

Planning Mechanism for a Social Development Strategy in Post-Forced Displacement Anbar Governorate

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Abstract

Anbar society suffers many serious problems after the stage of forced displacement that was caused by ISIL terrorism. Major among these problems are the social problems, like social and family disintegration and locality and tribal tendencies, which have far serious consequences and themselves became the focal point of other negative consequences. Seen from this perspective the current paper seeks to be a step towards the achievement of social peace in the governorate and promote social development through real local reconciliation. The paper proposes an instant mechanism for a social development strategy that comprises programs and procedures that can be followed and be part of development plans of other sectors in the future. The paper adopts the analytical-descriptive method which is suitable in such studies. The paper includes a study of the social status of the governorate, a description of the situation of the displaced and returnees, serial procedures for the study of the proposed strategy like quadruple analysis and regional diagnosis of Anbar society, identifying priorities according to the primary and secondary aims that lead to the strategic programs and their future projects which focus on the integration of all denominations of society and giving priority to youth and females in the achievement of social development in the already weakened Anbar society. The paper draws on data from the international organizations, civil society organizations, the ministry of planning, and Anbar governorate. The paper comes up with conclusions, recommendations, and procedural suggestions to serve anbar society and participate in the achievement and promotion of a sustainable social development in Anbar governorate.

Keywords: Anbar governorate; Social Development strategy; Displacement.



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1. Introduction

Anbar is one of the major five governorates most affected by ISIL (2013-2014) and the ensuing major battles. The battle to liberate Anbar lasted up December 2017. As a result more than a million people were internally displaced and the infrastructure received heavy damages as well. This research, in this respect, proposes a strategic development mechanism for one of the most important development sectors in the governorate which is the sector of social development. This sector is foremost among other development sectors as it relates to Man and society of Anbar governorate.

1.1. Methodology of the Study

The study relies on a combination of descriptive and qualitative methods to identify and analyze the current situation of social development in Anbar governorate during and after the stage of massive displacement in the wake of ISIL invasion.

Strategic planning techniques were also used to propose a development strategy of local administration through the application of the quadruple analysis model SWOT and other planning programs of local social development.

1.2. Questions of the Study

The study is geared to answer the following questions:

-What is the social situation of Anbar Governorate and the problems of Anbar society before and after massive displacement stage.

-What are the results of SWOT analysis of the social development status of the governorate in order to identify the pyramid-order of treatment styles.

-What are the planning programs of the proposed strategy of social development strategy in Anbar governorate as a case study that can be extended to other Iraqi governorates of similar situation.

2. Social Conditions in Post-Displacement Anbar Governorate

2.1. Population

Although Anbar is the largest governorate in Iraq with its vast desert area, its population is small. The population of Anbar governorate is 1.755. 459 (4.6% of Iraq's population). Of whom 48.6% are female, 50.1% are urban and 70.7% are under 30 years of age. On average, women account for 48.5% of the total urban population and urban men predominate in the 0-39 age group. For both sexes, data refer to migration to urban areas, especially after the age of 20. The Ramadi and Falluja districts are home to about half (43.5%) of the total population of Anbar

governorate and are important in providing jobs, services, resources, etc., that. At the district and district level, more than 75% of the urbanization rate prevails in Kabisa, Hit, Falluja, Haditha, Al-Rutba and Rawa (All data in this research – unless specified otherwise – are from MoP annual statistics for 2016, 2016).

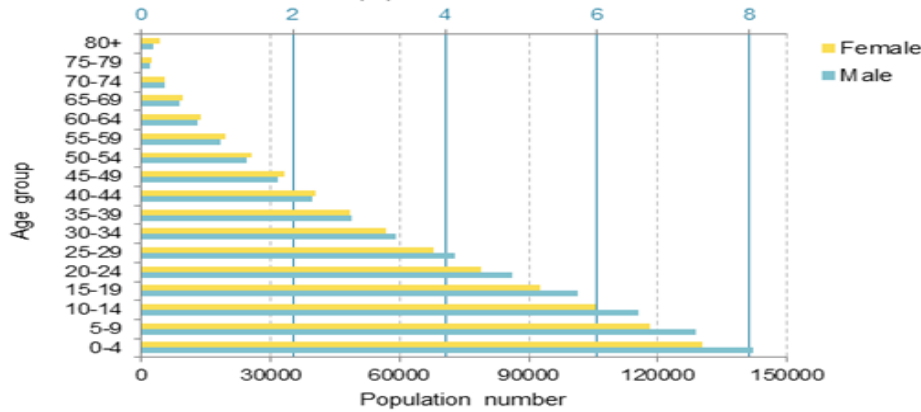
Table-1. Population of Anbar Governorate by Administrative Division, Gender and Urban / Rural Area (AGSD, 2013)

