

The Report of the First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence



**Creating a Roadmap for the Rebuilding
and Maintaining Sustainable Human
Development in Shangal and Nineveh
Plains after Liberation**

March 2015

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Introduction

Under the auspices of His Excellency president of Kurdistan region, women leaders for peace group in Kurdistan, with the cooperation of Emma organization for human development and the support of Hivos organization held the first Lalish conference for peace and co-existence at the Lalish temple in Shekhan on March 4th 2015.

The main aim of the conference was creating a roadmap for the rebuilding and maintaining sustainable human development in Shangal and Nineveh plains after liberation”

For that purpose the organizers of the conference decided to prepare a detailed report on economic, political, social, cultural and services in these areas in order to know how the situation was before ISIS’s invaded and how it is now, to be a basic to create a plan to sustainable develop the area, as these areas were also neglected in the past, have faced many genocide crimes and it is one of the poorest area in Iraq.

That report contains many data and information about the services in different sectors, number of the IDPs, camps and their needs, in spite of women’s situation especially those who had been rescued from ISIS, and what kind of support is needed to empower them.

This report was presented at the conference and became a base for creating of a general plan and contains of many recommendations.

The report contains the following subjects: the historical and demographic situation of the area, economic situation, service, women’s situation, life situation of the IDPs in the camps and genocide crimes against them.

Thanks and Appreciations

Preparing this report and collecting the information was in a very short period, without support of experts, ministries, Kurdistan region government institutions, Musil province, Shangal and Nineveh district, was impossible to prepare this report.

The organizers of the first Lalsh conference for peace and co-existence thanks all those who helped and contributed in preparing this report.

Names of institutions and experts are below:

First: Government institutions

- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Martyrs and Anfal
- Ministry of municipality and tourism
- Ministry of Education
- High council of women's affairs
- General board for areas outside of Kurdistan region
- Duhok province
- Duhok province council
- Musil province council
- Municipality of Shangal district
- Municipality of Shekhan district

Second: the experts

- Jamil Sleman Ayder former Minister of agriculture and water resources in KRG.
- Dr. Kawa Mahmood former Minister of culture and youth.
- Jihan Sindi, advisor in KRG's council of ministries.

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Map of Shangal and Nineveh Plains

The Report of The First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence

Creating a Roadmap for the Rebuilding and Maintaining Sustainable Human Development in Shangal and Nineveh Plains after Liberation

Women Leaders for Peace Group (Ashti Group), with the cooperation of Emma Organization for Human Development, and the support of Hivos Organization, are holding The First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence under the banner of “Creating a Roadmap for the Rebuilding and Maintaining Sustainable Human Development in Shangal and Nineveh Plains after Liberation”. The conference will be held on March 4th 2015, near the sacred and ancient Lalish temple. The Lalish temple, dating back thousands of years, and its surroundings, is one of the most well-known areas in the region for its multi-culture and diversity. In addition to Islam and Christianity, one of the oldest religions in Kurdistan, the Yezidi religion, is commonly practiced in this area. It is also a place where Kurdish Yezidis, Muslims, Assyrians, Kildanis, Turkmans, Shabaks, Kakayes, and Arabs all have lived together.

Although the areas of Shangal and Nineveh plains are rich in history and culture, they have also seen more than their share of troubles and violence. The attacks by the terrorist group ISIS in the summer of 2014, being the most recent. While both local and international communities have attempted to support those who have been effected by the violent and inhumane attacks, it is clear that further support is needed and a long term plan must be drawn up for the region. Seeing this need, Ashti Group has organized this conference where experts have been invited to speak and workshops have been arranged.

Yezidi is proud to lend its support and team up with some of the other organizations and groups with projects helping in the area. Along with the support given to these organizations, Ashti Group believes that The First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence is a very important

conference for the region. It is understood that the Lalish conference is not the first, nor will it be the last conference to discuss peace, co-existence and the future of the area. However, what makes this conference unique, is its focus on the importance of life, and how to preserve it by linking peace and co-habitation with rehabilitation and sustainable human development. The organizers of the conference see that in order to co-exist in a peaceful, safe and stable community, no matter religion or ethnicity, there must be a plan that implements rehabilitation and sustainable human development. This is accomplished by providing mental and social support to people who live in these areas, which would be one of the main aims of the rehabilitation projects, while achieving peace and a stable co-existence in the region that lasts. Concurrently, members of Ashti Group believe that succeeding with this requires fast action in liberating all the occupied areas from ISIS, and the survival and existence of this terrorist group in these areas will lead to more genocide and further crimes against humanity. Therefore, the aim in holding the conference prior to the liberation of areas currently held by the terrorist group, is to ensure that an appropriate plan is available as soon as it will be needed, and no time would be wasted after the liberation to begin the ‘healing’ and rebuilding process.

There must be a fight to stop those who attempt to commit genocides against minorities in Kurdistan and Iraq, there is also a need to fight those who try to eliminate Kurdish Yezidis and Christians in the Middle East. There are many steps and actions that can be taken in order to make certain that these minorities are helped, and providing humanitarian support during times of crisis is an important step. A fundamental aim of this conference is to attract the attention of the Iraqi government, the KRG, United Nations, the international community and organizations that are working in humanitarian development fields to create a strategy in reconstruction and to develop a roadmap, where with the participation of the victims and those affected, this roadmap has mechanisms in place that are able to achieve peace and co-existence when put into practice.

As rehabilitation and development of the directly affected areas, and achieving peaceful co-habitation among the different minorities in the

area is the goal Ashti Group strives to accomplish, the steps taken to reach that point will not be easy and many challenges will be faced in the process. One of these challenges that must be overcome is the accumulation of marginalization and isolation policies put in place against the region historically, particularly those that began around the time Iraq was created in the 1920's. As stated earlier, there have been many ethnic cleansing campaigns in the region's past, the Kurdish Yezidi community alone have survived seventy-three genocide campaigns targeting them. A comparable genocide campaign was attempted against Christians as well, including the Simel and Sorya massacres, who were victims of common government policies that targeted minorities.

It is hoped that with this conference, it will be clearly understood that what has happened in these areas were not the result of a natural disaster, they were not due to earthquakes or floods. The events being discussed can be defined as genocide and crimes against humanity. This definition cannot be denied when looking at some of the first victims of the attacks, Yezidi women, and the crimes committed against them. Women and young girls have been kidnapped, sexually abused and raped, sold as commodities in slave markets as notorious as medieval markets or brutally murdered. Such crimes clearly violate basic human rights and the principles of the United Nations for protecting women in times of armed conflicts. It is clear that the terrorist group ISIS, is attempting to eradicate Yezidis, to destroy them one by one.

Another way The First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence aims to help put an end to discrimination, is by supporting rehabilitation and humanitarian development, creating an honorable life for individuals by providing livable places for settlement and access to health facilities, water and education. Economic development will also be supported by providing individuals with job opportunities, working to develop the local economy, agriculture and projects that help build proper infrastructure. The development of women and youth's roles in the community, paying attention to the cultures of all minorities, and increased development of administration will also be looked at. Ashti Group is trying to put together a complete program, through rehabilitation and development, which would help see the needs of those hit by

the attacks, and find the most effective ways to meet those needs.

For the above mentioned reasons, it is important to submit a recommendation to Iraq's Central Government, KRG and the United Nations through the conference to establish a development support Fund with the contribution of donor countries and associate organizations and companies.

For the purposes of the conference, the workshops and discussions have been divided into the following sections:

1. Genocide and crimes against humanity
2. Refugee conditions, social and psychological treatments, and the mechanisms of the Treatment
3. Reconstruction and services provided to the affected areas
4. Rebuilding the economic infrastructure
5. The status and conditions of women who have been sexually abused, and working towards equality

The organizing committee of the conference, with an understanding of the reality of the areas, will submit a detailed report on economic and social conditions, level of services available, and women's condition before and after the attack by ISIS.

The report will includes the following:

1. Historical and demographic situation of the area
2. Economic situation
3. Level and the conditions of services provided
4. Women's conditions
5. Living conditions of the IDP's and their camps
6. Genocide crimes and ethnic cleansing campaigns

1. History and Demographics of the District:

First: Shangal

The city of Shangal is located in the western region of Southern Kurdistan, 120 km from Mosul City. The people that had first settled in Shangal, left ancient carvings and paintings on both rocks, and the mountains of Shangal. This area is believed to have been, as evidenced by archeological finds, once a central hub of ancient civilizations. Before, during and after Ottoman rule, Yezidi Kurds in Shangal as well as those living in other areas, suffered from many violent attacks and attempts to wipe them out. According to Tofiq Fkrat's 1893 book, *Rozhmsri Mosul*, the number of houses in Shangal before the attack of Sljuq numbered 35,000. As a result of attacks against the Yezidis and the creation of the Iraqi state, the 1947 statistics show the number of houses in Shangal to be 600 with a population of 2,513 people. Shangal was by that time divided into five quarters, excluding houses around the city and farms.

Demographic policy change in the district, the attempts to settle Arabs in Kurdish areas, began with the establishment of Iraq. At the time of monarchy in 1936, a plan was set and implemented that would relocate Arabs from places such as the Saudi Arabian desert, southern Iraq and Syria, and have them re-settle in previous Yezidi Kurdish areas. The new settlers were then awarded farming projects.

Between 1947 and 1980, thousands of hundreds of agricultural lands were given to Arab tribes by the Iraqi government. Beginning from south and south-east of Shangal, 29,355 plots of land were forcefully taken from their rightful Yezidi owners, to be given later to Arab tribes. In the east of Shangal, 60,000 plots of land were given to Arab tribes in a similar fashion. As a result of this change, Arab tribes obtained more power, support and security in the Shangal area.

In 1957 the number of houses increased and reached 760, and the number of people who were settled in the five quarters of Shangal also increased to 3,204 people. At that time two basic schools were established in the city.

After the revolution by the Baath party in 1963, the settlement of Arabs in and around Shangal increased. However, the largest demographic change, removing Yezidi Kurds from Shangal was in 1975, following the Aylul revolution. Around that time, the five ancient quarters of Burj, Klahi, Brshi, Jusqi and Pirzkr were destroyed, and their residents were forced to leave their homes. One hundred and thirty-three families were sent to other parts of Kurdistan. Between 1975 and 1977, the demographic policy that brought Arabs into Shangal, forced out half of the Yezidi Kurdish population that had remained until that point. Most of those who stayed still, were made to change their national identities from Kurd to Arab. As a result of these circumstances, the 1977 statistics show that the city population had reached 4,194 people, while the 1965 figures showed 4,402.

Due to the burning of lands by the Baath regime, over 150 Yezidi, Christians and Muslim villages and farms were destroyed, their population were sent to a place called Zoramle. In order to ensure the complete destruction of these villages and farms, the Baath regime replaced the former inhabitants with loyal Arabic tribes. These Arab loyalists were given one third of Shangal Province's lands, and had a new Province, Qirwan, established for them, as well as having had another Province, Al-bhaj Province, built from an old village 35km away from Shangal.

After 1980, the ruling Baath party increased its attempts of relocating Arabs to Shangal. This resulted in the distribution of 3,976 plots of land to Arabic tribes and those who allied themselves with Sadaam Hussein and his party. Farms around Shangal and the lands of Pirzkr religion, considered sacred places to Yezidi Kurds, were distributed among the families of victims of the Iraq-Iran war.

According to a 1997 statistics report, the population of Shangal, its Provinces and villages reached 8,448,800 people. It consisted of 11,087 families and 1,547 houses. As a result, these statistics led to investigating the policy of relocating Arabs from other districts and manipulating demographics, which was done at the beginning of establishing an Iraq. From the inception of an Iraqi state until the end of Baath party's violent reign, one can easily conclude that there were serious set plans

to these demographic changes, and forcing Yezidi Kurds to change their national identity, religion and culture.

It must be noted that with the formation of a ‘New Iraq’, a new Iraqi government, and Mosul Provincial Council, Shangal was not able to join the KRG as it falls under Article 140.

