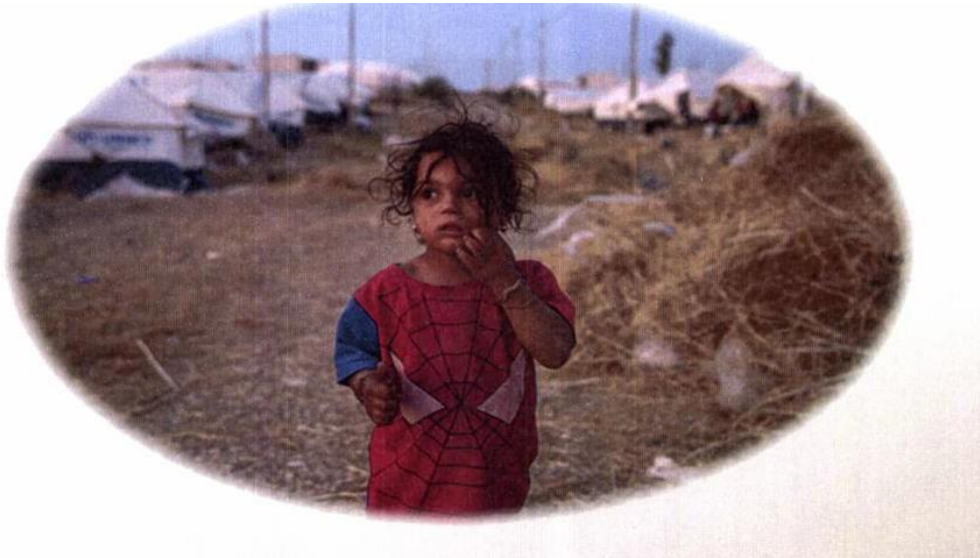




Republic of Iraq  
Ministry of Migration and Displaced and Ministry of Planning

## The National Plan for Returning the IDPs to Their Liberated Areas



**November 2020**



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## **Foreword by the Minister of Planning**

Although more than three years have passed since the end of the war against the terrorist organization of ISIS and the liberation of the governorates that were controlled by it, the issue of the displaced is still not closed until now as for some complications and availability regarding the service aspects and infrastructures in the areas of return, in addition to some political and security complications. The camps residents still suffer of harsh living conditions and complicated social conditions imposed by the reality of displacement. The Iraqi government is serious about ending this issue as for the implementation of the governmental program approved by the Iraqi Parliament by achieving stability in the areas of return, facilitating the voluntary return of all displaced people and initiating reconstruction processes.

Today, based on our humanitarian responsibilities and commitments, we are determined to continue addressing this issue in cooperation with the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement. Therefore, this national plan was prepared to focus on studying and analysing the obstacles to the return and trying to find solutions to these obstacles of non-return by identifying the necessary solutions through highlighting the required activities and distributing responsibilities for the implementing agencies within a determined timeframe.

**God Bless**

**Dr. Khalid Battal Al-Najim  
Minister of Planning**

## **Foreword by the Minister of Immigration and Displacement**

In Accordance to the directives of the respected Prime Minister, Mr. Mustafa Al-Kazemi, and in implementation of the governmental program that is related to addressing the issue of displacement and achieving the voluntary return of the displaced to achieve a voluntary sustainable, safe and dignified return for displaced families, the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement worked in cooperation and joint coordination with the Ministry of Planning in preparing the national plan for the return of the displaced to their liberated areas of origin which Its implications took into account the requirements and needs of the displaced families. Defining the programs and projects that must be implemented for solving the problems of the displaced, hoping to intensify and coordinate efforts at the international and national levels to implement it on the reality to enhance and support stability and reintegration in the governorates of origin, "a safe Iraq free of displaced people."

**Ivan Faik Jabro**  
**Minister of migration and Displaced**

## Introduction

The problem of prolonged displacement in Iraq is one of the priorities included in the government program of the current government, which considered this file represented by the closure of displaced camps during a specific period through organized programs, activities and projects through which the appropriate atmosphere is created for the return of the displaced to the original areas. Get solutions to their displacement and can safely return. In the event that households may leave camps earlier, it is recognised that this could lead to secondary displacement and unsustainable outcomes, and the government will take steps to prevent this situation for IDPs. Moreover, based on government directives in this regard, an implementation plan was prepared by joint team from ministry of migration and displaced and ministry of planning, supervised by UNDP and IOM to secure the safe and voluntary return of the displaced, based on a number of pillars that ensure solving the problems facing the displaced upon their return to their original area and the sustainability of their post-return stability.

The Government of Iraq recognises that while the aspiration of many IDPs is to eventually return to their areas of origin, not all displaced people are currently able or willing to return, for many reasons. In these instances, alternatives to return, such as integrating in areas of displacement or relocation to another place within in Iraq, may be necessary and/or preferred by displaced persons as a temporary or longer-term solution. Then the government will work to identify the needs of IDPs who are unable to return and supporting a range of options to solve long displacement.

The government recognises the right to freedom of movement for Iraqi citizens across the country, including displaced persons, as entitled by the constitution. The activities outlined in this plan currently range from 3 months to 2 years but more time may be required. This will be continually assessed against progress towards achieving the objectives outlined in this plan.



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# Chapter one

## Plan's Objectives, methodology and Challenges

## First: The plan's objectives

The general goal of this plan represented by setting a general executive framework to deal with the file of the displaced and facilitate their voluntary and dignified return to their areas of origin, or identify alternative solutions for those who cannot return, within a specific period of time. As well as to contribute to their development, integration into society, rehabilitation and empowerment, and to ensure that their aspirations are linked to the sustainable development goals. This could be implemented by achieving a number of sub-goals, which are represented in:

1. Identifying the number of displaced people in the camps and their geographical distribution.
2. Identifying the needs of IDPs outside the camps and any support that may be required.
3. Identifying the obstacles that prevent IDPs from solving their long displacement.
4. Identifying the required activities and programs to solve protracted displacement, including facilitating return or other solutions to displacement.
5. Outline the process and estimate the required financial costs for those programs and activities.
6. Distributing responsibilities and roles between the executive and support authorities, according to his own specialization

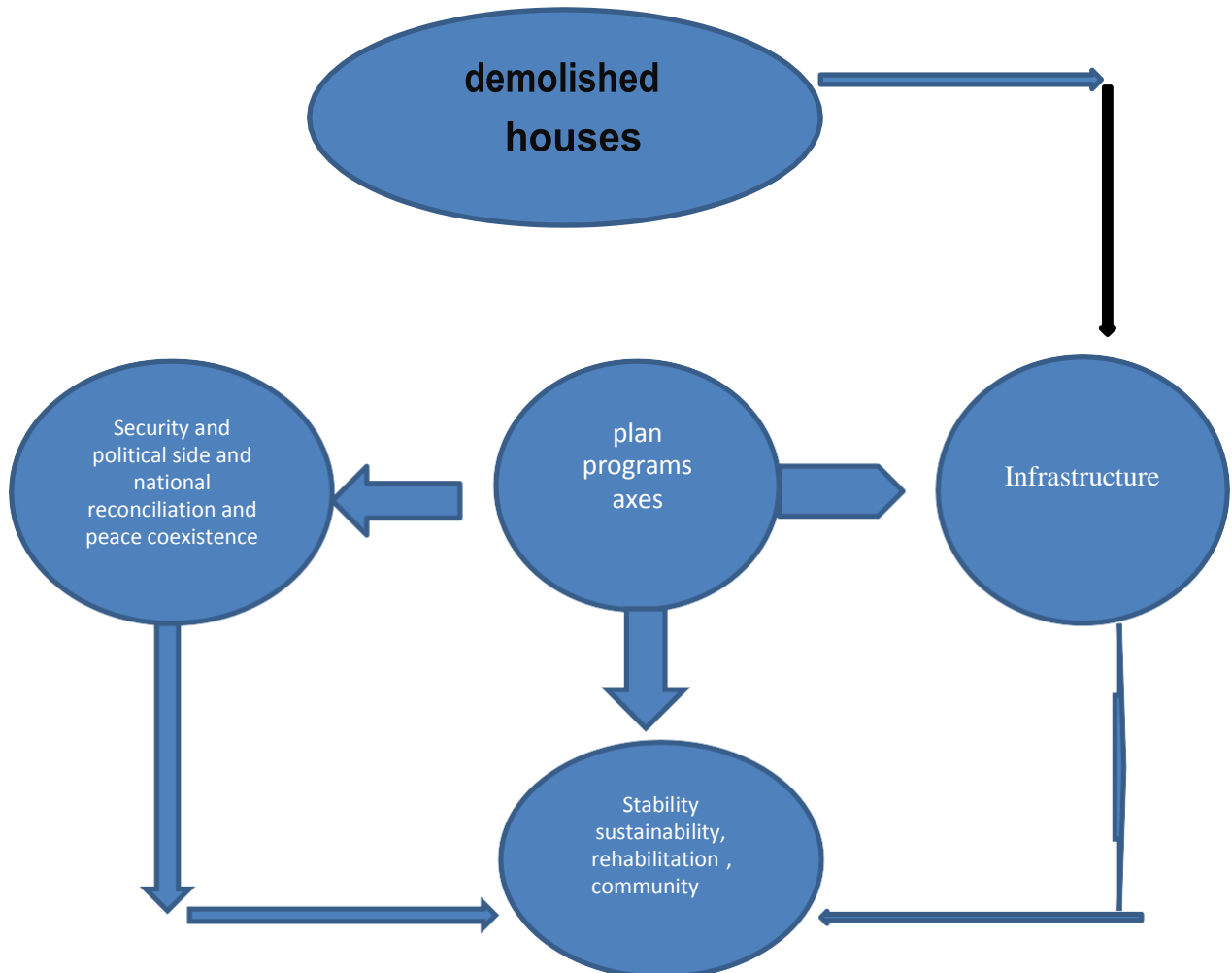
## Second: The plan pillars

The plan depends on a number of pillars in its construction, the most important of which are:

### 1. The technical pillars.

Adopting methodology of the survey and the conducting questionnaires and statistical surveys according to three models of the forms conducted by the Ministry of Immigration and Displaced. The adoption of the method of statistical analysis of the data obtained from surveys as well as the adoption of methodology to observe and analysis the challenges and threats facing the (IDP) voluntary return of the displaced, which are adopted in the setting of plan's programs that based on four pillars as shown in Figure (1).

Figure no (1) Plan Axes



## 2. The participatory method:

It is based on the participation of the most important stakeholders in the plan preparation, the supporters of its implementation, and the beneficiaries by knowing their views on the reasons for the non-return of the displaced, obstacles to return and integration, the projects and the available infrastructure, and the programs that the Ministry of Planning & Ministry of Migration and Displaced will provide for their return, or other solutions, and its role in achieving sustainability of solutions – including return.

## 3. Reference Benchmarks:

Achieving the required consistency between the national plan for the return of the displaced to their liberated areas and the national development plans as well sustainable development goals, and the strategic plan of the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement.



### Third: The rationales for Plan Setting:

In order to achieve the goals of the national development plans and sustainable development, and as a governmental commitment to the Iraqi citizen, this plan has been conducted to provide a detailed analysis of the real-status of the displaced in the camps inside Iraq and the most prominent obstacles to their return to their liberated areas. and establish an executive framework for the programs and services that facilitate voluntary return and the consequent national reconciliation, integration, community rehabilitation, and sustainable stability that fulfils the aspirations of the displaced and is consistent with global sustainable development plans

In addition to the voluntary return option, some of the IDPs in camps, or out of camps, will be able to return for a range of reasons and that support will be required to identify obstacles to solving protracted displacement and to explore additional solutions such as integration in areas of displacement.

