

THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR RETURNING THE IDPS TO THEIR LIBERATED AREAS

Ministry of Migration and Displaced

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وزارة الهجرة والمهجرين
وهزاره تي كوچ و كوچبه ران

THE NATIONAL PLAN

- Plan jointly drafted by the Ministry of Migration and Displacement & the Ministry of planning.
- Inputs to the plan via the Durable Solutions Task Force.
- Prioritisation of resolving displacement through organised programs, activities and projects.
- Creation of environment that will allow sustainable return and other solutions for those who cannot return.

THE NATIONAL PLAN'S COMPONENTS

The plan is divided into 3 chapters:

Chapter One: Plan's Objectives, methodology, funding and challenges

Chapter Two: Presentation and analysis on the facts of displacement in Iraq (General facts and data)

Chapter three: Programs and Activities

The PLAN'S OBJECTIVES

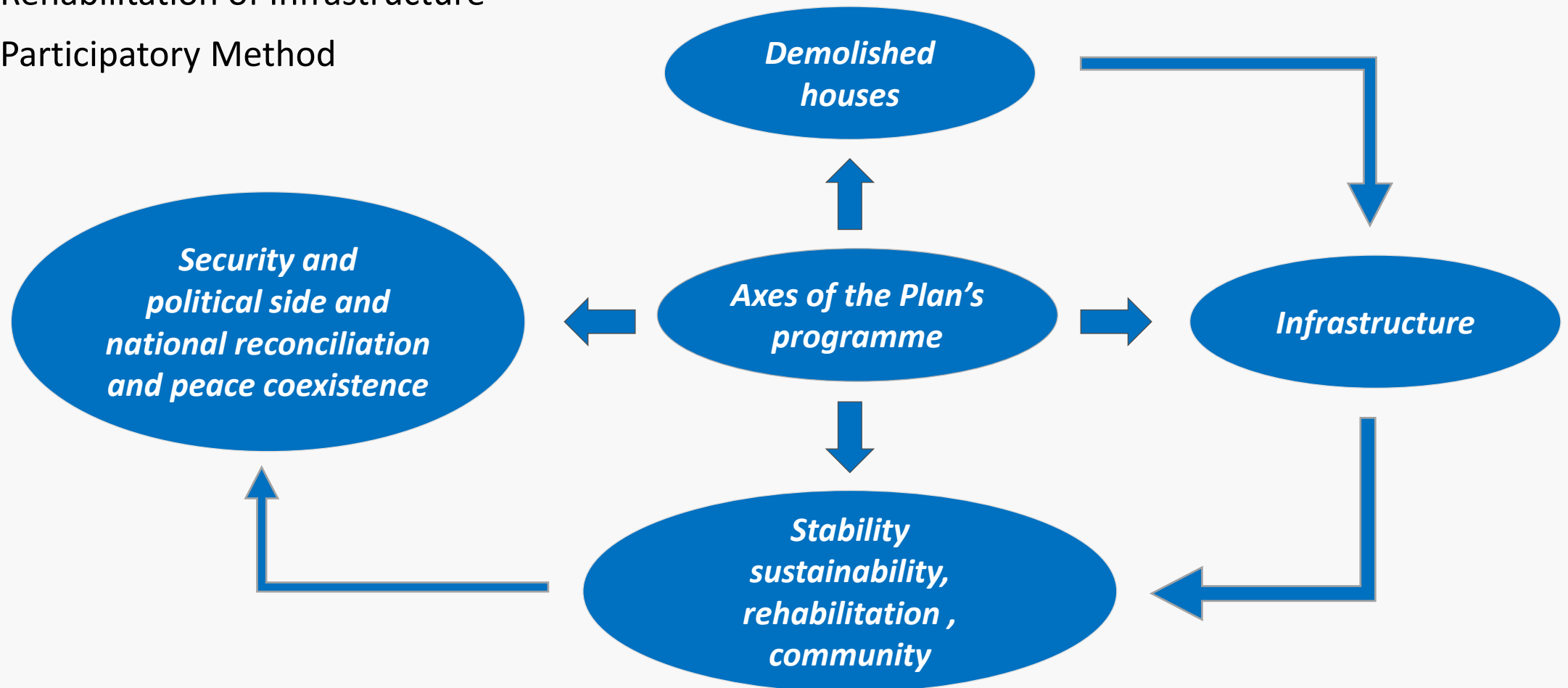
Main objective: The end of the displacement file by facilitating the voluntary and dignified return of IDPs and identifying alternative solutions for those who cannot return within a specified period.