After the fall of Saddam Hussein’s dictatorship, reconstruction and development projects were not made available in Shangal. Also, due to lack of acceptance of their faith and right to practice their religion, Yezidi Kurds in Shangal continued to be the targets of terrorist attacks, threats, destruction and killings. Hate crimes were a common occurrence in the area.

According to the official statistics on record, after the fall of the Baath party in 2003 and forming the new Iraqi government, the conditions in Shangal and its population prior to the attack by ISIS was the following: Information provided by the administration of the Nineveh Province

Population of Shangal: 390,600

Al Shimal (Snun): 147,600

Qirwan: 75,000

Al Qahtan: 87,000

Central and surrounding: 810,000

Population of Shangal Yezidi Kurds 84% Muslim Kurds 12 % Arabs 4%

Based on the information gathered from the General Board Committee responsible for areas surrounding the KRG, Shangal consists of four Provinces; Grhuzer, Shangal, Snun and Zumar. Basic information can be found on each Province in the table below:

Shangal Province	Grhuzer	Shangal	Snun	Zumar
Area	22,250	187,622	581,000	397,665
Population	80,000	76,926	150,000	117,000
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Animal • Husbandry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Animal • Husbandry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Animal • Husbandry
Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurd • Arab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurd • Arab • Turk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurd • Arab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurd • Arab
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yezidi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yezidi • Christian • Muslim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yezidi • Christian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian

The terror attacks committed against Yezidi Kurds and those in the Shangal district, are some of the cruelest acts perpetrated by Islamic State (ISIS). Some of the crimes ISIS has been committing include rape and sexually abusing women, along with slavery as was once practiced in the Middle Ages.

As a result of the ISIS attack, hundreds of Yezidi Kurdish men, were killed in front of their wives, children and families in the name of religion. Women, some still young girls, were taken as slaves, many displayed and sold in slave markets later to be raped and sexually abused. The women who had escaped or have somehow been rescued, have been witness and/or have survived unbelievable situations that is akin to crimes committed during the Anfal campaign or Hitler's Nazi brutality. As a result of the strategic massacre attempt against Yezidis, the seventy-third attempt against them, Yezidi Kurds were forced to leave Shangal. Many moved to camps set up in the region, however, hundreds of families made international headlines as they rushed up Shangal Mountain despite the struggles, lack of supplies and difficulties. These people showed their strength as they were able to resist ISIS attacks until rescue finally reached them.

Nineveh Province:

Nineveh Province is located at the western region of south-eastern Kurdistan, near the city of Mosul. It continues to be part of Mosul Province. It is one of the areas that falls under Article 140 and thus, has caused tension between KRG and the Central government. The Iraqi government still refuses to call it 'Nineveh Province', since according to them, it is still a town, the village of Eastern Dijla. Nineveh Province is home to many Christians and Kurds, and includes the following areas: Al-amdania, Shekhan and Tlkef.

Nineveh Province considered to be a historical and sacred place for Christians in southern Kurdistan and Iraq. As a result, Christians from different churches such as the Catholic Kldan Church, Arsudaks Assyrian Church, Catholic Assiyrian Church, Ancient East Church and the

East Ashuri Church have made this Province their home. At the time of the ISIS attacks in 2014, Christians in Baghdad, central and southern Iraq, and those in Kurdistan, lived in general peace and harmony. Along with Christians, other religions, including Yezidi Kurds, Muslim Kurds, Shabaks and Arab lived in these areas. Most Kldans were located in Alqush city, Tlkef, as Alqush is a religious center where the East Ashuri and Kldan churches are located. Catholic Assyrians and Arsudoks live in Al-Amdania. Bartla is also part of the Al-Amdania district.

Baghdad is a live example demographic policy change in the area. This city, according to the Ashuri language, means “the home of god”. At the time of Ottoman rule, the name was changed to “Qaraqush”, meaning “black bird”. At the time of the Baath’s rule, the name was once again changed to Al-Amdania, the name of an Arab tribe that once ruled the city of Mosul. Most Yezidis are currently in Sheikhan, prior to it being called Hinsfni. Sheikhan, is a very close distance to Lalish Temple, the sacred and ancient center of the Yezidi religion. Majority of the populations of Bahshiqra and Bhzani are also Yezidi Kurds.

Demographic manipulation continue to be a problem in the area. The aftermath of what the Baath regime had done, forcibly removing Yezidi Kurds from their ancestral homes and farms, and replacing them with Arabic tribesmen, was severely felt the summer of 2014. In the last census the Baath dictatorship presented, they tried to write the majority of population in the area as Arabs, regardless of true ethnicity. After 2003, people of the region, Yezidis and Christians in particular, were the common target of terrorist attacks. For instance, Yezidi and Christian students and employees at Baghdad University were the intended victims in that attack. In the Iraqi army, people who come from the above mentioned areas, experienced discrimination and were treated less favorably than their Arabic counterparts.

Below is data that highlight general information from some of the areas discussed. The information provided was compiled prior to the at-

tacks by ISIS in the summer of 2015. Some of the areas attacked in the region, including Baghdida, Buhzani and Bahshiqa are still under the control of ISIS.

General information

Amdania Province	Bartla (Qraqosh)	Bahshiqa
Area	242,400	217,500
Population	166,000	145,000
Main Industry	Agriculture	Agriculture
Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurd • Arab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kldan • Ashur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kldan • Ashur • Assyrian • Turk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assyrian • Turk • Arab • Kurd
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yezidi • Christian

Sheikhan Province	Sheikhan	Zilkan	Total
Area	811,288	85,499	896,787
Population	129,817	35368	156,185
Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurd • Arab • Christian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurd • Arab 	
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yezidi • Christian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yezidi 	

2. Genocide and Crimes against Humanity: Yezidi Kurds and Christians

While preparing a report on the historical and demographic specifics of Shangal and Nineveh, one comes to learn that these areas were continuously under the threat of being burned out, elimination of identity, attempts of demographic changes and genocide by all past Iraqi regimes. As result of the continuous threats, hundreds of Christians have left their homes and have relocated abroad. Along with the killing of Yezidi Kurds, genocide and the Anfal campaign have led to the fates of hundreds of Yezidi families to remain unknown.

After the changes in 2003, forming the new Iraq, minorities of these areas, were hoping to start a new page in life, dignity, security and stability, but the reality was not what they had hoped for. Although changes in Iraq were seen, such as establishing new laws that protected the freedoms of all Iraqis, the policies that helped eliminate the group that practiced the most ancient religion of the region continued.

One of the ways terrorists and the enemies of democracy, such as ISIS, grow is by directing all their hates towards minorities. Generally women have been considered weak by terrorists and have been attacked in a different manner than men. Because of the role women play in a patriarchal society in such areas, women are generally under social pressures, and it is a common belief that a closed social culture is more secure and stable. A result of the pressure put on minorities by terrorists, kidnapping and murdering of employers and employees of Yezidi Kurds and Christians, along with the destruction of sacred places and homes, many were forced to go to Mosul for work and study.

Hundreds of youth and women, both Yezidi Kurds and Christians, have been victims. Attacks on Yezidis and Christians have not stopped, and after the capture of Mosul by ISIS, Yezidi Kurds and Christians have been made to convert to Islam at gunpoint. Many people were forced to flee Mosul leaving all they have, money and property, behind. At the end of June and the beginning of July 2014, the attacks by ISIS began, followed the horrific assault on Shangal and Yezidi Kurds.

On August 3rd, 2014, after ISIS' attack on Shangal, the fighting be-

tween Peshmerga forces and ISIS fighters began. Over 30,000 people fled to Kurdistan, especially to the Bajd Kandalla camps in Duhok, and towns like Sheikhan and Tilkef.

Approximately 25% of Shangal's population were able to leave Shgal, while the remaining 75%, approximately 200,000 people, who were still in Shangal at the time of the attack, tried to find refuge from ISIS up Shangal Mountain. The people who fled to the mountain were mainly from Shangal, Sune and villages surrounding Shangal. The majority of the people in the mountain, with 95%, were Yezidi, while the remaining 5% were Shia Muslims and Christians. Four percent of them were children, while 2% were people above the age 60 years (*1). Due to not having a secure road for their rescue and transport to the KRG, people were trapped for some time on the mountain without basic supplies. After securing a safe road down the mountain, hundreds of thousands of people were able to come to Duhok. However, dozens of families from Shangal decided to stay in the mountain. They were 265 families in total (*2).

Until now, the fate of hundreds of people from Shangal is unknown. Many of them, although there is no clear statistics of their number, were killed and buried in mass graves together after they were captured by ISIS. Hundreds of Yezidi Kurds were kidnapped, their number is unknown. While there is no solid figure for the number of missing people, the figure is estimated to be around 5,000 men, children and women of varying ages (*3). As of now, nearly 600 people had been rescued, approximately 350 are women, from new born to nearly 90 years of age. Most of the women are born in 1980, 1990 and 2000 (*4). Men were found to be born in 1953 to less than one year old (whose ages are only few months).

ISIS' crimes after capturing Shangal (*5):

1. Displacement:
 - Displacement of more than 430,000 Yezidi Kurds
 - For more than 10 days, nearly 140,000 people were trapped on Shangal mountain without food and water

- Nearly 290,000 people were displaced to Kurdistan, Turkey and Syria

2. Murder:

- At the beginning of the attack, more than 1,800 people were murdered. Kocho village alone, saw 400 men executed and buried together.

3. Kidnapping:

- Kidnapping of more than 3,000 girls, women and children. 16,001 names have been confirmed

4. Crimes against Basic Human Rights:

- ‘Gifting’ and selling of women in markets
- Separating families, women from men,
- Raping women and sending them to other areas under their control
- Forcing people to convert to Islam at gunpoint

5. Lost:

- ✦ The fate of more than 5000 people is unknown. Names and positions of 254 people had been confirmed by their families is unknown.

6. Causing Death:

- ✦ As a result of being trapped on Shangal Mountain without food or water, the hunger, thirst and tiredness caused the painful death of more than 600 people, many children, elderly, and women.

7. Destruction of Temples:

- ✦ Destroying more than 14 ancient temples, some dating back thousands of years, and places sacred to Yezidi Kurds.

Stages of Genocide in Shangal

Based on the crimes committed by ISIS, it can see how the terrorist organization has completed the stages of genocide in Shangal. Below is a listing of some of these crimes:

1. Forcing Yezidi Kurds to flee Shangal and escape to Shangal Mountain. Because they were trapped on the mountain without basic necessities, thirst, hunger, fear and tiredness led to the death a large number of women, children and elderly.

-
2. Many mental disorders developed among the people trapped on Shangal Mountain as they stayed without food, medicine and basic supplies for many days.
 3. Another form of ISIS' terror was forcefully making people convert to Islam.
 4. Execution of innocent civilians and burying them together in mass graves.
 5. Separating women and Yezidi girls from their families after killing the men.
 6. Force the engagement of Yezidi girls and women to ISIS terrorists.
 7. Sexually assaulting and raping Yezidi girls and women.
 8. Separating women from their husbands for the purpose of eliminating Yezidis and not letting them reproduce.
 9. Destruction of ancient and sacred, Yezidi religious places for the purpose of eradicating the culture and Yezidi religion.

The crimes listed above show that ISIS has committed genocide based on the guidelines set, and what has been defined as to genocide by the United Nations in 1984.

Genocide in either Iraqi law of punishment, or KRG law is not clearly defined. As such, it would be essential that:

1. Submitting the case to an international court for investigation, then trial.
2. The case has hundreds of witnesses and rescued victims who are now displaced in cities in KRG. In spite of their circumstances, those who are currently outside Kurdistan all are ready to give their testimony.

The Kurdistan Regional Government has decided to establish a high committee to formally have the attacks perpetrated by ISIS, against Yezidi Kurds, and other minorities in the area such as Christians and

Shabaks, as genocide. The committee members include members from the Ministry of Martyrs and Anfal Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, the Director of Exterior Relations of KRG, the Council of Ministries Secretary and a representative from the Yezidi community, Mr. Hus- sen Hasso, who had worked at Lahi court. The KRG has also agreed upon the establishment of a High Committee for the Genocide of Kurds. Members of this committee include two general directors, two advisors and representatives from the Council of Justice, Peshmerga, and Duhok Province. After meeting, a committee in Duhok, was created and tasked with investigating and collecting the evidence of the case. The investi- gating committee consists of a judge, general justice researcher, justice police, justice researcher, social researcher and mental researcher.