### Fourth: Available opportunities

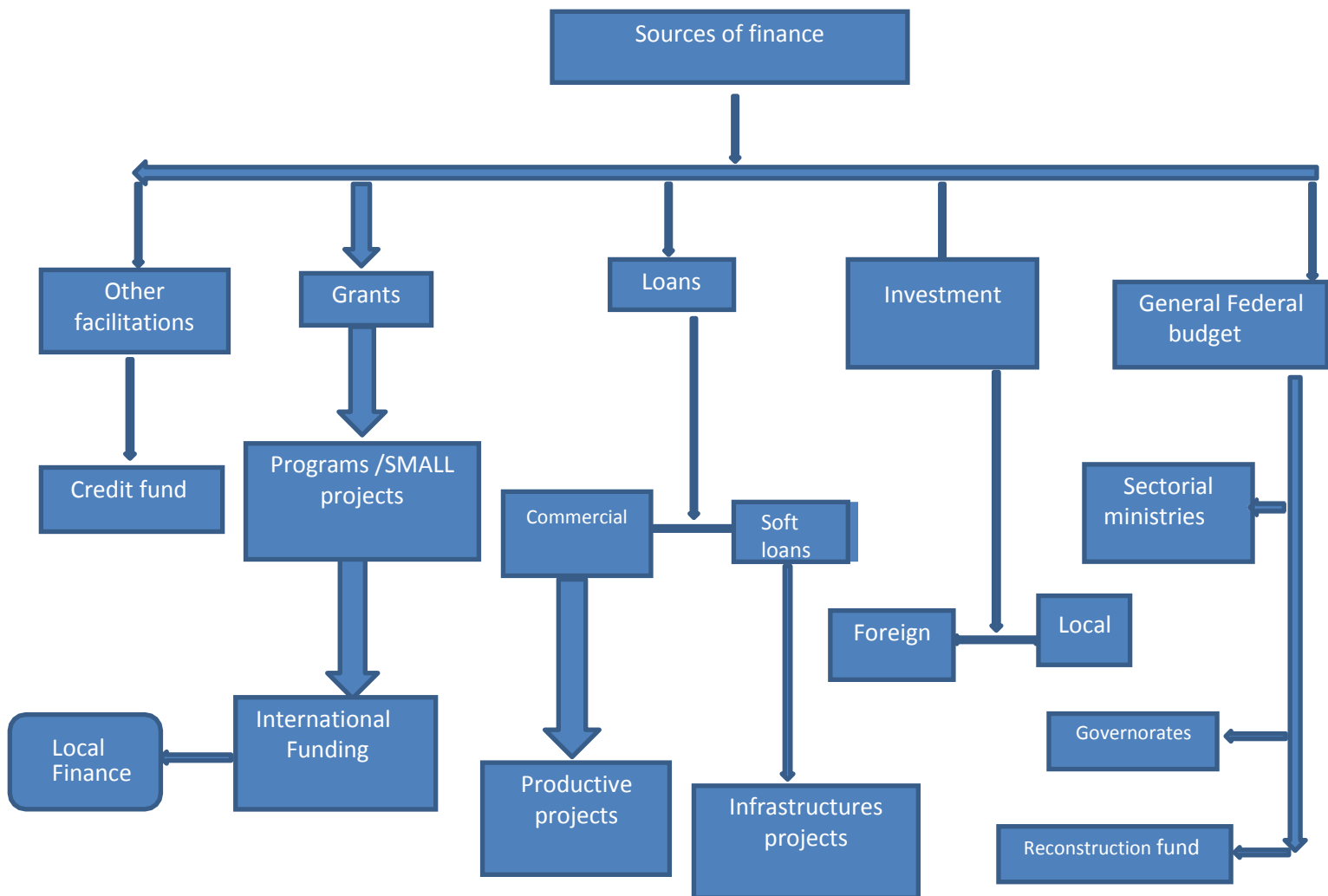
#### 1. Governmental interest and commitment

Since the beginning of the crisis, the Iraqi government has given great attention to this issue because of its great humanitarian aspect, as it included the ministerial curricula and governmental programs for all successive governments to end the issue of the displaced as a primary goal for each and that basically ensure the principles of the Iraqi constitution, which guarantees every citizen the right to a decent life and right to reside anywhere in the country. In this regard, the government has composed many high-level committees since the beginning of the crisis for the purpose of repatriating and resettling the displaced in areas of origin, and it has returned many families, compensated many of them, and tried to reintegrate them into society, but this file has not been fully completed to date because it is a very large file with many challenges as shown in (Fifth paragraph of Chapter One). The Iraqi government has paid a great concern to this file through various plans and sectoral strategies, as the National Development Plan 2018-2022 included the end of the displacement file and the reconstruction of the affected areas by terrorist acts, among its targets. In addition, the national development plan was not the only one in this field, but was preceded by its general framework document for the reconstruction of areas liberated from terrorism, which paid substantial attention to the file of reconstruction and revitalization of those areas and the resettlement of the displaced. As the current government persisted with great determination to move forward in this file, as the Prime Minister and some of the Ministers visited the displacement camps more than once, and a ministerial team has been assigned to end the displacement file, and it is worth noting that the government's approach to this file came mainly in harmony and consistency with the global sustainable development agenda 2015- 2030 and Iraq's vision 2030, which carries the slogan ( Secure Iraq, a unified society, a diversified economy, a sustainable environment blessed with good governance) is a vision that emerged through our local privacy based on the dimensions of sustainable development.

## 2-Available financing scenarios (governmental and international financing)

Due to the economic and financial situation that the country is going through, resulting from exposure to many unplanned shocks, represented by the terrorist organization ISIS as well as subsequent economic crisis, and the oil prices fall, and finally, the coronavirus pandemic and the global and local economic crisis, Making the Iraqi government unable to cover the obligations of the next stage of recovery and development and ending the displacement file despite limited contributions to the finance from outside parties and the private sector. Based on that, this plan was set according to an administrative strategy for financing for the purpose of implementing the objectives of this plan by establishing key principles for the financing approach based on high coordination between the relevant authorities and the optimal direction of resources by setting priorities and identifying the type of activities, While some activities in this plan are on-going, partially funded or plan to be funded, many activities will require additional funding. A full outline of anticipated costs will be developed after the endorsement of this plan. As shown in the figure below.

Figure (2) Available funding sources



## **Fifth / The challenges facing the return of the (IDP)**

The problem of the displaced is considered as one of the significantly concerned by the international community because of its humanitarian, political, economic and demographic dimensions, and due to the role of this problem in reshaping the societies and its direct impact on the formation and integration of individuals into societies, so it is greatly concerned by many institutions and organizations, and the local and international non-governmental governments contributed through direct participation in mitigating the displaced. Several studies have been confirmed by the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the Norwegian Refugee Centre (NRC) for samples from camps and areas of displacement in the Middle East that there is a concern that the problem of displacement will turn into a problem of migration or asylum, and there are continuous efforts being made by the Iraqi government and NGOs to analyse this problem in order to find solutions to this crisis. Iraq, due to its circumstances and the peculiarity of the social and ethnic composition, has its experience in the issue of displacement that occurs as a result of the security, political, religious, ethnic, sectarian and even tribal conditions, and it is not possible to rely on the same conclusions reached by similar studies in other parts of the world, and as an introduction to understanding the reality, a brief review of events related to IDPs in Iraq is required.

### **1. The political challenges**

This challenge is considered the main driver of the rest challenges and at the same time the key player in the stability of the region and the solution to the problems of disputes and security stability, and thus achieving prosperity and growth, and moving the wheel of progress forward

As it is obvious to everyone that the political trends in the country played a fundamental role in the stability of some areas in terms of security, which contributed to the return of some families to their original areas, that the political aspect is one of the factors that lead to the prosperity of the economy in the country and liberated areas mainly, as political stability may contribute to a prominent role in attracting many investments and stimulating the private sector and activating it and thus providing job opportunities and daily sustenance to many vulnerable groups, which is one of the factors causing some of the stray groups choosing to join the terrorist organization .

The feeling of political marginalization is one of the most important excuses and alibies used to sweep the feelings of some simple individuals, especially the young in the areas that have been subjected to terrorism, exploiting their need and destitution and their simple way of thinking, which soon became clear to all of them that they knew the incorrectness of those arguments and ideas, which were the reason behind the killing and displacement of families.

## **2. The Security Challenges:**

This challenge may be the most prominent challenge as it is, initially represented the main reason in the initiation of the Repatriation of families in areas exposed to the terrorist acts by ISIS. Some areas in some governorates that witnessed military operations are still suffering from attacks by the remnants of the terrorist organization and the attempt to attack them, killing and intimidating some innocent people. As a result, military operations are still continuing in some areas, with the aim of eliminating the remnants of terrorist elements to control them completely. As a result of this situation, the security situation in small cities is still unstable and fragile, which is one of the main reasons for the reluctance of some families to return to their areas. In addition, security concerns and revenge operations still exist.

In addition to the result of the participation of some straying groups of residents of some cities with the organization ISIS terrorist: Participation in displacement and killing operations for civilians has generated a kind of hatred between the families of the victims and the families to which these stray groups belong, which have caused tribal prosecutions and their repercussions on the security and stability situation in those areas.

## **3. Economic Challenges and Infrastructure**

The economic challenges and infrastructure represent the most prominent obstacles to the return of a large proportion of the displaced, especially in some areas damaged during the military operations. These challenges emerge through several aspects, including those related to the infrastructure of the original areas of the displaced, and some related to housing, demolition and destruction of most of their homes, in addition to challenges of insufficient or lack of sufficient opportunities for living in their original areas.

In the aspect of infrastructure, a large number of infrastructure was destroyed by the terrorist organization ISIS during the seizure and by the coalition and Iraqi military forces during the liberation campaign.

The world bank and government of Iraq estimated the needs and requirements resulted by the conflict with ISIS with (88) \$ billion, of which (30) \$ Billion represented infrastructure, for example, the United Nation estimated 50-75% of infrastructure has been destroyed in Nineveh, and about 60-75% of industrial companies has been destroyed. It is worth mentioning that Nineveh was faced a huge destruction in its infrastructures which constitute the biggest obstacle to the return of its displaced persons, as the United Nations Human Settlements Program found (UN-HABITAT) that a total of 877 sites had been destroyed by January 2017 (419 housing sites, 228 roads, 106 commercial and industrial buildings, 37 public facilities in the health and education sector, 55 public administration buildings, 21 military and security facilities, 11 recreational facilities), also the water network and some bridges were destroyed, and

some archaeological and heritage sites were destroyed.

As for the housing issue, it is a fundamental issue for the continuation of displacement, for two reasons: the destruction, and the issues related to the ownership of property and its restitution, and through the displaced 's opinions about the main reasons for their unwillingness to return to the original place, a large percentage of them attribute the reason to the destruction that befell their homes.