District	Town	Males	Females	Total	Percentage	Total	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Ramadi	Center	114 184	107 687	221 871	51.3	210 251	222 006	210 115	432 122	24.6
	Haban-yiah	16 494	15 556	32 050	23.3	105 307	70 498	66 858	137 357	7.8
	Wafaa	2700	2546	5246	50.8	5087	5309	5025	10 334	0.6
	Total	133 378	125 788	259 167	44.7	320 645	297 814	281 999	579 812	33.0
Hit	Center	34 051	32 113	66 164	78.2	18 405	43 490	41 080	84 569	4.8
	Baghd-adi	3593	3389	6982	19.3	29 174	18 554	17 602	36 156	2.1
	Kubai-sa	8692	8198	16 890	91.3	1601	9514	8978	18 491	1.1
	Furat	1671	1576	3247	10.8	26 781	15 405	14 623	30 028	1.7
	Total	48 008	45 276	93 284	55.1	75 961	86 963	82 282	169 245	9.6
Fallujah	Center	128 161	120 868	249 028	75.2	82 092	170 259	160 861	331 120	18.9
	Aamer-iah	12 284	11 585	23 868	22.9	80 405	53 517	50 756	104 273	5.9
	Saqla-wayiah	4887	4609	9496	17.9	43 606	27 249	25 853	53 102	3.0
	Garm-ah	5995	5654	11 649	8.7	122 181	68 652	65 117	133 830	7.6
	Total	151 327	142 715	294 042	47.2	328 283	319 679	302 646	622 325	35.5
Anah	Center	10 725	10 114	20 839	66.6	10 465	16 091	15 212	31 304	1.8
	Total	10 725	10 114	20 839	66.6	10 465	16 091	15 212	31 304	1.8
Haditha	Center	23 753	22 401	46 154	89.9	5181	26 410	24 925	51 336	2.9
	Bani	7215	6804	14 019	50.8	13 584	14 181	13 422	27 603	1.6
	Barw-ana	8544	8058	16 601	64.1	9290	13 308	12 583	25 891	1.5
	Total	39 511	37 263	76 774	73.2	28 055	53 899	50 931	104 830	6.0
Rutba	Center	14 515	13 689	28 204	75.8	8997	19 129	18 072	37 201	2.1
	Waleed	153	144	297	5.0	5597	3023	2871	5895	0.3
	Nikha-ib	1085	1024	2109	59.6	1430	1819	1721	3539	0.2
	Total	15 753	14 857	30 610	65.6	16 025	23 971	22 664	46 635	2.7
Qaim	Center	37 831	35 678	73 509	67.9	34 754	55 654	52 609	108 263	6.2
	Obour	5718	5393	11 110	28.0	28 576	20 373	19 314	39 687	2.3
	Obaidi	1145	1079	2224	7.5	27 374	15 183	14 415	29 598	1.7
	Total	44 693	42 150	86 843	48.9	90 704	91 209	86 339	177 547	10.1
Rawah	Center	9264	8737	18 002	75.8	5760	12 218	11 543	23 761	1.4
	Total	9264	8737	18 002	75.8	5760	12 218	11 543	23 761	1.4
Total	452 660	426 901	879 561	50.1	875 898	901 843	853 616	1 755 459	100	

Table-2. Anbar governorate Population by Age, Sex and Urban / Rural Area (AGSD, 2013)

Age Group	Urban				Rural	Total			
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage		Total	Males	Females	Number
0-4	66 659	62 156	128 815	47.3	143 693	14 1987	130 521	272 508	15.5
5-9	61 586	56 839	118 425	48.0	128 332	12 8727	118 030	246 757	14.1
10-14	56 362	51 465	107 827	48.8	113 005	11 5336	105 496	220 832	12.6
15-19	50 380	45 795	96 175	49.6	97 848	10 1270	92 753	194 023	11.1
20-24	43 954	39 693	83 647	50.6	81 701	86280	79 068	165 348	9.4
25-29	37 637	34 403	72 040	51.1	68 807	72985	67 862	140 847	8.0
30-34	30 724	29 090	59 814	51.4	56 521	59281	57 054	116 335	6.6
35-39	25 533	24 846	50 379	51.8	46 826	48896	48 309	97 205	5.5
40-44	20 822	21 097	41 919	52.3	38 221	39607	40 533	80 140	4.6
45-49	16 961	17 462	34 423	53.0	30 534	31805	33 152	64 957	3.7
50-54	13 450	13 774	27 224	54.4	22 797	24404	25 617	50 021	2.8
55-59	10 404	10 656	21 060	55.1	17 150	18595	19 615	38 210	2.2
60-64	7432	7563	14 995	55.2	12 186	13256	13 925	27 181	1.5
65-69	5104	5227	10 331	55.5	8272	9085	9518	18 603	1.1
70-74	3030	3176	6206	56.2	4830	5410	5626	11 036	0.6
75-79	1209	1412	2621	58.4	1866	2236	2251	4487	0.3
80+	1413	2247	3660	52.5	3309	2683	4286	6969	0.4
مجموع الأنبار	452 660	426 901	879 561	50.1	875 898	901 843	853 616	1 755 459	100

Figure-1. Population pyramid for Anbar governorate 2016
% of the total population of Anbar Governorate