The investigation began with witness interviews, followed by the col- lection of many documents and data available on the case. Media out- lets, such as Daquq.net, were helpful as ISIS themselves confirmed their guilt by posting videos and publishing other documents that show them committing some of the crimes they have been accused of.

The investigating committee then took all the compiled evidences to Lahi International Court, after which Parliament of Europe was visited in order to gain their support for the case. Following the declaration of the crimes committed by ISIS as genocide by the KRG, the commit- tee visited United Nations headquarters in Geneva in order to receive a similar declaration by them. It is worth mentioning that after raising the case to the international court, the committee discovered that since Iraq is not a member of international justice system, there is no way for Iraq to raise the case to the court. Currently, the committee is searching to find other methods of raising the case in the international court (*6). As a result of above mentioned actions, where each is verified by wit- nesses, one can conclude that the attacks and actions taken by ISIS in Shangal and Nineveh, are crimes that should be looked at international crime court, it consists of 128 subjects.

ISIS' crimes according to Article 6 the Roma Agreement, is a crime of genocide. ISIS' attacks in Shangal were both physical and mental, the Yezidi religion was belittled for the sake of destroying Yezidis' mental

state. Yezidi women were gifted and sold, the pride and dignity of people were destroyed, women also forced to have abortions, they were not free to have children, and the children they had were sent to unknown locations. All of these crimes are committed against Yezidi Kurds. These crimes are all considered as international crimes.

Based on ISIS' behavior, the crimes consist of three parts: first is the behavior of the crime, second is the consequences of the crime, and the third is the relationship between the behavior and the crime. The act of committing what can clearly be considered as crimes is against humanity, is something ISIS takes pride in. This goes with Article 33 of Iraq's punishable laws, and Article 30 of the Roma Agreement.

3. Economic Conditions in Shngal and Nineveh Districts

Shngal and Nineveh districts are in need of tangible construction and complete care of infrastructure; specifically areas that have been neglected over the years. Many of the mistreated areas faced neglecting policy and shortage of infrastructure. ISIS' appearance in the area has changed the status quo. This report will shed light on an agricultural situation. Due to the geographical nature of the area, focusing on agriculture will be beneficial for activating work force in the region.

(*1) the report of SINJAR MOUNTAINS IDP RED FLAG REPORT NINEWA GOVERNORATE, IRAQ 5/8/2014

http://www.reach-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/REACH_IRQ_SinjarMountains_Factsheet_IDPRedFlag_5August2014.pdf.

(*2) Sido Jito Hso, leader of brotherhood and cohabitation party in Naynawa province 6-2-2015, report of Snjar province statistic

(*3) this information's are not exactly correct: till now a correct number is not available, because the number of the people, who had been killed, kidnapped, who went to Syria and other places are still unknown

(*4) KRG president has established a special office for the investigation of displaced and kidnapped people of Shngal, because of the sensitivity of the matter especially in this stage till now a large number of kidnapped people are still under the control of dahsh, they are not giving the exact correct number, the available data's are approximately.

(*5) in "Dahsh and the genocide of Yezidi Kurds" pamphlet prepared by the leader of higher committee of KRG- Iraq. For declaring the genocide of Yezidi Kurds, other religions and national minorities around Shngal 2014, Ministry of Martyrs and Anfal affairs.

(*6) My meeting with Mr. Baravan Hamdi, general director in the Ministry of Martyrs and Anfal affairs 19-2-2015

1. Economic Condition of Shangal

General area of suitable land for agriculture: 1,573,000 acres

Area of royal lands: 933,000 acres

Uninhabitable/ barren lands: 137,000 acres

Royal distributed and rented lands are as the following:

Rented according to N. 35 law: 295,000 acres

Distributed according to N.117 law: 296,000 acres

It is worth mentioning that these lands are stationed in farming areas of Shangal, Grhuzer and Snune. Another area belongs to Qayrwana where the population are mainly Muslim Kurds.

For the purpose of agricultural development in Shangal, the below is suggested:

1. Complete the drainage project of south Jazeera, and making changes in the old suggested path in order to serve the farms in the area. It is worth mentioning that the old path of the project was only for the benefit of Arab farmers. At the same time, the third line of the project, for Snun farmers where the farming area is only 2000 acres, should be expended.
2. Give contracts to drainage companies to provide modern drainage machines with the aim of changing in the nature of lands.
3. Being more involved with the care of animal resources, restoring projects and providing good material.
4. Encourage investment companies to rebuild the economic infrastructure in this area.
5. Encourage and provide suitable plans for planting trees and germination, increasing the area of land in a way that would serve environment.
6. Establishing a reservoir on both sides of Shangal Mountain in order to benefit from the location, and it would be suitable for collecting rain.
7. Supporting farmers by providing them with small debts when needed, in order to buy necessary machines and material.
8. Provide necessary seeds that would increase and improve agriculture production.

2. Economic Condition of Nineveh District

The areas within Nineveh district are famous of planting olive and industry, particularly creating soups and every kind of pickle.

This area is also known for producing alcoholic drinks, the level of production was so high at the time of the ISIS attack, products from the area had reached all cities in Iraq. At the same time, because the water level is near to the earth, the area has become famous for producing wheat and barley, along with many other types of vegetables.

The population of the area have the reputation to have the ability to work in every field, this reputation could have been on the region's farmers since they were seen to be busy with different kinds of agriculture throughout the year, such as producing olive in winter, planting vegetables in spring, and wheat and barley in autumn. The situation in the area had remained unchanged for some time until the appearance of ISIS, whose presence in the area has completely destroyed the way people had farmed and lived prior. Wanting to save themselves, their families and children, people were forced to leave their homes; some had come to places in Kurdistan until it is safe to return, while many are considering relocating abroad. They want to leave the land of their parents and grandparents in order to be away from war, killing and terror, and live in security and peace.

For the purpose of agricultural development in Nineveh, the bellow is suggested:

1. As a result of shortage of rain and small rivers, the area can benefit from the mountains and deep valleys in the area and use them to create a reservoir, collect water.

By taking this step, water under the earth will increase and this will help when digging water wells, which in turn lead to better of quality of agricultural lands. It is also beneficial for environmental preservation, increase in forests and developing tourism in the region. This action will also result of finding job opportunities, decreasing unemployment rate and providing better living standards for the individual.

-
2. Establishing gardens and scientific farms to increasing the number of olive trees, in respect of that, farmers in Nineveh have shown good skills in managing olive farms and industry.
 3. Give farmers agriculture loans, when needed, for the purpose of increasing olive trees which are very healthy. This will lead to the establishment of factories that produce olive oil.
 4. Providing farmers with plastic sheds and greenhouses. This will scientifically increase production level, especially since the water and air quality of Nineveh supports such form of agriculture.
 5. Providing necessary seeds and new methods of drainage to farmers in order to increase production.
 6. Providing water machines for farms that will be seeded with wheat and barley, especially in spring where the required rain isn't regularly available.
 7. Support farmers by making available different kinds of agricultural equipment and machines that would help with increasing agriculture productions.
 8. Support all divisions of agriculture, especially farmers by establishing farms for adopting cows and opening milk production factories.
 9. Begin the East Jazeera drainage project. The services and benefits of the project will reach Nineveh district in general. It must be noted that in the past, the general population didn't have access to the project, and unfortunately as a result, many farmers were forced to move to the cities, and some of them went abroad.
 10. Put into place a law that would stop the forceful confiscation of lands and preventing people to settle on their property.
 11. Encouraging and providing loans to establish industrial factories for various products such as a tahini, pickle, olive, alcohol and soap factories.
 12. Supporting the owners of poultry and animal farms by giving them loans to increase products in the local markets.
 13. For the KRG to establish a university in the area that would benefit the population from areas such as Bartla, Bahshiqqa, Bagdida, Sheikhan,

Bahzra, Alqush and Tikf. Majority of the residents in the area are Yezidi, Christian or Shabak, and most do not hold a university degree.

14. Encourage foreign companies to invest in the Nineveh district, including investments in the oil industry, agriculture and tourism fields.

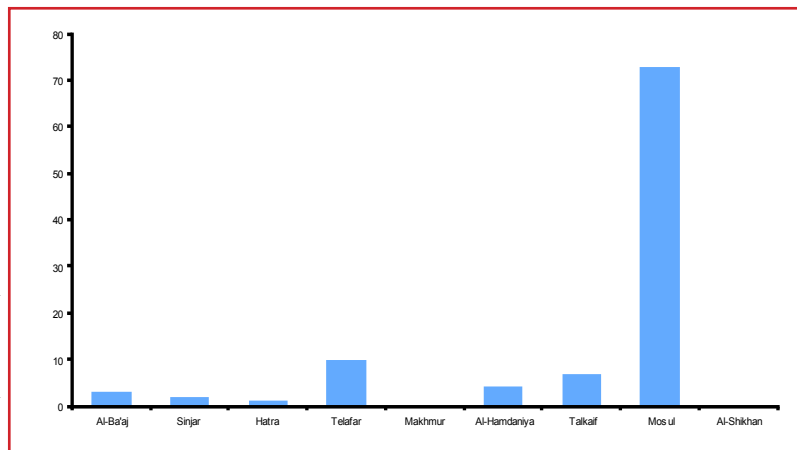
3. A Brief on Map, Statistics of Economic Situation, and Level of Standard of Living of the Area

1. Living standard in Shangal, population:

When looking at data from 2007 to 2012, Shangal district was considered the second poorest district, when compared to with other districts in Nineveh Province. According to WHO report in 2007 nearly 70% of Shangal's population were living under the poverty line (1), coming second after Albahaj district as the poorest district in the Province. Meanwhile, Nineveh district was the poorest district in Iraq where 26% of the population were living under the poverty line. The rate of poverty in Shangal district was showing a decrease in 2012 as it dropped to 63% of the population. Poverty once again showed an increase, especially when comparing with the KRG where poverty was at approximately 4.6%, while the remainder of Iraq was 18% poverty rate

2. Security Condition:

Statistics from JAU 2012 show that the number of violent instances in 2012, recorded in all Iraq, showed 16% reported in Mosul rovince. The highest terrorist incidents that occurred were in Mosul Province, claiming 785 of Iraq's total 4,771. However, only 2% of cases of Mosul Province's cases occurred in Shangal, 4% of Nineveh Province's violence was in Am-danya district, and none took place in Sheikhan district. These districts were secured district in Nineveh Province (2).



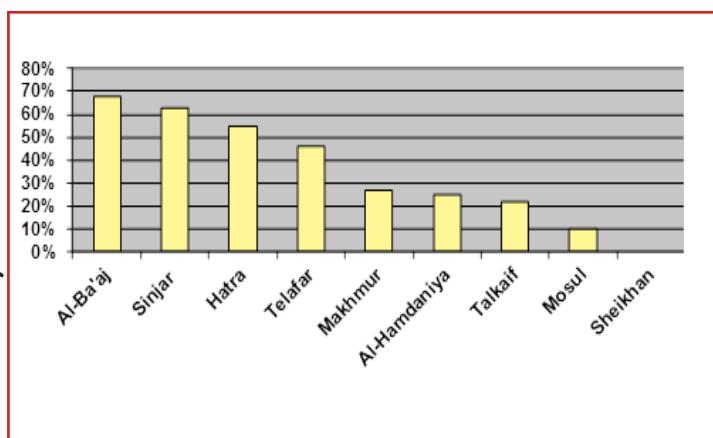
3. Economic Conditions, Standard of Living and Condition of Services Prior to the Attack by ISIS:

Rate of poverty:

1. Rate of poverty in Nineveh Province in 2012 (4)
2. Nineveh is one of the governorates with the highest levels of insurgency in the Iraq. In 2012, 16% of all security incidents in Iraq (785 of 4,771) occurred in Nineveh. The number of incidents has decreased compared to 2008 levels (6,352 security incidents in Nineveh) but increased compared to 2011 levels (589). Moreover, during the first five months of 2013, the total number of incidents registered in the governorate totaled 1475, almost double the total number observed in 2012. Armed conflicts rated 48%, and terrorist attacks, at 48%, represent the most frequent type of incident in the governorate, followed by other types of crimes at 4%. Seventy three percent of all security incidents in the governorate occurred in Mosul district, while 9% occurred in Tela Afar and 7% in Tilkaif.