The other side in the economic challenges is the scarcity or lack of income-generating job opportunities in the original places of the displaced, which makes the displaced very reluctant to return, as 21% of the people surveyed conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicated that the absence of income-generating activities in the original areas as one of three reasons for not planning to return. Especially since the displaced persons had a sharp decline in their income, this was related to the loss of their property, savings and job opportunities, so it was natural for the poverty rates to increase among the displaced families to reach about (40%) according to the latest statistics, in other words, one out of every three individuals of the displaced are currently poor, and providing jobs or employment opportunities to gain a living will be a key factor in enabling the displaced to return and settle. It may also appear about programs to absorb and reframe youth in public life, and to provide decent work opportunities for them with some lag or weakness, whether in the type and comprehensiveness of these programs, or in the procedures for their implementation in accordance with the nature of the regions and cities to which these youths belong and their tribal nature and others.

Another important issue in the file of economic challenges is the issue of pressure on limited resources such as water, land, housing, food and education in the host areas, especially when IDPs are housed in already poor areas or in the poorest parts of urban areas, and over time the government's participation in solving camp residents, especially in light of the current financial crisis the country is going through, and then the competition of the displaced residents with the host areas residents for scarce resources becomes an increasing source of insecurity. In the same way, reducing aid in the camps is leading some IDPs to pursue coping strategies such as some unethical practices, misdemeanours and crimes.

#### **4. Social challenges:**

The social challenges in Iraq are increasing in depth due to many years of external and internal wars, and political and economic instability. As a result, Iraq exposed to successive crises and challenges, the problems worsen and deepen in terms of impact and outcome.

Geographically targeted studies in conflict-affected areas in Iraq indicate that the most important issue of social challenges is the lack of social cohesion and concerns related to the original region, including shocks and fears of discrimination, marginalization, and violence due to social tensions, and the difficulty of rebuilding the Iraqi social fabric and overcoming what the past carried whether as a result of the violence that the

displaced were subjected to, or as a result of the hostilities among people of the region, ethnic, sectarian, and tribal tensions, as well as the tensions of the minority and the majority, all hindered the return of many displaced people, as it is one of the most important challenges of return.

Another important issue within the social challenges lie in the displaced who exposed to many traumas and types of discrimination practiced against them in some areas in addition to the obstacles the displaced face when they seek to obtain or renew civil documents since many of them lost their documents or were confiscated from them during displacement and some of them possessed illegal documents. Civil documents are the basis for a wide range of human rights because they allow access to basic services, including health care and education, and civil services such as recognition of marital status and property rights, job opportunities and freedom of movement, existing compensation plans and social protection benefits, which negatively affects the psychological state of the displaced and weakens the feeling of belonging to the homeland. Distinguishing between different areas of displacement is important in order to better understand the situation of IDPs because each Iraqi governorate has specific characteristics regarding the ethnic or religious composition of its population.

The local policy, the administrative system, the activity of armed groups, according to that the various human rights violations the displaced faced during the displacement differ depending on the site. So many the displaced and the returned who have suffered from strong events need services in the field of mental health and psychological support and social services, which are absent services in most cases, especially they coincide with the deterioration of the level of health services and weakness of its their spread in the original residential areas of the displaced, and inability to meet the real needs of the population.

On the other hand, the vulnerability and combined vulnerability rates get increased (vulnerable categories + displacement and immigration), which are produced by displacement or forced displacement. This reflected in the need to produce various social programs for them. As for childhood, we find that the situation of displaced children in Iraq is in the most tragic state - a generation that is under the traumatic impact of violence and devoid of education and opportunities. We find sociological impacts get deepened among the vulnerable people in general and children in specialty as a result of the expansion of incubators of extremism, terrorism and violence resulting from the occupation's terror, the processes of socialization, and school programs under which the children and the youths subjected, which will undermine the social fabric.

Displaced children who live in areas that were controlled by ISIS have exposed to some of the most violence, exploitation and abuse, and they are presently facing additional psychological challenges due to the state of displacement and they need to psychological rehabilitation and transporting them to safe places to enable them to recover and resume a normal life. Many displaced children have lost their family members and caregivers to them in the struggle and they remain exposing to exploitation and abuse, others bear work burdens and their families' sustainability

without education, the children are deprived of opportunities to earn money in the future, and resulted in social exclusion, inequality learning aspects, and later in carrying out their responsibilities as Iraqi citizens. With regard to gender type, the displacement has deepened the gender type gap due to the male dominance culture. This is reflected in the implementation of programs of integration and empowerment of woman politically , socially and economically .Overall , the most important challenges facing the return of the displaced can be summarized according to the governorates, and as follows:

- **Baghdad Governorate:**

- There are reservations by the security bodies and inhabitants to have some families suspected of their former cooperation with the terrorist organization ISIS return back to their areas.
- Some displaced has no proven documents
- Poor employment opportunities for workers in private sector and their settling in the displacement cities in general in the governorate.
- Financial capabilities weakness to re-construct their houses.

- **Salahuddin Governorate:**

- The destruction of residential homes, the destruction of the infrastructure, the poor services in general in the governorate.
- The presence of tribal retaliation in some areas due to the involvement of some of the villagers in working in the terrorist organization.
- Poor job opportunities for workers in the private sector and their settling in the cities of displacement in the governorate.
- The return of families depends on resolving the rebellions and tribal belongings, and with the exception of families involved in terrorism and support for ISIS gangs.
- The return of the displaced depends on security, political and service reasons.
- Some of the displaced did not possess personal identification documents.

- **Al-Anbar Governorate:**

- Reservations from the security authorities and residents for returning some families suspected of collaborating with the terrorist organization ISIS.
- Fear of the return of ISIS in the areas close to the Syrian border, due to the fragility of the security situation.
- Many obstacles that the remaining displaced persons face in obtaining and renewing personal identity documents
- The reaction and psychological barrier of the displaced due to their loss of safety as a result of the actions carried out by ISIS in their areas in general in the governorate.

- Poor job opportunities for workers in the private sector and their stability in the cities of displacement in general in the governorate.
- Refusal to accept the widows of the terrorist organization ISIS and their children in the governorate.
  
- **Nineveh Governorate:**
  - The destruction of homes, especially in the right side of the city of Mosul and Sinjar, the destruction of infrastructure,
  - The weakness of services in general in the governorate, and the weak job opportunities for workers in the private sector. And their settlement in the cities of displacement in the province.
  - The fear of the return of ISIS in the areas close to the Syrian border.
  - The psychological reaction and barrier of the displaced due to the loss of members of their families as a result of the actions that ISIS carried out in their areas in the governorate.
  - Many obstacles the remaining displaced persons face to get and to renew personal identity documents.
  - Societies' refusal to accept women who have suffered sexual violence by the terrorist organization and who have begotten children owing to this violence,
    - The absence of administrative and local unit officials in Sinjar district to manage cities and solve crises
- **Babylon Governorate :**
  - Presence of reservations by the security authorities and residents in returning some families suspected of cooperating with the former terrorist organization ISIS.
  - Protests and the presence of tribal retaliation in some areas and the involvement of some of the villagers working in the terrorist organization ISIS
  - The location of the region and its spatial link in several governorates differs in its sectarian composition as well as its geographical nature in an agricultural area and desert that area easy to penetrate by terrorist groups.
  
- **Diyala Governorate:**
  - The presence of areas that are still considered security fragile and it is difficult to secure the return of the displaced in light of the presence of potential group of terrorist organizations and other areas.
  - Objections and the presence of tribal retaliation in some areas and the involvement of some villagers working in the organization,
  - The destruction of homes, the destruction of infrastructure and poor services



- **Kirkuk governorate:**

- Objections to the return of some families for their guys ‘involvement with ISIS terrorist operations.
- The presence of areas that are still considered security fragile and it is difficult to secure the return of the displaced in light of the presence of potential group of terrorist organizations.
- Many obstacles facing the remaining IDPs in obtaining and renewing personal identification documents and the mixed nature in the city of Kirkuk in addition to some completely destroyed villages.



## Chapter Two

# Presentation and analysis on the facts of displacement in Iraq

## Presentation and Analysis of the Reality of Displacement in Iraq

This chapter deals with a presentation of the reality, numbers and data of the phenomenon of emergency displacement in Iraq after the year 2013 through three main axes:

The first axis represents the presentation of data on the displaced in general, their geographical distribution, their returnees and those who continue to displace until now for various reasons, the second axis focuses on the camps' displaced by reviewing the number of families, the number of camps and their geographical distribution, as this group of displaced people represents the group that has priority in providing the requirements for return, as it suffers from housing conditions in the camps under conditions of poverty and economic fragility compared to the displaced outside the camps. In the third axis, the displaced persons will be classified in light of the available data, the reasons for non-return will be determined, the requirements for the voluntary return, or alternative pathways out of displacement, of these families will be determined according to the main benchmarks.

### First: General facts about displacement in Iraq:

The problem of displacement in Iraq worsened and increased its rates after 2013 and what followed during the terrorist ISIS on some Iraqi governorates and parts of other governorates, which led to the displacement of residents of these governorates in an emergency to other Iraqi governorates, including the Kurdistan Region, and in general

(211) families, representing about five million people, were displaced from the governorates of (Anbar, Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk , Babil , Baghdad) during the period between 2014-2015 .

After 2016, and with the start of the liberation operations in some areas, the volunteer return process began for some families to their original areas, in light of the facilitation of the return process with great efforts by the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement and other ministries and international organizations, , about (570205) families left , and there are still (322106) families who are still displaced among camps

, while the majority of IDPs are displaced outside the camps . As well as most of them prefer to return to their origin areas, even with the lack of (infrastructure, services, unsecure) in these areas, not to mention most of them still require rehabilitation programs, which contribute in achieving stable return and prevent re-displacement

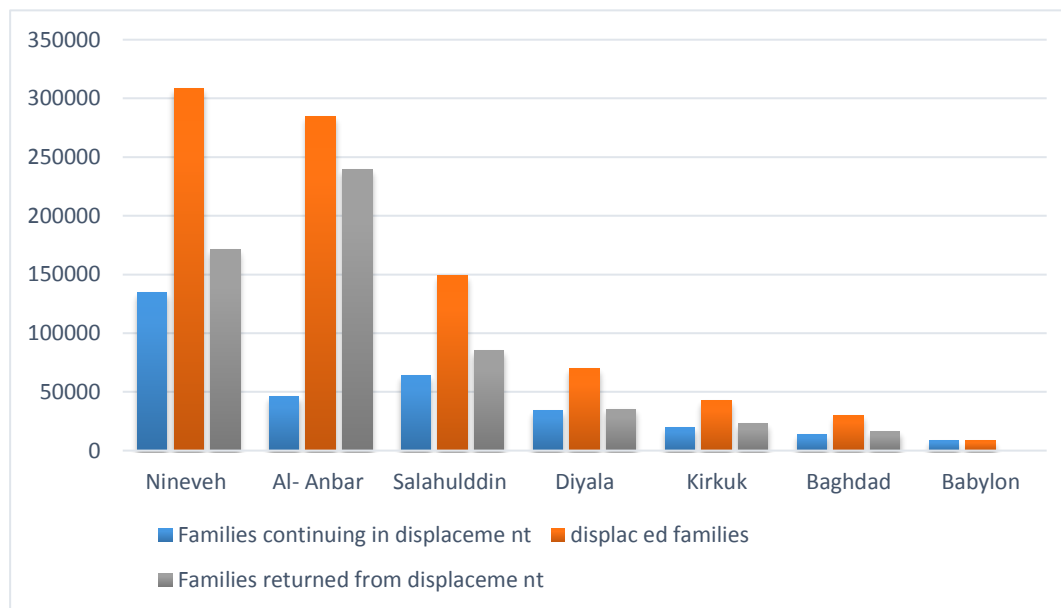
Table No. (1) Shows us the numbers of displaced, returning and continuing families distributed by governorates.

