

# Your House is Your Homeland: How Housing, Land and Property Rights Influence Returns in Sinjar



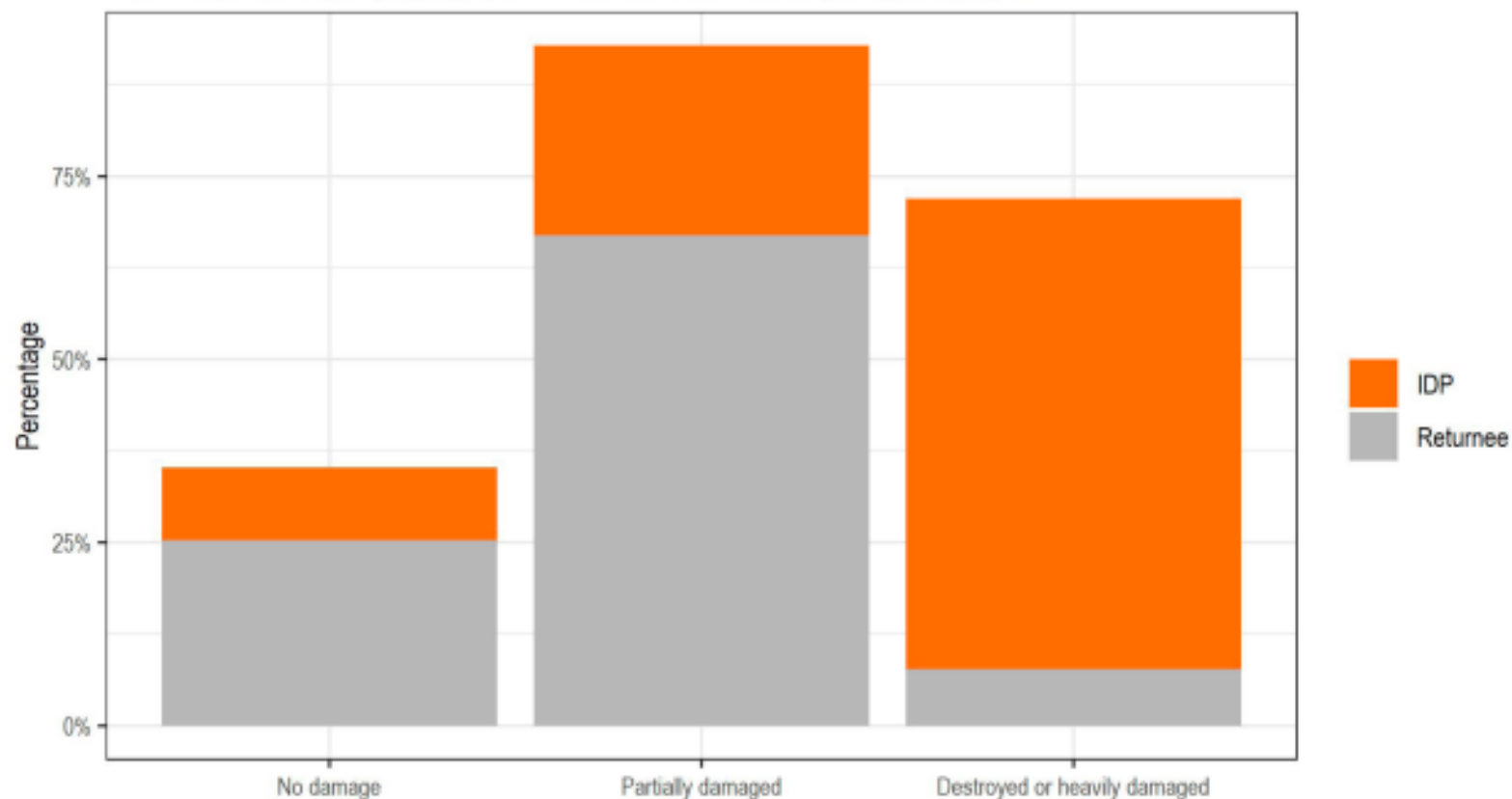
# Methodology

- Research conducted in collaboration with researchers at the University College of London
- November 2021 household survey of 1,474 IDP and returnee households in Sinjar, Dohuk, and Mosul, including:
  - 1,250 Yezidis in displacement and in return
  - 179 Sunni Arabs in displacement
  - 636 women
- 18 key informant interviews