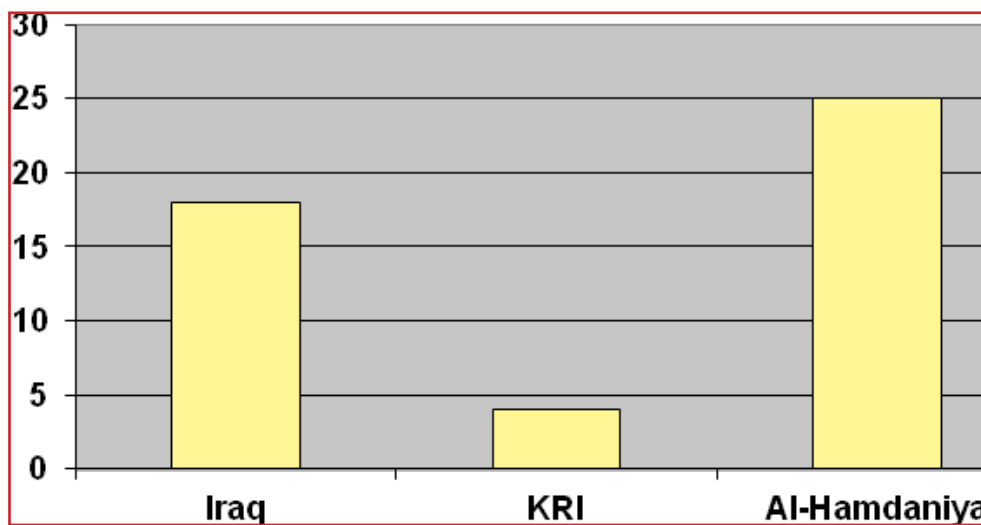
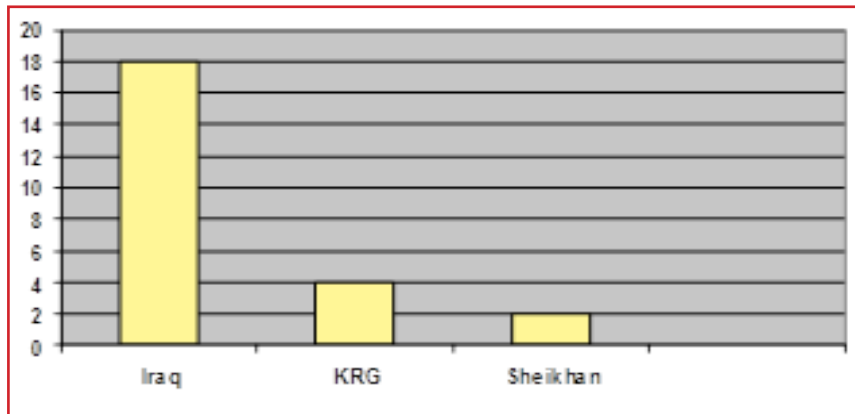
3. Report: Data and general information of disputable areas 2011, general board of disputable places.

4. Rate of population living under poverty line of \$2.5 per person/day , Nineveh Province profile, 2013 JAU



Amdanya district is regarded as the fifth poorest district when compared with other districts in Nineveh Province. According to WHO report conducted between 2007 and 2012, nearly 20% of Amdanya's population was living under the poverty line in 2007 (5), Shangal district placed second with 63%, population and in Sheikhan, 2% of the population lived under poverty line in that same year.

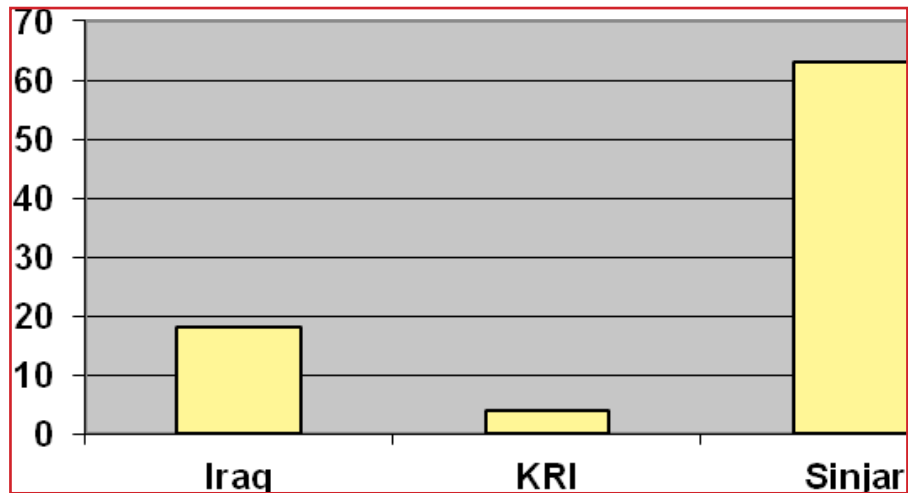
Rate of poverty in all three Province when compared with Kurdistan region and Iraq in 2012 (6)



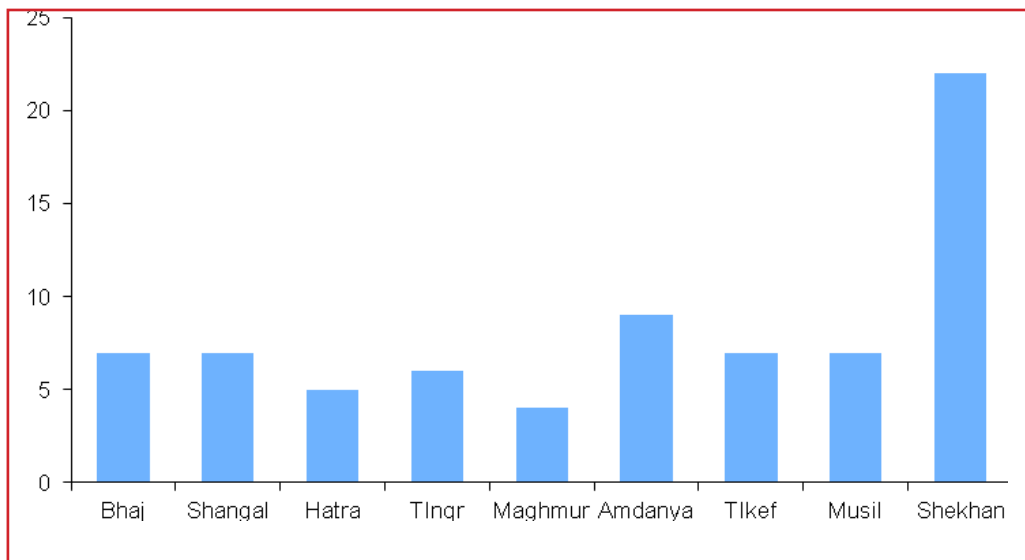
5. Page three of WHO report in regards to the Shangal explosion in 2007:

http://applications.emro.who.int/dsaf/EMRPUB_2007_EN_1366.pdf

6. A comparison between the information in Nineveh Province profile, 2013 JAU regarding Shangal in 2012 comparing the information on page 12 of Socio- Economic Monitoring System, as prepared by statistics board of Ministry of Planning KRG IN 2012



Unemployed Rate: 15 years and above



Annual Budget

The annual budget of Amdanya, Sheikhan and Shangal districts fell under the responsibility of Mosul Province's treasury as these three districts are officially part of Mosul Province.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

As it has been mentioned above, agriculture and animal husbandry were the main sources of income. These areas like others in Iraq and KRG, have been effected by drought, and according to JAU statistics, agriculture in Nineveh dropped to 47% in 2009-2010(7).

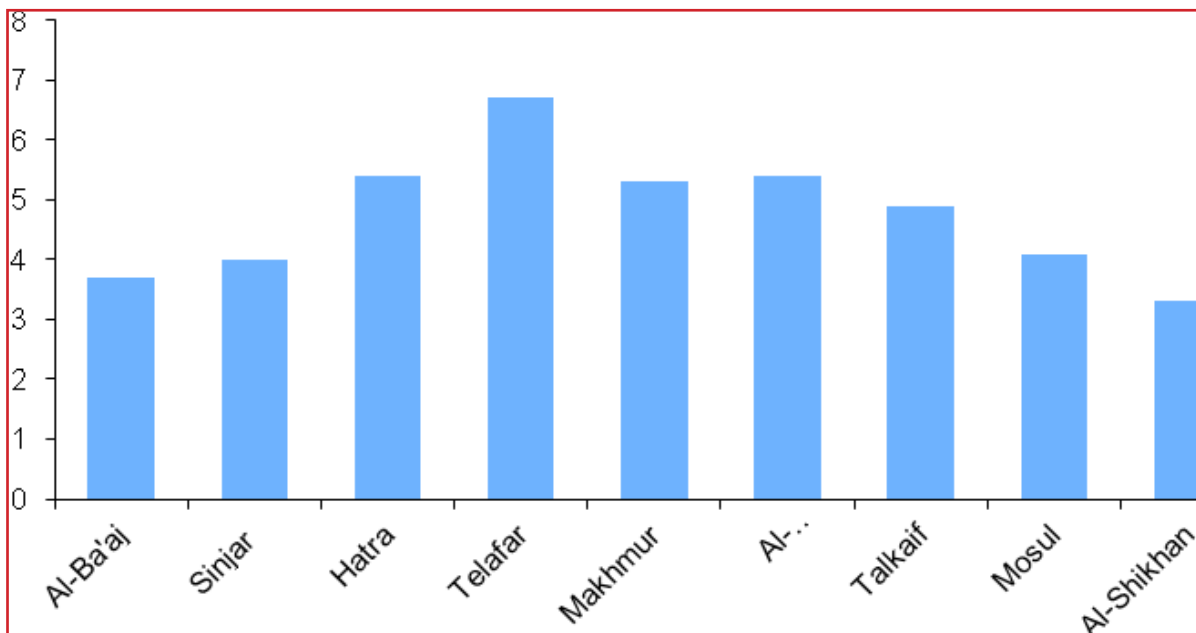
4. The Services Provided

Due to the neglect experienced by previous Iraqi regimes, Shangel and similar areas in Nineveh district generally received the lowest level of services. The following statistics highlight these facts:

Electricity

In Nineveh Province, only 13.3% of the population are only depending on one source of electricity, national power, while 69.7% rely on two sources, national power with one other sources, and 15.1% of the population depend on national power with two other sources. It must be noted that the national electricity that is provided by the government in this area, does not exceed four hours in twenty four hour period when given fully.