**Table No. (1) Shows numbers of displaced and returning families that are continuing to displace in Iraq  
The numbers of displaced, returned and on-displacement families in Iraq**

#	Governorates	Total numbers of displaced families	Its ratio to the total of displaced families	Families returned from displacement	Its ratio to the total of the return families	Families continuing in displacement	Its ratio to families continued with displacement
1	Nineveh	308031	34%.5	171576	30%	136455	42%
2	Al-Anbar	284949	32%	239220	42%	45729	14%.3
3	Salahulddin	148778	%16.7	85008	15%	63770	19%.8
4	Diyala	69606	%7.8	35337	%6.2	34269	%10.6
5	Kirkuk	42548	%4.7	22950	%4	19598	%6
6	Baghdad	29732	%3.2	16114	%2.8	13618	%4.2
7	Babylon	8667	%1	0	%0	8667	%2.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>892311</b>	<b>%100</b>	<b>570205</b>	<b>%100</b>	<b>322106</b>	<b>%100</b>

The source: data of Ministry of Migration and displaced

**Figure No. 3  
The displaced, returning and continuing families in displacement**



It is clear from the data of Table 1 that the largest proportion of the displaced were displaced from the three governorates (Nineveh, Anbar, and Salah al-Din) as Nineveh Governorate ranked first with the number of displaced people with a total number of (308031) families, which constitutes about (%34.5) of the total number of fully displaced families, followed by Anbar Governorate with a total number of (284949) families, which constitutes about (%32) of the total displaced families in Iraq.

As for the returning families after liberation and the improvement in security

conditions, Anbar Governorate achieved the highest rate of return of (239220) families, which constitutes about (%42) of the total families returning completely in Iraq and constitutes about (%84) of the total displaced families in Anbar Governorate, followed by Nineveh Governorate with a total number of (171576) returning families that constitute (%30) of the total returnee families, followed by other governorates in varying proportions, with the exception of Babil Governorate that achieved no returning of any displaced families for reasons that will be explained later within the item of reasons of non- returned displaced families

In respect to families continued with displacement, Nineveh Governorate still leads the scene with a number of families up to (136455) families, which constitutes (%42.5) of the total families that continue to be displaced, followed by Salah al-Din Governorate with a number of families up to (63770) families, which constitutes (% 19.8) of the total families continuing in displacement, followed by other governorates

Table No. (2) shows the percentage of return for each governorate compared to the total number of its displaced:

**Table (2) Ratio of returned families in comparison with displaced families according to the Iraqi governorates**

	Governorates	Total of displaced families	Number of returned families	Ratio of return
1	Nineveh	308031	171576	% 55.7
2	Al-Anbar	284949	239220	% 84
3	Salahuddin	148778	85008	% 57.1
4	Diyala	69606	35337	% 50.7
5	Kirkuk	42548	22950	% 54
6	Baghdad	29732	16114	% 54.2
7	Babil	8667	0	% 0
	Total	8923110	570205	

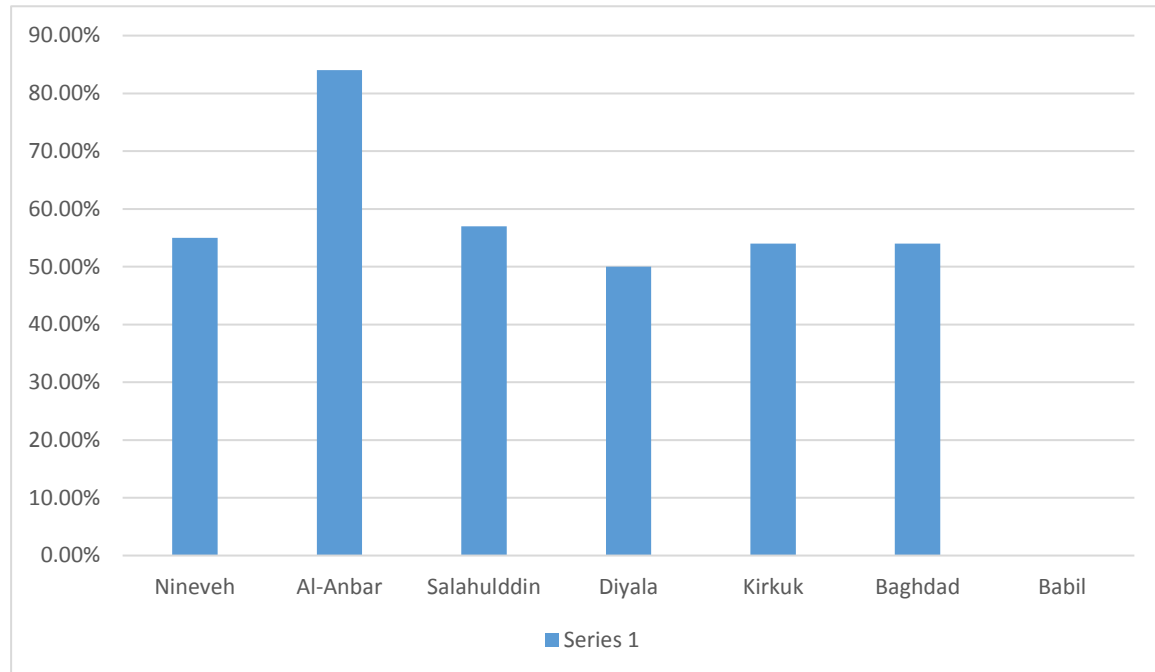
*The source: Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced*

Based on data in Table (2). In total, about (%63.9) of the displaced families have returned to their original areas, and about (%36.1) of families continuing in displacement. We mentioned that Anbar Governorate achieved the highest rate of return, followed by the other governorates with close ratios representing about half of its total displaced families, with the exception of Babylon Governorate, which did not record the return of any family.

The table shows the rate of return to the Iraqi governorates.

Figure No. (4) the percentage of the return of the displaced according to the Iraqi governorates

The displaced, returning and continuing families in displacement



## Second: Data and statistics of the displaced in camps:

After the control of terrorist ISIS on some governorates and regions, which forced the families in these areas to be internally displaced, and with the absence of shelter and the difficult economic conditions, a large proportion of these families were forced to live in camps that were established after 2014 to receive the displaced. The number of displaced people in the camps is currently about (17%) From the entire community of displaced people, while the vast majority of the displaced live with the host communities, and it is not a secret to follow the issue of displacement, the difficult humanitarian situation that this human mass of displaced people is experiencing at various levels. Many IDPS out of camps face economic challenges, poor housing situations, absence of documentation and difficulties accessing livelihoods, education and other basic services for these reasons. Depending on locations, IDPs out of camps may also be required to undergo additional administrative hurdles, such as sponsorship or security clearance, to purchase properties or benefit from services. All of these factors mean that IDPs out of camps who may choose to remain in displacement situations require support to ensure that they can remain sustainably, engage with the job market, access services and positively contribute to hosting locations. This will also support social cohesion and reduce tensions with hosting areas, where they may exist. In other instances, IDPs out of camps may be residing in informal settlements, unfinished buildings or relying on family and relatives to host them. Some of these IDPs may need support to return while others will require support to integrate.

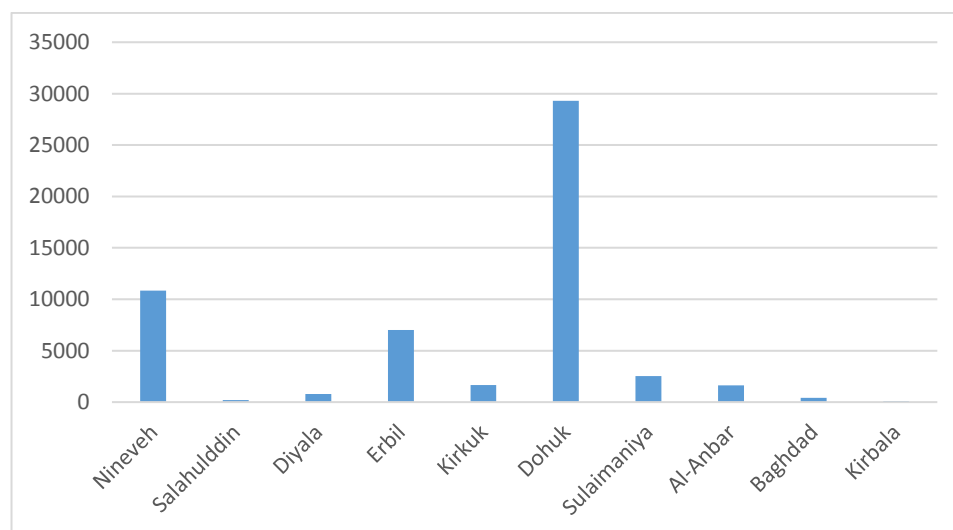
Since the beginning of the displacement crisis, about (150167) families resided in displacement camps, of whom (95670) families have returned to their areas and about (54497) families still in displacement camps, noting that a number of the displacement camps at the time of conducting the survey were (47) camps. During the time of carrying out this plan the number of camps have been gradually decreased to (39) camps, because of closing some of them due to the return of the displaced and the integration of the others. In addition to the number of families in the camps has been reduced from (54497) family to (51566) family. These camps are officially managed by the local governments where these camps located, and in coordination and cooperation with the Ministry of Migration and Displaced, and international organizations.

**Table (3) shows the number of camps, their geographical distribution, and the number of families living in each camp.**

#	Governorates	Number of camps	Number of displaced families / individuals		Ratio of the displaced to the returnees
1	Nineveh	5	10844	49960	%18.2
2	Salahulddin	3	205	1004	%0.3
3	Diyala	3	788	3442	%1.2
4	Erbil	6	7025	35516	%13
5	Kirkuk	2	1671	9015	%3.2
6	Dohuk	16	29296	152878	%55.8
7	Sulaimaniya	4	2520	12101	%4.4
8	Al-Anbar	2	1628	7391	%2.7
9	Baghdad	5	416	2077	%0.8
10	Kirbala	1	104	581	%0.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>54497</b>	<b>273965</b>	<b>%100</b>

The source: Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced

**Figure No (5) camps geographical distribution and the number of families**



It is noticed in table No. (3) that the largest percentage of camp IDPs reside in the camps of Dohuk governorate, with a percentage of (%55.8 of the total number of displaced persons, followed by Nineveh governorate with a rate of (%18.1 ), and then Erbil Governorate (%13). In general, the governorates of the Kurdistan Region bear the burden of IDPs where the percentage of IDPs in the territory cities ' camps reaches (%73.2) of the total camp IDPs, and what this percentage constitutes is a pressure on the resources of the host communities.

**Table No. (4) shows distribution of camp IDPs according to governorates of origin**

#	Governorates	Percentage to total of families
1	Nineveh	%81.2
2	Al-Anbar	%5
3	Salahulddin	%7.8
4	Diyala	%2.4
5	Kirkuk	%3
6	Baghdad	%5.1
7	Babil	%0.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>%100</b>

*The source: Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced*

It is evident from the data of Table (4) that the majority of the camp IDPs are from Nineveh Governorate, as they constitute approximately (%81.2) of the total families of the displaced individuals in the camps, and the reason is due to the devastation that some cities in the province witnessed in addition to other security and political factors will be discussed later, followed by Salah al-Din Governorate with ratio (%7.8) of the families living in the camps.