Sub-goals:

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

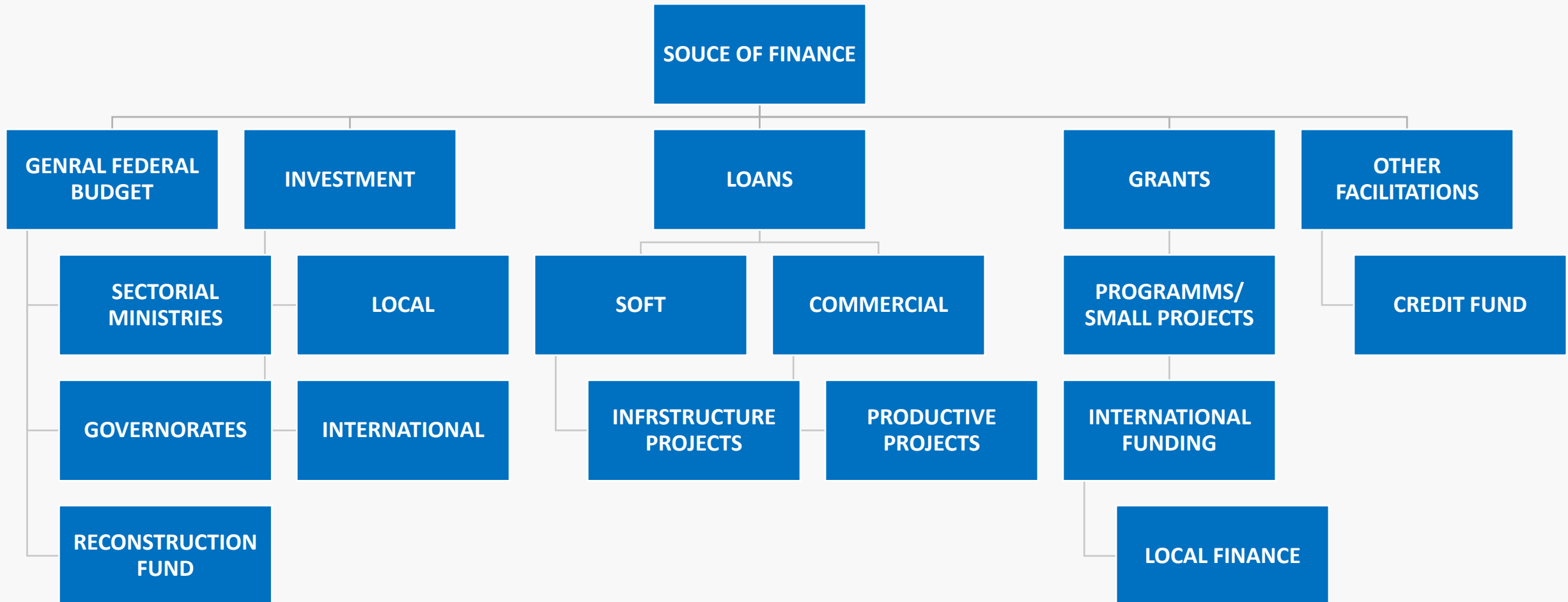
The PLAN'S PILLARS

- Community Reconciliation
- Rehabilitation of Infrastructure
- Participatory Method



FINANCING

- How will the plan be financed?