The number of hours of electricity in a day (with hour)

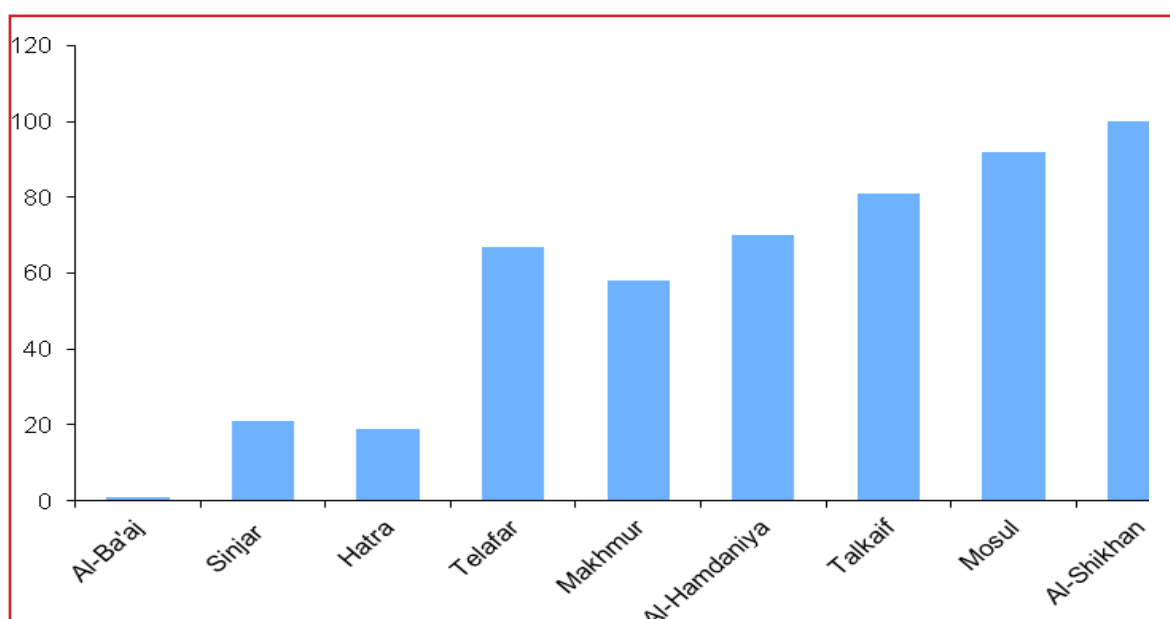


	Electrical Project	Drainage Project
Amdanya		
Bartla	Bad	Bad
Bahshiqa	No	No
Sheikhan District		
Sheikhan	Very Bad	Exist
Zilkan	Bad	Exist
Shangal District		
Snune	Bad	Good
Shangal	Poor	Bad
Grhuzer	Bad	Bad
Zumar	Good	Good

Drinking water:

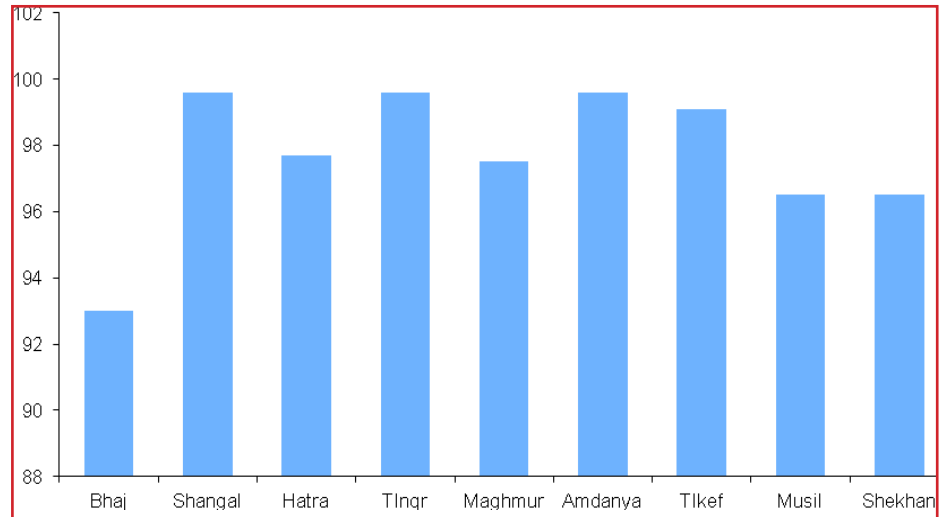
Many of the population of Nineveh, at 80.6%, continuously has access to clean water, while the rate in Iraq is slightly higher at 86.8%. The difference in numbers can perhaps be attributed to the fact that while 67.3% of the Iraqi population has access to water projects, some depend on other facilities such well water. The level wasn't the same in all places; this service in Shangal was only 20%.

Access to Water



Drainage:

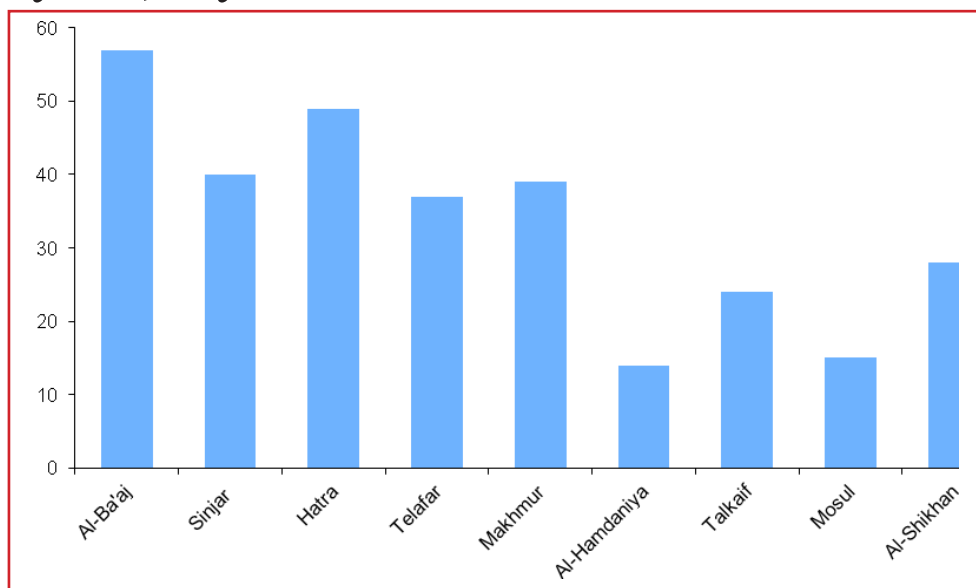
A large number of the population in Nineveh, 95.1%, are using good quality of drainage, slightly higher than the rate of 93.8% for Iraq as a whole. Only 5.4% of the Province has access to general drainage, while 79.3% has access to wells with 12.9% using other facilities outside their homes.



Educational Services:

When looking at the rate of illiteracy among those above the age of 12 years old, UN statistics compiled in 2011 shows that Shangal rates second with 33%, %40 Amdanya has the highest rate with 40%, and Sheikhan district has a rate of 15%. The above rates seem to be very high when compared with districts in the KRG.

Illiteracy Rate, 12 years and above



Type of school	Shekhan		Zilkan		Total	
	Available	Needed	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
Nursery	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kindergarten	0	4	0	0	0	4
Basic	17	10	21	10	28	20
Secondary	0	6	0	1	0	7
Preparatory	4	1	1	1	5	2
Vocational	0	22	0	0	0	22
Established by	Central	Regional	Central	Regional	Central	Regional
N. of teachers	257	1519	79	159	226	1678
Gender of students	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
N. of students	18187	14481	1922	1548	20119	16029

Type of school	Bartla (Qaraqosh)		Bahshiqa	
	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
Nursery	2	2	0	1
Kindergarten	8	5	0	4
Basic	24	12	0	17
Secondary	12	6	0	5
Preparatory	8	2	0	1
Vocational	7	2	0	1
Establishing by	Central	Regional	Central	Regional
N. of teachers	526	0	496	0
Gender of students	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
N. of students	1,750	1,750	828	828

Shangal district	Snun		Zumar		Total	
Type of school	Available	Needed	Available	Needed	Available	needed
Nursery school	0	1	0	0	0	6
Kindergarten	0	1	0	0	0	6
Basic	64	40	44	10	243	160
Secondary	15	12	5	0	53	37
Preparatory	0	1	8	8	13	17
Vocational	0	1	0	0	0	2
Established by	Central	Regional	Central	Regional	Central	Regional
N of teachers	315	393	530	365	477	315
Gender of students	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
N. of students	220	600	4970	3273	20922	11213

Shangal district	Grhuzer		Shangal	
Type of school	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
Nursery	0	3	0	2
Kindergarten	0	3	0	2
Basic	42	50	92	60
Secondary	6	10	27	15
Preparatory	0	4	5	4
Vocational	0	0	0	1
Established by	Central	Regional	Central	Regional
N. of teachers	393	530	365	477
Gender of students	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
N. of students	14,752	7,420	600	300

Statistics of the number of schools, teachers and students for 2013-2014

Province	Educational directorate	Number of schools	Number of students			Number of teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hawler	Maghmur	108	5081	4163	9244	441	447	888
Duhok	Shekhan	148	18538	16126	34664	1119	456	1575
	Shangal	61	18639	14604	33243	1089	83	1172
	Tlkef	168	7657	6433	14090	661	243	904
	Zumar	59	4771	3237	8008	503	21	524
Total of Duhok Province		436	49605	40400	90005	3372	803	4175
Kirkuk		516	49607	45926	95533	2511	3631	6142
Garmyan Xanaqin		88	4792	4691	9483	1106	1274	2380
Total		1148	109085	95180	204265	7430	6155	13585

Health conditions:

Amdanya district	Bartla (Bahshiq)		Bahshiq	
	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
Health center	4	4	3	6
Hospital	1	1	0	1
Establishing side	Central	Regional	Central	Regional
N. of doctors	32	0	15	0

Sheikhan district	Shekhan		Zilkan		Total	
	Available	Needed	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
Health center	1	1	2	2	2	3
Hospital	1	1	0	0	1	1
Establishing side	Central	regional	Central	regional	Central	Central
N. of doctors	33	0	6	0	39	0

Shangal district	Grhuzer		Shangal		Snun		Zumar		Total	
	Avail able	Neede d	Ava ilabl e	need ed	Av ail abl e	Ne ed ed	Avail able	Ne ed ed	Avail able	Need ed
Health center	3	5	4	6	9	10	8	5	24	26
Hospital	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	6
Establishin g side	Centr al	Regio n	cen tral	regi on	ce ntr al	regi on	cent ral	regio n	centr al	regio n
Number of Doctors	1	0	37	0	9	2	15	0	62	2

General Services

Amdania district	Bartla		Bahshiga	
	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
General parks	0	2	0	1
City games	2	4	0	1
General library	1	2	0	1
Quarter gardens	5	4	2	7
Sport field	2	4	1	9
Stadium	2	5	0	3
Paved roads(basic)	0	20KM	0	25KM
Paved roads(quarters)	0	25KM	0	60KM
Different projects	1	2	0	3
Private sector project	5	2	0	3

Type of service	Sheikhan		Zilkan		Total	
	Available	Needed	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
General park	1	2	0	0	1	2
City games	0	1	0	0	0	1
General library	0	1	0	0	0	1
Quarter gardens	0	2	1	2	0	4
Sport field	1	1	1	2	1	3
Stadium	1	2	0	1	1	3
Paved roads(basic)	3	2	2	2	5	4
Paved roads (quarters)	Many	0	12km	10km	12km	10km
Different projects	2	0	0	0	2	0
Private sector project	0		0	0	0	0

Type of service	Grhuzer		Shangal		Snun		Zumar		Total	
	Avail	Need ed	Avail	Need ed	Avail	Need ed	Avail	Need ed	Avail	Need ed
General parks	0	7	0	4	0	14	0	0	0	25
City games	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
General library	0	3	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	12
Quarter gardens	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	14
Sport fields	2	5	1	1	2	8	0	0	5	14
Stadium	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	5
Paved roads(basic)	0	50K M	2KM	100K M	0	50K M	3KM	0	5km	200km
Paved roads(quarter)	0	80k m	2km	50k m	0	100k m	0	1	2km	230km
Different projects	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	0	3	8
Private sector projects	0	5	0	5	0	50	0	0	0	15

KRG projects for Shangal district within 2013 Kurdistan region budget till October 2014 (8):

Name of project	Name of the ministry	Province	District	District	Rate of application	Starting date
Establishing type B health center in Brdya	Health	Duhok	Talhfir	Zumar	%43	22-7-2013
Establishing type C health center in Wardya village	Health	Duhok	Shangal	Qhtanya	%65	22-7-2013
Establishing health center in Dukar village	Health	Duhok	Shangal		%65	22-7-2013
Establishing type C health center in Krufi village	Health	Duhok	Shangal		%65	4-8-2013
Establishing emergency building	Health	Duhok	Shangal		%36	28-7-2013
Establishing type B health center in Brdya	Health	Duhok	Talhfir	Zumar	%43	22-7-2013
Establishing type A health center in Sheikhan	Health	Duhok	Sheikhan		%75	28-7-2013
Establishing type D health center in Taq hrb	Health	Duhok	Bahshiqra		%3	2-6-2014
Establishing type D health center in Khorstat	Health	Duhok	Bahshiqra		%17	17-2-2014
Expanding medical room in general hospitals	Health	Duhok	Bahshiqra		%92	7-1-2014

Security Conditions:

✧ In 2007, as a result of a single explosion in Shangal, there were 454 casualties, 534 injuries, and 500 houses destroyed. According to WHO report this terrorist attack was the largest attack in Iraq.

