



# HASANSHAM INTER-AGENCY ASSESSMENT REPORT

NOV 2023





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND	5
VILLAGES WITH RECENT RETURNS	8
1. ALIYAWA	8
2. ASH QALA SAGHIR	12
3. MANGOBA	14
4. SHIRKAN	18
5. SEIF DINAN	22
6. ZENGAL VILLAGE	24
7. CHAMAKOR	26
8. TAL ASWAD KABIR	32
9. TAL ASWAD SAGHIR	36
VILLAGES WITH NO RETURN	40
1. ASH QALA KABIR	40
2. TURKMAZ	43
3. HASANSHAM	45
RECOMMENDATIONS	59
ANNEXURES	50
ANNEX A: GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA NEEDS ASSESSMENT ON 13 HASANSHAM VILLAGES	50
ANNEX B: UNDP PARTIAL ASSESSMENT OF HASANSHAM VILLAGES	62
ANNEX C: UNICEF RAPID TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WTP IN TAL ASWAD VILLAGE	63

## TABLE OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: ALIYAWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	9
FIGURE 2: SMALL SHOP IN ALIYAWA	10
FIGURE 3: DAMAGED SCHOOL IN MANGOBA	15
FIGURE 4: MANGOBA DESTROYED HOUSING	16
FIGURE 5: MANGOBA UNPAVED EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ROAD	17
FIGURE 6: SHIRKAN VILLAGE ELECTRICITY NETWORK CABLE, POLES, AND INTERNAL ROAD	18
FIGURE 7: SMALL PRIVATE CLINIC IN SHIRKAN VILLAGE	19
FIGURE 8: SHIRKAN GARBAGE BURNING	20
FIGURE 9: CHAMAKOR VILLAGE ELECTRICITY POLES ON MAINROAD NOT CONNECTED TO VILLAGE	27
FIGURE 10: CHAMAKOR DAMAGED HOUSES	28
FIGURE 11: CHAMAKOR RECENT RETURNEE HOUSEHOLD TENT SHELTER	29
FIGURE 12: CHAMAKOR UNPAVED INTERNAL ROAD	31
FIGURE 13: DESTROYED SCHOOL IN TAL ASWAD KABIR	33
FIGURE 14: DESTROYED HOUSING AND CURRENT SHELTER IN TAL ASWAD KABIR	33
FIGURE 15: SMALL STORE IN TAL ASWAD KABIR	34
FIGURE 16: UNPAVED EXTERNAL ROAD IN TAL ASWAD	35
FIGURE 17: TAL ASWAD SAGHIR DAMAGED WATER TREATMENT PLANT	37
FIGURE 18: ASH QALA KABIR VILLAGE	40
FIGURE 19: HASANSHAM VILLAGE	46
FIGURE 20: HASANSHAM VILLAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH MINOR DAMAGE	47
FIGURE 21: HASANSHAM VILLAGE HOUSE DESTRUCTION AND DEBRIS	48



## BACKGROUND

On 24 July 2023 the Kurdistan Regional Government Interior Minister announced that households from the 12 villages located in Hamdaniya sub-district could return. These villages had been part of an agreement between KRG and Ninewa authorities in January 2020 to facilitate the return of Arab Internally Displaced Persons to some of the (disputed territories). The 2020 agreement pertained to the 12 Hamdaniya villages and 5 villages in Zummar and Rabea in Telafar District. The implementation of the agreement stalled in 2020 despite continuous advocacy efforts by the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The 24 July announcement was significant in that it also followed a series of meetings between the KRG authorities and the respective community leaders of these villages and processes which included clearance of families residing in East Mosul Camps and urban areas of Erbil and the eventual departure of some of these families to the villages.

The Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG) was tasked with coordinating the inter-agency assessment in August 2023, however discussions between the KRG and Ninewa relating to participation by the Ninewa authorities were pending and final confirmation from the authorities was only provided in early November 2023. The purpose of the assessment was for aid actors to assess the conditions of the 12 Hamdaniya villages to inform potential programmatic interventions which would complement government support to these villages. Access to the villages was granted through the Joint Coalition Coordination Center (JCCC) office and in addition to staff from World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and the DSTWG who participated in the assessment, local authorities designated by the governor of Ninewa from key directorates also participated in on all the days the assessments took place.

## METHODOLOGY

An interagency KII tool was developed and shared and approved by both KRG and Ninewa authorities. Teams had the option to use the tablet or paper copy of the KII tool. Teams comprising of staff from the 9 organizations and entities were divided into multisectoral teams which included field/operations, engineering, protection, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The assessment was planned to be conducted over a four-day period with dates of 14th and 15th November and 20th & 21st November with each assessment day covering 3 villages. In total 47 Key Informants were interviewed, 34 males and 13 females. The Kis included Mukhtars, recent returnees, and host community members. Although some IDPs from these villages currently reside in East Mosul camps or in Mosul, no IDP was interviewed as part of the assessment except for the KIIs from Hasansham village.

Although classified as a technical assessment, it attempted to be as comprehensive as possible to not only look at the infrastructure needs of the villages but also to get a broad overview of the social dynamics of each of the villages.

Location	#	Male	Female	Status of Recent Returns
Hasansham	1	1	0	No returnees
Ash Qala Kabir (Big)	5	3	2	No displacement
Ash Qala Saghir (Small)	4	4	0	7 HH
Shirkan (Bahra)	7	5	2	70 HH
Seif Dinan	4	2	2	2 HH
Zengal Village	4	2	2	12-13 HH
Turkmaz	5	4	1	No returnees
Chamakor	5	4	1	16 individuals
Tal Aswad Saghir	2	2	0	78 individuals
Tal Aswad Kabir	4	3	1	78 individuals
Mangoba	3	2	1	38 individuals
Aliyawa	3	2	1	16 individuals
	<b>47</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	

## COMPLEMENTARY DATA

The assessment data is complemented where possible by additional secondary sources which include previous assessments conducted by UNHCR (2019), IOM & the Returns Working Group (2020), the Ninewa Governorate (2021) and UNDP (2023)<sup>1</sup>. Data from UNHCR related to recent returns from the East Mosul Camps and Erbil urban areas is also included in the report. Where there is conflicting data between the KII and previous assessment, the report tries to note this through footnotes.

## LIMITATIONS

No KIIs have been conducted with IDPs who remain displaced in either the East Mosul Camps, Erbil or in Mosul to understand their concerns, the information they currently have on their villages, or their intentions to return. This information may be needed to complement some of the gaps in information which might impact programmatic planning by organizations. In addition, one village was not included in the assessment, Ehsar, but appears to have received 5 HH in the recent months. It is unclear whether this village is a separate village or if it is included in any of the other close villages.

## OVERVIEW OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE 12 VILLAGES

Of the twelve assessed villages, eight have received recent returns from the East Mosul camps or Erbil urban areas (Shirkan, Tal Aswad Kabir, Tal Aswad Saghir, Manguba, Aliyawa, Chamakor, Seif Dinan, Ashqala Saghir). Five already had families residing in them prior to the July 2023 announcement (Shirkan, Tal Aswad Kabir, Tal Aswad Saghir, Seif Dinan, Zengal). In addition, although listed as a previously no-return village, Ash Qala Kabir is a predominantly Kurdish village and according to the KIIs there was no real displacement from the village, and if there was, it lasted under 3 months. KIIs also reported that no families from this village are displaced in the East Mosul Camps, KRI or Mosul. Families who no longer reside in the village have left to pursue economic opportunities. Notably, while some families in the East Mosul Camps and those displaced in KRI from these 12 villages have been provided with a process to follow to return, families who displaced to Mosul or other parts of Ninewa are yet to have their return process facilitated.

The disputed territory status of these villages complicates information about who is responsible for provision of services. In those villages which had populations prior to the July announcement, some services such as electricity are provided via Khabat municipality. However, for those locations with only recent returns, KRG authorities have maintained that Ninewa is responsible for service provision.

## STRUCTURE OF THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

The report provides an overview of the responses from the KIIs looking at basic information of each village, location, population and proceeds to provide information on public services, water, electricity, education, health, shelter, solid waste management, agriculture, safety, and security.

<sup>1</sup> The UNDP assessment focused on schools in 6 villages and provides estimates costs of rehabilitation. It also provides an estimate of housing destruction in the 6 villages.

## VILLAGES WITH RECENT RETURNS

### 1. ALIYAWA

Aliyawa village, situated between Mangoba and Tal Aswad Saghir, was established in/around 1960. The village is adjacent to Tal-Aswad Saghir and they are sometimes considered as one village although they have different Mukhtars. Three key informants were interviewed, two males and one female from Aliyawa.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	106 HH <sup>2</sup>	17HH	16 Individuals	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

### WATER

The village had several water sources, including a pipe network, wells/boreholes, and a water treatment plant. These sources are currently non-functional or inaccessible. The water treatment plant, once the primary water source, was damaged by ISIS. Previous assessments reported that the water treatment plant (WTP) also served Tal Aswad Saghir and Tal Aswad Kabir. Each household used to receive 100-250 liters of water, reported to be of good quality. Water trucking is also available.<sup>3</sup> Families do not employ any purification methods. While the water is deemed safe for domestic and drinking purposes, those who prefer alternative water sources for drinking often obtain this through water trucking provided by private water tankers at a cost of IQD 25,000 for 4,000 liters or use jerry cans. For agricultural and livestock needs, water is primarily obtained from the Khazir river and occasionally through water trucks.

### ELECTRICITY

The community relies on both public electricity and private generators. Some households have limited access to a public network, providing electricity for 8 to 10 hours per day. The absence of poles, electricity networks, and transformers is notable, with KIIs reporting damage during the ISIS conflict.

### EDUCATION

The village has two schools.<sup>4</sup> Both school buildings have incurred damage and are currently not functioning and need rehabilitation. UNDP estimates that repairs to the 8-classroom school may cost \$125,000.

<sup>2</sup> According to the KII, 45 HH (230 ind).