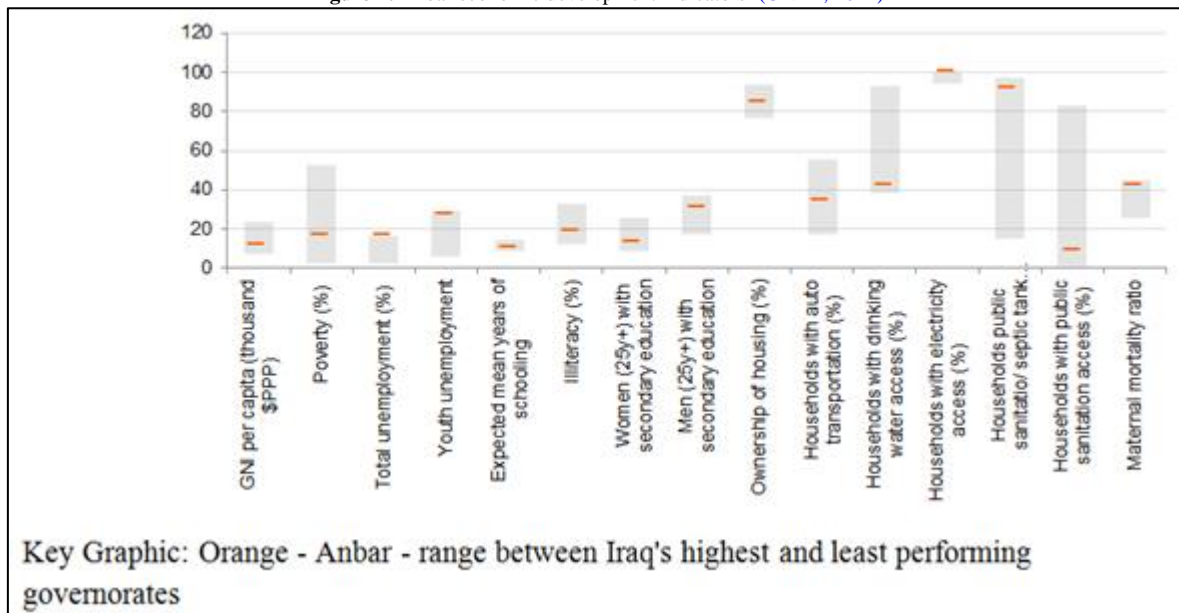


2.2. Living Conditions

Access to basic services: Access to basic services prior to ISIL was below ideal level, although relatively good. Based on the 2011 data, drinking water deprivation (18.1%), sanitation (1.5%) and shelter (0.6%) in Anbar were well below average in Iraq. The service indicators are due to the high access to electricity before ISIL (the highest percentage in Iraq - 99.5%), improved sanitation (91.7%) and health care (UNDP/UN-Habitat, 2016).

At the same time, only 41.4% of households receive improved drinking water, only 8.7% have access to public sanitation, and maternal mortality (for example, 41 per 100,000 live births) is among the highest in Iraq. That is, the quality of the services seems to be the most problematic problem of access. Before ISIL, the quality of service seems more than the issue of access. Based on 2013 data, the efficiency of infrastructure services is lower than average in Iraq (40% versus 50%, respectively) (WB, 2017).

Figure-2. Anbar economic development indicators (UNDP, 2014)



Income and poverty: Based on 2011 data, Anbar is ranked fourth among Iraq's 18 governorates in terms of GDP per capita (US \$ 7989), but it ranks 15th in terms of annual household income (US \$ 1,520). The average per capita monthly income is 0.92% of the average monthly expenditure, and the income poverty rate is estimated at 15.4% (compared to 18.9% on average in Iraq). At the same time, about 14.2% of the population suffers from multidimensional poverty compared to 4.3% in Baghdad. Current data on poverty are not available in Anbar, but it is estimated that economic, social and security disturbances have pushed poverty rates to 41.2% in governorates affected by ISIL.

Literacy: The total number of study years is (7.5) years due to population movements since 2003 and ongoing conflicts, and according to 2011 data occupies Anbar ranked 14th among 18 Iraqi provinces. Anbar also recorded the highest rate of illiteracy in Iraq by 4% of the 18 governorates, and illiteracy rate among youth is 12.4%. The gender difference in educational achievement is shown: boys spend more time in school than girls (8.1 and 6.7, respectively). The school dropout rate is 58.6%, although it is still high, still below 65% in Iraq. However, the dropout rate among young women is 70%, and years of occupation have exacerbated the situation, Education in Anbar. Low skills and qualifications have uncertain prospects (Vishwanath, 2015).

Employment: Unemployment rate of 15 years and over in Anbar is 18.1%, compared to 11.1% in Iraq. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the total unemployment rate is 15.9%, thus Anbar

is the second worst unemployment in Iraq - 29.9% among young people aged 15-29 years. Unemployment is higher - 21.4% in total and 40% among young people. The private sector is weak and cannot absorb the increasing labor force, so the majority of job opportunities are provided by the state. Displacement waves caused by conflicts have weakened employment opportunities. The low employment opportunities for young people and women is a source of serious concern. Economic activity rates for females and young women in Anbar (19%) are much higher than in Iraq (13% and 12%, respectively). However, the employment of young women is half the average for Iraq. In short, young people - especially young women (15-29 years) - have the highest level of exclusion in the labor market.

Education: is a central element in addressing the demographic challenges in Anbar. Family planning attitudes (such as early marriage / early pregnancy) and relationships within the family and society, especially the views of youth (such as sectarianism, women's employment or entrepreneurship) Special. Post-Islamic schools had to accommodate more students at the same level and new curricula / programs were needed to enable children to catch up with their peers. Continuing education services and filling gaps are a necessary first step - in addition to psychological support for students in the school environment; followed by improved school environment to raise enrollment rates.

In order for education to benefit from the long-term economic development of Anbar, as it is necessary for a dynamic private sector that accommodates youth growth, better matching supply and demand to human resources (for example through vocational training and skills development programs) and efficiency-based programs. Programs that include microcredit and training are also essential to stimulate female employment. Anbar's inequality is clear, and the Human Development Index for the year 2014 shows the average human development of Anbar: 0.677 (below 0.694 for Iraq, given 0.639-0.764), reflecting the very slow progress in health, education and income. (IOM DTM Round, 2017).

However, the human development index adjusted for inequality in Anbar is below -0.574 only: Anbar actually has "low human development" and about 18% of development loss is due to inequality. The loss of development is reflected by the particular inequality of youth and women. The Anbar Youth Development Index is the lowest in Iraq - -0.500 compared with 0.641, which is the average for Iraq and the Youth Development Index is lower for young women (0.299 compared to 0.535 for Iraq), driven by low levels of education, especially that jobs are available at a much lower rate for women.

In terms of spatial inequality, as in the districts of Al-Wafa and Garma, which compete Baghdad and Karbala respectively, wre the poverty rates are 46% and 48%, while the poverty rate in the district of Rawa is 6%. The largest four regions - Ramadi (15%), Habbaniya (16%), Falluja (17%) and Karma (48%) alone constitute 63% of the Anbar poor. The districts are also different depending on the quality of services (while generally inadequate) and the level of diversification of income opportunities (see table 3).