RETURN VS. OBSTACLES TO DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN IRAQ

- **Political obstacles;** These challenges are the main driver of the other associated challenges.
- **Security obstacles;** Some areas continue to face fragile security and renewed ISIL attacks.
- **Economic and infrastructure related obstacles;** Basic service infrastructure and housing recovery, in addition to the challenges of insufficient work opportunities or absence of adequate opportunities to earn a living in their areas of origin.
- **Social and Psychosocial related obstacles;** The IDPs and returnees were traumatized both psychologically and physically due the conflict and its aftermath.
- There are also obstacles linked to challenges with renewing legal and civil documents.

OBSTACLES TO RETURN (PER GOVERNORATE)

➤ Baghdad governorate:

- Potential affiliation to ISIL (for some of the IDP families)
- Lack of identification documents
- Poor employment opportunities
- War Damaged Shelters (WDSs)

➤ Salah al-din governorate:

- WDSs, destruction in infrastructure which leads to lack of access to basic services
- The presence of tribal retaliation/reconciliation
- Lack of job opportunities and identification documents

➤ Kirkuk governorate:

- Objections to the return of some families with perceived ISIL affiliation
- Security threats/Hidden ISIL cells
- Lack of identification documents

➤ Anbar governorate:

- Reservations from the ISF/Communities for returning IDPs with perceived ISIL affiliation
- Security threats/Hidden ISIL cells
- Lack of identification documents
- The reaction and psychological barriers
- Poor job opportunities
- Refusal to accept the widows of ISIL elements

OBSTACLES TO RETURN (PER GOVERNORATE)

➤ Diyala governorate:

- Security threats/Hidden ISIL cells
- Objections and the presence of tribal retaliation
- WDSs, destruction in infrastructure

➤ Babil governorate:

- Objections to the return of some families with perceived ISIL affiliation
- Protests and the presence of tribal retaliation
- The geolocation of Jurf Al-Sakhar

➤ Ninewa governorate:

- WDS, destruction in infrastructure, mainly in west Mosul and Sinjar
- Lack of livelihoods and economic opportunities
- Security threats
- The psychological reaction and barrier of the displaced due to the loss of members of their families
- There-issuing of personal IDs
- Societies' refusal to accept the Yazidi survivors
- Administrative issues especially around Sinjar

REASONS FOR NON-RETURN BASED ON INTENTIONS SURVEYS

Reasons of non- return	Demolished houses rehabilitation	Infrastructures	Economic projects	National reconciliation and societal peace	Security and political situation	Total
Housing in origin area is totally or partially demolished	21976					21976
Lack of services and infrastructure, we have no work in area of origin		7689				7489
Area of origin is politically disputed over			2569			2569
Neighbourhood or village is insecure (struggles among the residents				1028	1229	1028
Family or one of its member tribally wanted				1018		1018
Family or one of its member wanted by security forces					301	301
Residing in area of origin is occupied by others				235		235
Residing in area of origin is laden with explosives					136	136
Neighbourhood or village is insecure (there are mines)						

WAR DAMAGED SHELTERS

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

INFRASTRUCTURE, the most needed projects to support the returns

#	SUGGESTED PROGRAMS	THE RESPONSIBLE BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	ESTIMATED COST	DURATION	THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR FINANCE
1	Building and equipping water, sewage and road projects in several governorates with 396 projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Construction, Housing and Municipalities - Baghdad Municipality Local Governments 	The estimated cost will be considered later after being studied accurately	one year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Development Program Social Development Fund (loan) Poverty Reduction Strategy Program International Organizations
2	Project for the establishment of 120 schools in governorates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of education Local governments 		1-2 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment programs for Ministries Territories development program, International Organizations
3	Project for constructing and equipping 69 health centres in various governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Local governments 		one year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment programs for Ministries Territories development program, International Organizations
4	Establishing and supplying different energy projects in various governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Electricity Ministry of Oil Local governments 	One year		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment programs for Ministries Territories development program, International Organizations

POLITICAL, SECURITY, NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND SOCIAL COHESION