The previous figures give the decision-maker a wonderful picture of arranging his priorities in dealing with the problem of displacement, especially the camps, as focusing on Nineveh governorate and giving it priority to solve the problem of forced displacement. There are reasons for these families to remain in displacement camps and to endure multiple and different difficult circumstances, including what it is related to economic factors, including those related to security, political or other factors related to the absence of shelter for these families. As a large proportion of these families, their houses were completely or partially destroyed, which constitutes a major obstacle to their return to their original areas.

In a survey conducted by the Ministry of Migration and Displaced in September, 2020 on the causes and barriers to return included a sample of displaced people in the communities representing (%66.1) of the total number of displaced families in the camps, as it included (36023) families out of (54497) families living in the camps. It has focused on the displaced outside Dohuk governorate, as the sample outside Dohuk included about (%86.5) of the total number of the displaced, which reached (25201) families, while a sample was taken that includes about (%48.5) of the displaced in Dohuk governorate, amounted 29296 families living in 16 camps in Dohuk governorate.

The results of this sample could be adopted for the rest displaced families, whether in



or outside the camps, because the barriers to return are the same for everyone, and therefore work on these factors will be in the framework of resolving and ending the forced displacement file in Iraq.

### **Third: Classification of the displaced individuals in the camps in light of the data and statistics.**

According to the aforementioned, the barriers to the return of the displaced to their original areas are numerous, and according to the survey data conducted by the Ministry of Migration and Displaced, the barriers to return were classified to five factors (the demolished houses , infrastructure, economic projects, national reconciliation and social peace, and the security and political factor), of which a number of sub-causes is based on the opinions of the sample that were included in the survey, the most important of these causes:

- 1. Residence in the origin area either totally or partially destroyed**
- 2. The lack of services and infrastructure in origin area.**
- 3. The lack of job opportunities in the region of origin.**
- 4. Area of origin is politically disputed over.**
- 5. The neighbourhood or the village is insecure (conflicts between residents).**
- 6. The family or one of its members tribally wanted.**
- 7. The family or one of its members judicially wanted.**
- 8. Housing in the original area is occupied by others.**
- 9. Housing in original area is laden with explosives.**
- 10. The neighbourhood or village is insecure (the presence of mines)**

The aforementioned reasons are the most prominent reasons for not returning, and according to the aforementioned reasons, which are classified within the main axes; the distribution of the displaced according to the reasons for not returning is explained by Table No. (5).

**Table No. 5**

*Reasons for not returning for families residing in camps are distributed according to the main axes*

<i>Reasons of non-return</i>	<i>Demolished houses rehabilitation</i>	<i>Infrastructures</i>	<i>Economic projects</i>	<i>National reconciliation and social peace</i>	<i>Security and political situation</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Housing in origin area is totally or partially Demolished</i>	21976					21976
<i>Lack of services and infrastructure,</i>		7689				7689
<i>we have no work in area of origin</i>			2569			2569
<i>Area of origin is politically disputed over</i>					1229	1229
<i>Neighbourhood or village is insecure (struggles among the residents)</i>				1028		1028
<i>Family or one of its member tribally wanted</i>				1018		1018
<i>Family or one of its member wanted by security forces</i>					301	301
<i>Residing in area of origin is occupied by Others</i>				235		235
<i>Residing in area of origin is laden with explosives</i>					136	136
<i>Neighbourhood or village is insecure ( there are mines )</i>						

It is noted according to data of table No. 5 that the problem of demolished houses either totally or partially represented the main reasons for the non- returning of 21976 families out of 36023 family included in the survey and thus constitute (%61) of the reasons for non-return, then followed by the infrastructure problem, which represents a problem about (7489) families represent approximately (%20.7) of the reasons for non-return, in addition to the other reasons shown in the table.

It is worth noting here that there are totally or partially destroyed villages, and Table (6) shows the number of totally or partially destroyed villages and their geographical distribution.

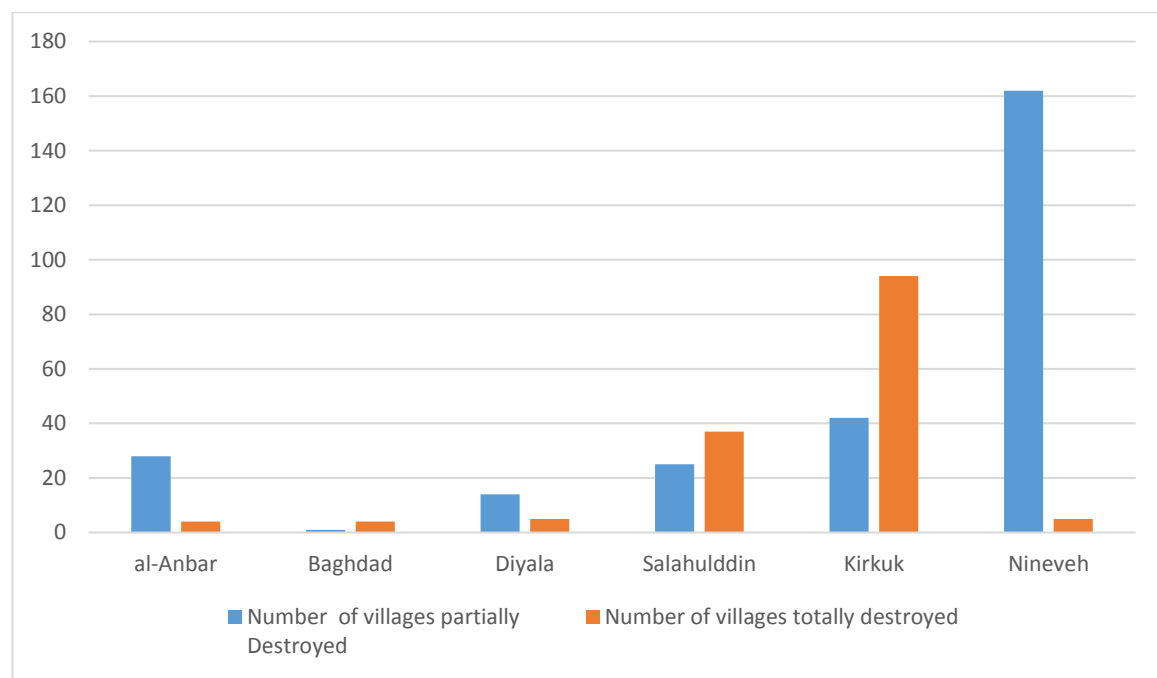
*Table 6 shows the number of totally or partially destroyed villages and their geographical distribution*

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Number of villages partially Destroyed</i>	<i>Number of villages totally destroyed</i>
<i>al-Anbar</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Diyala</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Salahulddin</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Kirkuk</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>94</i>
<i>Nineveh</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>149</i>

*The source: Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced*

Figure No. 6

Classification of villages according to the size of destruction



It is noted that the governorates Nineveh and Kirkuk are the most governorates expose to destruction partially and totally, followed by Salahulddin and al- Anbar but with little ratio.

Returning to the main reason for non-return represented as the complete or partial demolition of the houses, the survey results showed that the largest percentage of families have had their homes completely demolished, as there are (17779) families out of the total sample amounting to (36023) whose houses were completely demolished. Table No. (7) Classifies the residential role for the displaced in the area of origin, according to the type of damage.

**Table No (7)**  
**Type of residence and its damage according to the place of origin**

Damage	Residence type		Total
	owned	rent	
Totally destroyed	17779	1794	19573
damaged	7519	1903	9422
Stolen	3418	1822	5240
undamaged	1116	306	1422
Laden with explosives	143	115	258
Occupied by others	68	40	108
Total	30043	5980	36023

*Source: MoMD data*

The executive programs and activities for the return of displaced persons according to the analysis of the priorities.

In the next chapter, The projects and executive activities required for the return of the displaced, or other solutions to displacement, such as support to integration, will be discussed and explained .



## Chapter three

# Executive Programs and Activities for the return of the displaced based on the priorities analysis as well as support to IDPs for sustainable solutions to displacement

## Executive Programs and Activities for the return of the displaced based on the priorities analysis

General principles: The outlined plans below will need to be further expanded when applied to specific areas or locations. The objective is to build on the national plan to develop area-level projects e.g. at the governorate level, which provide more detailed information on specific needs, projects, persons responsible and timeframe for projects. For all projects, community engagement and participation will be key to ensure peaceful coexistence and ownership. IDPs and host community will be consulted to ensure preferences and views are reflected in project approaches. It will also be necessary to expand on the needs of priority groups e.g. specific needs of certain age-groups, women, vulnerable groups such as those with special needs.

In the event of more immediate supported returns or departures from camps to areas of origin or other locations, IDPs will be provided with information about destination locations to make informed decisions, they will be supported prior their departure to identify solutions and to ensure their movement sustainability, such as ensuring they have shelters when they reach their destination as well as assistance to meet basic needs as needed e.g. food. Efforts will also be made to ensure community support networks upon arrival through coordination with local authorities, and there will be a follow-up to track whether households need additional support.

According to the data showed by the survey related to the non-return reasons that were classified into several pillars depending on available data, classifying non-return pillars for each governorate is explained by data referred to in Table No. (8)

**Table (8) the reasons for the non-return of families to their original areas**

<i>governor ate</i>	<i>security and political situation</i>	<i>Its ratio to number of families</i>	<i>Infrastruct ure</i>	<i>Its ratio to number of families</i>	<i>Econom ic projects</i>	<i>Its ratio to number of families</i>	<i>national reconcilia tion and social peace</i>	<i>its ratio to the number of families</i>	<i>houses Rehab.</i>	<i>Its ratio to families</i>	<i>total</i>
<i>Nineveh</i>	<i>1394</i>	<i>%81.6</i>	<i>7229</i>	<i>%96.6</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>1780</i>	<i>78.03</i>	<i>16649</i>	<i>75.76</i>	<i>29102</i>
<i>al-Anbar</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>12.88</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1213</i>	<i>5.52</i>	<i>1777</i>
<i>salahudd in</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>13.99</i>	<i>2409</i>	<i>10.96</i>	<i>2963</i>
<i>Kirkuk</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>3.36</i>	<i>1076</i>
<i>Diyala</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>0,4</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>869</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Babil</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0,04</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>179</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>1708</i>		<i>7489</i>		<i>2569</i>		<i>2281</i>		<i>21976</i>		<i>36023</i>

Source : MoMD data

Based on the data of the table No. 8 , activities and programs for securing the return of the displaced, will be placed according to the aforesaid pillars, as well as considering obstacles and challenges for those who cannot return and/or choose to integrate or explore alternative solutions to displacement.

#### **First: The pillar of the destroyed houses:**

Housing is considered as a main pillar within this plan and the main element that must be focused on for the purpose of facilitating the process of voluntary return of the displaced to their areas of residence. The results of the survey of the reasons for the non-return of the displaced persons showed that %60 of the reasons for non-return are due to not having residence in the first place, or that their houses were damaged, burned, or laden with explosives. The statistic estimated about (21976) displaced families out of a total of (36023) families. This was based on a comprehensive survey form for the camp residents, their houses were damaged.

Table No. (9) shows the estimates of the size of the damage of their houses , as it shows that there are approximately (5%) of damaged houses require rebuilding or renovation at an estimated cost per house ranging between (2-5) million Iraqi dinars and that the estimated cost of damage for (%28) of the damaged houses ranges between (6-10) million, while the estimated cost to reconstruct or renovate (67%) of houses have been severely damaged or destroyed exceeds 10 million dinars per house.