Deprivation: Particularly in the context of substandard service delivery when poverty promotes deprivation. The disadvantage index is based on four variables: family income, unemployment, level of education and access to water. Anbar occupies the highest level of deprivation in Iraq (0.358) among the 18 provinces with the maximum range of 0.358 - the minimum 0.163.

Corruption: Iraq ranks 166th out of 176 countries (score 16/100) on Transparency International Organization's 2016 Corruption Perception Index and has maintained this ranking since 2006. Corruption pervades social and economic development at many levels - discouraging private sector development, The effectiveness of recruiting human resources, employment opportunities, distribution is not equal for all service and son on. In the current context of Anbar, the interaction fuels insecurity, corruption, deprivation and populist inequality and exacerbates tensions, with high expectations of impunity and uncertainty in public spending and administrative nepotism.

Political instability, war, internal conflicts and terrorism lead to increased corruption - especially political corruption - and peace and reconstruction in a post-conflict context depend on improved transparency and accountability in governance in the province (Libicki, 2010).

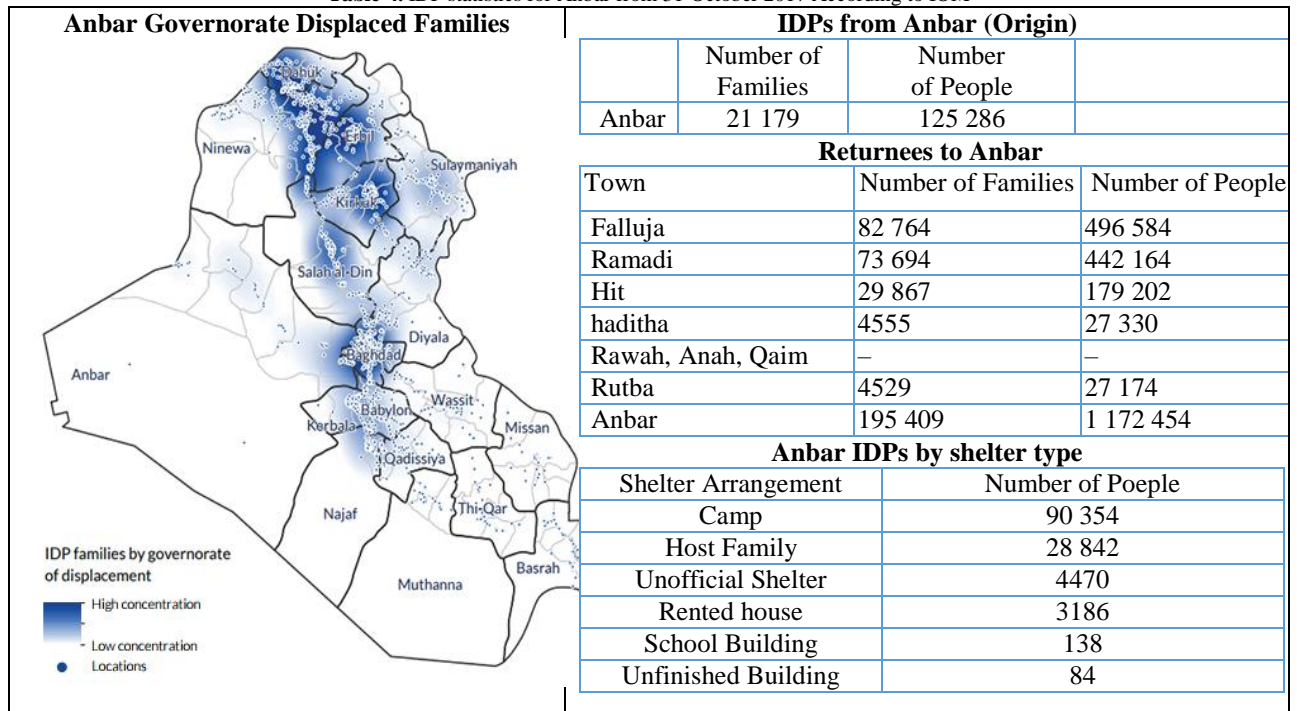
Table-3. Inter - district development disparities in Anbar Governorate, 2013

Indicators	Unemployment (% ages 15-64)		Youth unemployment (% ages 15-29)		Poverty		Efficient performance of infrastructure services delivery%	
	Value	rank	value	rank	value	rank	value	Rank
Iraq	11	-	30.3	-	20	-	50	-
Total of Anbar	21.4	-	40	-	32.2	-	40	-
Fallujah	19.9	7	40	1	45.3	1	45	5
Ramadi	20.5	5	25	2	32.9	2	40	4
Hit	21	4	11	4	16.9	6	30	2
Haditha	21.3	3	5	5	7.1	8	35	3
Ana	21.4	2	3	6	8.4	7	60	7
Rawa	21.5	2	3	6	31.1	3	50	6
Qaim	20	6	16	3	28	4	30	5
Rutba	21.6	1	5	5	18.7	5	25	1

2.3. The Displaced and Returnees

ISIL invasion of Anbar governorate and the control of most of the cities of the governorate led to a high wave of displacement: about 70% of the population in areas controlled by terrorist groups, totaling over one million people, Displaced families started to return after the liberation of these areas ever since October 31th, 2017. (IOM, 2016).

Table-4. IDP statistics for Anbar from 31 October 2017 According to IOM



The number of displaced people in Anbar governorate reached 127074, of whom 98.6% are from Anbar governorate, 125,286 are displaced inside Anbar. Of the Anbar IDPs who have been displaced to other areas: 147704 in Baghdad, 112778 in Erbil, 28,000 in Kirkuk, 59,000 in Sulaymaniyah and about 7000 elsewhere in Iraq.