#	ACTIVITY	THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	ESTIMATED COST	DURATION	SUPPORT BODIES
1	Constituting common committee in local governments for each government to undertake the mission to activate reconciliation and to achieve the societal peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local governments - National security service - MOD - MOI - NGOs - Religious men and tribe - Shykhs 		one year	COMSEC
2	Taking the political decisions that aim to return of the displaced families to their areas or support alternative efforts, such as integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premiership 		6 months	MOD MOI National Security Service Public groups
3	Harnessing the engineering effort of MOD to remove the mines from the displaced families ' areas .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOD 		6 months	MOI International Organizations
4	Carrying out media campaign aiming encouraging the civil coexistence and national reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iraqi Media 		6 months	COMSEC

ECONOMIC AXIS

A. SUPPORT THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

- Economic rehabilitation and empowerment of the displaced population in rural areas
- Creating local economic activities for decent work

B. YOUTH EMPOWERMENT THROUGH

- Reducing unemployment rates among young people who have certificates , in addition to young people who do not have any scientific level, by rehabilitating them by opening vocational training centers in the liberated governorates,

C. WOMAN EMPOWERMENT

- Support opportunities to fulfill 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.

THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AXIS

The societal rehabilitation of the liberated areas requires :

- Achieving a sense of community,
- Inculcating peaceful culture in the hearts of children by establishing cultural and dialogue centres
- Social empowerment of the youth
- Activating the role of the media through various intellectual, cultural and social awareness programs directed towards the youth,
- Preparing a modern educational curriculum
- Harmonization of education strategies and policies adapted to the education and teaching in the liberated governorates

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES EXAMPLES

#	THE RESPONSIBLE BODY	THE ACTIVITY
1	COMSEC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The committee of compensation of damaged owing to military and terrorist operations in governorates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstructing the demolished houses Taking political decisions to decisively end the file of returnees to their areas
2	Ministry of reconstruction, housing and municipalities and public labours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstructing the demolished houses Building and equipping water and sanitary projects and roads projects in a number of governorates 396 projects
3	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive operations programs to provide job opportunities for the returnees Granting agricultural loans for carrying out small projects and medium projects Carrying out social and psychological support
4	Local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstructing the damaged houses Building and supplying sanitary and water and roads projects in a number of governorates 396 projects Establishing 120 schools in various governorates A project of establishing 69 health centres Establishing energy projects 267 projects in various governorates Composing common committee in the local governments for each governorate to undertake the mission of the national reconciliation activation and societal coexistence fulfilment Intensive operations programs to provide job opportunities for the returnees

THE NEW SUPREME COMMITTEE

- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers (COMSEC) issued the Diwani Order No. (40 of 2021), which includes the formation of the “**Supreme Committee for relief and support displaced**”, headed by the Minister of Migration and Displacement. This committee will replace the “Supreme committee for relief and shelter displaced”
- The committee undertakes the tasks of supporting the displaced persons, following up on them in case of emergency, their stabilization and reintegration upon return, as well as implementing the national plan for the return of the displaced to their liberated areas of origin
- The committee consists of 16 governmental entities, including the Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers, and representatives of 11 ministries whose positions are not less than a Deputy Minister, in addition to the head of the REFAATO, as well as representatives of the National Operations Center (NOC), the Civil Defense Directorate, the Joint Operations Command (JOC), and the Labor and Vocational Training Department of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
- National Plan Fund?

MoMD's RECOMMENDATIONS TO PARTNERS WITH REGARD TO TARGETTING THE MOST IN-NEED AREAS TO SUPPORT THE RETURNEES AND STABILIZATION

- Collaborate the efforts of organizations and unify them with the MoMD
- Discuss the organizations' plans in order to integrate roles, reduce efforts and losses
- International partners to inform the MoMD of their roles in light of the presentation of the national plan
- To hold continuous meetings with international organizations
- The international organizations to provide more efforts towards supporting the voluntary returns and return projects

Thank you



INTERNATIONAL
RESCUE
COMMITTEE

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An interactive online platform that provides two-way communication and information services on legal rights and procedures and protection issues, in addition to an interactive service mapping tool, to support vulnerable communities in Iraq and KRI.

Simaet Bhatha Platforms

- Website:
 - Articles
 - Service Mapping
- Facebook:
 - Posts, videos and multimedia content
 - Moderation

Future Platforms:

- Instagram
- YouTube

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