in area far away from school.
10. Financial support for students from vulnerable families.

11. Support and promote sports and technical aspects in the schools of the region as well as the psychological sector.
Open Al-Qahtaniyah Directorate of education

Health sector:

. The health sector is considered one of the vital and essential sectors for the return of displaced persons and support for returnees, but this sector has greatly decreased the level of its services due to the armed conflicts that accompanied the control of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) over Nineveh Governorate, including the Sinjar district in general and neighboring areas. It's represented by sub-districts, towns, villages and residential neighborhoods

After the recent wave of return, and in conjunction with the difficult conditions that the people of these areas are suffering from, the government efforts are weak to ensure access to health services for the returnees. A group of about 250 families returned to the center of Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district, in addition to dozens of returning families to other complexes and villages such as Rambosi and Sibay.

Despite the efforts made by local and international civil society organizations with government efforts to restore services to this sector in a number of areas of Sinjar, but there are still several problems that the health sector faces in most of the southern sub districts and towns, including Al-Qahtaniyah and its neighboring areas, which is a major cause of the reasons for the non-return of the displaced and the stability, as patients suffer greatly to access health services in Tal Afar, Mosul and the Kurdistan Region due to the region's lack of any health institution

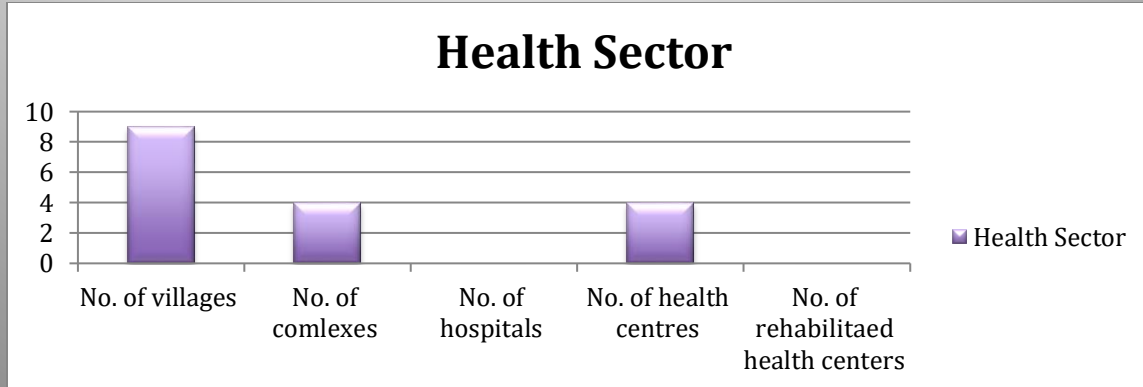
Drive rs	Servic es office rs	Collag e nurses	Midw ives	Techni cal nurses	Nurses	Medi cal assist ant	Radi atio n assis tant	Labor atory assist ant	Phar macis ts' assist ants	Denti sts	Pharma cists	Resi dent Doct ors	Speciali sts
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

from the health sector, primary health care, hospital, and this considered a main problem for people lives. Sinjar hospital is the closest one to these areas and it lacks Surgery and internal medicine, in addition to the lack of specialized doctors, and these problems still constitute an obstacle to the return of life to these areas.

The numbers and statistics below show the health situation in the sub-district and the most important challenges facing the sector, in addition to some important recommendations that require work on it to raise the level of the sector. There are 4 health care centers in the 9 villages and towns that fall within this Map, all of which are not restored and do not contain any equipment, and there is no medical staff there.

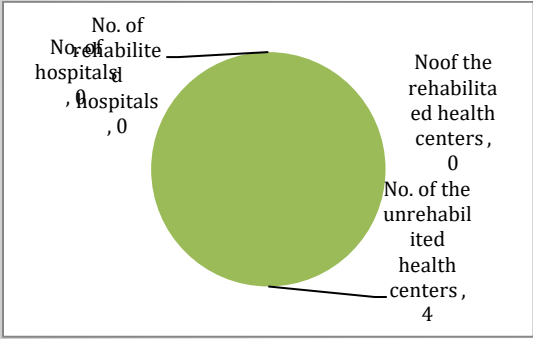
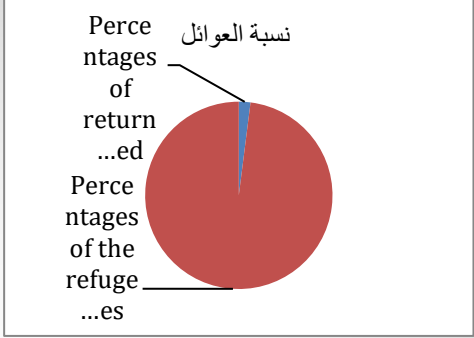
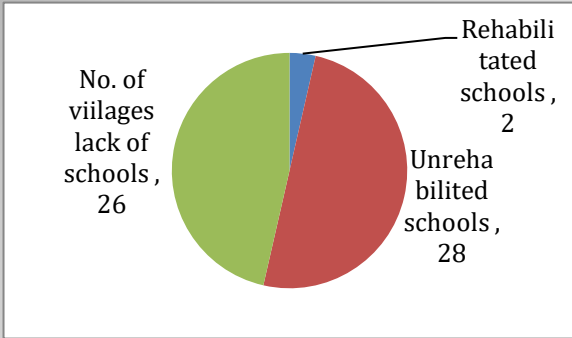
The statistics of health sector in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district and the related areas:

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Recommendations for the improvement of services in the health sector in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district and the related complexes and villages:

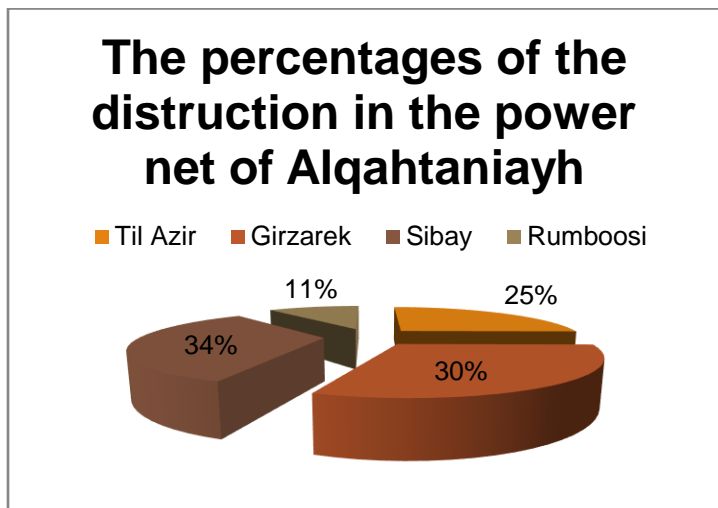
1. Building a general hospital in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district so that the necessary sectors such as emergencies, Maternity and others.
2. A typical health center in each village and town and according to the population.
3. The preparation of all health centers.
4. Converting the sub-healthcare centers to an advanced one and build a new health center.
5. A central laboratory for cultivation tests.
6. A special sector for family planning.
7. Develop and expansion of the psychological sector in these areas.
8. Provide specialists doctors.
9. The distribution and hiring of health staff to these areas to ensure that health services are particularly releasing after the return of the people.
10. The processes of the vaccination in these areas.



Electricity sector:

This sub-district and the surrounding areas suffer from an electricity crisis, as most of the families returning to the area depend on small home generators, which have electricity available for one to two hours every day, and these hours are dedicated to charging mobiles or operating household submersibles to water trees or domestic animals, in this report we heard from 37 person of the residents who did not return to their homes despite their return while they live in other areas. They told us that the main reason for not returning us to our homes is electricity, because electricity is the one that most often has water and other services. We also met 17 returnees who told us that their dependence on small home generators and there are dozens of families do not have the ability to purchase these generators, and they have no solution but to stay in tents or live in other areas.

The percentages of the destruction in the power net of Qahtanyh	
Til Azir	57%
Girzarek	69%
Sibay	76%
Rumboosi	24%



Challenges that facing Electricity sector in the sub-district:

1. The magnitude of damage to the pillars and wires
2. The geographical distance from the main system in North Mosul
3. The lack of a dedicated budget for this sector
4. The lack of a management that manages electricity services well.
5. General weakness in the quality of the region's electricity.
6. Few hours when electricity comes to the area in general.

Recommendations:

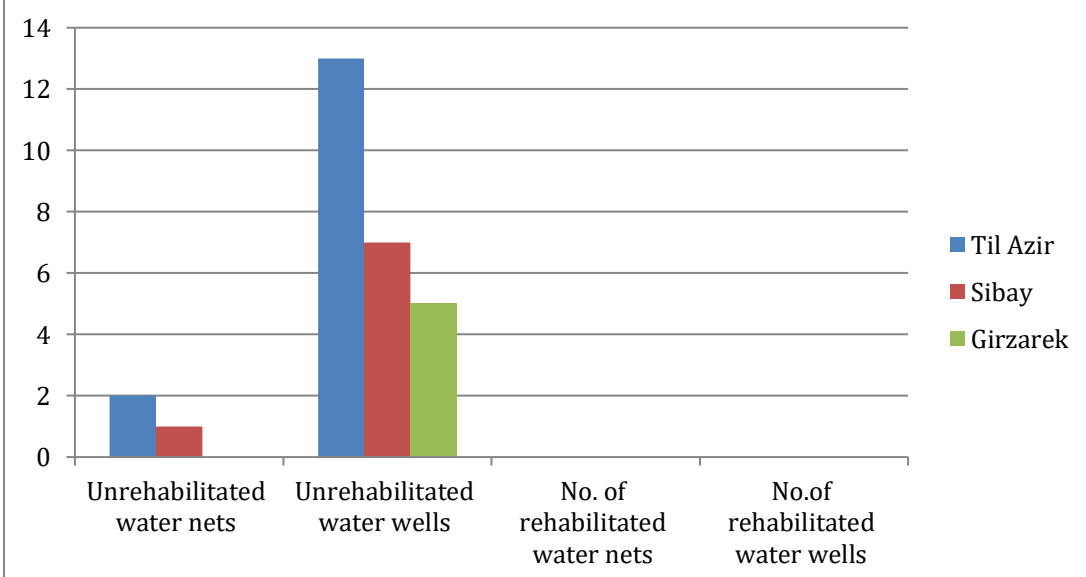
1. Establishing dams in the mountain to provide local electrical energy.
2. The establishment of systems to strengthen the electricity in this area.
3. Repairing the electricity network in this area and delivering electricity to all areas that suffer from electricity.
4. Opening an electricity directorate in the sub-district and providing it with the necessary needs and machines.
5. Strengthening the quality of electricity and provide it permanently.