**Table (9) Estimation of amounts required for rehabilitating the damaged houses**

<i>Amounts estimation</i>	<i>Number of families</i>
<i>2-5 million IQD</i>	<i>1.107</i>
<i>6-10 million IQD</i>	<i>5.650</i>
<i>Over 10 million IQD</i>	<i>15.217</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>21.974</i>

*The source/ Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced*

Through the data presented in the previous table, it can be noticed that houses destroyed by terrorist operations in the liberated governorates is a real problem and the main topic of displacement, and there are other aspects that must be taken into account when reading these statistics, and must be taken into consideration in analysing the data, and studying the provision of needs and determine priorities for implementation. Realistic scientific methods depend on interrupting and interfering with the effects of more than one factor at the same time and studying the effect of the relationship among common factors. To clarify this problem, its complexities and its size within the governorates in which displacement occurred. Table (10) provides details of the number of families who suffer from problems of damaged houses distributed over the governorates and the specifying estimated size of damage. The data show that the largest percentage of housing damage was in Nineveh Governorate, as it reached (%76) of the total damaged houses. While the percentage of houses damage amounted to (10%) in Salah al-Din Governorate, the percentage of damage was lower for other governorates.

**Table (10) Estimates of the amounts required for rehabilitation of the damaged houses according to the governorates:**

<i>Governorate of Origin</i>	<i>2-5 million</i>	<i>6-10 million</i>	<i>over 10 million</i>	<i>total</i>
<i>Nineveh</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>4.539</i>	<i>11.554</i>	<i>16.820</i>
<i>Salahulddin</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1.656</i>	<i>2.238</i>
<i>al-Anbar</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>1.213</i>
<i>Diyala</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>814</i>
<i>Kirkuk</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>736</i>
<i>Babil</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>131</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.107</i>	<i>5.650</i>	<i>15.217</i>	<i>21.974</i>

The source/ data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced

### **The processing mechanism:**

Given that the housing factor ranked the first place in the statistics of the causes of reluctance to return the displaced, so it is necessary to look at the issue in more depth in terms of the geographical distribution of the areas of displacement, as the displaced families came from multiple areas within the governorates and most of these families owned housing therein. Therefore, the processing mechanism towards the establishment of housing complexes may not suit the situation and the special nature of this category of displaced persons and not be a viable solution. The statistics must be detailed precisely, taking into account all the details that can be



used for the purpose of finding solutions and developing mechanisms and precise priorities for implementation, which helps translate the matter into an implementation plan with an allocated financial budget.

The data contained in the previous tables can greatly help in placing real treatments and determines the priority of implementation for the role. The subject should be translated into financial sums allocated for addressing the crisis, and it is possible to set priorities as follows:

1. Totally destroyed houses
2. Partially damaged houses
3. Bombed houses
4. house items are stolen
5. Occupied by others

Based on the aforementioned priorities, it is possible to adopt and define various mechanisms for addressing the problem, including the compensation committees mechanism in the affected governorates, and increasing the financial allocations for these committees and urge them to speed up the completion of this, which would deal with many cases in addition to the assistance of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry to provide displaced families with building materials for the long- term after obtaining the approval of the Council of Ministers and for the displaced exclusively after taking the necessary guarantees depending on the data bases of the ministry of MoMD and ensuring the status of displacement by its offices around the governorates.

The houses that are laden with explosives and occupied by others need the intervention of the relevant security and legal authorities to deal with them or partly, depending on the nature of the treatment that will be taken by the security authorities, taking into consideration that theses houses laden with explosives might be moved to be listed within the category of totally or partially destroyed houses based on the security bodies.

It is possible to coordinate with the Real Estate Bank and the Housing Fund for the purpose of disbursing housing loans to displaced citizens, as well as harnessing the international efforts of organizations to provide contributions to the displaced families for the purpose of restoring their damaged and destroyed homes. It is possible to include the treatment mechanisms as follows:

1. Compensating those whose houses were destroyed up to (10) million dinars by the compensation committee due to terrorist and military operations.
2. Borrowing from government banks with the guarantee of local governments.
3. Providing displaced families with construction materials for construction purposes by the Ministries of Commerce and Industry.
4. Treating the explosives – laden houses by the competent security authorities (the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the State Authority for Mines Affairs) .
5. Handling of war remnants by the competent security authorities (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, National Mine Affairs Authority)
6. Addressing the issue of violations on residential houses, concerned authorities are (higher Judicial Council, Ministry of Interior).
7. Establishing low-cost housing complexes in the two governorates (Nineveh and Salah al-Din), from local governments and their allocations



**Table number (11) illustrated the amount of damage in houses and the mechanisms of treatment.**

Governorate	Nineveh	Salahalddin	Anbar	Dyala	Kirkuk	Babil	Baghdad	Total	Processing Mechanism	Responsible for implementation	Responsible for financing	Time required for processing
Damage at an estimated cost (2-5) Million \$	727	202	2	136	39	1	-	1107	Mechanism no (1), (2) Which previously mentioned	A committee to compensate those affected by the military and terrorist operations in the provinces	The government budget International organization	Six months to one year
Damage at an estimated cost (6-10) Million \$	4539	380	306	195	206	18	6	5650				
Damage at an estimated cost more than 10 Million \$	11554	1656	905	483	491	112	16	15217	Mechanism no (2), (3), (4), (7)	- Ministry of construction housing and municipalities - Local governments - Housing fund and real estate bank - Ministry of commerce - Ministry of industry	- The Government Budget - Housing and real estate bank - International organization	Six months to two years
Laden with explosive housing	183	18	41	1	10	0	5	258	Mechanism no(4), (5)	Security agencies - Ministry of interior - Ministry of defence - Ministry of health and environment / directorate of mine affairs	- The government budget - International organizations	Six months to one year
Houses occupied by others forcibly	82	6	14	0	6	0	0	108	Mechanism no(6)	- Supreme judicial - Ministry of interior	The government budget	Six months to one year

## Second: The programs and activities related to the infrastructure and community services

The shortage of infrastructure services is one of the most important reasons for the non-return of the displaced families to their original areas, as these services constitute an urgent necessity that cannot achieve return and stability without such services

Based on the available data, there are (7489) families out of (36023) families included in the survey and attributed the main reason for their failure to return to the lack of infrastructure services in their original areas. This number of families constitutes (%20.8) of the total families included within the survey. Depending on this ratio for the totality of (54497) families residing in the camps, there are (11335) families, the reason for their non-return is due to the lack of infrastructure services.

According to the data of the services survey conducted by the Ministry of Migration and Displaced, there is a need for about (856) projects in various forms of infrastructure in the governorates of origin for the displaced, and that the completion of these projects will contribute to the return of a total of (144396) displaced persons to their areas of origin. The executive priority has to be focused on the projects, which achieve the best optimization of resources.

*Table No. (12) Explains these numbers according to the governorates.*

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Number of projects</i>	<i>number of beneficiaries</i>
<i>al-Anbar</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>53020</i>
<i>Nineveh</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>28640</i>
<i>Salahuddin</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>25316</i>
<i>Kirkuk</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>7145</i>
<i>Diyala</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29502</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>773</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>144396</i>

The source : Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced

For determining quality of these projects accurately, the table No. (13) explains that for us and according to each governorate.

**Table No. (13)**  
**The governorates 'needs to infrastructure projects**

<i>governorate</i>	<i>residential projects</i>	<i>water and sanitary projects</i>	<i>education projects</i>	<i>Health projects</i>	<i>Energy projects</i>	<i>totality</i>
<i>al-Anbar</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Nineveh</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>551</i>
<i>Salahuddin</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Kirkuk</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>120</i>
<i>Diyala</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>856</i>

The source / MoMD data

The data in Table No. (13) represents what local governments have shown in those governorates based on the information available to them about the reality of the villages and regions targeted to secure the return of displaced individuals. Therefore, securing the requirements for return requires concerted efforts of the central government and local governments as well as supporting international organizations through implementing a set of projects and activities, which are summarized by the following matrix:

<i>#</i>	<i>suggested programs</i>	<i>the responsible body for implementation</i>	<i>estimate d cost</i>	<i>duration</i>	<i>the body responsible for finance</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Building and equipping water, sewage system and road projects in a number of governorates with 396 Projects</i>	<i>Ministry of Construction, Housing and Municipalities - Baghdad Municipality - Local Government s</i>	<i>the estimate d cost will be consider later , after being studied accurately</i>	<i>one year</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Regional Development Program</i></li> <li>- <i>Social Development Fund (loan)</i></li> <li>- <i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Program</i></li> <li>- <i>International Organizations</i></li> </ul>
<i>2</i>	<i>Project for the establishment of 120 schools in Governorates.</i>	<i>Ministry of education -Local governments</i>		<i>1-2 year</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Investment programs for Ministries</i></li> <li>- <i>Territories development program,</i></li> <li>- <i>International Organizations</i></li> </ul>

3	<i>project for constructing and equipping 69 health centres in various local governments</i>	<i>-Ministry of Health - Local governments</i>	<i>one year</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Investment programs for Ministries</i></li> <li>- <i>Territories development program,</i></li> <li>- <i>International Organizations</i></li> </ul>
4	<i>Establishing and supplying different energy projects in various Local governments</i>	<i>-Ministry of Electricity -Ministry of Oil -Local governments</i>	<i>One year</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Investment programs for Ministries</i></li> <li>- <i>Territories development program,</i></li> <li>- <i>International Organizations</i></li> </ul>

- The number of projects mentioned represent the maximum number of infrastructure projects to be completed in governorates, which will be more precisely counted after being examined and compared with the implemented and continuing projects within the governmental investment programs.

### **Third: Programs and activities related to the security and political aspects and national reconciliation:**

The security and political causes, conflicts and tribal, ethnic and sectarian tensions represent an obstacle to the return of considerable number of families and to ensure the infrastructure ability to deliver services e.g schools, health centres, further support will be required to facilitate training and recruitment of personnel to maintain infrastructure and services delivery.

For educational activities, specific activities will need to be supported for the many children that have been out of school for many years due to the occupation. This includes providing psychosocial support for children, teacher training, remedial education, supporting informal education, school material and supplies.

Medical facilities and hospitals require on-going management, supplies, training of medical professionals.

The number of families according to statistics is approximately (3989) families that constitute about (%11) of the total sample surveyed, amounting to (36023) family. If the results of this survey are circulated to the rest of the displaced community in the camps, amounting to 54497 means that there will be about (5994) families that cannot return to their original areas for the aforementioned reasons.

These reasons vary and differ based on differences of Governorates and regions, but in general there are main reasons, the most important of which are:

1. The area of origin is a disputed areas.
2. The family or one of its members is wanted by the security forces.
3. Living in the original area (laden with explosives).
4. The neighbourhood or village is not safe (mined).
5. Unsafe neighbourhood or village (conflicts between residents).
6. The family or one of its members is tribally wanted.
7. Living in the area of origin is occupied by others.

Table No. (14) shows the distribution of families according to the mentioned reasons.

**Table No. 14**  
**Security and political reasons preventing the return of families**

<i>serial</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Number of families</i>	<i>its ratio to total families</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Conflicted Area of origin</i>	<i>1229</i>	<i>3081</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Family or one of its member is wanted by the security forces</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>7.55</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Residing in area of origin ( laden with explosives)</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>3.41</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>The neighbourhood or village is insecure ( presence of mines )</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>1.05</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>The neighbourhood or village is not safe ( residents struggle)</i>	<i>1028</i>	<i>25.77</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Family or one of its member Is tribally wanted</i>	<i>1018</i>	<i>25.52</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>Residing in an area occupied by others</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>5.89</i>
	<i>total</i>	<i>3989</i>	<i>100</i>

The source / Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced

Regarding to the geographical distribution of those families according to the governorates are explained in table no (15).