✧ JAU 2012 statistics show that 2% of violent attacks in Nineveh Province were in Shangal, which is very low compared to other places within the Province.

✧ The same statistics show that the number of violent cases reported in 2012, were in Mosul Province with 16%, highest in Iraq. While Mosul Province recorded the highest violent attacks with 785 of Iraq's total 4,771 instances, only 2% of them took place in Shangal. Shangal district was the most secured district in Nineveh Province, followed by Makhmour and Sheikhan where the violent attacks rate recorded was 0%.

❖ WHO 2007 report indicated that the services in that year were not meet standards with very poor infrastructure, no availability of government electricity, lack of clean water and poor means of transportation. (10)

Conditions of IDPs:

After 2005, and as a result of bad security condition in central and north Iraq, many people came to the Kurdistan region. At that time, IDPs economic situation was good and they were regarded as citizens of Kurdistan. The majority of them were working in private sectors.

At the start of war in Syria in 2012, the security conditions in Iraq become worse, a large number of people from western and central Iraq came to Kurdistan. During that period, the KRG with the support of organizations and the people of Kurdistan, opened some camps for the IDPs from western and central Iraq, where necessities and services were provided.

However after ISIS' terrorist attacks in the summer of 2014, invading Mosul, the crimes committed against Yezidi Kurds and other minorities of Nineveh, there was a sudden influx of IDPs in the KRG. Kurdistan was in bad economic position, as it was experiencing problems with the central government from the beginning of 2014 as it had not received any of its allotted budget, and was unable to pay the salaries of civil employees. The large number of IDPs which has nearly reached two million, put large economic, security, and social pressure on the KRG. With the support of international organizations, allied countries and the people of Kurdistan, the regional government was able to provide settlement solutions for most of them, however, essential problems like providing services, education and job opportunities haven't been solved.

Data on IDP Camps in Kurdistan:

Number of refugees and IDP's in Kurdistan is 1,150,019, where 255,837 of these refugees are Syrian. Of the Syrian refugees, 250,000 came to Kurdistan before the ISIS attacks on Kobani, while 5,837 are from the town of Kobani. The demographics of the 250,000 Syrian refugees that arrived to the KRG before the war in Kobani is as follows: (11)

Gender	Age	Syrian refugees outside camps	Syrian refugees living in camps	Total number of Syrian refugees
Girls	Under 17	27,979	20,527	48,506
Boys	Under 17	31,635	23,211	54,846
Women	Over 18	32,741	24,021	56,762
Men	Over 18	51,846	38,040	89,886
Total		14,4201	105,799	250,000

Syrian refugees who have come to Kurdistan prior to the attack on Kobani were distributed over the Provinces in Kurdistan as the following:

1. Hawler Province: over 165,890

Camps in Hawler Province

Arrival Date	Basrma	Darashakran	Kawrgosk	Qushtapa	Not in a camp	Total
15-11-2014	3,517	8,1087	9,594	5,168	69,794	96,181
30-11-2014	3,593	8,451	9,519	5,376	69,794	96,733
15-12-2014	3,562	8,761	9,840	5,560	71,944	99,667
31-12-2014	3,641	9,111	9,847	5,751	73,130	101,480

Number of Syrian refugees according to their age and gender

Age	Women	Men	Total
0-4	9%	9.3%	18.3%
5-11	9.4%	9.8%	19.2%
12-17	5.4%	6.5%	11.9%
18-59	23.0%	25.7%	48.7%
60+	1.1%	0.8%	1.9%

(11) Page 24 the report of Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-2016 – In Response to the Syrian Crisis

Number of Syrian refugees in Hawler Province

Type of refugee	Number (individual)
Syrian refugee (in camps)	28,668
Syrian refugee (outside campus)	73,473
Total	102,141

Number of Iraqi IDP's in Hawler Province (in the center of the city, Hawler district, Khabat and Koya):

Type of refugee	Number
IDP's	64,410

Iraqi IDPs in Central Hawler, Shaqlawa, Khabat and Koya

District	District	# of Families Before 2013	# of Families in 2013	# of Families in 2014	Total # of Families
Center of Hawler	Hawler Centre	8,579	3,828	12,197	24,859
	Ankawa	5,641	652	1,492	7,801
	Bahrka	210	227	1,902	2,340
	Shamamk	548	412	753	1,713
Total		14,978	5,119	16,344	36,713
Hawler District	Kasnazan	1,852	1,144	3,177	6,175
	Daratu	248	250	2,717	3,216
	Qushtapa	181	85	636	902
	Bnaslawa	240	112	430	782
Total		2,522	1,591	6,960	1,1075
Shaqlawa	Shaqlawa	103	118	5,656	5,880
	Basrma	6	1	391	398
	Pirmam	32	12	191	235
	Harir	87	12	747	846
	Hiran	8	14	608	630
	Balisan			26	26
Total		236	157	7,619	8,015
Khabat	Khabat Centre	1,716	258	1,132	3,100
	Rzgari	565	110	1,464	2,220
	Gawrgosk	361	119	529	998
	Darashakran	4	1	39	44
Total		2,656	4,88	3,164	6,362
Koya	Koya Centre			1,713	1,713
	Taqtaq			438	438
	Sktan			22	22
	Suri			72	72
Total				2,245	2,245
Regional Total		20,392	7,357	36,332	64,410

2. Slemaniah Province: 273,557

List of the number of refugees and IDP's in both Arbat and Barika camps in Slemaniah Province (12):

	# of Families	# of Individuals
Syrian refugees in Barika /Arbat camps	1,300	5,050
IDPs in Arbat	1,406	8,500

Refugees at Arbat Camp Based on Ethnicity

Type of refugee in Arbat	# of Families	# of People
Yezidi	286	1,534
Turkman	13	90
Shabak	52	325
Arab	1,055	6,551
Total	1,406	8,500

Statistics of refugees in Slemaniah Orovince from 1/1/2014 till 13/1/2015 (13):

Number of Refugees Living Outside Camps

Location	# of Families	# of People	Note
Halabja 2014	306	1,836	
New Halabja 2014	796	6,200	
Khurmali 2014	85	320	
Saydsadq 2014	306	1,836	
Dukan 2014	344	2,064	
Garmyan 2014	8,700	52,200	
Darbandikhan 2014	894	4,430	
Raparin 2014	1,314	8,068	
Raparin 2014 Shangal	251	1,375	
Penjwen	51	306	
Arbat	1,222	7,772	
Qaladze	298	1,788	
Chamchamal	3,297	19,782	
Qaradagh	30	334	
Slemani Daera	26,901	161,406	Increasing
Masihi Slemaniah	438	2,628	
Sharbazher	202	1,212	
General Total	45,435	273,557	

(12) (13) Information provided by Mr. Najat Omer Amid, leader of emergency sector for follow up in Slemaniah Province 15/1/2015.

3. Number of refugees and IDP'S in Duhok Province: 830,945 (14)

Type of refugee	Number (individual)
Refugees from Mosul prior to ISIS attack	156,616
Refugees after ISIS attack	543,384
Syrian refugees	125,108
Syrian refugees after Kobani attack	5,837

According to WFP, each person requires 969 ID in a day, expenses are broken down as follows:

1. Breakfast: 150 ID
2. Water: 85 ID
3. Two pieces of bread: 250 ID
4. Cost of other foods: 484 ID

District	#of School Sheltering Refugees
Zakho	139
Simel	103
Duhok	186
Amedi	99
Sheikhan	38
Akre	55
Bardarash	64
Total	684

Refugees sheltering in schools in Duhok Province (15):

(14) This information is taken from the statistics of the number of refugees in Kurdistan region, especially in Duhok Province, prepared by Mr. Sido Jito Hso leader of Brotherhood party in Nineveh Province council 6/2/2015

(15) All information regarding the situation of camps in Duhok Province written in Arabic language on 29/1/2015, given provided by Vice Maar of Duhok Province.

After building many camps and evacuating schools and general buildings, the number of refugees in the districts of Duhok Province until 29/1/2015 was the following:

District	Number of Families	Number of Individuals
Zakho	26,170	150,242
Semil	25,956	158,256
Duhok	18,092	99,834
Amedi	4,470	21,963
Sheikhan	12,499	65,857
Bardarash	5,252	37,900
Akre	6,086	12,336
Total	525,98	546,388

The following statistics are demographics of Duhok Province until 30/9/2014. All figures may not be up-to-date as some refugee families have decided to return to their own areas, particularly those living near Nineveh Province. Alternatively, a number of refugees from Kobani have come to Duhok Province.

Refugees	Number of Individuals
Nineveh refugees at ISIS attack	533,272
Refugees before the attacks of ISIS	156,616
Syrian refugees	130,945
General total of refugees and IDPs	820,833
Original citizens	1,318,000
Total	2,120,833

The following is some information about the general needs of the winter season for 2014:

Food-

Generally, preparing and providing food is better than other needs. A plan created earlier showing the schedule and quantity of the food to be distributed to the IDPs can be seen below:

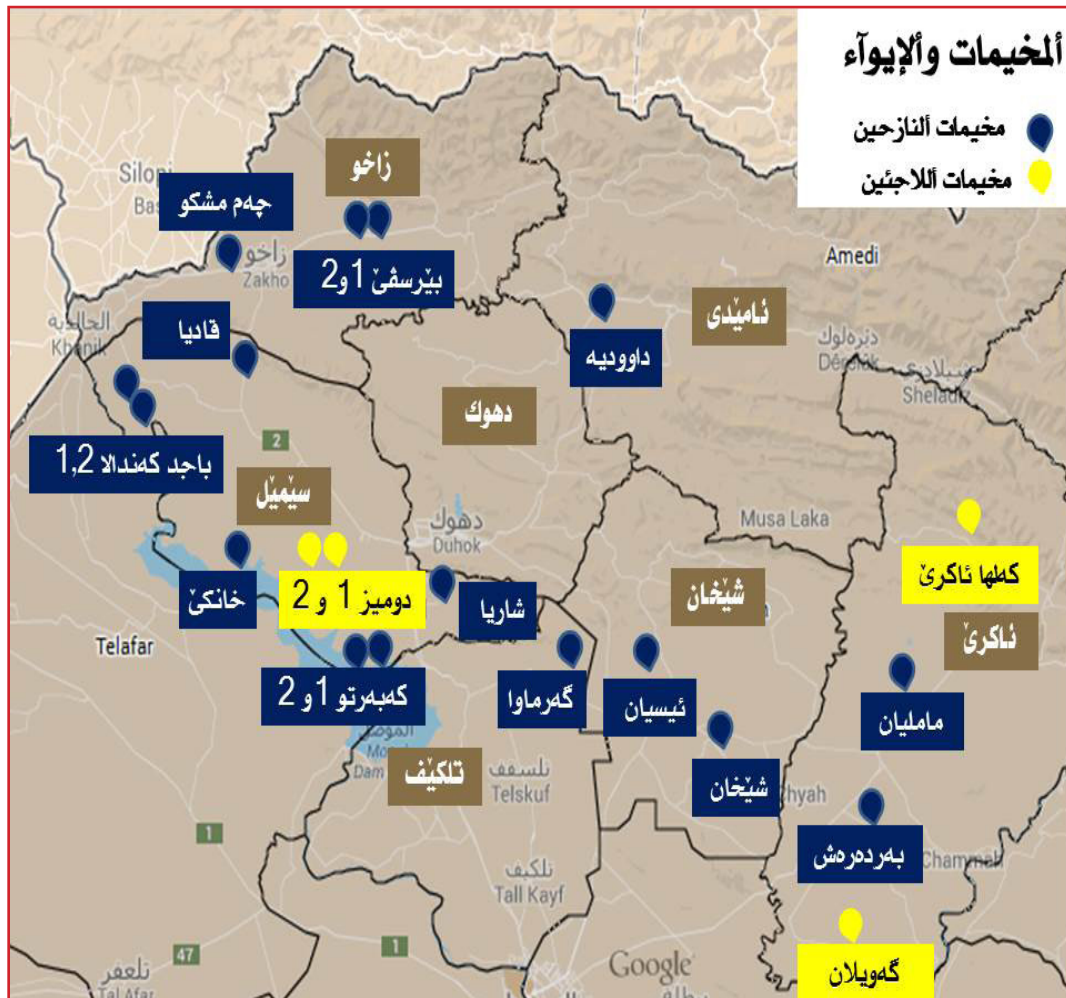
Provided By	October 2014	November 2014	December 2014
WFP, other organizations/ number of families	64,460	77,628	Completely provided
Duhok Province/ number of families	27,024	13,866	

WFP program will continue until February 2015, with the changes in the system for direct financial support, Voucher System, in some places.

