

The Most Important Problems Of Returning To The Liberated Areas In Iraq And Ways To Reduce Them A Field Study Is A Societal Study Of The Boundaries Of The City Of Baiji, Located Within The Area Of Salah Al-Din Governorate

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Abstract

The phenomenon of returning to the liberated areas is considered a human phenomenon that has a presence in various lifestyles and different countries that suffer from political crises and security turmoil. The feelings of these problems have increased and multiplied, and among the most prominent of them is what was known among researchers and writers as personal alienation and social alienation, and the liberated areas today are full of evidences and brands. There are various symptoms of dissatisfaction, loss of security, and luxurious ways of life for the natives in the governorate, as well as job affiliation, as workers found a functional and organizational affiliation at work in alternative circles, and the reasons for these negative feelings were attributed to the return is the exit by force dependent on life as well as working employees, so that the employee He does not feel a bond and an incentive that draws him to his work, so it grows and nurtures in him the kernel of alienation and some have talked about the roots and causes of this alienation, from the transformation in living life and the control of technological tools that have been affected by unprecedented immigration and the lack of intellectual capital to the intensification of conflicts and globalization that have knocked on our doors. In addition to the nature of modern systems and the damage caused to the means of production, which created a feeling of isolation and loss of pain for the individual Criteria, a sense of helplessness, a feeling of constant anxiety, pessimism, and a state of despair that all led to alienation despite the large number of people surrounding the individual. Their roots and causes, and based on the solutions that limit the return, that will be addressed in this regard the causes and problems of returning to those areas in light of his basic theories.

Key words: problems of return, reduction of problems, types of problems, solutions required for return.

Introduction

This study focused on the issue of the return of the displaced to the city of Baiji, which is considered one of the most vital centers of Salah al-Din Governorate and the most important reasons for return, as well as how to limit the ways of return from the point of view reasons for returning to the liberated area created the basis for this study (Rowell et al, 2020).

The study provides comprehensive support that extends to the most important ways of limiting

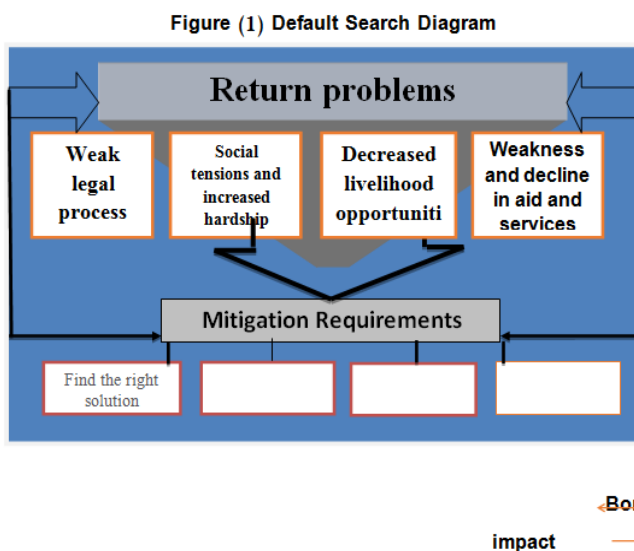
The second :Methodological framework for the study

First: the importance of the study

This study presents the results and recommendations issued by the community research study that took eight months based on ethnographic work and field research with the number of returnees in the city of Baiji, which is located within the region of Salah al-Din Governorate in Iraq. The confidence that the study enjoyed in Sawa for Development and Relief over seven years in the city of Baiji of work with return and the most important

Second: Limits of the study: The limits of the study are determined by the residents of returnees to the city of Baiji and to follow up the most important problems that arise without returning to the city of Salah al-Din governorate for the years 2018-1-2019.

Third: The hypothetical study scheme: The hypothetical study scheme shows the nature of the logical relationship between the two research variables, as well as clarifying the sub-dimensions of those variables and their effects in the areas that the researcher intends to study and which are under study, taking into account the possibility of measuring these variables. Considering the problems of return as an independent variable and methods of reducing them the dependent variable (dependent) and as shown in Figure (1).



Fourth: Research hypotheses

In order to find an appropriate answer to the questions raised in the study, the following hypotheses will be tested:

- 1-There is a significant correlation between return problems and the requirements for reducing them in the study sample.
- 2-There is a significant effect between the problems of return and the requirements for reducing them in the study sample area.