# Accessibility—or inaccessibility—of HLP is a significant factor in return decisions to Sinjar

**More than half of IDPs and returnees from Sinjar face heavily damaged property, IDPs particularly hit by destruction**

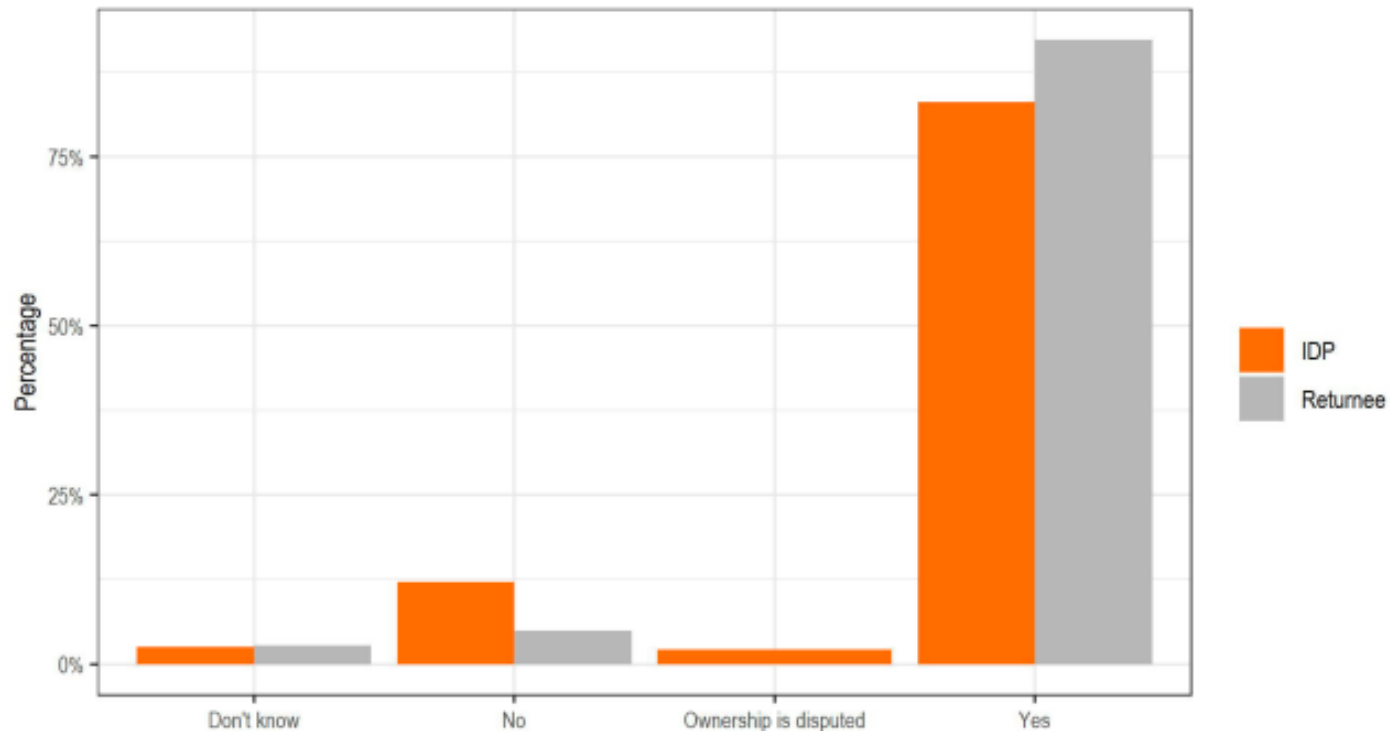
Condition of the owned property by IDPs and returnees from Sinjar in percentages



# Most IDPs and returnees still own property in Sinjar, but IDPs report more losses and disputes

## Most IDPs and returnees from Sinjar still own their property but more losses and disputes amongst IDPs

Percentage of respondents that still own their property after displacement



# Security and social tension concerns outweigh the pull factor of home ownership amongst IDPs who have chosen not to return

- **One third** of IDPs indicated that security is the main reason they have not returned.
- KII interviewees cited ruptured social structures, inaccessibility of dispute resolution mechanisms in Sinjar, and lack of trust in security actors present



# Dispute resolution mechanisms differ between return and displacement

- Both IDPs and returnees prefer informal customary mechanisms when asked to compare
- 74% of Yezidi **returnees** indicated that they would rely on formal dispute resolution mechanisms, and that customary methods are unavailable because community dispute resolution social structures remain displaced
- By contrast, Sunni and Yezidi **IDPs** indicated that they would rely on customary dispute resolution mechanisms and that formal mechanisms are slow (Yezidis) and discriminatory (Sunnis)

# Thank you