<sup>3</sup> According to Kis the capacity of house water tanks is 1000L. The WTP pumps water every 2-3 hours every 4 days.both survey.

<sup>4</sup> According to the UNDP assessment there is an 8-classroom primary school.





Figure 1: Aliyawa Primary School

## HEALTH

The village does not have a Primary Health Center (PHC). Even before the crisis, residents sought primary health care services in Kalak, Hamdaniya, or Bartella. Presently, a private clinic with a resident doctor is available in the village to address healthcare requirements. For more serious medical conditions, residents must travel outside the village to access the necessary healthcare services.

## SHELTER

Previous assessments estimate that there were 45 houses prior to the conflict. Most houses in the village have suffered damage or destruction, and as of now, no debris removal initiatives have been initiated.<sup>5</sup> Some families have commenced the rehabilitation of their homes, other families lack financial resources to rehabilitate their homes. Construction materials are readily available in the area.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The prevailing practice for solid waste management is burning rubbish, both within and outside the community. There is no designated landfill area for solid waste and no sewage system.

<sup>5</sup> UNDP estimates that out of the 45 houses in the village about 30% are damaged.

## AGRICULTURE

The community is rural. Farms are situated both around the village and in proximity to the river. Access to these lands is unhindered. However, the roads leading to the farms are unpaved. While some families possess irrigation equipment and functional water pumps on their farms, others report that their irrigation equipment is damaged and is non-operational.

## LIVELIHOODS

There are four small shops owned by residents, however the products offered are limited. Families travel to larger markets outside the village, such as Hasansham Camp, Hamdaniya centre, and Kalak to purchase most household goods. KIs note that essential services like water and electricity, which are integral for business ventures, are limited. Agriculture and public employment are the primary sources of income. Families also rely on daily labour. Addressing infrastructure and service gaps would help to create a conducive environment for businesses and foster economic sustainability.



Figure 2: Small Shop in Aliyawa



## SOCIAL COHESION

There is a notable absence of recreational spaces. Currently, the mosque and the head of the tribe's guest room serve as gathering places and both require rehabilitation. There is a need for installation of windows and doors, establishing electricity connections, acquiring a generator for backup power, and ensuring a reliable water facility.

However, KIs report that in times of need, households rely on assistance from relatives residing outside the village. Despite this external network, the overall social fabric within the community is reported to be strong.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The roads are unpaved and this causes challenges during the winter season. The existing road that links four villages to the main thoroughfare is currently in need of restoration and upgrading.

While the village is generally unaffected by rainfall due to its elevated topography, the lack of a drainage system along roads and pathways is a problem. While the natural topography guides water away from most areas during rain, some places are susceptible to water-related issues. Although the village typically enjoys a temperate climate without extreme heat or prolonged drought, the past three months have seen a reduction in water levels due to the preceding drought season. If this persists, there is a growing concern that it may adversely affect the agricultural landscape, raising the need for mitigation measures.

Families use various modes of transportation, including cars, taxis, motorcycles/bicycles, and walking, for their daily mobility needs.

The threat of environmental degradation, desertification, deforestation in agricultural areas, and erosion along riverbanks exists as a consequence of the last prolonged drought season.

## SECURITY

The village currently enjoys a fair level of safety and security. Women and girls feel secure walking on the streets during both day and night. Operational partners, including LNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies, have unimpeded access to the area. Access is facilitated through JCC coordination approvals and Asayish support. The village is free from contamination of explosive ordnance.

## 2. ASH QALA SAGHIR

Ash Qala Saghir (small) village, situated between Turkmaz and Hasansham camp, was established in/around 1940. Four male key informants were interviewed.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	82 HH (350 ind) <sup>6</sup>	28HH	7HH	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

### WATER

Households depend mainly on wells (boreholes) inside their houses. Those with no wells rely on a communal well located in the east of the village. A water tanker belonging to Peshmerga forces also supplies water to the village. The wells are not in great condition and need maintenance, cleaning, some need re-drilling and rehabilitation. Each household used to receive 20-100 liters of water, and few households receive up to 1,000 liters. The current water quality is reported to be bad, without applying any purification methods. While the water is not deemed safe for drinking, some households use it for drinking. Other households buy drinking water and there are also a few water wells that are safe for drinking.

For agricultural and livestock needs, water is primarily obtained from wells, and from the Khazir river.

### ELECTRICITY

The community currently relies on the public electricity network. There are no private generators on community level, and few households have private generators. Electricity lasts for 12 to 15 hours per day. The network covers most of the village.

### EDUCATION

There are no schools in the village. The families send their children to Shirkan village or Hasansham and Khazir camps which require 1 km of travelling outside the village, which most students do by walking and sometimes they are transported by car.

### HEALTH

The village does not have a PHC. Even before the crisis, residents sought primary health care services in Hamdaniya, Kalak, Saif Dinan village, Hasansham and Khazir camps or Erbil. This requires travelling from 10 - 20 km and some places are up to 40 km away.



## SHELTER

Most houses in the village have suffered damage or destruction. No debris removal initiatives have been initiated. Some of the returnees are living in their tents while they wait to rehabilitate their homes.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The current practice for solid waste management in the village is pits and burning rubbish outside the village. There is no designated landfill area for solid waste and sewage systems.

## AGRICULTURE

The villagers have agricultural land situated around the village. Some households face challenges for accessing the area as some lands need security approval from KRI to use lands which is taking time. Furthermore, there is a dispute over the ownership of the lands between some residents of the village, the mukhtar, and people from outside the village who claim that these lands belong to them. Some families possess irrigation equipment and functional water pumps on their farms, while others depend on rain.

The primary needs which would improve agricultural functionality are the drilling of wells and the provision of water pumps, sprinkler systems and artesian wells.

## LIVELIHOODS

There are no shops nor industrial facilities within the village. Households travel to larger markets for essential needs. Agriculture and public employment remain the primary sources of income in the village, complemented by occasional temporary work within the vicinity.

## SOCIAL COHESION

There are no recreational spaces in the village. The mosque serves as a gathering place for men, but it requires rehabilitation to become fully functional once again. The social cohesion among villagers is good with good communal relations among the families.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The roads are unpaved. During winter the lack of drainage systems along roads and pathways poses a challenge. The villagers employ various modes of transportation, including cars, taxis, motorcycles/bicycles, and walking for their daily mobility needs.

Throughout the past three years the village has experienced drought, which affected agriculture and the economic status of families. This led to some families selling off certain assets, including livestock, to secure funds for purchasing feed.

The community report the gradual onset of environmental degradation, including desertification, deforestation in agricultural areas, multiple forms of pollution, and erosion along riverbanks'a consequence of the last prolonged drought season. Klls report that there are cases of respiratory illness due to small companies conducting oil refining in areas close to the village. This results in the emission of unpleasant and suffocating gases.

## SECURITY

The village currently enjoys a good level of safety and security for men and women. However, women and girls don't feel safe walking at night as there is no light on the street. There is a need for lighting at night as there are some houses that have a bathroom 20 meters from the house that need illumination. Operational partners, including LNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies, have unimpeded access to the area. The village is free from contamination of explosive ordnance.

### 3. MANGOBA

Mangoba village, situated between Erbil-Mosul main road and Aliyawa, was established in 1900. Three key informants were interviewed, two males and one female from Mangoba village.

## POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	200HH <sup>6</sup>	44HH	38 Individuals	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

Return to these villages were extremely low prior to the July announcement. Earlier reports by UNHCR indicated that around 58 HH resided in this village and not all have returned.

## WATER

Families depend on wells (boreholes) inside and around houses. The wells are not in good condition due to the conflict and require maintenance, cleaning, and some need re-drilling and rehabilitation.

Each household used to receive 1,000 liters of water. The received water is reported to be of bad quality, without applying any purification methods. Although deemed unsafe for drinking, some use it for drinking. Some wells are safe for drinking and other families purchase drinking water. There are no other usages for water such as agricultural or livestock as there is no agricultural or livestock currently which have been stopped due to the conflict.

<sup>6</sup> According to the Kll information. Government data states 65 individuals.

<sup>7</sup> According to the Kll information. The IOM and UNHCR reports estimate 200HH and 150 houses. 1 family had returned since 2017.

## ELECTRICITY

Families rely on public electricity and on private generators, both community and individually owned. Households with access to public power report 8 to 10 hours of electricity per day. Currently, one specific household serves as the electricity provider for others, extending power for 15 hours. The overall electricity infrastructure in the village is severely impacted by the conflict. Presently, the Electricity Directorate in Hamdaniya district has installed 50 poles. However, the future course of action remains uncertain, and it is unclear whether there will be subsequent measures to fully restore the electricity link.

## EDUCATION

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Figure 3: Damaged School in Mangoba

## HEALTH

The village does not have a PHC. Residents seek primary health care services in Khazir camp mainly and sometimes go to Hamdaniya, Bartella, or Mosul for their medical needs.

## SHELTER

KIIs estimate that 210 houses are either destroyed or damaged.<sup>8</sup> Among them, approximately 130 residences have undergone complete destruction, while an additional 80 houses face varying degrees of damage or partial destruction, including instances of burning. At present, no debris removal initiatives have been set into motion. Some families have taken the initiative to commence the rehabilitation of their houses. During this rehabilitation phase, they continue to reside in the same damaged dwellings. Fortunately, construction materials necessary for rehabilitation are readily available in the area, including cement blocks, mud blocks, sand, gravel, and iron. This accessibility to construction materials is anticipated to facilitate the reconstruction efforts undertaken by affected families.



Figure 4: Mangoba Destroyed Housing

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste is managed by burning rubbish, both in and outside the community where there is a valley to dispose of and burn rubbish.

## AGRICULTURE

Most of the farmlands are situated both around the village and in proximity to the houses. Access to these lands is unhindered for some families that have their farms near their houses, while those who have lands around the village have security issues that prevent them from accessing and planting their lands. There is no irrigation system in place as people mostly depend on rainwater. Many farms have not been functioning for a long time. A significant number of individuals in the community were previously engaged in livestock husbandry, and those owning cattle lost much of their livestock in the aftermath of the conflict. KIIs report that there is valuable expertise in livestock management and support would be required to support rehabilitation of these livelihood means.