The number of returnees reached 1172454 of which 558822 are displaced from other parts of Anbar, while the returnees from other governorates include: 258702 from Baghdad, 149343 from Erbil, 132792 from Kirkuk and 61926 from Sulaymaniyah.

The figures show that the majority of IDPs from Anbar stayed in the free zones of the Governorate, moved to live with their relatives or in camps, and the groups that went to Kurdistan and Baghdad are similar in size (LADP, 2017).

Anbar is characterized by shelter status for displaced people, where the majority of IDPs (71%) who remained in Anbar have been accommodated in the camps - while more than two thirds of IDPs living in Baghdad, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah have rented accommodation, indicating that the majority of people able to support themselves had chosen to leave Anbar governorate, while the poor remained in Anbar camps.

Efforts should be focused on people currently in Anbar governorate because they are in a more difficult situation. Data available from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) show (IOM DTM Round, 2017).

- Most IDPs outside Anbar have some means to take care of themselves and rent houses.
- Most IDPs were forced to remain in Anbar - either in the camps or with their relatives.

Challenges Facing IDPS Internally: Of IDPs in Anbar Some 1) Return to their homes 2) Have to stay in camps because of conditions. Both groups face very similar problems - damage to damaged homes, damaged infrastructure, lack of access to health and education and, therefore, actions towards them must be similar.

Living conditions: Most of Anbar's population relies heavily on trade, agriculture, industry and other professions. In the context of displacement outside their areas and the siege of cities by terrorism, families faced considerable difficulties with respect to living conditions, livelihoods and dependence on relief assistance provided by NGOs or Governments. While relief assistance is usually directed at families in camps, it does not reach IDPs living in separate housing units. The challenges in this regard were significant for displaced families, donors and non-governmental organizations.

Health conditions: The magnitude and dynamics of displacement have been negatively reflected on the health status of displaced families for two main reasons: (i) lack of financial capacity to afford health care and (ii) permanent confusion in IDP camps and shelters in these camps. The large number of refugees in the camps facilitates the transmission of diseases, as some skin diseases have spread in the camps, such as skin rash, scabies, bites of Baghdad and others. The tents in the camp shelters are usually damaged and not good for living. They do not protect against summer heat or colds. Winter, which again facilitates the transmission of the disease. Lack of health guidance further exacerbates the situation, in addition to the lack of monitoring of relief assistance to camps (including food and water), shortage of / inadequate health units and provision of health services.

Education: Among the serious negative effects of displacement is widespread illiteracy, limited participation in education, and declining levels of learning / education among students. And the reasons why families do not continue their education mainly: financial capacity, lack of adequate school premises, lack of education requirements in the camp and poor socio-psychological conditions of displaced families.

Potential problems with host communities: The families of the displaced suffer from difficult living conditions, deteriorating education, psychological situation, unknown future, financial losses, loss of homes and property, and the conditions of the camps are characterized by a lack of respect for human dignity. All of these challenges impose short- and long-term negative consequences, which may include problems such as: MoMP (2014)

1. radicalization of members of IDP families and facilitation of their recruitment by terrorist group
2. Increase migration, leading to brain drain
3. Increased begging cases
4. Family separation and increased divorce
5. deteriorating economic status of families
6. increased use of certain analgesics and drugs

2.4. The Situation of IDPS in the Camps

Healthcare: There are currently two clinics serving displaced persons in displaced persons camps in Khalidiya. The clinics provide primary health care and the patient is transferred in complex cases requiring surgery or complex health care to the main hospitals in Khalidiya, Ramadi or Falluja. Dari non-governmental organization has established two clinics with 3 doctors, nurses and one medical assistant. There are four mobile clinics provided by the International Medical Authority (IMC) and primary health care, each with a doctor, a nurse and one medical assistant. Some doctors have recently volunteered to provide medical advice in these camps but are not present all the time and are making irregular visits to the camps when they are available to serve.

Education: Education in these camps remains a major threat growing since the 2014 situation. The October 2017 data show that almost all students in IDP camps do not go to school. One school (Ashour) was established in the camps for these children with the support of the Kuwaiti Fund. The school was supposed to be open for children. However, the Directorate of Education in Anbar failed to provide teachers and cadres to run the school.

Social challenges: With the fact that long-term residence of IDPs within camps (about two years), certain social challenges have emerged, including early marriage, unaccompanied children, separated from their families, widows, families, child labor, etc. Despite the efforts of some NGOs, these challenges continue to pose a threat to social cohesion.

The children of IDPs are exposed to many risks, where they can be seen selling cigarettes, sweets or napkins on the roads and places of congestion. The Red Cross societies are renewing awareness campaigns targeting families and social leaders about the dangers of child labor and their future effects. UNICEF and its partners are establishing "child-friendly spaces" that provide activities and entertainment for children aged 7 to 12.

There is a lack of statistics on the number of working and separated children who are without facilities or suffer from disability. The estimates of the Khalidiya camp show that there are more than 80 separate children and more than 100 children with disabilities, but these children live under the same conditions as other children. They receive any kind of support or care (Siddiqui, 2017).

3. Proposed Strategy for Community Development in Anbar After Displacement

3.1. Quadratic Analysis of the Community Development Sector

A general analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats was compiled from three working groups on the development of the Anbar community.