<i>governorate</i>	<i>security and political reasons</i>	<i>its ratio to total families</i>	<i>reason of tribal and sect tensions</i>	<i>its ratio to the total families</i>	<i>total</i>
<i>Al-Anbar</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1027</i>	<i>215</i>
<i>Nineveh</i>	<i>1394</i>	<i>81.62</i>	<i>1780</i>	<i>78.04</i>	<i>3174</i>
<i>Salahuddin</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>13.99</i>	<i>373</i>
<i>Kirkuk</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1,7</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>176</i>
<i>Diyala</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Baghdad</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>008</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Babil</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>1708</i>	<i>99099</i>	<i>2281</i>	<i>99,99</i>	<i>3989</i>

The source / Data of Ministry of Migration and Displaced

The targeted data in conflict-affected areas in Iraq geographically indicate that IDPs and returnees have concerns related to discrimination, marginalization, population change and retaliation in their areas of origin. Some data regarding the ministry of migration and displaced indicates that about (4%) of the internally displaced people in camps are unlikely to return, due to political and security reasons.

In general, the tensions related to the non-return of the displaced in Iraq are divided into sectarian and political tensions, as in the case of Babil, Diyala and parts of Salah al-Din, clannish tensions, as in the case of Salah al-Din and Anbar, and ethnic and political tensions, as in the case of Nineveh and parts of Diyala and Kirkuk.

The clannish and social problems were generated by the terrorist organization ISIS's control of some areas and the need for some individuals to cooperate with it, with mutual killings. Despite the end of sectarian fighting and the return of peace and security to some extent to Iraq, but the control of ISIS over large areas of Iraqi lands in the western and northern regions of the country in June 2014 has exposed sublime coexistence and civil peace again to danger in order to destroy Iraqi society and feeding it with violence and extremism by all material and media means, and the result was the collapse of the political process and handing the power over to a group of extremists who do not pay attention to the importance to the means of discussion, communication, and accepting the other opinion. But reasoned to kill, terrorize and destroy. That led different groups to reject them and try to get rid of them for restoring peace and stability to the society that faced difficult challenges that tried to undermine its coexistence and civil peace during the past years. Thus, voluntary and safe returns of all displaced Iraqis cannot be guaranteed, which may be due to the lack of acceptance by Iraqi communities to move towards reconciliation. The reason may be their fear of following judicial procedures against them and the provision of improper detention conditions for those accused of accusations.

Since the procedure for reconciliation between the conflicting groups is a long and



difficult work, especially in societies with tribal cultures whose disputes cannot be resolved through geographical separation, so it requires a degree of political interaction and spreading the culture of partnership in making the future. As well as, working to achieve true peaceful coexistence and spread it among the disputed groups within the same community of displaced individuals after returning to their areas of origin is a hard work that requires great and serious efforts. Therefore, the programs of national reconciliation must include the most important policies of peaceful coexistence, the most important of which are as follow:

1. Resolving and strengthening the issue of Iraqi national identity if stability and coexistence are to be established and rooted.
2. Abolishing the sectarian quota system that refers to conflicts.
3. Engaging religious institutions in spreading the spirit of tolerance, rejecting violence and sectarianism, and spreading correct religious concepts among members of society.
4. Giving tribal leaders and sheikhs a real role in the process of bridging the gap in Iraqi society, and removing the civil war and sectarianism from it.
5. Promoting the principle of citizenship and restoring the citizen's confidence that he/she is an active part within the general movement of society.
6. Strengthening the role and effectiveness of civil society institutions that play the role of mediator between the authority and society.
7. Involving women in the peacemaking process and giving them an active role in their society after the return.
8. Establishing political institutions that are limited to spreading a culture of peaceful coexistence in areas where the displaced returns to, or support their integration in alternative areas..

There is a need for social reconciliation in more than one governorate that has witnessed the displacement of its members, like Diyala, Salah al-Din, Nineveh and Babylon. The availability of a fertile environment for reconciliation between rival tribes may lead to the return of approximately 9,000 families, as a large part of these families still reside in camps.

The issues referred to in this pillar are sensitive issues that require special handling with these files and to harness all efforts of central government, local governments, civil society organizations, tribal sheikhs, clerics and references to end the suffering of these families, which affected the displacement camps, through a series of activities that are enhanced by national reconciliation and social peace, the treatment procedures can be summarized within this framework, through the following matrix:



<i>serial</i>	<i>activity</i>	<i>The body responsible for implementation</i>	<i>estimated cost</i>	<i>duration</i>	<i>support Bodies</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>Constituting common committee in local governments for each government to undertake the mission to activate reconciliation and to achieve the social peace</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local governments</li> <li>- National security service</li> <li>- MOD</li> <li>- MOI</li> <li>- NGOs</li> <li>- Religious men and tribe Sheikh</li> </ul>		<b>one year</b>	<b>premiership secretariat</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Taking the political decisions that aim to return of the displaced families to their areas or support alternative efforts, such as integration</b>	<b>Premiership</b>		<b>6 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-MOD</li> <li>- MOI</li> <li>-National Security Service</li> <li>- Public groups</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>Harnessing the engineering effort of MOD to remove the mines from the displaced families ' areas .</b>	<b>MOD</b>		<b>6 months</b>	<b>MOI International Organizations</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Carrying out media campaign aiming encouraging the civil coexistence and national reconciliation</b>	<b>Iraqi Media</b>		<b>6 months</b>	<b>Secretariat of Premiership</b>

#### **Fourth: The programs and activities for the sustainability of stability, rehabilitation and community development after the return.**

The response plans for the displaced upon their return must include providing them with sustainable stability, as it is the best solution to the problem of internal displacement in Iraq. Therefore, the Iraqi government, in coordination and cooperation with its local and international partners, must adopt a number of development, rehabilitation and sustainability programs after the voluntary return to their areas of origin as well as to achieve other solutions such as integration. The concept of sustaining the solution to displacement revolves around two main pillars: the economic pillar and the social development pillar, which are based on a number of priorities that can be adopted as indicators of sustainable stability post return, as shown:

- Safety, security and freedom of movement for the long term
- Suitable living including the minimum level of getting food, water and residence, health care and basic education
- Job opportunities and means of living
- Access to mechanisms for housing, land and property restoration or providing compensation
- Access to personal official documents and other documents and to offer documents if needed.
- Voluntary family reunion
- Establishing sustainable projects from a technical, economic, financial, environmental and social perspective that continues to provide benefits in the medium to long term

These criteria are aligned with the international standing committee (IASC framework for Durable Solutions)

The Returns Working Group in Iraq, jointly with other UN agencies and international entities, has classified the remainder of the displaced persons under threat of prolonged displacement into three categories, as it relied on the criteria of standards that were used in analysing the situation of the displaced in the camps and outside the camps, and thus understanding the obstacles that prevent them from returning to their areas of origin. The classification included several factors, some of them related to the displaced themselves and others beyond that to include access to government facilities and services provided by various ministries, in addition to some factors and concerns based on tribal problems that accompanied the displacement of these families from their homes and thus need exceptional efforts from the relevant government agencies in addition to its flexibility and acceptance by the host communities. The classification concluded that closing some areas and preventing the displaced from returning to them is considered the biggest challenge in creating sustainable solutions for the displaced, and the table below shows the classification and obstacles for each category as in Table No. (16). It is worth noting that IDPs may fall into multiple categories:

Table 16  
Suggested sustainable solutions framework according to the Returns Working Group

<i>the 1<sup>st</sup> classification Money and services presented</i>	<i>the 2<sup>nd</sup> classification social reconciliation and dialogues and social interferences</i>	<i>the 3<sup>rd</sup> classification Negotiation</i>
<i>Needs of resources and materials and individuals services in each area and area of displacement</i>	<i>social coherence</i>	<i>Access and challenges relate to the security</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Damaged Housing</i></li> <li>- <i>Owing the land and housing matters , ownership</i></li> <li>- <i>Lack of economic opportunities /jobs</i></li> <li>- <i>Mental health problems like shock , melancholy and post-shock disorders</i></li> <li>- <i>Lack of basic services (water , electricity, education)</i></li> <li>- <i>Pollution with explosives from war ammunitions, unexploded ammunitions</i></li> </ul> <i>/ bombs</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Destruction prevent reconstruction</i></li> <li>- <i>Lack of basic documents</i></li> </ul> <i>/ protection services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Sect and religious tensions, protection</i></li> <li>- <i>Forced Joining to ISIS (the authority allows him to get back, but fear of revenge and society acceptance.</i></li> <li>- <i>Other matters that the returnees are prevented to get back by the societies ( like mental health)</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The societies suffering from these challenges might face challenges under the 1<sup>st</sup> classification.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>closed areas</i></li> <li>- <i>Forced joining the ISIS ( prevented from return by the authorities)</i></li> <li>- <i>Unable to get security clearance</i></li> <li>- <i>Taking the houses by armed groups .</i></li> </ul>

### A. The economic pillar

The role of governments rises in finding sustainable solutions for the displaced, and these solutions are often supported through legislation, policies and plans. The establishment of sustainable medium and small projects in the affected areas creates job opportunities for the community of displaced people who voluntarily return to their areas and ensures their stability there as well as achieve other solutions as required, such as integration in areas of displacement. The Ministry of Migration and Displaced has sought to provide support internally or in partnership with government and humanitarian agencies to enable the displaced in camps and outside the camps to reach sustainable solutions. Projects of UNDP and the United Nations Housing Agency and the International Organization for Migration have a great impact and effective role in enabling hundreds of displaced families to return to

their native areas in a safe, dignified manner.

The efforts of the Ministry went beyond the communication link with humanitarian partners, looking for a more effective role for the prevailing government agencies as the members of the Supreme Committee for the Relief and Shelter of the Displaced, the Iraqi Ministry of Planning, The Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights, the National Security Adviser and others that is likely to have an exceptional role in the return of the remaining displaced families in camps in Iraq. The end of the displacement file requires fulfilling all its requirements, and one of the most important of these requirements is sustaining stability after the return, and at the forefront of the requirements of sustaining stability is to provide job opportunities with an income for families to enable them to go about their daily affairs. The displaced suffered from difficult economic conditions during years of displacement resulted in losing their jobs and interests and depleting their savings, and thus providing means of living for this group is yet one of the most important conditions for stability after the return. According to the survey of the reasons for non-return, it indicated that (2569) families need economic projects in their areas that provide them with job opportunities, and these families constitute a percentage (%7) of the total families included in the survey. If the results of the survey are generalized to the rest of the community, it is expected that there will be about (3814) families facing economic factors and the lack of basic job opportunities being considered the main factor.

Given the exceptional circumstances that faced the liberated governorates, especially in rural communities, it was necessary to find mechanisms to eliminate unemployment and empower the poor in rural communities in particular in order to achieve security and stability for these communities as well as the optimal investment of human resources in the development process. These mechanisms:

- Economic rehabilitation and empowerment of the displaced population in rural areas.
- Creating local economic activities that ensure the provision of decent work opportunities and help in promoting sustainable growth and improving the quality of life.
- Enhance opportunities for peace and stability in the rural community.