Sanitation and water networks

Of the other sectors that are no less important to education and health is the sanitation, sewage and water networks sector, which constitute a strong impetus for the stability of the population, whether at the city,

town or village level, but in the Qahtaniyah sub-district, there are no such services and the people suffer from this problem greatly and constitute an obstacle in the face of the return of the displaced, the sub-district (Telazir city center - Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district) and the towns and villages related to it are definitively lacking in the water and sewage department except for a water branch that does not even have a building, staff, machinery, or equipment ... This has not happened in history that a directorate with a single employee (the manager) does not have a building, car, or equipment, and all he has is his bag.

No. of employees	Water and sewer	Water Municipality	Complexes
1	0	1	Til Azir sub-district
0	0	0	Girzarek
0	0	0	Rumboosi
0	0	0	Sibay Sheikh Khider
0	0	0	Raska



Rehabilitated sewers	No. of unrehabilitated water wells	No. of rehabilitated water wells	No. of unrehabilitated water nets	No. of rehabilitated water nets	Villages and complexes
0	9	0	1	0	Til Azir
0	6	0	0	0	Rumboosi
0	7	0	1	0	Girzarek
0	5	0	0	0	Sibay
0	1	0	0	0	Raska

Challenges of Sanitation and water networks:

1. There is no official water directorate in the sub-district.
2. The amount of damage found in this sector.
3. The sub-district's lack of a budget for this sector.
4. The non-inclusion of the sub-district with water networks rehabilitation services projects.
5. Government neglect towards this sector.
6. 80% of the streets and houses are muddy.

7. 90% of the population has not had access to drinking water services for decades.
8. 90% of the population of the sub-district are still displaced and immigrants have not returned to their areas of residence

Recommendations:

1. Restoration and rehabilitation of wells, water networks and tanker networks
2. Executing projects for digging and transporting water transmission lines to villages and towns that suffer from water insufficiency.
3. Opening the water and municipal departments in the towns and the sub-district center
4. Opening of special divisions of those departments in the big villages.
5. Officially employing employees for this sector.
6. Forcing employees of this sector to return and adhere their work hours.

Conclusion:

The monitoring team of the **Youth Bridge Organization** was trained on the skills of collecting and monitoring information in order to make this report to monitor and document the service reality in Al-Qahtaniyah sub-district after we completed reports on other areas in Sinjar by covering 17 villages and towns from the southern side of Sinjar Mountain. Residents of different Iraqi components live in these villages

and towns, including Muslims, Yazidis, Christians, Turkmen, Sunnis, and Shiites. Various components live in some villages as these villages and towns are a model for the diversity in the region.

This report sheds light on the reality of services in the sectors of education, health, electricity, water and sewage, in addition to the most important problems and challenges of these sectors and the recommendations of specialists in this regard. These services are considered to be of high concern in encouraging the displaced to return to their areas of residence.

Qahtaniyh Sub-district							
No. of unrehabilitated sewers	No. of unrehabilitated water nets	No. of unrehabilitated water wells	No. of rehabilitated sewers	No. of rehabilitated water nets	No. of rehabilitated water wells	The percentages of the displaced people	The percentages of the returned families
0%	2	28	0	0	0	95%	5%

The challenges facing the sub-district at the present time are:

1. There is no budget allocated for this sector.
2. Administrative duplication in the sub-district by the federal government and the Kurdistan regional government.

3. The sub-district is disputed between Sinjar and Ba'aj, and thus it is neglected by both parties.
4. The absence of a directorate or division of water, sewage, education, or health in the sub-district
5. The extent of damage and destruction as a result of the ISIS war that inflicted on the district's infrastructure.
6. Governmental neglect of this sector and failure to deal with it in accordance with the law and justice.
7. The border area is located on the Yazidi-Arab border in southwestern Sinjar.
8. The border area is located on the Syrian-Iraqi border.
9. The geographical distance deprived the sub-district of many basic services.
10. The absence of hospitals and health centers in the sub-district.
11. Lack of educational institutions such as schools, institutes and kindergartens.

The sub-district's lack of all service departments such as electricity, agriculture, municipalities, water and sewage, sports, culture, parks ... etc.

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