## LIVELIHOODS

There are no shops nor industrial facilities. Households travel to larger markets outside the village to fulfil their essential needs. Agriculture and public employment are the primary sources of income in the village, complemented by occasional temporary work within the vicinity.



## SOCIAL COHESION

Currently, mosques serve as gathering places but require rehabilitation to become fully functional once again. No other recreational spaces are available for children and women. Most of the villagers are relatives and there is a good relationship among them.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The roads are unpaved and cause significant challenges to villagers, especially during the winter. The lack of drainage systems along roads and pathways poses a challenge. Households currently use cars, taxis, motorcycles/bicycles, and walking to get around.

The community is currently contending with the progressive emergence of environmental degradation, characterized by various forms of pollution. Despite recent returns, residents find themselves without a comprehensive understanding of the extent of environmental degradation in the area.

## SECURITY

The village currently enjoys a commendable level of safety and security, ensuring a sense of well-being for both men and women. Women and girls feel secure walking in the town during both day and night. The village is free from contamination of explosive ordnance.



Figure 5: Mangoba Unpaved External and Internal Roads

8 UNDP estimates that in total there were about 130 houses in the village, 30% of which are classified as totally damaged.

## 4. SHIRKAN

Shirkan village is located on the side of the Erbil-Mosul Road. It is bordered to the north by the village of Ash Qala, to the west by the village of Hasansham, to the south by the Khazir camp, and to the east by the village of Al-Nazimiyah. It has been a thriving community since its establishment between 1920 and 1950. Seven key informants were interviewed, five males and two females from Shirkan village.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	250-400HH <sup>9</sup>	110-150 HH	50-56 HH <sup>10</sup>	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

### WATER

The village has a WTP which efficiently distributes water through a pipe network. The village also has onsite boreholes which are designated for irrigation. The WTP is in good working condition but has a puzzling limitation in its operation; water is pumped for only three hours daily despite a consistent electricity supply which exceeds 10 hours per day. According to the Mukhtar, the current water supply is sufficient with each family receiving about 800 liters daily. Water quality is measured and recorded in quality inspection records.

The existing pipe network covers the current residents, and any returns would need to be factored in. There is a need to expand the pipe network to serve the entire village to ensure equitable access to water for all the residents in the village.

### ELECTRICITY

The community currently lacks a centralized electricity source, and families rely on private generators. Some households, however, have limited access to a public network, providing electricity for 8 to 10 hours per day. The absence of poles, electricity networks, and transformers is notable, as these infrastructures were damaged during the period of ISIS conflict.



Figure 6: Shirkan Village Electricity Network Cable, Poles, and Internal Road

## EDUCATION

The village is equipped with two schools; however, both school buildings have incurred damage and are currently out of service and need rehabilitation.

## HEALTH

The village has never had a PHC. Families access primary health care services in Kalak, Hamdaniya, or Bartella. A private clinic with a resident doctor is available in the village to address healthcare requirements. For more serious conditions, residents travel to the locations mentioned earlier.



Figure 7: Small Private Clinic in Shirkan Village

## SHELTER

Many houses in the village have suffered damage or destruction, and as of now, no debris removal initiatives have been initiated. Some families have started rehabilitation, while others lack the resources. Construction materials are readily available in the area.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste is managed by burning rubbish, both within and outside the community. No landfill or sewage system is available.

<sup>9</sup> According to the KII information. The UNHCR reports estimate based on the PDS is 225HH.

<sup>10</sup> UNHCR data indicated that 70HH returned recently to this village.





Figure 8: Shirkan Garbage Burning

## AGRICULTURE

Residents have farms situated both around the village and near the river. Access to these lands is unhindered. While some families possess irrigation equipment and functional water pumps on their farms, other families are yet to rehabilitate their damaged irrigation infrastructure.

## LIVELIHOODS

There are four small shops providing basic products owned by residents. For larger and more diverse needs, families travel to larger markets outside the village, such as Hasansham, Hamdaniya, and Kalak. Agriculture and public employment are the primary sources of income in the village, daily labour is also sometimes available within the village. Outside of these small shops, self-employment opportunities are limited as access to essential services like water and electricity are also limited and would be needed for business venture.

## SOCIAL COHESION

The mosque and the head of the tribe's guest room serve as gathering places, but they require rehabilitation in terms of installation of windows and doors, establishing electricity connections, acquiring a generator for backup power, and ensuring a reliable water facility.

No spaces exist for women and children. In times of need, residents rely on each other or on assistance from relatives residing outside the village. KIs report that the overall social cohesion within the community is good.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The roads are unpaved and are affected by rain and flooding in winter. The existing road that links four villages to the main thoroughfare is currently in need of restoration and upgrading. The villagers employ various modes of transportation, including cars, taxis, motorcycles/bicycles, and walking, for their daily mobility needs.

While the village is generally resilient to rainfall impact due to its elevated topography, lacking drainage systems along roads and pathways poses a challenge. The natural topographic layout guides water away from most areas during rain, yet certain places remain susceptible to water-related issues. KIs report that the past three months have seen a reduction in water levels due to the preceding drought season. If this trend persists, there is a growing concern that it may adversely affect agriculture.

There are mild signs of desertification, deforestation in agricultural areas, and erosion along riverbanks'a consequence of the last prolonged drought season. It is reported that these challenges have resulted in some families leaving the village.

## SECURITY

KIs report that the village is safe for both men and women. Women and girls feel secure walking in the town during both day and night. Operational partners, including LNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies, access the area and only require JCC, a coordination letter, and Asayish support. The village is cleared of UXOs.

## 5. SEIF DINAN

Seif Dinan village is located on the side of the Erbil-Mosul Road. It is bordered to the north by the village of Turkmaz separated by Khazir river, to the southeast by the village of Ash Qala also separated by Khazir river. The village was established in 1920. Four key informants were interviewed, two males and two females.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	98HH (490 ind) <sup>11</sup>	60 HH	20-25 HH <sup>12</sup>	Mosul, East Mosul camps

Klls report that several families remain displaced in Mosul.

### WATER

The village has a pipe network and water treatment plant established near the Khazir river. The existing water treatment plant is portable and requires replacement with a permanent structure. Each household currently receives water ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 liters. The water is recognized for its high quality, and families do not employ any additional purification methods. The water is considered safe for both domestic use and drinking purposes.

### ELECTRICITY

The community presently depends on the public electricity network, supplying approximately 14 hours daily. Klls report that some households have limited supply, and the network does not cover the entire village. There is a need for minor work such as poles, cables, and transformers. Residents rely on public power for agriculture, but a few have small private generators.

### EDUCATION

There is one school which is in good condition in terms of buildings, water and sanitary facilities, and electricity. The school can absorb increased numbers of students and it has enough teachers.

### HEALTH

The village does not have a PHC. Residents travel 7 to 25 kilometers to Kalak, Hamdaniya, Hasansham, or Erbil for both primary health care services and other medical needs. There is a private clinic with a resident nurse.

<sup>11</sup> According to the Kll information. The UNHCR reports estimate based on the PDS is 225HH.

<sup>12</sup> UNHCR data indicated that 70HH returned recently to this village.



## SHELTER

Klls report that 20 houses are severely damaged and 8 are partially damaged. Debris removal is underway, and households will require some assistance. Returnee families are temporarily residing in unfinished buildings and in tents while they rehabilitate their homes. Construction materials are readily available in the area.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste is managed through a pit system and rubbish burning.

## AGRICULTURE

Families have farms and engage in agriculture, but this is reliant on river and rainwater. Farms are situated both around the village and in proximity to the river.

Irrigation systems are not operational or damaged. Access to these lands is unhindered.

## LIVELIHOODS

There is one shop in the village offering a limited range of products. Families travel to Hamdaniya, Bartella, and Erbil for other basic needs. Agriculture and public employment remain the primary sources of income.

## SOCIAL COHESION

Currently, the mosque is the only gathering space. There is no space for women and children.

Klls report that relations between members of the community are good.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The roads, though reported to be generally in acceptable condition, remain unpaved and present challenges for villagers, especially during winter. Klls report that there has been a persistent drought in the past 3 years. This has affected agriculture and employment, forcing farming families to seek employment in places like Markaz Hamdaniya. It is also reported that an oil company is causing air pollution. Families use the regular means of transport, namely taxis, personal cars, bikes and walking.

## SECURITY

Klls report that the village is safe for both men and women and that women and girls feel secure walking in the town during both day and night. Partners have access to the village through the usual approvals with JCCC. Klls report that the village is free from UXO contamination.

## 6. ZENGAL VILLAGE

Zengal Village is situated between Kalak and Majidiya village, near the KRG checkpoint and Khabat. The village was established sometime between 1900 and 1920. Four key informants were interviewed, two males and two females.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	192HH (1,630 ind) <sup>13</sup>	180 HH	12-13 HH	Mosul, Erbil, East Mosul Camps

This village is one of the villages with a mixed population (Kakai Kurd and Arab) which had families residing in it prior to 2023. Previous UNHCR reports indicated that about 68 HH from this village reside in the East Mosul camps, while KIs report that about 13 HH have returned. Residents displaced in other locations outside of the KRI are still to be permitted to return.

### WATER

The village is serviced by a water network and one borehole. Informants reported that the water sources are fully operational, except for one who reported that 90% of the network is functioning. The network provides about 2,000 liters of water per HH daily. The quality of water was described as good and used for both drinking and domestic purposes. The water is also used for agricultural livestock.

### ELECTRICITY

The village benefits from a reliable source of electricity, both from the public grid and a private community generator. This electricity supply ensures that the village receives 12 hours of power during the summer months and 9 hours during the winter. Overall, there are no major issues reported with the electricity service. However, there is a noted need for infrastructure upgrades, including transformers, new poles, and wiring to address aging components. The electricity serves not only domestic needs but also extends to non-domestic purposes, notably supporting agricultural activities within the community.