The process of empowering youth requires fundamental changes in the economic environment that should expand their opportunities for participation and involvement in the decent work market and to enhance their capabilities for entrepreneurship within the framework of the principles of justice, equality and equal opportunities. Economic empowerment of the youth group can be achieved through:

- Expanding the database of liberated areas related to the unemployed, and improving the mechanisms of inclusion, far from discrimination on the basis of identity or gender kind in order to overcome the problem of unemployment.
- Reducing unemployment rates among young people who have certificates of

graduation, in addition to young people who do not have any scientific skills, by rehabilitating them through opening vocational training centres in the liberated governorates, as well as giving them incentives with the support of the international community and building vocational training and rehabilitation centres aimed at building capacity with the support of organizations Local Community

- Entrepreneurship in providing job opportunities through loans provided by the Ministry's Loans Department or through loans from private banks / Youth Employment Project. This requires raising the level of funding, technical support and implementation responsibility for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs / Ministry of Youth / NGOs and with the support of international agencies, with the provision of various support.

With regard to woman and her empowerment, this requires:

- Support opportunities to fulfil social and economic independence and focus on women girls, widows, unemployed divorced and provide them loans for establishing small projects within their society.
- Expanding database of liberated areas related to the unemployed and improving means of inclusion away from discrimination on the basis of identity or gender type in order to overcome the problem of unemployment among women.
- Entrepreneurship to provide job opportunities through loans provided by the Loans Department of the Ministry of Labour.
- Provide financial support for funding by international organizations and partnership by NGOs to coordinate and implement Mechanism for inclusion through the database and providing job opportunities.

## **B. The social development pillar:**

The displaced people in the camps were exposed to difficult conditions during the period of displacement or what precipitated stability in the areas controlled by the terrorist organization ISIS, which affected their psychological conditions. Also some displaced exposed to shocks that generated negative reactions within themselves toward the government and security forces and the rest of people which require to rehabilitate These families psychologically to be good individuals in the community in conjunction with the treatment of their legal status that resulted from those circumstances in relation to fixing assets, registering new births and issuing identity documents. This calls for strengthening the role of the social researcher in integrating returnees into their communities and providing psychological and social support programs in addition to legal support.

The social rehabilitation of the liberated areas requires attention to the following effects:

- The psychological, economic and security impacts of the displaced are serious, and its social effects are sensitive and even more serious. What happened in Iraq has affected the Iraqi social fabric significantly, which requires building bridges of trust between the people of the liberated areas and other social affiliations and to enhance confidence in the desire of the federal government to expedite the treatment of their immediate conditions
- Achieving community integration by benefiting from the South African experience in implementing national reconciliation and community integration for the process of building and progressing the state by offering a general amnesty for the perpetrators of some crimes in accordance with regulations in order to achieve civil peace and community reconciliation. Therefore, mechanisms and approaches must be put in place that cope with the challenges of tribal, ethnic and sectarian entrenchment that effective challenges pose against reconciliation, and accordingly, local actors who adopt the national project to achieve peace must be encouraged to lead reconciliation initiatives by expanding their political and social presence in the government.
- A systematic mechanism is being put in place to confront the interacting and accumulating problems. Facing the parting projects is one of the big problems in Iraq that is not related to the political side only but with the social, cultural and psychological aspect, and this requires the necessity of activating the role of civil society organizations in forming volunteer teams to participate in re-spreading the spirit of citizenship and dealing with all Iraqis equally before the law, with activating dialogue between parties at the social level, to reach unified bearings. This requires addressing fears and feelings of injustice and marginalization of the various national, religious and sectarian domains, and achieving the justice for the liberated areas as well as addressing thoughts announced by ISIS to make brainwash. Thus it is important to open centres for psychological rehabilitation among women, young and adults .
  - The place of residence of families in uninhabitable buildings in large numbers necessarily leads to the spread of some negatives, especially among young age groups and adolescents, in addition to the emergence of problems and differences between the displaced families due to the different temperaments, customs, behaviours and their cultural perspectives. Thus, intensive programs must be established to protect these groups from acquiring these damaging customs and instilling a culture of respect, cooperation, love and coexistence.
  - Inculcating peaceful culture in the hearts of children by establishing cultural and dialogue centres in which families participate and cooperate with each other, and here the officials have a great task, especially in the Ministry of Youth and the Ministry of Education to provide the necessary atmosphere for the success of education, and rehabilitation during the period of displacement, and the role of civil society should not be absent in youth, childhood and women's affairs.

- There are major psychological and social problems resulting from scenes of death, destruction, displacement, loss of parents and exposure to violence that left its effects upon them, which requires establishing psychotherapy units and the activation of the role of social researchers to follow these cases before they aggravate.
- Establishing a specific timetable for the affected areas to remove the remnants of ISIS psychologically and culturally, with redoubled efforts to improve social conditions, with the support of regional and international donor countries for rehabilitation and construction.

With regard to the issue of social empowerment of youth, this calls for:

- The integration of youth into society through the launch of public awareness campaigns, as well as to encourage youth empowerment and take advantage of traditional media and social media in order to promote campaign messages, enhance youth interaction with decision-makers and ensure that the government reflects their concerns and needs
- Spread awareness about the dangers facing young people and end their vulnerability to extremist ideology, by strengthening the work of civil society organizations and research centers in universities and international organizations and respecting all identities, regardless of their intellectual, ethnic or political domains. Young people bear the greatest responsibility for preserving the national identity because of their material and moral energies and capabilities that can contribute to building the national identity. The state and concerned departments supposed to pay attention to these energies and direct them to provide the best possible achievements for the country.
- Activating the role of the media through various intellectual, cultural and social awareness programs directed towards the youth,
- Setting a modern educational curriculum that is inclusive of the gender perspective, and improving the infrastructure and facilities for schools.
- Aligning education strategies and policies adapted to the education and teaching in the liberated governorates to reduce school dropout rates and increase school enrolment rates by reviewing and improving educational



curricula and improving the infrastructure of schools and universities with the support of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Education, international organizations, and NGOs.

The addressing procedures can be summarized within this framework in Table No. (17):

**Table 17**

***The suggested plan for post- return stability sustainability, rehabilitation and social development .***

<b>Serial</b>	<b>the activity</b>	<b>The body responsible for implementation</b>	<b>Estimated cost</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>support bodies</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Intensive operation programs to provide job opportunities for the returnees</b>	<b>-Ministry of labor and social affairs -Ministry of Youth and Sport - Local Governments</b>		<b>one year</b>	<b>-Ministry of Planning -- International organizations -Federal service council</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>programs of granting loans to carry out small projects or medium projects</b>	<b>- Ministry of labor and social affairs -Governmental banks</b>		<b>6 months –one year</b>	<b>-Ministry of Planning -Central bank of Iraq - Civil banks association</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Granting agricultural loans to sustain the stability of families</b>	<b>-Ministry of Agriculture _ State banks</b>		<b>6 months – one year</b>	<b>-Central bank of Iraq -Civil banks association</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Carrying out psychological support programs and social support to the returnees</b>	<b>-Ministry of Labor and social affairs -Ministry of Justice - NGOs</b>		<b>6months-one year</b>	<b>International organizations</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Addressing the legal status of the displaced</b>	<b>-MOI - Ministry of Justice --Supreme Judicial council</b>		<b>6months-one year</b>	<b>International organizations</b>

It could summarize of what was mentioned in axes the bodies responsible for carrying out the suggested programs as that indicated in the table No. 18

**Table 18**

**Summary of bodies responsible for carrying out the plan**

#	<i>The responsible body</i>	<i>the activity</i>
1	<p><i>premiership 's secretariat</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The committee of compensation of damaged owing to military and terrorist operations in governorates</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Reconstructing the demolished houses</i></li> <li>- <i>Taking political decisions to decisively end the file of returnees to their areas</i></li> </ul>
2	<p><i>Ministry of reconstruction, housing and municipalities and public labors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Housing fund</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Reconstructing the demolished houses</i></li> <li>- <i>-Building and equipping water and sanitary projects and roads projects in a number of governorates 396 projects</i></li> </ul>
3	<p><i>MOF</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Real estate bank</i></li> <li>- <i>Other state banks</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Reconstructing the damaged houses</i></li> <li>- <i>-Granting agricultural loans for sustaining the families stability</i></li> </ul>
4	<p><i>Local governments</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Reconstructing the damaged houses</i></li> <li>- <i>Building and supplying sanitary and water and roads projects in a number of governorates 396 projects</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishing 120 schools in various governorates</i></li> <li>- <i>A project of establishing 69 health centres</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishing energy projects 267 projects in various governorates</i></li> <li>- <i>Composing common committee in the local governments for each governorate to undertake the mission of the national reconciliation activation and social coexistence fulfilment .</i></li> <li>- <i>Intensive operations programs to provide job opportunities for the returnees</i></li> </ul>
5	<p><i>MOI</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Addressing the explosive- laden houses.</i></li> <li>- <i>Addressing the houses occupied by others forcibly</i></li> <li>- <i>Composing common committee in the local governments for each governorate to undertake the mission of the national reconciliation activation and social coexistence fulfilment.</i></li> <li>- <i>Addressing the legal status of the displaced</i></li> </ul>



6	<b>MOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Addressing the explosive- laden houses</i></li> <li>- <i>Harnessing engineering effort to remove mines from the displaced 's areas.</i></li> <li>- <i>Composing common committee in the local governments for each governorate to undertake the mission of the national reconciliation activation and social peace.</i></li> </ul>
7	<b>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Intensive operations programs to provide job opportunities for the returnees</i></li> <li>- <i>Granting agricultural loans for carrying out small projects and medium projects.</i></li> <li>- <i>Carrying out social and psychological support</i></li> </ul>
8	<b>MOT</b>	- <i>Reconstructing the damaged houses.</i>
9	<b>Ministry of Industry and Minerals</b>	- <i>Reconstructing the damaged houses.</i>
10	<b>Ministry of Health and Environment / mines affairs directorate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Reconstructing the damaged houses</i></li> <li>- <i>A project of establishing 69 health centres</i></li> </ul>
11	<b>Supreme Judicial Council</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Houses occupied by others</i></li> <li>- <i>Addressing the displaced 's legal status</i></li> </ul>
12	<b>Baghdad municipality</b>	- <i>Building and supplying sanitary and water and roads projects in a number of governorates 396 projects</i>
13	<b>Ministry of Education</b>	- <i>Establishing 120 schools in various governorates</i>
14	<b>Ministry of Electrics</b>	- <i>Establishing energy projects 267 projects in various governorates</i>
15	<b>Ministry of Oil</b>	- <i>Establishing energy projects 267 projects in various governorates</i>
16	<b>National Security Service</b>	- <i>Composing common committee in the local governments for each governorate to undertake the mission of the national reconciliation and achieving social peace</i>
17	<b>Iraqi Media Network</b>	- <i>Carrying out a media campaign to encourage the civil peace and national reconciliation</i>



18	<i>Ministry of Justice</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Carrying out social and psychological support for the returnees</i></li><li>- <i>Addressing the displaced 's legal status</i></li></ul>
19	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Granting loans for sustaining the families stability</i></li></ul>
20	<i>NGOs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Composing common committee in the local governments for each governorate to undertake the mission of the national reconciliation activation and social peace</i></li><li>- <i>Carrying out social and psychological support for the returnees</i></li></ul>
21	<i>Religious endowments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Composing common committee in the local governments for each governorate to undertake the mission of the national reconciliation activation and social peace</i></li></ul>
22	<i>Clan Affairs Directorate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Forming joint committees in local governments for each governorate to undertake the task of activating national reconciliation and achieving social peace</i></li></ul>