Shelters-

In Duhok Province, 3,067 acres of land holds 16 shelters that are built for refugees. It must be stated that the Central Iraqi Government has only given 70 milliard ID out of the needed 100 milliard ID for building these shelters. Also, some technical issues have risen in Sharyar and Birsfi shelters, and both of these shelters were built by the Turkish government and their issues need to be urgently resolved.

This map shows the places of the shelters:



Financial responsibilities of Central Government:

N.	Duties	Pledged amount by central government	Sent amount	Remaining amount
1	Completing shelters	95	81	14
2	Building schools and health center in shelters	11,877	-	11,877
3	Constricting shelters	1,5	-	1,5
General total is forty three milliards and three hundred seventy seven million ID				27,377

The following map shows details, number of people and the organization that helped in building the shelters:

	Name of shelter	District	Funded by	Area	# of families in shelter	N. of person	N. of family
1	Bajd kndala 1	Semel	UNHCR UNICEF	72	496	6,626	1,072
2	Baj kandola 2	Semel	UNHCR UNICEF	104	960	6,407	983
3	Khanke	Semel	UNHCR UNICEF	310	3,220	18,369	2,889
4	Garmawa	Sheikhan	UNHCR UNICEF	100	1,200	1,543	292
5	Baldya Shekhan	Sheikhan	UNHCR IHP	100	1,500	-	Wasn't completed
6	Bersve2	Zakho	UNHCR UNICEF	187	1,820	9,213	552,1
7	Dawdya7	Amide	UNDP IOM HABITAT	140	900	3,664	584
General total of united nation's agencies				1,085	9,996	45,823	7,343
8	Sharia	Semel	AFAD	224	4,000	18,769	3,121
9	Besve1	Zakho	AFAD	150	2,500	11125	1,980
General total of AFAD Turkish				374	6,500	29,894	5,101
10	Qadya	Semel	Federal	400	1,000	4,843	812

For the purpose of managing the shelters Duhok Province, with the support of United Nation Agency for Refugees' Affairs, arranged three basic training courses for 75 people spanning five days. This training course instructed attendees on how to manage the shelters and interna-

tional humanitarian work. Duhok Province only requires 7 additional training courses for its employees, so that they may be able to manage the shelters better. Furthermore, managing 16 shelters in the Province of Duhok Province has become a reality that needs continuous financial support in order to be able to provide necessary services such as drainage, school, employee salaries, electricity and security.

❖ **School:**

The shelters are in need of 20 other schools, and it will cost approximately 11,877,000,000 ID. Although the Iraq's high committee for sheltering refugees has agreed to provide the needed amount, but have yet to supply it.

❖ **Drainage:**

After the settlement of most families in the shelters, drainage has been better controlled. Although a better need system for repairing bathrooms and toilets is needed, and of course this needs permanent financial support.

❖ **Health:**

Duhok Province refugees need health services; health centers need doctors, nurses and financial support in order to have two working shifts. Due to the large number of patients, and the ability of the medical centers to receive patients. For instance, in Sharya and Khanke health center the number reached 900%. In spite of these centers, other mobile centers are available to provide health services to all refugees and IDP's. This kind of service defiantly needs tools, laboratory, medicine and other necessities in order to provide a healthy service to all refugees, and to prevent the spread of serious diseases.

The chart below provides information on the services patients received in the health centers for the refugees from 11/1/2014 until 17/1/2015.

Health Centers in Districts	Getting Treatment	Staying in Hospital	Operation	Births	Deaths
Duhok Health Centers	5,866	374	147	161	3
Sheikhan Health Centers	1,914				
Bardarash Health Centers	2,200			1	
Semel Health Centers	5,561				
Amedi Health Centers	2,043	3	2	4	
Zakho Health Centers	2,836	96	20	45	
Akre Health Centers	1,178	29	10	19	
Total	21,598	475	179	230	3
Total in 1/8/2014	771,970	15,617	3,408	5,889	163

General health directorate of Duhok has the following supplies to provide better services for the refugees:

	Supply	# Available
1	Ambulance with necessary items	25
2	Mobile health centers	6
3	Pick-up cars	12
4	Buses for the transportation of employees	8
5	Mini buses for use by employees during their shift	10

Winter service program:

Until January 29th, 2015 in Duhok Province, more than 5,507, 160 liters of oil has distributed among the refugees. While each family would receive 100 liter with the earlier stated amount, the 100 liters must become 200 liters to combat the winter.

Education:

Providing refugee students places for education is one of the biggest challenges that faces the KRG, the lack of school facilities is a big problem that has yet to be solved, as the number of existing school is not enough to accommodate the increase in the number of students. ISIS' attack on Mosul, then Shangal made the problem even bigger, because the refugees have sought refuge in schools buildings, and a large number of students from these areas have come to the KRG looking to continue their education.

The situation has effected the education process in the KRG, especially in Duhok. The Ministry of Education was forced to postpone the start of the academic school year for to November in Duhok Province. Also, with the support of the international organizations and United Nations agencies, some educational facilities were provided to a number of refugees and IDPs.

The table below provides some data on students in some of the refugee camps in Duhok Province (16):

Camp	Curriculum	Stage 10-12			Stage 1-9		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Garmawa	Kurdistan	1	0	1	33	5	28
	Iraq	9	0	9	240	95	145
Khanke	Kurdistan	124	55	69	758	374	384
	Iraq	212	69	143	1,858	770	1,088
Cham Mshko	Kurdistan	307	123	184	1,333	685	648
	Iraq	668	247	421	4,198	1,885	2,313
Birsive1	Kurdistan	128	42	86	573	268	205
	Iraq	154	49	105	1,322	528	794
Birsive2	Kurdistan	117	44	73	550	247	303
	Iraq	191	45	146	1,660	692	968
Qbya	Kurdistan	93	36	57	387	181	206
	Iraq	114	39	75	748	340	408
Sharia	Kurdistan	160	61	99	808	375	433
	Iraq	237	73	164	1,985	826	1,159
Karbartu	Kurdistan	37	9	28	236	109	127
	Iraq	217	43	174	1,445	461	884
Bajkandala	Kurdistan	32	12	20	616	313	303
	Iraq	20	13	17	1,675	762	913
Akre	Kurdistan	27	21	6	402	206	196
Esyar	Kurdistan	164	59	105	1,121	485	636
	Iraq	173	67	106	1,449	625	824
Total		3,195	1,107	2,088	23,397	10,332	13,065

(16) This information is taken from Ministry of Education KRG/ general directorate of planning 11/2/2015.

6. Women's situation:

Due to the previously mentioned negligence policies practiced by past Iraqi regimes against Shangal and Nineveh, there was little social, economic and cultural development in these areas, and this has had a significant effect on women's lives.

Women and Education

Rate of illiteracy among women in this region is much higher than other areas of Iraq and Kurdistan. In the 1970's a campaign was introduced to eliminate illiteracy in Iraq and Kurdistan, however despite this campaign and the rule for stop illiteracy, this movement did not reach these areas properly and there weren't enough facilities to encourage women to continue with education.

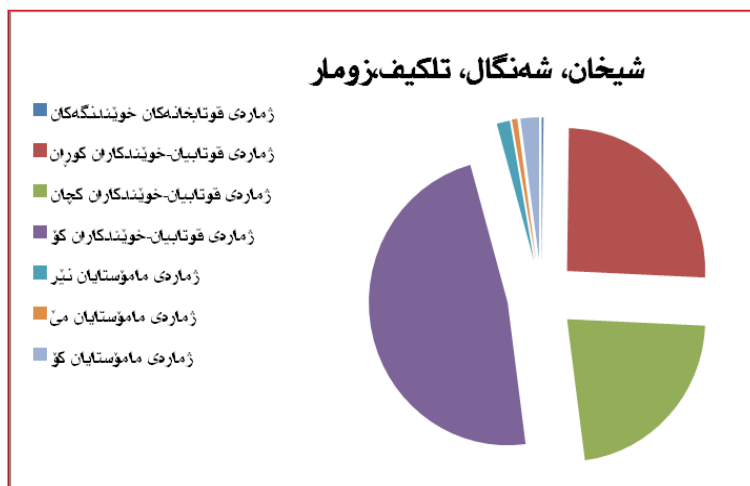
Rate of illiteracy among those older than 12 years is very high, in reference to Iraq's Ministry of Planning statistics show Shangal has an illiteracy rate of 40%, Amdanya with 15% and in Sheikhan the rate is 33%. The high illiteracy rate seen in the region is not helpful to the positive development in women.

Poverty, absence of a serious plan, shortage of school buildings and lack of female teacher are the main reasons behind the high illiteracy rate among women.

In Grhuzer, Shangal, Snune and Zumar, only 11,213 student are girls out of the 32,205 students enrolled. The overall rate of girls attending schools from kindergarten to secondary stages is only 34.8%.

Type of school	Grhuzer		Shangal		Snun		Zumar		Total	
	Avail.	Need	Avail.	Need	Avail.	Need	Avail.	Need	Avail.	Need
Nursery	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Kindergarten	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Basic	43	50	92	60	64	40	44	10	243	160
Secondary	6	10	27	15	15	12	5	0	53	37
Preparatory	0	4	5	4	0	1	8	8	13	17
Vocational	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
teachers	394	540	365	477	315	393	530	365	477	315
Gender of Students	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
Students	14,752	7,420	600	300	600	220	4,970	3,273	20,922	11,213

Lack of teachers, especially female teachers, can be considered as another reason for girls not attending schools. In Sheikhan district, only 456 teachers out of 1575 are female, while in Shangal only 83 teachers out of 1172 are women,



in Tikof 243 out of 904 teachers are women and 21 out of the 124 of the teachers in Zumar are female. Having female teachers not only encourages girls to attend school, it will also estimate the rate of women working in the governmental sector, one must keep in mind that teaching has traditionally been the preferred profession amongst women in this area.

Poverty is another reason for girls not to join schools. As families were living in poverty, large families would often not send their girls to schools because they couldn't afford school expenses for all their children. One of the women who had escaped from ISIS said, that due to poverty, she only sent her 12 year old daughter to school for few days before she was forced to take her out from school.

Women spend most of their time providing water for their family as a result of the shortage of electricity and water in areas. In a 24 hour period, national power that is provided by the government, does not exceed four hours at best most.

Poor quality of water is a major issue for women of the region. With the lack of 'good' water accessible, people have limited options available to them; water can be bought for drinking and other home necessities, which can be costly in poverty stricken community; or women would have to carry water from wells this takes a lot of time. Because of poverty people can't buy clean water, as a result of that woman and girls especially, have kidney diseases. Organizations providing services to the refugees are stating that kidney conditions are popular among woman. Most of them have had these issues before displacement and they have

become worse in the camps. Responsibilities at home and lack of drinking water take the majority of women's time, affecting women's health and development.

Social situation:

Generally the minorities in Iraq, especially Yezidi Kurds, have consistently faced mass killings and genocide, and in order to ensure their survival, they usually thought of having many children. Average families are large, where some families can consist of 15 members. Of course there are other factors that contribute to the size of the family. A main influence of family size is that the majority of Shangal and Nineveh populations are essentially working in agriculture field, this type of work needs a strong work force. Agriculture sectors are not developed; families are usually made to depend on themselves. Another factor for reason as to why many minorities have large families is the traditional belief that by using birth control and selecting the number of children you will have, you will be committing a sin.