### EDUCATION

The village has two schools, Zengal Primary School, and Zengal Intermediate School. The two schools use the same building in two shifts, with overcrowding being an issue as there are reportedly two buildings but only one is currently being used due to (legal) issues. Half of the KIs reported that the building is old and needs rehabilitation. Half of the KIs reported that teachers are provided by the Hamdaniya Education Department and half reported that teaching staff are not enough. The main need highlighted was expanding the school to accommodate the large number of students. The closest additional schools are Wardak and Hamdaniya which are 5-8 Km from the village.

## HEALTH

The village has a small PHC which is staffed by nurses and operates from 8am to 2pm. Water supply and electricity are available at the PHC. KIs reported the lack of doctors and lack of medicines. Additional medical services are accessed at Kalak, Hamdaniya and Erbil hospitals which are between 5-15km away.

## SHELTER

All KIs reported that no houses were damaged or destroyed. Most homes are made of cement, concrete blocks, and mud blocks.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The prevailing practice for solid waste management in the village is a collection system. There is no landfill or sewage system in place.

## AGRICULTURE

Agricultural lands are situated both around the village with unhindered access. Well water and sprinklers are used although some use rainwater. KIs noted the need for government support with fertilizers and seeds. One KI reported a need for approvals for digging wells for agricultural purposes.

## LIVELIHOODS

Within the village are some shops owned by residents which are functional. Most are private businesses which offer agriculture provisions. Larger markets are accessed in Kalak and Hamdaniya. The main sources of income are agriculture and public service employment.

## SOCIAL COHESION

Currently, the mosque and the Mukhtar's house serve as gathering spaces. The community can also gather to play domino and billiards. Women and children do not have any gathering spaces. The mosque is in a good condition and one KI reported that it was small.

All KIs reported moderate to high social contact and good relationships among community members.

<sup>13</sup> UNHCR data indicated that 70HH returned recently to this village.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The village road is in good condition. A prolonged five-year drought has led to the abandonment of agricultural lands by some residents. KIIs report other environmental challenges such as riverbank erosion and desertification. These environmental issues have hindered the community's capacity to dig new wells and implement necessary irrigation systems for their agricultural activities.

## SECURITY

All KIIs reported that people feel safe in the community. Women and girls are free to walk around during the day and night. Access to the village is facilitated through JCCC.

## 7. CHAMAKOR

Chamakor village, located between Tal Aswad Valley and Telleben village (North-South), and Kalak and Zengal (East-West), was established around 1930.

For this assessment, four male and one female key informant were interviewed. All were recent returnees.

## POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	106 HH <sup>14</sup>	17HH	16 Individuals	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

Before the ISIL conflict, on average 135 households (around 1,200 individuals) were residing in the village. The original residents were all Arabs.<sup>15</sup> Returns to the village did occur, with 16 individuals recently returning to Chamakor. There are 44 households who were cleared from Asayish to return but have not returned yet from Erbil and Kalak. The majority of IDP households originally from Chamakor are displaced in Mosul (around 100 households), but they did not receive the approvals from Asayish to return. Returnee households were clustered in the central areas of the village. Prior to the conflict, residents used a variety of transportation means including private cars, taxis, motorcycles, and walking when feasible. After the conflict, returnee households depended on private cars or walking, and when affordable they use taxis.

## WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS

Prior to the conflict the village had a water project. The water station and distribution network are destroyed. Currently, returnee households depend on private water wells (30-40 meters deep for those which are closer to the river and 50-60 meters deep for those further). The water wells were rehabilitated by the households after approvals obtained from Kalak Water Department. Cleaning and rehabilitating the wells costs between IQD 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 depending on how deep they are.<sup>16</sup> The quality of the water from the wells is good for domestic use, but salty and not suitable for drinking purposes. Returnee households reported using Khazir river water as an alternative source for drinking purposes. Each household stores water in plastic water tanks due to its salinity levels. Water is



not treated or purified prior to use. Additionally, households reported connecting water pumps on the bank of the Khazir river to feed agricultural fields and livestock. There is no sewage system in the village. Households use pits built at household level. These take some time to fill, and desludging cost between IQD 50,000-80,000 (while in other places cost between IQD 20,000-30,000).

## ELECTRICITY

Prior to the conflict, the village was connected to the public electrical network. There are visible installed poles and electrical wires in the main road of the village, and households reported that these are to feed Telleben while residents in Chamakor are not allowed to access the network. Internal electric poles, wires, and transformers were looted during and after the conflict. Returnee households use private generators as the main source of electricity, and solar lights brought from the camp or bought for IQD15,000 for lighting. Private generators are run from 30 minutes to one hour daily to fulfil the households' basic needs.<sup>17</sup>



Figure 9: Chamakor Village Electricity Poles on Main Road Not Connected to Village

<sup>14</sup> According to the KII, 45 HH (230 ind).

<sup>15</sup> Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021.

<sup>16</sup> Interviewees reported inflated prices for the wells rehabilitation and cleaning compared to Kalak (doubled price).

## EDUCATION

This is a primary school which was heavily damaged and looted (Chamakor Mixed-Primary School)<sup>18</sup> Prior to the conflict, teachers used to come from Hamdaniya city. Reportedly, there are about 17 children (from 6 to 12 years old) and only a few of them go to school in Erbil (one boy) and in Khazir camp (girls). Regarding secondary school, none of the returnee children (about 10) aged between 13 and 17 years old go to secondary or high school. According to the Mukhtar, traditionally children did not attend secondary or high schools prior to the conflict, and only households with higher financial means would send their children to secondary schools in Hasansham or Hamdaniya. There are schools in Shirkan and Telleben villages (7 and 5 kms away), however, these are also destroyed. There are also schools in Hamdaniya and Mosul (20 km away), however these are crowded or do not accept children from other villages to be registered due to limited capacity. UNDP estimates that since the school structure is 90% damaged, the cost of demolishing and rebuilding or rehabilitating ranges between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

## HEALTH

The village does not have a health center. Households used to access Hasansham PHC, while returnees currently access Telleben PHC or private clinics there or travel to Mosul for the East Mosul camp clinics.

## SHELTER

Most houses in the villages require rehabilitation, as nearly all houses are damaged or looted. According to the Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, 80 houses are destroyed (out of 120 housing units).<sup>19</sup> No general efforts to remove the debris were reported.



Figure 10: Chamakor Damaged Houses

<sup>17</sup> Reportedly, to run the electrical generator 2 or 3 hours. Households needed 2 litres fuel that cost 2,000 IQDs.

<sup>18</sup> According to UNDP the schools has 12 classrooms.

<sup>19</sup> UNDP estimates that the village had 75 houses and 50% of these are totally damaged.



Returnee households removed, and are still removing, the debris from their houses on their own efforts. Returnee households reside in a housing compound belonging to the mukhtar (6 households) and other two, both female-headed households, reside in tents as temporary shelters until their houses are rehabilitated. Construction materials such as concrete blocks, cement, iron, etc. are widely available in Kalak but at high prices.<sup>20</sup> Households with lower financial means use mud and other low-cost materials for their house's rehabilitation and construction.



Figure 11: Chamakor Recent Returnee Household Tent Shelter

There were no reported disputes related to housing and property, or illegal occupation of private properties in the village.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Returnee households compile the waste on open land, on the outskirts of the village. Pit latrines were also observed. According to the Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, there are no municipal services available in the village including solid waste disposal, collection, management, and other related services.

<sup>20</sup> UNDP estimates that the village had 75 houses and 50% of these are totally damaged.

## AGRICULTURE

Residents in the community have farms situated around the village. The main agricultural productions were corn, wheat, tomatoes, and cucumbers. After returning, households only prepared small plots of land close to their houses for personal use. There were reported barriers to access the agricultural lands. While only returnees are allowed to access their lands, they need to request permission from Asayish who only give their approval if the requester is the landlord. KIs reported that they are aware that MAG cleared the villages including houses and facilities there, however, households were not sure if the agricultural lands were cleared from ERWs or not.

For irrigation, farmers depend on rainwater and the river proximity to their lands. The immediate requirements for irrigation rehabilitation related work include, but not limited to, drilling artesian wells, access to agricultural machinery, which was destroyed or looted, and governmental support for farmers (access to pesticides, fuel, seeds, etc.).

## LIVELIHOODS

The majority of the community members were farmers, but young people used to be daily workers. To provide a better economy, livelihood, and employment in the agricultural sector, drilling artesian wells, ensuring access to electricity, paving roads, securing the land irrigation network and sprinklers, water pumps, and securing fertilizers are needed, in addition providing governmental assistance for seeds, and pesticides.

Prior to the conflict there were small shops where households could access domestic and basic needs items. There were no shops or industrial facilities or service providers for improving (self)-employment skills available in the village. To access markets, households need to travel to Hamdaniya, Kalak, Telleben, and Mosul. To improve self-employment, returnee households recommended encouraging the recovery of livestock and supporting projects for fish pools (not available before in the village but considered suitable due to proximity to the river).

## SOCIAL COHESION

Within the village, there is a notable absence of public places where community members can gather for recreational purposes. Relations are good among the returnees. Prior to the conflict, the mosque served as gathering space for men and boys, which is damaged and looted. The Mukhtar house is usually a place where the community meet, especially men when they are not busy with the reconstruction of their houses or at work. Women meet at each other's houses as traditionally done before the conflict.



## ROADS

The main road to access the village is not paved and it creates access issues within the community.



Figure 12: Chamakor Unpaved Internal Road

## ENVIRONMENT

The community did experience periods of drought or extreme heat in the last three years. Additionally, residents noticed that the river water levels decreased compared to other years but never dried.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

Returnee households reported feeling safe in the village. However, all areas in the village need to be illuminated mainly due to the fear of wild animals moving around at night, and some houses lacking doors and windows. The area is clean from landmines and other explosives, as mine clearance was previously conducted in the village by MAG (signs can be observed around the village).