Points of Weakness	Points of Strength
Public service projects affected by the financial crisis (most of which have been suspended)	-The priority of authorities in community development
Tribal conflicts	-The homogeneity of society from ethnic and religious aspects, despite the presence of tribal tribes
Non-enforcement of the law	-The presence of young volunteers
Local political influences	-The presence of a voluntary women's activist group
Weak social links because of the duplicitous	-The existence of educational institutions and other social facilities
Lack of data for some target groups	-Provide support from local government.
There is no program to rehabilitate the displaced	
The emergence of social problems associated with displacement	
Increase economic and social disparities due to displacement	
Increase poverty rates	
Increased school dropout rate	

Threats	Opportunities
The instability of the security situation Non-decentralization Foreign political affairs Edit some areas recently A large number of the population is still displaced inside and outside the province Weak laws and censorship while commenting on tribal conflicts Delay ratification / enactment of laws relating to social protection	The attention of the local government in the inclusion of social development in 2018-2022 The strategic plan and the willingness of the international community to assist International and regional support for community reconciliation The presence of non-governmental organizations that carry out social development and other non-governmental organizations interested in working in this context.

3.2. Vision and General Objectives of the Strategy

3.2.1. Development Vision for the Sector

Finding a local community in the governorate that seeks to address the social problems of insecurity, poverty, illiteracy and others because of the armed groups' terrorism, displacement and displacement, with the aim of achieving real social interests among the people of the province and ensuring the return of the displaced as it seeks to rid them of suffering in various forms.

3.2.1.1. Strategic and Sub-Sector Objectives

Strategic goal

- Addressing the security situation and liberating the remaining cities of the governorate
- Realize community interests and social peace in the province.
- Reduce the level of poverty and illiteracy in education, especially in the rural community in the governorate
Ensure the return of displaced persons to their cities as soon as possible
- Prioritize national development projects for groups (youth + women + children)
Sub-objectives:
 - Coordinate with the central government regarding the military operations and financial allocations for the province as it is a disaster zone.
 - Give a role to the local government in reconciliation and tribes affairs.
 - Focus on the role of women and youth groups in their role in sector development
 - Give privacy to the families of martyrs, wounded and disabled military operations.
 - Creating job opportunities for the unemployed to reduce poverty rate
 - Giving a role to community centers and civil society organizations in the development of the sector.
 - Disbursement of the dues of IDPs and returnees with psychological, health and social rehabilitation of all members of the governorate.

3.3. Proposed Mechanism Programs for the Strategy

The following programs were presented according to SWOT analysis and strategic objectives (See above). Attention given to interventions by the Government when there is capacity to implement certain objectives and activities.

3.3.1. Program 1: Activate Peace-Building on the Level of Tribal Communities

3.3.1.1. Justifications

Since 2003, and specifically since 2003, the people of Anbar have been carrying out political, radical, violent, fighting and mass displacement. Approximately 80% of the land is under duress and forced to adopt their faith in addition to demolition and vandalism of private and public properties which amounts to 90% in some areas. In post-ISIL period the need for prosecution, punishment, compensation and blame can be understood. As families began to return to their original cities, problems and conflicts began to begin within and between clans and communities. In attempts to resolve these conflicts, tribalism, tribalism, reprisals and rule of law emerged. These practices were based on collective punishment and responsibility for the whole group rather than individuals. Consequently, reprisals prevailed and fear of punishment spread, especially for those suspected of supporting Daish. The stage plays a role in the need to build community peace with the participation of the governorate government, civil society organizations, community leaders and society in all its various aspects and components. These efforts have been based on the concept of protection and preservation of the dignity of all and respect for human rights.

With regard to activating the peace-building process, it was necessary to (1) adopt a harmonized approach to peace-building, (ii) involve law enforcement agencies (such as the police and the judiciary), non-government actors with a special agenda, and (iii) Was essential at that time in the process of peace-building. While the involvement of the Governor is essential because of its role in promoting moderation and reducing the belief that there is no justice and impunity, in addition to its role in reducing the intensity and armaments among children in particular.

3.3.1.2. Vision

Comprehensive measures to achieve the rule of law, particularly in addressing tribal and radical affairs - support for the return of displaced persons and the reform of the social fabric; reducing radicalism and radicalization in societies, and preventing extremism and radicalism in the long term.

3.3.1.3. Specific Objectives

Target 1: Activate the rule of law in relation to tribal and radical affairs

Target 2: Support and promote peace-building processes and restorative practices

Achieving goal 1 will contribute to restoring society, trusting links, reducing tribal reprisals and countering the spread of extremist and radical thought.

Target 2 will support the adoption of restorative practices aimed at ensuring that tragedies in the region do not recur in recent years. In particular through the establishment of a Community Peacebuilding Commission (CPBC) for the Governor and the Provincial Council and its mission and mission to coordinate and support the activities of Peacebuilding

(Including conflict resolution, management training, awareness-raising campaigns, etc.). The committee will include representatives from the administration, the provincial council, civil society organizations, community and religious leaders. In its work, the Commission will focus on young people, displaced persons and returnees to (i) establish the framework for the restoration and restoration of the social fabric; and (ii) prevent future religious and radical pathways and thought. The committee's tasks should include measures to deal with the families of Da'ash fighters.