Violence's Against Women:

Violence against women, specifically family abuse, was very common in Shangal and Nineveh. This is a result of the lack of services provided in the area, high rate of illiteracy (especially among women) and women not being made aware of their rights. These areas are not part of Kurdistan region, and as such, KRG laws are not applied, which to some degree prevent violence against women. For instance, legal marriage in the KRG age is higher than that of the rest of Iraq. However, Iraqi laws are applied and enforced in Shangal and Nineveh- where it can be argued that these laws can be a cause of the violence themselves. When ISIS invaded Mosul city, Shangal district and other areas in Nineveh, it destroyed everything in its path, killing thousands of people, Kurdish Yezidi women however, were its main target. Although there isn't accurate data about those whose fate is unknown, it is estimated that more than 2,000 out of 5,000 Yezidi are women and young girls, and out of 600 rescued people 300 are women.

When ISIS invades any city or village, as it has been seen in the past, ISIS members separate men from their families, the men are usually killed or are recruited. ISIS members then separate women and girls, they then take young girls and hurt them seriously.

When ISIS invaded Mosul, strict rules were set for women:

- Women are not allowed to wear jeans and jackets. They must wear Islamic dress such as aaba and niqab. Also, they are not allowed to use any cosmetics.
- Showing women clothes in the shops is prevented and shopkeepers must be women.
- Seamstress shop for women's clothes will be closed if any male are seen there.
- All advertisement and photos used for women's beauty and cosmetics are prohibited.
- Women are nor permitted to visit a gynecologist for treatment.
- Women are not allowed to sit on chairs.

From beginning of the of the occupation of Mosul, in hospitals, male and female doctors were not allowed to work together, and all female doctors have to wear the hijab, regardless if they were Muslim. In one instance a Christian doctor was killed because she refused to wear Hijab.

Before forcing Christians to leave Mosul, they were seriously hurt. For example, those who were sick couldn't get treatment from hospitals. A 50 year-old woman with cancer, was refused treatment every time she went to the hospital because she wasn't Muslim, and was told that she "should suffer," she revealed once she fled Mosul and arrived in Erbil.

At the beginning of August when ISIS attacked Shangal, ISIS took many Yezidi women and girls. These women and girls they were treat-

ed as slaves and sold in markets in Mosul and Raqa city, Syria. Some were sold many times over, abused, raped and sexually violated multiple times in front of their brothers and sisters. Most of these girls were treated as servants and forced to prepare foods for ISIS fighter while they were being starved or fed scraps.

Many girls were compelled to kill or burn themselves in order to save themselves from ISIS. Their captors would often mix water and gas and force the girls to wash themselves and drink this mixture. Besides this form of abuse, many other cruel methods of torture were used against the captives.

In an official ISIS document, the terrorist organization lists the price scheme for selling enslaved Yazidi and Christian women and girls. The price list was decided on by Bayt Al-mal board. The price of 75,000 IDQ is for a Yazidi or Christian women who is aged between 30 and 40. For those aged between 20 and 30, the price is 100,000 IDQ. The sickening trend continues with girls falling into the 10 to 20 age group being sold for 150,000 IDQ, while children up to the age of nine commanding the highest prices of 200,000 IDQ. The document also states that no individual is allowed to purchase more than three slaves. However, there are no limitations for foreigners, such as those from Turkey, Syria and the Gulf States.



After being kidnapped by ISIS for a month, some girls were able to run away, at that time, dealing with their circumstance with was a difficult task as what they had suffered was not common situation in Kurdistan. After their return, some girls committed suicide while others ran away, however after a short period, the Yezidi religious leaders gave statements that asked the Yezidi community to respect those girls, and not hold them responsible for what they had gone through.

After the declaration by the Yezidi leaders, the first step taken by the community to support the women, was that they were welcomed in the sacred Lalish Temple; this was a big show of support and respect of these women.

International organizations and activists help with is welcome, however, because of the lack of experience in this field, the attention had a negative effect on the women. The women were often asked to take photos and speak to them when they felt uncomfortable, and this attention has caused difficulties for the rescuers.

The biggest problem the rescuers face is psychological issues, the aim of ISIS, which many these women suffer from. Due to the lack of experienced personnel available in the field, this problem hasn't been solved yet.

Some people and organizations are looking to send these girls a broad; it is not a problem if it is only for medical and psychological treatment. Due to the current situation most of minorities, particularly women, want to leave the country permanently- in Duhok passport office alone, 100 passports are issued to IDPs daily. This mass exodus is causing problems as it will make noticeable changes to the demographics in the area. The government should work seriously to provide the necessary services to the IDPs in order to encourage them to stay, and later return to their homes once their towns have been liberated.

Although the media has had a great role in bringing the attacks to the attention of the international community, its lack of experience in this field has also at times had a negative effect on the girls who have fled ISIS captivity. Some of the girls have suffered psychological setbacks due to intrusive media interviews that they felt pressured to give. In

order to deal with such situations, the KRG and international community need strategic plans that will consist of suitable laws that protect the victims, provide health and psychological services, along with the necessities required to lead a dignified life.

It is important to note that today, despite the difficult circumstances Yezedi Kurdish women faced, some of these women have become leaders in their community, and some are fighting ISIS in Shangal.

8. Conclusion

Different religions and minorities such as Yezedi Kurds, Muslims, Ashuri, Kldan, Assyrians, Turkmen, Shabak, Kakayes and Arabs are living in Shangal and Nineveh. On many occasions, some had faced violence and genocide while being always neglected by past Iraqi governments. The information presented in this report shows that the lowest level of services in educational, health sectors and general services of roads and drainage was given to this region. Prior to the ISIS attack in the Shangal district, 40% of the houses were built by mud, and it recorded the highest rate of poverty. The appearance of ISIS in the area destroyed what little there was in the area.

The organizers of The First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence, Ashti Group, will continue to support peace and coexistence with construction and carry on with humanitarian development. Ashti Group strongly believes that the future of coexistence, peace, security in this Shangal and Nineveh, and preserving multi nationality and religion is based on implementing construction and continuous humanitarian development. This requires providing financial, psychological and social support to the individuals in this area. Achieving the goal of peaceful co-existence and should be the main aim of all development projects.

At the same time, working towards that goal needs urgent action to liberate all the areas from ISIS terrorists, and to prevent any further genocide attacks.

Working to implement the recommendations of the conference is a long term plan, which requires the support and cooperation of all governmental and non-governmental sectors of Iraq and KRG, international

and local organizations, the UN and international community.

A committee will be arranged that consists of representatives from several Iraqi and Kurdish sectors, members of Ashti Women Leaders for Peace Group, Emma Organization for Humanitarian Development, along with other organizations that will take the responsibility of coordinating and following-up between all involved parties in order to support the rehabilitation and construction of the region.



Recommendations of the First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence

Recommendations of the First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence

1. Genocide and Crimes against Humanity

- Further coordination between the government, parliament and NGOs in an effort to formally recognize the mass killings Yezidi Kurds as genocide (especially the enslaving, sexual abuse and the killing of Yezidi women) by the United Nations and the international community.
- Opening a special directorate in the Ministry of Marty's and Anfal Affairs for collecting, recording and researching all genocide crimes (such as the Anfal campaign, Halabja chemical attack and the mass killing of Yezidis) and further recognizing these case as genocide by the world. Also, establishing an information bank for statistic and research purposes, and to help with the coordination between all related parties, especially universities.
- Abolition of all the rules and regulations that prevents the ownership by Yezidi Kurds of lands and properties in their area.
- More attention to the media coverage is needed in this case.
- Compensation of casualties of ISIS attacks.
- The Iraqi state should accept and comply with all the international agreements related to the international justice system in order to ensure that the rights of the victims of mass killing and non-humanitarian crimes are granted, for example being held accountable in international courts.
- Establishing a special law that preserves the different cultures, religions and nationalities of the region by both Iraqi and KRG parliaments.

2. Reconstruction and Services Provided to the Affected Areas

Short term plan (directly after liberating occupied areas)

- Providing security for the area and clearing the area of bombs and landmines.
- Providing settlement areas for its people.
- Providing essential services such as water and electricity.
- KRG to provide necessary facilities in these areas that would manage everyday tasks (i.e. education).

Long term plan

- Have a long strategic plan available to provide services to the affected areas that would deliver the following necessities:
 - ❖ Drainage, roads, electricity....etc.
 - ❖ Hospitals and necessary health centers according to WHO standards.
 - ❖ Make available health care professionals, particularly those that specialize in psychological traumas.
 - ❖ Looking after humanitarian causes in the area by opening special education, economic and scientific centers. Making use of the rehabilitation services and new skills these centers provide, and starting new projects using these resources.
- Specify the service sector.
- Encouraging international community and organizations to open health, education and service projects based on the needs of the area.
- Open an Iraqi parliament office in the area.

3. The Status and Conditions of Women who have Been Sexually Abused, and Working Towards Equality

- The rescue and return of girls and women still in ISIS captivity.
- After rescuing the places the working should started for having a sufficient data about the casualties.
- Provide the skills and opportunities needed by rescued women to be able to lead honorable lives.
- Provide a salary for these victims and treat them similarly to the vic-

tims of the Anfal campaign.

- Provide health and psychological treatment to women who had been rescued from ISIS.
- Create a team, trained specifically to receive and ‘handle’ rescued women, and ensure that properly trained female detectives, are assigned to investigate such cases.
- Make facilities available that would replace national identity cards and passports, for those who had lost them during the ISIS attacks.
- Organizing a helpline and other support channels that would aid in getting more captive girls still under ISIS’s captivity returned.

4. Refugee Conditions, Social and Psychological Treatments, and the Mechanisms of the Treatment

- Establishing a law by the Iraqi government for preserving and compensating refugees through establishing a special box.
- Opening special centers to treat psychological traumas.
- Collecting accurate data on the refugees.
- For the purpose of better health services inside the camps, the Ministry of Health should try by organizing a regular, rotation schedule that would ensure regular visits by specialized doctors.
- Medicine and additional medical equipment, to be supplied by Iraq’s Ministry of Health and other health organizations for the health clinics that provide health services to refugees.
- Establishing special branches for psychological treatment, recruiting mental health doctors and psychologists specializing in trauma in the universities of Kurdistan.
- Offer training courses on psychological trauma and treatment methods for psychology and sociology graduate students in Kurdistan universities.
- When assigning settlement areas to the refugees, a person’s culture, religion and geography should be taken into consideration as well as the

will of the refugees.

- Age, physical limitations, and/or any handicaps should be considered when refugees are placed in camps.
- Assist refugees in obtaining employment and a source of income.
- Organize and deal with media inquiries when regarding refugees.
- Facilitate forgiveness and coexistence between minorities in the region.
- Placing informed, qualified and skillful staff to work with refugees, especially inside the camps.
- Provide psychological awareness training on trauma and the affect of war in media.

5. Rebuilding the Economic Infrastructure

Agriculture

- Implementing laws that support repairing and renovating agricultural facilities.
- Giving the ownership of agricultural lands to their proper owners.
- Put in agricultural-friendly drainage system in the area.
- Make available agriculture loans to the farmers.
- Expand Jazera Drainage project in order to reach southern Shangal.
- Preserving local products and supporting the government in this.
- Opening schools and agriculture institutes in the region.
- Encouraging production in agriculture and economic sectors.
- Include women in teaching new and scientific technics of agriculture.

Tourism

- Reconstructing and renovating all historical places that have been destroyed by ISIS.
- Opening tourism projects in the region and taking advantage of the geographic, historical circumstance of Shangal Mountain.

-
- Supporting historical, religious and natural tourism projects.
 - Resurrecting and preserving identities and culture of different minorities of the area by arranging special hand working workshops and markets.
 - Opening national museum about the occurrences, both positive and negative, of the region.

Industry

- Supporting the development of agriculture industry in this area.
- Benefiting from regional products by selling them in local markets for supporting the farmers.
- Support hand working industry and culture of the area.
- Encouraging private sectors to invest and begin industrial projects to the area.

The Report of the First Lalish Conference for Peace and Co-existence