## 8. TAL ASWAD KABIR

Tal Aswad Kabir village (about 3 km<sup>2</sup> area) was established around 1920. For this assessment, four key informants were interviewed, comprising three males and one female originally from the village and residing there.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	265HH (1,320) <sup>21</sup>	71 (430) HH	44 Individuals	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

### WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS

The water network that used to be shared with the adjoining Aliyawa Village is not functional/accessible. As in all the villages in the area, the water treatment plant is destroyed,<sup>22</sup> and residents depend on partially functional private wells for pure water and some households use the water from Khazir river for drinking and domestic purposes. The quality of the water accessible for the residents is bad and not suitable for drinking purposes. The community lacked water purification methods or water treatment plants.

Additionally, to drinking and domestic usage of water, households reported using collected water from rain and Khazir river pumped into the lands to feed agricultural fields and livestock. There is no sewage system in the village.

### ELECTRICITY

Prior to the conflict, the village was connected to the public electrical network. All electric poles, wires, and transformers were looted during and after the conflict. Returnee households depend on private electrical generators. However, few households could afford to have private generators which are used between two and three hours daily for water pumping. Most of the agricultural lands depend on rainfall due to the lack of electricity to pump water to the fields.

### EDUCATION

One primary school (Tal Aswad Kabir Primary School) was available in the village, but it is heavily damaged. Prior to the conflict, teachers used to come from Mosul city. Around 200 children dropped out from school due to the lack of financial means to cover transportation to schools (10 kilometres far from the village). These schools cannot accommodate the students from Tal Aswad Kabir since they are crowded and partially destroyed. The closest school to the village is in Khazir camp (1 kilometre away). UNDP estimates that it would cost \$250,000 to rehabilitate the 6-classroom mixed primary school.

<sup>21</sup> According to the KII. According to Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, 150 housing units were in the village (population: 750 individuals). The difference in population numbers may be due to the growth of the population and the formation of new households while in displacement.

<sup>22</sup> According to Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, the water network still exists in the village in 2021 and water was available.





Figure 13: Destroyed School in Tal Aswad Kabir

## HEALTH

The village does not have a health centre or mobile clinic. Therefore, residents visit the health centre in Hamdaniya and Mosul, sometimes to Tal Leban, Bartella, or Erbil; and private pharmacies in the neighbouring villages like Seif Deenan.

## SHELTER

Most houses in the villages require rehabilitation as nearly all houses are heavily damaged or destroyed. UNDP estimates that the village had 85 houses and 90% are totally damaged. Returnee households reside in tents brought from the camp as temporary shelters while they rehabilitate their houses. Construction materials such as concrete blocks, cement, sand, gravel, gypsum, etc. are not widely available in the area.

There were no reported disputes related to housing and property, or illegal occupation of private properties in the village.



Figure 14: Destroyed Housing and Current Shelter in Tal Aswad Kabir

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Rubbish is burned. According to Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, there are no municipal services available in the village including solid waste disposal, collection, management, and other related services.

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is prevalent in the village with farms situated both around the village and in proximity to the Khazir river. Access to these lands require an access permission and security approvals. The irrigation structures are damaged and are non-operational or have been looted.

## LIVELIHOODS

The main sources of income are agriculture and public employment. Farmers need support in agricultural land reclamation and machinery. To provide a better economy, livelihood, and employment in the agricultural sector, financial support is needed for farmers to buy equipment and machinery to work on their lands, in addition to the rehabilitation and improvement of the irrigation system, and the provision of governmental assistance for seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides.

There are limited shops or industrial facilities or service providers for improving (self)-employment skills available in the village. The key challenges facing existing businesses in the area included the lack of vocational skills, lack of financial means to start over new businesses, lack of raw materials, and the distance from the big cities where these items can be found.



Figure 15: Small Store in Tal Aswad Kabir



## SOCIAL COHESION

The mosque serves as a gathering space for men and boys, which is in good condition and needs minor maintenance. No other gathering or recreational spaces are available for women and children.

The social cohesion among the returnees is reported to be good. Many households have relatives or friends they can count on to help them when needed and the frequency of social contact with friends and families is high.

## ROADS

The main road to access the village is not paved, and the pathways are currently under demining. Households are facing difficulties when it rains due to the lack of a draining system in the village which threatens the tents with flooding. Prior to the conflict, residents used a variety of transportation means including private cars, taxis, motorcycles, and bicycles, and walking when feasible. After the conflict, returnee households depended on private cars or walking.



Figure 16: Unpaved External Road in Tal Aswad Kabir

## ENVIRONMENT

The community did not experience periods of drought or extreme heat in the last three months or in the past. However, returnee households noticed riverbank erosion and multiple forms of pollution in the area. Additionally, due to the heavy rains recently witnessed, the river water level increased affecting about 50 households who were at risk of flooding and damaging their tents.



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Peshmerga control the checkpoint on the way to the village. Landmines and other explosives are reportedly still present in the area, though mine clearance was previously conducted in the area. Returnee households remain concerned about the possibility of the village not being cleared of mines. Most of the areas in the village should be illuminated at night. As a result, women, men, girls, and boys do not feel safe moving around at night. Reportedly, it is dark, some areas are not demined yet, and wild animals enter the village at night and move near the tents.

*"80% of the village and the FSD organization are working to clean however, it is very dangerous."*  
- Male key informant

Operational partners, including LINGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies, have access to the area and only require clearance from the JCCC and Asayish on the ground to operate.

## 9. TAL ASWAD SAGHIR

Tal Aswad Saghir village, located between Aliyawa village (to the North), Tal Aswad Kabir village (to the South), Khazir village (to the West), and Khabat village (to the East), was established around 1964. For this assessment, two male key informants originally from the village were interviewed.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	138HH (1,050ind) <sup>23</sup>	11 HH (60ind)	34 Individuals	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

### WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS

The water network that used to be shared with the adjoining Aliyawa Village is not functional/accessible. Currently, residents depend on water trucking from Hamdaniya village. The water is distributed by the Municipality of Hamdaniya, gratuitously. Hamdaniya Water Directorate is responsible for the water quality control and interviewees reported it was of a good quality. A few households also depend on private water wells; however, these are not functional. The quality of the water from the wells is bad and not suitable for drinking purposes even after using the filtering system they used before the conflict. Water from both sources is used for drinking and domestic purposes, but interviewees reported that water from the wells is only safe for domestic uses.

Additionally, households reported using collected water from the river pumped into the lands to feed agricultural fields and livestock. There is no sewage system in the village. A comprehensive assessment conducted by UNICEF indicates the need for pumps, water tanks, filtering units, a generator, water quality testing equipment and personnel to manage the WTP.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> According to the KII. According to Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, 150 housing units were in the village (population: 750 individuals). The difference in population numbers may be due to the growth of the population and the formation of new households while in displacement.



Figure 17: Tal Aswad Saghir Damaged Water Treatment Plant

## ELECTRICITY

Prior to the conflict, the village was connected to the public electrical network. All electric poles, wires, and transformers were looted during and after the conflict. Returnee households do not have any source of electricity. However, few households could afford to have private generators which are used between two and three hours daily for water pumping. Most of the agricultural lands depend on rainfall due to the lack of electricity to pump water to the fields.

## EDUCATION

There was a primary school which is heavily damaged (Tal Aswad Saghir Primary School). Prior to the conflict, teachers used to come from Hamdaniya city. There used to be schools in the nearby villages; however, these are also destroyed. Schools in Hamdaniya and Mosul (20 km away) are accessible using private transportation and their conditions allow for the enrolment of additional children. UNDP estimates that it would cost \$65,000 to rehabilitate the 6-classroom mixed primary school.

According to Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, there was a high school which was not completed, and no secondary school was available in the village.

## HEALTH

The village does not have a health centre; therefore, residents visit the health centre in Hamdaniya and Mosul.

*"The area needs to be fully rehabilitated and efforts to secure the basic services such as health, educational, economic, social and cultural are needed" - Male returnee key informant.*

## SHELTER

Most houses in the villages require rehabilitation, as nearly all houses are heavily damaged or destroyed.<sup>25</sup> No efforts to remove the debris were reported. Returnee households reside in tents as temporary shelters until their houses are rehabilitated. Construction materials such as concrete blocks, cement, iron, etc. are widely available in the area. UNDP estimates that the village had 75 houses of which 40% are totally damaged.

There were no reported disputes related to housing and property, or illegal occupation of private properties in the village.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Rubbish is burned while some households compile the waste near their houses, on the outskirts of the village or in the river.

According to Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, there are no municipal services available in the village including solid waste disposal, collection, and management, and other related services.

## AGRICULTURE

Village farms are situated both around the East and West sides of the village. Access to these lands require an access permission and security approvals. The irrigation structures have been damaged and are non-operational. The immediate requirements for irrigation rehabilitation related work include, but are limited to, drilling artesian wells, building irrigation networks, and providing agricultural equipment such as pumps, etc.

## LIVELIHOODS

The main sources of income are agriculture and public employment. To provide a better economy, livelihood, and employment in the agricultural sector, drilling artesian wells, ensuring access to electricity, paving roads, securing the land irrigation network and sprinklers, and securing fertilizers are needed, in addition providing governmental assistance for seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides.

There were no shops or industrial facilities or service providers for improving (self)-employment skills available in the village. The key challenges facing existing businesses in the area included the needed security approvals required to access the area, in addition to lack of vocational skills and lack of financial means to start over new businesses.

<sup>24</sup> Annexed to this report.

<sup>25</sup> According to Hamdaniya authorities' assessment conducted in 2021, 10 houses (out of 250 housing units) are destroyed and 15 are burned.

## SOCIAL COHESION

Prior the conflict, the Mosque serve as gathering space, which is destroyed.

*"It is needed to build halls for youth and women, recreational centres for children and provide vocational and educational courses for men and women" - Male returnee key informant.*

*"Most of the people have serious psychological issues due to displacement and the bad financial situation. There is a need of opening centres for physical recovery and social support, in addition to opening small projects for returning families and recreational centres for women and men." - Male returnee key informant.*

Most households have relatives or friends they can count on to help them when needed and the frequency of social contact with friends and families is high.