Strategic Objective 1: To ensure the return of IDPs and peace-building between communities and clans			
Program 1: Activate peace building at the level of tribal communities			
Target 1: Activate the rule of law in relation to tribal and radical affairs			
Activity	Project Type	Project Title	Brief Description
1	Research and Studies	For a program to strengthen the rule of law in relation to tribal and radical affairs	Preparation of a program to strengthen the rule of law in cooperation with the participation of community-based organizations and community leaders - to initiate the search for priority areas for staff training and any other activities.
2	Investment and Technical	Training on the rule of law for administration, justice and security	Planning, developing and securing funding for the implementation of training programs for representatives of the Governorate, Security and Justice Department.
3	Investment and Technical	Spaces to activate the law	Organizing and implementing improvement and rehabilitation processes and expanding the necessary facilities for activating the rule of law (meetings, training, etc.)
4	Capacity building	Capacity building for governorate management	Organizing and implementing capacity building for representatives of governorate administration as needed in relation to activating the rule of law.
5	Awareness	A civic education program for young people	To establish and implement civic education programs for young people that are aimed at preventing religiousness and radicalism among young people.
Target 2: Equal opportunities for education and career paths for youth, women and vulnerable groups			
Activity	Project Type	Project Title	Brief Description
1	Studies and Research	Case study of communities in the governorate	The preparation and organization of a study with the support of Anbar University on the situation of society in Anbar includes the development of the families of the ISIL fighters.
2	Awareness-raising	Promote tolerance culture and the need for peace-building	Planning, organizing and holding full awareness among the population to increase endurance culture among the population.
3	Capacity-building awareness-raising	Building to promote peace building	Organize and conduct training and awareness-raising activities related to reconciliation between the population and specific communities for peace-building.
4	Capacity building	Establishment of the Peace building Community Committee (CPBC)	Forming a community-based peace building commission directly affiliated to the Governor and the Provincial Council with representatives from the governorate, NGOs and religious leaders - whose mission is to push forward peace building.
5	Technical investment and capacity	Establish reconciliation centers for youth, displaced	Under the coverage of the CPBC Committee, to build reconciliation centers to build skills and capacities in negotiating and conflict resolution - to equip and qualify

	building	persons and returnees	current and future community leaders with the necessary skills.
6	Technical investment	Provision of equipment and facilities to the Community Peace building Commission	Planning, organizing and purchasing the necessary equipment and qualifying the premises for use by the Community Peace building Committee.

3.3.2. Program 2: Ensuring the Return of Displaced Persons (Internally Displaced Persons)

3.3.2.1. Justifications

Following a provocative occupation, approximately 70% of the population of occupied localities - more than 1 million people in total - were displaced. After liberation, according to the data of the International Organization for Migration on 31 October 2017, the number of displaced in the province was 127074, and returnees 1172454. Most of the displaced from Anbar. In addition to tribal fears and threats, the return of returnees is a challenge because of limited capacity to provide basic services and a safe environment in their areas of residence, low levels of rehabilitation of their homes, difficulty in access to health services and education in these areas, and a lack of economic clarity. Displacement camps are also characterized by challenges of health, education and social services. Afal camps are vulnerable to child labor and exploitation, segregation and separation from parents, trauma without care and treatment, lack of social activities and lack of education opportunities.

3.3.2.2. Vision

The return of all displaced persons to their homes through the provision of basic services and supporting the rehabilitation of their homes and livelihoods. Effective support for IDPs still in displacement camps in terms of health care, education, psychological support services, etc.

3.3.2.3. Specific Objectives

Target 1: Rehabilitation of infrastructure, including housing units

Target 2: Support for IDPs and returnees

In order to be able to support IDPs and returnees, it is important to: (i) take steps to find solutions to the administrative problem - such as lost medical records, home ownership documents, education certificates, civil status, etc.; (ii) On the latest information and data on rehabilitation projects that have started / continue to be implemented, the locations of people from each district, the problems they face, etc. And (iii) the establishment of an information system for people in displacement camps - including health, education, needs, support from international donor organizations, etc. While most of the IDPs in Anbar displacement camps are Anbar people, efforts must be focused on the needs of all those in the camps. The information system will be able to effectively plan - consistent with actual needs. Adequate attention must be paid to supporting children to overcome the psychological trauma caused by military operations, their perception of violence, loss of their families and living in camps.

Strategic Objective 1: To ensure the return of IDPs and peace-building between communities and clans			
Program 2: Ensuring the Return of Displaced Persons (Internally Displaced Persons)			
Target 1: Rehabilitation of infrastructure, including housing			
Activity	Projects Type	Projects Title	Brief Description
1	Studies and Research	A database for the rehabilitation of projects and population sites	Study and identify priority areas for rehabilitation
2	Studies and Research	Identification of demolished houses for reconstruction purposes	Study and identify support options for the rehabilitation of homes
3	Technical/Investment	Rehabilitation of houses	Allocate and secure sources of funding for housing rehabilitation
Target 2: Support for IDPs and returnees			
Activity	Projects types	Projects Title	Brief Description
1	Studies and Research	Identify the situation of IDPs and returnees in Anbar	Organizing and preparing a study on the situation of IDPs and returnees in the governorate
2	Technical Investment	Database on IDPs and returnees	Establish a database on IDPs and returnees to manage activities related to displacement, etc.
3	Technical Investment	Identify the needs of communities	Organizing and holding workshops for displaced returnees to identify needs and involve community / NGOs as needed.

4	Technical Investment	Establish training centers and community centers for displaced and returnees	Establish health, administrative and vocational support centers for IDPs and returnees.
5	Technical Investment	Psychological support for displaced children in camps	Develop and work out a program to provide psychological support for children in camps with the participation of experts and psychologists.
6	Human Resources	Support for education and health staff in displacement camps and liberated areas.	Support teachers and health professionals in the camps and in liberated areas to motivate their participation in support of IDPs and returnees through established community centers.
7	Technical investment and awareness	Preventive health care programs for IDPs	Formulating and implementing a preventive health care program for displaced persons in camps - including immunization campaigns and awareness campaigns on preventive health, detection and others.
8	Technical Investment	Procedures for education for displaced persons	Appointment of teachers, provision of mobile schools and educational materials to increase access to education in IDP camps.
9	Awareness Raising	Raising awareness about the problems and needs of displaced returnees	Planning and organizing a public awareness campaign to increase understanding and information among people about the needs of displaced persons and returnees - to increase community support and empathy for IDPs and returnees.