## ROADS

The main road to access the village is not paved and it creates access issues within the community. Taking into consideration the topography of the village, households are not affected by flooding when it rains. Prior to the conflict, residents used a variety of transportation means including private cars, taxis, and bicycles, and walking when feasible. After the conflict, returnee households depended on private cars or walking.

## ENVIRONMENT

The community did experience periods of drought or extreme heat throughout the last three years. Returnee households assumed that it was because of the displacement of the population and the lack of agriculture in the area. Additionally, residents noticed riverbank erosion, desertification, deforestation, and multiple forms of pollution in and around the village.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

Returnee households reported not feeling safe in some areas of the village or walking during the day and at night due to the level of destruction and the lack of electricity. The area is clean from landmines and other explosives, as mine clearance was previously conducted in the village.



## VILLAGES WITH NO RETURN

### 1. ASH QALA KABIR

Ash Qala Kabir village, situated between Gawelan and Turkmaz, has been a thriving community since its establishment around 1900. Five key informants were interviewed from Ash Qala Kabir, three males and 2 females.

#### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	25HH	16-17HH	No displacement	None

Before the period of ISIS, the village had a population of 25 families. Presently, the population stands at 16 to 17 families despite not having any displacement. Families who have left are residing in Kalak or in Erbil. The villagers rely on their own cars and walking, for their daily mobility needs.



Figure 18: Ash Qala Kabir Village

#### WATER

The village has two main water sources, a pipe network, and wells/boreholes which are located in the entrance of the village. These sources are currently fully functional and accessible for most of the villagers, however, there are few who need to connect the network to a storage tank to be able to store water for usage. Each household used to receive 3,000 liters of water of good quality up to a certain point, as families did not employ any purification methods. The water is deemed safe for domestic and drinking purposes. For agricultural and livestock needs, water is primarily obtained through pipes or from wells.

## ELECTRICITY

The village has multiple sources of electricity, including access to public electricity networks and the availability of both private and community-owned generators. This collective infrastructure ensures an electricity supply ranging from 13 to 15 hours per day, catering to various needs within the community.

KIs report that challenges persist within the electricity supply system. The presence of a single outdated transformer contributes to intermittent issues, particularly in areas situated far from the source. This results in a drop in voltage for these distant locations, highlighting the need for infrastructure upgrades such as additional poles and wires.

The agricultural sector and water pumps solely rely on the public electricity network for their power supply. Recognizing the critical role these sectors play in the community's livelihood, addressing the challenges in electricity distribution becomes even more crucial.

## EDUCATION

There is one Kurdish primary school with four classrooms, a situation that poses considerable challenges given the presence of six grades. Despite having remained unscathed during the conflict, the school is in a state of disrepair and needs rehabilitation. Fortunately, essential amenities such as water, sanitary facilities, and electricity are currently operational.

The existing school manages to meet the current demand and benefits from enough teachers within the community, ensuring coverage for the increased number of children. However, the overall condition of the school building requires urgent attention to create a more conducive learning environment.

While the school plays a crucial role in education, nearby options are available to accommodate additional students. For instance, the high school in Kalak, situated 20 kilometers away, and the Turkmaz school, just 3 kilometers away, are viable alternatives. Transportation to these facilities is primarily facilitated through private cars, underscoring the need for improved accessibility.

Efforts to enhance the infrastructure of the primary school, coupled with the availability of alternative educational institutions in the vicinity, can contribute to a more comprehensive and inclusive educational landscape for the community.

## HEALTH

The village does not have a PHC, and even before the crisis, residents sought primary health care services in Turkmaz, Kalak, or Bartella for their medical needs.

## SHELTER

There are no houses which suffered from damage or destruction. The construction material used in the village are mostly blocks, cement, and sand, and are widely available.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste is managed by burning rubbish and pits. The usual way of waste disposal includes putting pits near houses and burning the rubbish. The absence of a designated landfill area for solid waste, coupled with the lack of a sewage system, underscores the current challenges in waste disposal.

## AGRICULTURE

The east of the village toward Kalak is an agriculture area. Access to these lands is unhindered, lacking any barriers. There are no irrigation systems in place as the type of agriculture is wheat and barley which mainly depend on rainwater, and few families depend on wells. Recently a well was dogged to cover 77 acres, but it is not connected to the irrigation system yet. The suggested requirements for the village to improve the condition of the agricultural sector are by supporting farmers with fuel, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, the digging of wells, and providing electricity.

## LIVELIHOODS

Within the village, there are no shops, the main source of livelihoods is agriculture and livestock. There is a need for poultry farms to create job opportunities.

## SOCIAL COHESION

Within the village, there is a notable absence of recreational spaces, leaving children without dedicated playgrounds. Currently, the mukhtar's house serves as a gathering place for men, while women and children don't have any place for gathering.

Many of the residents in this village appear to be related to each other. KIs report that there are good relationships within the community.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The roads are unpaved and cause big challenges to villagers especially during winter season. The village was facing drought during the past three years, but the situation is better now. However, the farmers lost their crops of wheat and barley, and they lost their cattle because of the expensive prices of fodder. Additionally, some of the villagers had to sell their livestock to cope with the situation. The community is grappling with the gradual onset of environmental degradation, marked by issues such as desertification, multiple forms of pollution, and erosion along riverbanks'a consequence of the last prolonged drought season.

## SECURITY

The village is reported to be safe. Women and girls, have little concern walking during night. KIs report that the village is free from UXO contamination.

## 2. TURKMAZ

Turkalmaz village, bordered by Khazir river and to the right with Ash Qala Saghir village was established in/around 1920. Four male and one female key informant were interviewed.

### POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	294 HH (1770 Ind)	283 HH (1700ind)	None	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

UNHCR data indicated that 1 HH from this village is currently displaced in the EMCs.

### WATER

The village has three main sources of water, a pipe network, a water treatment plant, and wells/boreholes. All these sources are currently fully functional and accessible for most of the villagers except for the water treatment plant which is located near the river. The WTP is partially functional and needs rehabilitation including electricity and increasing the capacity of water pumps and replacing the filter. Each household used to receive between 750 - 1,500 liters of water. The KII report that the water quality varies between good quality and bad quality at times. Families use filters or boiling as a purification method while other families do not employ any purification methods. In general, however, the water is deemed safe for domestic and drinking purposes. For agricultural and livestock needs, each household uses different ways including installing the intake in the river and pumping water to their farms and to their irrigation equipment.

### ELECTRICITY

The community has access to public electricity and both private and community-owned generators. This collective infrastructure ensures an electricity supply ranging from 8 to 14 hours per day mostly during nighttime, catering to various needs within the community.

Despite these advantages, challenges persist within the electricity supply system. The presence of a single outdated transformer contributes to intermittent issues, particularly in areas situated far from the source. This results in a drop in voltage for these distant locations, highlighting the need for infrastructure upgrades such as additional poles and wires. The agricultural sector and water pumps rely on private electricity.

### EDUCATION

The village has one primary school. The structural integrity remains intact, while wear and tear is visible. Other issues include roof leakage, land settlement, and the need for sanitary rehabilitation. KIIs report that there are 235 students currently enrolled. Approximately 70 students are compelled to seek education at an alternative location for intermediate (Shekh Amir village, 11km) and secondary stages, as the existing facility lacks the necessary infrastructure. The school has the capacity to accommodate an increased number of students, and external teachers are available to supplement the teaching staff.



Additionally, for secondary education, students commute to Shaqoli village, located 12 kilometers from Turkmaz village. The considerable distance to these alternative educational institutions emphasizes the need for urgent construction of an intermediate school within Turkmaz village itself. Students primarily use cars, taxis, or rent vehicles monthly to travel to these schools, highlighting the transportation challenges associated with the current educational setup.

## HEALTH

The village is equipped with a PHC housed in a caravan, operational until 1:00 PM. Although the facility is currently functioning adequately, it faces inherent challenges due to its temporary structure, necessitating the construction of a permanent concrete building. Additionally, there is a shortage of professional staff and essential medications. A critical concern is the dependency on public electricity, which is often unavailable during working hours.

The villagers are compelled to seek healthcare services outside the village for specialized medications or procedures, undertaking journeys to distant locations such as Hamdaniya, Bardarash, Bartella, Erbil, or Duhok. This underscores the urgent need for comprehensive improvements in the village's healthcare infrastructure to ensure accessibility, quality, and continuity of medical services within the community.

## SHELTER

There are no damaged houses in the village as the location was not affected by the conflict.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management in the village involves the burning of rubbish, bins and pits. The usual way of waste disposal includes pits nearby houses and burning rubbish.

## AGRICULTURE

The agriculture lands are mostly around the village near the river and there are few farms inside them. Access to these lands is unhindered, lacking any barriers, however, the unpaved roads pose some challenges during winter. The villagers depend on old and simple irrigation systems, connecting water pumps directly from the river to an earthen channel to redirect the water to the lands, in addition to rainfall.

## LIVELIHOODS

Within the village, there are four shops owned by villagers, and the villagers can access outside larger markets in Hamdaniya, Bartella, Bardarash, Kalak, Eril, and Mosul. There is a clear absence of industrial facilities in the area. The main source of livelihoods is agriculture and public employment.

## SOCIAL COHESION

The village has no place for gathering except for the mosque. The social cohesion among villagers is reported to be good and close knit.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The condition of the roads and pathways within the community poses significant access issues. The roads are reported to be in poor condition, lacking proper paving both between the main road and the village and within the village itself. The villagers rely on their own cars, minivans, motorcycles/bicycles, and walking for their daily mobility needs.

The community is currently grappling with a decline in water levels, attributed to the preceding drought season. 6 months ago, the adverse effects of the drought were notably apparent in agriculture-centric areas. Farmers bore the brunt of the water scarcity, experiencing severe impacts on both their livelihoods and crop yields. Farming products were compromised, leading to financial setbacks as their income dwindled. Importantly, the community's reliance on existing resources has become increasingly evident, highlighting the urgent need for sustainable solutions.

## SECURITY

KIs report that the village is safe for both men and women. The village is free from contamination of explosive ordnance.

Access to operational areas requires adherence to security protocols, whereby obtaining security clearance from the forces on the ground is a prerequisite for operational partners, including LNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies. The necessity for security clearance underscores the commitment to maintaining a secure operating environment. It is imperative that all partners comply with established procedures and obtain the required access letters to ensure effective coordination and the safety of operations within the specified context. This professional approach aligns with best practices for secure and collaborative engagement in the operational environment.

## 3. HASANSHAM

Hasansham Village is located to the west of Shirkhan Village and is within visible sight of Hasansham U3 Camp. Of the 12 villages this village had the largest population. The village was established in 1910. The entire village remains in displacement. When the other HH from the other villages were cleared for return none of the HH from Hasansham returned. One male key informant was interviewed (mukthar). Additional information may be needed from HH residing in the camp.

## POPULATION

Population #	Pre-Conflict Est	Current	Recent Returns	Areas of Displacement
	1200 HH (6000 Ind)	None	None	East Mosul Camps, Erbil, Ninewa

The entire village is displaced and currently families are in the East Mosul Camps, Erbil and in Mosul. Of the 12 villages, this village has the largest number of families who are currently in the East Mosul Camps. Inferences have been made that despite the July announcement which approved return to all the 12 villages, families from this village might not be allowed to return.



Figure 19: Hasansham Village

## WATER

The village has a functional water treatment plant which currently serves the U2 and U3 Hasansham camps. The treatment plant provides an estimated 2,291 liters of water. The water quality has been described as poor (bad taste and smell) and is only safe for domestic purposes.

## ELECTRICITY

As the village has been unoccupied since 2014, the only functioning electrical poles are linked to the water treatment plant. All other infrastructure has been damaged/looted.

## EDUCATION

According to the government the village had 3 schools, Hasansham Primary School for Boys, Hasansham Primary School for Girls and Hasansham Secondary School. One of the primary schools incurred minor damage to 7 rooms, the cost of which is estimated to be \$65,000. The Secondary School which also served the surrounding villages is destroyed.



Figure 20: Hasansham Village Primary School with Minor Damage

## HEALTH

The village had a PHC. The Hasansham PHC structure is standing with no doors or windows. Many of the KIs from the other villages made frequent reference to surrounding villages relying on this PHC for their health needs.

## SHELTER

Some of the houses have been destroyed while others are partially damaged. No debris removal initiatives have been initiated as families remain displaced.

## EDUCATION

According to the government the village had 3 schools, Hasansham Primary School for Boys, Hasansham Primary School for Girls and Hasansham Secondary School. One of the primary schools incurred minor damage to 7 rooms, the cost of which is estimated to be \$65,000. The Secondary School which also served the surrounding villages is destroyed.





Figure 21: Hasansham Village House Destruction and Debris

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

No information available.

## AGRICULTURE

The KII reported that displaced families have agricultural lands located in the vicinity of the village as well as in the surrounding areas, however, accessing these lands is restricted by security actors. Information regarding agricultural infrastructure is unclear.

## LIVELIHOODS

The KII reported that prior to displacement the main sources of income for the community were public employment and agriculture. More information will be needed from displaced households.

## SOCIAL COHESION

No information available. Previous assessments suggest that several families are perceived to be affiliated with ISIL.

## ROADS AND ENVIRONMENT

The roads are unpaved. Prior to the conflict the KII report that families relied on their own cars, public transportation, and walking, for their daily mobility needs.

## SECURITY

The village is currently secured and controlled by KRI security forces. No IDPs have returned to the village, and it is also unclear if families have been allowed to visit or inspect their properties.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### NINEWA AND KRI AUTHORITIES

1. Obtain confirmation from authorities related to their commitment to intervene in the 12 villages through the provision of services and rehabilitation of infrastructure. Clarity on which villages the authorities will intervene in and what activities they will focus on will enable aid actors to target their programs to complement government efforts. As of January 2024, the Ninewa Directorate of Planning confirmed that they have prioritized 9 villages:

- |      |                 |       |                  |
|------|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| i.   | Ash Qala Kabir  | vi.   | Mangoba          |
| ii.  | Ash Qala Saghir | vii.  | Tal Aswad Kabir  |
| iii. | Shirkan         | viii. | Tal Aswad Saghir |
| iv.  | Hasansham       | ix.   | Chamakor         |
| v.   | Seif Denan      |       |                  |

The authorities reported that they will focus on roads rehabilitation, electricity, water infrastructure. For now, they have stated that there is no funding for education or health facilities and that reliance was currently on the camps.

2. Intentions and clearance for families who remain in displacement:

a. Ascertain the intentions of families who remain displaced in the EMC or Mosul.

b. Approval of families wish to return but who remain uncleared in Mosul and in the East Mosul camps. KIs reported that several families from the villages have applied for clearance in the camps but they are yet to receive clearance from the Asayish, for example, families from Hasansham village and families in East Mosul who have not been provided with a mechanism for clearance to date. Some clarification on potential return intentions may affect the feasibility of programmatic interventions in some villages.

3. Potential of rehabilitating infrastructure in Hasansham village where there are no returns. The primary and secondary school and PHC in Hasansham village served the surrounding villages. While the secondary school is destroyed the structure of the primary school and the PHC are intact and could be rehabilitated to ease the pressure on surrounding schools and reduce the distance that children must travel to access these services.

### AID ACTORS

4. Partners to meet to indicate villages of prioritization and potential areas of intervention by respective organizations. Some villages have infrastructure which supports neighbouring villages for example:

- Aliyawa Water Treatment Plant: Serving Aliyawa, Tal Aswad Saghir and Tal Aswad Kabir.
- Hasansham Secondary School: Serving multiple villages.
- Hasansham PHC: Serving, Chamakor, Tal Aswad Saghir, Tal Aswad Kabir, and others.

5. Currently IOM has indicated capacity to support Mangoba and Tal Aswad Kabir villages, while UNICEF will support with advocacy and engagement with local authorities for WASH and education.

6. Continued advocacy for viable pathway options for families who remain displaced from these villages.

7. Mobilization of resources to assist with the reconstruction efforts in the villages with returnees to support authorities.

# ANNEXURES

## ANNEX A: GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA NEEDS ASSESSMENT ON 13 HASANSHAM VILLAGES

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (HASAN SHAMI) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
Hassan Shami	7000	800	Not Available	Not Available										
	Christian %	Destroyed	√	√	Primary School									
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	2									
Abdulrazaq Mohammed Qabat	98%	600			Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %				1									
7503495394			Water Net		Preparatory School	√							200	50
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	1			Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number			
	Turkman %				Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Paved							
				1. Hassan Shami for boys	1. Hasan Shami Hospital									
	Kurds %	100	# of Wells/ Boreholes	N/A	2	2	√							
	2%				3. Hassan Shami Secondary school	3	Unpaved	2						
					4	4								
	Yazidi %				5	5								
		6			6									
North East of the District 14Km			7	7										
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1													
	2													
	3													
	4													
	5													

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (TURKMAZ) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
TurkmaZ	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available								
	1200	130	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed												
					Primary School									
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	1									
Shaheed Aziz Qasim	60%		√	√	Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %													
7504991305			Water Net		Preparatory School	√								
	Kakai %				1							NA	36	6
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Turkman %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name		Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number			
					1. TurkmaZ co-education primary school	1. Health house		Paved						
	Kurds %		# of Wells/ Boreholes		2	2		√						
	40%			1	3	4		Unpaved	2					
					4	5								
	Yazidi %				5	6								
						6	7							
North East of the District 14Km					7									
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1					hospital instead of the health house	Events hall	paving the way of the village with 6 Kms long						
	2							Village mini studium						
	3													
	4													
	5													



GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (SHIRKAN) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Water		Electricity			# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Shirkan	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available								
	1500	250	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed				√								
					Primary School									
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	1									
Abdulrazaq Mohammed Qabat	72%	30	√	√	Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %													
7503495394	8%		Water Net		Preparatory School									
	Kakai %											NA	30	5
	Turkman %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name		Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number			
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	1%				1. Shirkan school	1		Paved						
					2	2								
	Kurds %				3	3								
	20%	20	# of Wells/ Boreholes	N/A	4	4		Unpaved						
						5	5							
	Yazidi %					6	6		√					
north east of the district 86KM from the district center					7	7								
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1					hospital instead of the health house	Events hall	paving the way inside the village						
	2													
	3													
	4													
	5													

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (SAIF DINAN) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available			# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Saif Dinan	335	40	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed	√		Primary School	NA								
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	1									
Amer Fadhil Hussein	80%			√	Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %													
7508879447			Water Net √		Preparatory School							NA	10	3
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number				
	Turkman %													
		N/A		1. Saif Dinan school	1	Paved								
	Kurds %	# of Wells/ Boreholes	NA	2	2	Unpaved								
	20%			3	3									
	Yazidi %			4	4									
				5	5									
	6			6										
	7	7												
northeast of the district 20 KMs														
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1	Water Project				Health center		paving a steert						
	2	Water net						Village mini studium						
	3													
	4													
	5													

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT															
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (ZANKAL) 2021															
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons	
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns				
Zankal	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available									
	1630	120	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated				
	Christian %	Destroyed													
					Primary School			1		15	24				
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	1										
Fattah Abdulshah Fattah	10%	21	√		Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated				
Phone Number	Shabak %			√	1										
7504252831-7701656041			Water Net		Preparatory School	√	Zankal Events hall					NA	21	10	
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number					
	90%														
	Turkman %						Paved								
			√			1. Zankal primary school	1. health team								
	Kurds %		# of Wells/ Boreholes			2	2	√		15	24				
						3	4								
	Yazidi %					4	5	Unpaved							
northeast of the district			1		5	6									
					6	7									
					7										
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1				build preparatory school in the village			paving zankal steert with 4 KMs long							
	2				build kindergarten school in the village			Cover with concrete for one way inside the village 1 Km long							
	3							Build a burning space for waists							
	4							Build a football studium in the village							
	5														