3.3.3. Program 3: Creating a Supportive Environment for Strengthening Social Ties

3.3.3.1. Justifications

Anbar has a high young population percentage - 53.3% are below the age of 20, and 70.7% are under 30. The governorate has suffered from an unstable security situation over the past 15 years; the situation has worsened since 2014. As a result, the governorate has seen a decline in school enrollment, which is already low, and employment opportunities. Thus, at present, there are increasing groups of illiterate or poorly educated young people who have no job opportunities and thus suffer from social exclusion.

A large number of families have lost their livelihoods or income earners in their families. At the same time, women generally suffer from low opportunities in education and in the labor market, and their weak role in all aspects of public life. Girls and young women (12-29) suffer particularly from high levels of exclusion in the labor market. Unemployment has worsened and its rates have doubled at an encouraging stage. Finally, the number of orphans and people with special needs has increased significantly.

This requires the need to find quick and effective solutions to integrate marginalized groups - especially young people - into the social and economic life of the province through measures to keep students in school (through sports activities), psychological support, community center and others.

3.3.3.2. Vision

Creating a supportive environment to encourage the inclusion of marginalized groups - especially young people - in the social and economic life of the governorate.

3.3.3.3. Specific Objective

Target 1: Integrate important groups into society

Target 2: Promote social linkages among young people

Target 3: Promote women's role in society

Achieving Target 1 will reflect the current situation where supporting the most vulnerable is insufficient and does not adequately address the process of their social and economic integration. Target 2 focuses on the integration of youth - and includes all tracks and social activities aimed at increasing their community membership. Achieving target 3 will increase women's social support, reduce gender-based violence, increase women's psychological life, and facilitate women's full participation as an active member of society.

Strategic Objective 2: Equal opportunities for education and career paths for youth, women and vulnerable groups			
Program 3: Create a supportive environment to strengthen social ties			
Target 1: Integrate important groups into society			
Activity	Project Type	Project Title	Brief Description
1	Studies and Research	Develop standards for the access of vulnerable groups to social services	Develop standards that are meaningful, clear and equitable for groups with specific access to, and precise identification of priorities and categories deserving of care and support such as female-headed households, persons with special needs and poor families, and constant updating of the targeting mechanism.
2	Studies and Research	Develop an integrated program to support vulnerable groups	Develop an integrated cross-sectoral program aimed at providing social, health, psychological and educational support to vulnerable groups.
3	Technical and Investment	Improving the quality of childcare services	Develop and implement measures to improve the quality of childcare services, especially child care and home education institutions.
Target 2: Promote social linkages among young people			
Activity	Project Type	Project Title	Brief Description
1	Awareness raising	Promote the development of youth skills	The implementation of a number of seminars annually to promote the development of youth skills with a focus on their role in the process of comprehensive development of society.
2	Awareness raising	Promote a healthy lifestyle among young people	Planning, organizing and implementing an awareness campaign among youth to promote health awareness and lifestyle options (health, germs, health nutrition, sports, etc.).
3	Awareness raising	Promoting the importance of education and drug prevention among young people	To plan, organize and implement awareness campaigns among the population, especially youth, to promote awareness about the importance of education and drug prevention.
4	Technical and Investment	Improving the network of sports and cultural centers	Building new sports and cultural centers and rehabilitating existing centers for working with youth
5	Technical and Investment	Strengthening sports centers and community centers	Provide trainers and devices to support sports and community centers to provide services to young people
6	Technical and Investment	Promote youth participation in society	The establishment of youth parliamentary councils and awareness and other initiatives to support young people and their active participation in society.
Target 3: Promote women's role in society			
Activity	Project Type	Project Title	Brief Description

1	Legislations	Caring for and promoting women's participation in government	Conducting research and drafting legislative procedures to promote the representation of women in all permanent and permanent committees and committees in the governorate
2	Awareness raising	Promotion the role and rights of women	Planning, organizing and conducting awareness campaigns among the population to raise awareness about the importance of the role of women and women's rights
3	Awarenessraising	Campaign to combat gender-based violence	Planning, organizing and implementing measures on women victims of violence - including information campaigns, psychological and social training and support.
4	Studies and Research	Promotion of women's initiatives	Develop programs to encourage women's initiatives in the next three years.
5	Technical and Investment		Develop and implement programs to support women's social initiatives and small enterprises - including strengthening their economic role and providing the necessary psychological support and training
6	Technical and Investment	Small grants program targeting women	Establish new centers and rehabilitate the existing center to provide a wide range of support and training programs for women

4. Conclusions

1- Al-Anbar governorate, represented by its urban and rural society, suffers from many at the social level as a result of the terrorist operations and the stage of displacement and displacement.

2. The post-displacement planning indicators indicate the existence of weaknesses through the quadruple analysis of the social system in Anbar province, which requires rapid intervention.

3 - The proposed mechanism gives positive results that are clarified through the areas of community development so that it passes through the stages of the serial logical sequence that the community shares with the different stakeholders in the definition of goals and strategic vision.

4. The mechanism in which realistic executive programs are presented and implemented is practical through proposing the necessary plans to promote the principle of community peace and support the fragile groups in society while promoting community development that is facing all the negative effects of displacement and displacement.

5. Recommendations

1. Adopting and implementing the mechanism proposed for the purpose of introducing the principle of community development under the principles of the sustainable development agenda for the year 2030.

2 - Integration of the mechanism proposed within the development plans at the level of Anbar province within the national plans, structural and basic for the province and within the list of development projects in all cities and rural areas.

3 - Direct the establishment of an urban observatory at the governorate level for all the data of the province with the use of modern technologies for that.

4 - Continue to follow up the implementation of the mechanism and conduct the feedback process with the involvement of all segments of society and civil society organizations and tribes and academics in them.

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