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (Jama Kour) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Jama Kour	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		NA	NA	NA	NA			
	1200	120	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed	√	√	Primary School	√				15	24			
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	1 destroyed									
Sifouk Wadallah Ismael	100%	80			Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %				1									
7507740498			Water Net		Preparatory School		Zankal Events hall	√				NA	10	NA
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number				
	Turkman %													
	Kurds %	# of Wells/ Boreholes		1. Zankal primary school	1. health team	Paved								
				2	2									
				3	3			15	24					
	Yazidi %			4	4	Unpaved								
					5	5								
northeast Mousil				6	6	√								
					7	7								
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1	Water and Sewage			build school	Build health center	paving street							
	2	Electricity												
	3													
	4													
	5													



GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (TAL ASWAD KABEER) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Tal Aswad Kabeer	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		NA	NA	NA	NA			
	750	150	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed		√	Primary School	√								
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	1 destroyed									
Sifouk Wadallah Ismael	100%		√		Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %		Water Net		Preparatory School									
7517740498			√					√				NA	5	15
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number				
	Turkman %													
					1. Tal Aswad Kabeer school	1	Paved							
					2	2								
	Kurds %		# of Wells/ Boreholes		3	3								
					4	4	Unpaved							
					5	5								
East Mousil					6	6	√							
					7	7								
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1				build primary and intermediate school			paving street						
	2													
	3													
	4													
	5													

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT															
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (TAL ASWAD SAGHEER) 2021															
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons	
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns				
Tal Aswad Sagheer	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		NA	NA	1	NA				
	900	250	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated				
	Christian %	Destroyed	√	√	Primary School	√									
	Name of Mukhtar	Arab %	Available	Available	1 destroyed										
Sifouk Wadallah Ismael	100%	10			Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated				
Phone Number	Shabak %		Water Net		Preparatory School				√			NA	45	53	
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakal %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number	Paved	Unpaved	√		
	Turkman %														
	Kurds %	15	# of Wells/ Boreholes												
														1	1
														2	2
														3	3
	4	4													
5	5														
6	6														
7	7														
East Mousil					build primary and intermediate school										
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1														
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (TAL ASWAD SAGHEER/Alaiawah) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Tal Aswad Sagheer/ Alaiawah	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		NA	NA	NA				
	750	150	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed	√	√	Primary School	√								
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available										
Sifouk Wadallah Ismael	100%	15			Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %		Water Net		Preparatory School				√			NA	NA	
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number				
	Turkman %				1. Tal Aswad Kabeer school	1	Paved							
					2	2								
	Kurds %	10	# of Wells/ Boreholes		3	3				1				
					4	4	Unpaved							
					5	5								
	Yazidi %				6	6								
East Mousil				7	7									
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1				build primary and intermediate school	Build health center	paving street							
	2													
	3													
	4													
	5													

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (AL-MANKOUBAH) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Al-Mankoubah	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		NA	NA	NA				
	800	150	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed	√	√	Primary School	√								
	Name of Mukhtar	Arab %	Available	Available	1									
Abdulrazaq Mohammed Qabat	100%			Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated				
Phone Number	Shabak %													
7503495394			Water Net		Preparatory School									
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number	NA	15	20	
	Turkman %													
	Kurds %	# of Wells/ Boreholes			1 Kazir School	1	Paved							
					2	2	√							
					3	4		Unpaved	1					
					4	5								
	Yazidi %				5	6								
North-east Hamsaniya district 24 km distance.					6	7								
					7									
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1													
	2													
	3													
	4													
	5													



GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (AG QALAA SAGHEER) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Ag Qalaa Sagheer	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		NA	NA		4			
	65	15	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed	√		Primary School	√								
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available										
Abdulmohsen Mohammed Taqi		15			Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non- Rehabilitated	Non- Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %			√										
7502329536			Water Net		Preparatory School									
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakal %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number	NA	3	NA	
	Turkman %													
	Kurds %	# of Wells/ Boreholes	1	1	Paved									
	100%		2	2	√									
	Yazidi %		3	4	Unpaved			4						
			4	5										
			5	6										
east Hamsaniya district 22 km distance.					6	7								
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1	Water network					street							
	2	Electric transformer					paving inside the village							
	3													
	4													
	5													

GOVERNORATE OF NINEWA-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT														
INFORMATION-BASIC NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE (AG QALAA KABEER) 2021														
Name of the Village	# of Population	# of Houses	Basic Services Sector		Education Sector	Health Sector Health Centres or Health Houses Hospitals	Public Buildings or any Others	Municipality Services Streets, Trash Removing and Others	Agriculture Sector and Livestock			Industrial Sector # of Industrial Projects if Exist	# of People with Special Needs	# of Graduated Non-employed Persons
			Water	Electricity					# of Poultry House	# of Orchards	# of Barns			
Ag Qalaa Sagheer	Total	Total	Water	Electricity	Kindergarten	Not Available		NA	NA	10				
	100	20	Not Available	Not Available				# of Steerts	Functional	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated			
	Christian %	Destroyed	√		Primary School									
Name of Mukhtar	Arab %		Available	Available	1									
Abdulmohsen Mohammed Taqi					Intermediate School	Available		Not Available	Non-functional	Non-Rehabilitated	Non-Rehabilitated			
Phone Number	Shabak %			√										
7502329536			Water Net		Preparatory School							NA	2	NA
Geographical location from the center of the district North, East, West, south and the distance Km	Kakai %	Burned	Wells /boreholes	# of Private generators	Name of Schools	Mention of the name	Street to the center of the district	Total number	Total number	Total number	NA	2	NA	
	Turkman %													
	Kurds %		# of Wells/ Boreholes		1. AG Qalaa kabeer School		Paved							
	100%				2	2								
	Yazidi %				3	3								
					4	4	Unpaved			10				
					5	5								
east Hamsaniya district 30 km distance.		1			6	7	√							
Needs of the Districts in different sectors	1	Water treatment plant				health center	street							
	2	Electric wiring and transformer					paving inside the village							
	3													
	4													
	5													

## ANNEX B: UNDP PARTIAL ASSESSMENT OF HASANSHAM VILLAGES

Villages & Priority Information				School Information			PHC Information			Electrical Information		Housing Information (from Muktar)	
#	Name of the Villages	Mayor's Priority	Returnees Priority	Schools	Estimated Cost US\$	Number of Available Staff	PHC	Estimated Cost US\$	Number of Available Staff	Electrical	Estimated Cost US\$	Number of Houses before 2014	% of Totally damaged houses
1	Tal Aswad Kabeer Village			6 Classroom primary mixed school 100% damage	250000							(85) Houses	90%
2	Mancouba Village			12 classroom primary mixed school	230000							(130) Houses	30%
3	Jama Cour Village			12 classroom primary mixed school with 90% damage	Option 1: demolish and new build: \$ 500,000.00 Option 2: Rehabilitation: \$ 400,000.00							(75) Houses	50%
4	Alyawa Village			8 Classroom primary mixed school	125000							(45) Houses	30%
5	Tal Aswad Saqeer Village			6 Classroom primary mixed school	75000							(75) Houses	40%
6	Hassan Sham			7 rooms with minimum damage	65000								
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,145,000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		

## ANNEX C: UNICEF RAPID TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WTP IN TAL ASWAD VILLAGE

### Rapid technical assessment to the water treatment project (WTP) in Tal Aswad Al Sageer - 38SLF6868115928

The WTP located in Tal Aswad village (in east Mosul) was established in the 80ths at Khazir river and used to cover the water demand in three villages (Aliawa, Tal Aswad Al Sagheer, Tal Aswad Al Kabeer), around 350 houses. The WTP has been looted in 2014 during the conflict with ISIS, the only remaining parts of the WTP are the fence, the concrete base of the water tank, and the control rooms (only the building). The max capacity of the project was around 400m<sup>3</sup> per day. It was the only water source for the families in these villages, and now requires a comprehensive reconstruction involving several types of equipment and components. To refunction the project for the Khazir river water treatment, the following equipment might be needed:

- 1. Pumps:** Various types of pumps (submersible or centrifugal) to pump water from the river to the sedimentation tank, at the treatment unit, and also to the network.
- 2. Pipes and fittings:** New pipelines and fittings to transmit/deliver water from the river to the treatment plant and also to connect it with the water network to distribute water to the community.
- 3. Water tanks:** Storage tanks to store treated water before distribution to the communities, the capacity of the initially existing tank was (400 M3). (10X10X4) m
- 4. Filtering units:** Different types of filtration systems such as sand filters, activated carbon filters, or membrane filtration units to remove impurities and contaminants.
- 5. Generator:** A reliable power source is essential, especially in such areas prone to power outages (the generator size and capacity will be determined based on the project requirements).
- 6. Control room equipment:** Automation systems, monitoring devices, and control panels to regulate and oversee the treatment process.
- 7. Power connection and network infrastructure:** Establishing a stable power connection with the main grid to power the equipment and systems in the treatment plant.
- 8. Water quality testing equipment:** Instruments for regularly monitoring the quality of treated water to ensure it meets safety standards before distribution.
- 9. Personnel training and manuals:** Training programs for operators and maintenance staff to ensure proper operation and upkeep of the equipment.

It's important to conduct a detailed assessment to determine the specific needs of the water treatment plant based on factors such as water quality, capacity requirements, budget constraints, and local environmental conditions, in collaboration with water directorate of Bartilla which will be crucial in planning and executing the reconstruction effectively.



# HASANSHAM INTER-AGENCY ASSESSMENT REPORT

NOV 2023



طول دائمة في العراق  
Iraq Durable Solutions



DSTWG Iraq thanks the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) for its continued support. The DSTWG Iraq also expresses its gratitude to the Ninewa authorities, agencies and organizations who participated in the assessment.