Fifth: Methods of data collection:

In order to achieve the objectives of the research and test its hypotheses, the theoretical aspect was covered by many sources that were represented by scientific references such as

of the Iraqi displaced communities in order to reach a solution to the controversy over the return to their areas of residence, especially that the trends are still And the fears and life experiences of the Iraqis - whether they are in the city of Baiji and other liberated areas. Much of the literature on the Iraqi crisis and the response to it produced by academic research institutions and NGOs has both contributed to these aspirations, political situations, and strategic interests. These analyzes are important for understanding the environment and the broader political frameworks, but they are devoid of objective participation of the reality and experiences of internally displaced Iraqis. Within the city of Baiji and its environs, noting that a growing body of research has come to identify the orientations of the displaced regarding return (Jalal Ismail Shabat, 2012), as well as potential drivers towards return and concerns related to return and return (Khudair, Nima Abbas, 1998) and to deal with this lack of relevant literature and publications. This report is to reformulate the issue of the return of refugees and put the focus of attention on the people most directly affected by the return and reconstruction, not the displaced people in Baiji themselves. After presenting a specialized context on the issue of the return of the displaced, this study progresses to find out the most important problems of return, i.e. the true total level in the lives of the displaced in the city of Baiji.

return and reaching resolving problems and causes without returning. Thus, the importance of the current study is that it is:

- 1-It gives a clear picture of the cases of reducing the return to the city of Baiji.
- 2-Governmental institutions, consulting offices and even investment projects may benefit from the results of the study in developing a mechanism or strategy to confront the most important causes of return and find optimal solutions to reduce the causes.
- 3-Shedding light on the reality that the residents of Baiji live in in Salah governorate, and the most important problems without returning to their esteemed city, and the extent to which they are affected by the conditions prevailing in the country, which is reflected in their sense of psychological security.

theoretical framework

The most important problems of returning to the liberated areas in Iraq and ways to reduce them. The most important problems of returning to the liberated areas in Iraq and ways to reduce them.

First: Definition of return

Returns made under conditions of legal safety (such as amnesty or general assurances of personal safety, non-discrimination and freedom from fear of persecution or punishment upon return), physical security (including protection from armed attacks, roads clear of mines, and if not free of Mines, then at least designated settlement sites), and physical security (access to land or livelihoods) (Bahri Saber, 2009)

Second: The historical linguistic meaning of the word return: It has four contexts, which are (Salah Al-Din Governorate , 2020)

- Legal context: Where it was used in Roman law in the sense of transfer and delivery, and Hegel deduced the meaning of return from his knowledge of the law, so he considered transportation and delivery as two elements that compose what can be called the dialectical movement of alienation.

- Psychosocial context: The word “return” here refers to the psychological and mental disorders that happen to the individual and the estrangement and estrangement he feels with those around him.

- Religious context: The word return was mentioned in Latin translations and commentaries regarding sin as separation from God

- Psychological context: Return means loss of consciousness, impotence or loss of mental powers or senses (Shuail bin Bagheith Al-Matrafi, 2005)

What is noticed is that the word “return” has existed in different languages and carried almost the same meaning, which is to distance, alienate, and separate from something. Based on the above, it can be said that the return is a psychological condition that the individual suffers from and with which he feels strongly connected to the reality that surrounds him as a result of his exposure to personal or environmental stimuli or factors that he is able

books, journals, and studies, as well as relying on the International Network for Internet Communications, as well as through the questionnaire form, which is the main tool in collecting data and information for the research, And I use the (five Likert) method, which consists of five degrees, and since each of them has a special weight, starting from (1) to (5), the questionnaire included (25) items and was distributed among the two variables of the study.

My agencies:

I strongly disagree	I do not agree	neutral	Agreed	I strongly agree	Degree
1	2	3	4	5	the weight

Table No. (2) the structure of the questionnaire

Paragraph numbers	Number of paragraphs	Sub Variables	Main variables
1-4	4	Weakness, scarcity and decline in aid and services	First: the problems of return
5-7	3	Find multiple solutions	
8-10	3	Social tensions and harassment increase	
11-12	2	Weak legal procedures	
13-15	4	Defining the problem	Second: the requirements to reduce them
16-19	3	Determine the root causes	
19-23	4	Searching for the most	
		appropriate solution	
23-25	2	Searching for the most appropriate solution	

The third

The first problem: the weakness, scarcity and decline of aid and services: - The aid provided to the returning families is witnessing to non-existent, diminishing public interest in returning to the liberated areas, and the growing anti-IDP sentiment in Iraq. The response to the needs of the cooperating organizations was only 5,36 percent, which equals 10 percent of the requirements for the year 2018 according to the data in the database. The Crisis Response Plan was funded only by 29 percent in 2018 according to the update submitted by the Iraq plan. Although livelihoods and education and education are the two least funded sectors to date, the lack of funding affects every sector. Support for relief work and basic supplies from organizations decreased after it reached its peak in 2015-2016, and to face the trend of comprehensive support towards development aid compared to these structural challenges related to funding transparency that are not limited to the education sector, but are reflected across all other sectors. At best, these gaps create deficiencies that make it difficult to return to liberated areas, and that reduces the confidence of the displaced returning to their land of residence. At worst, they actively facilitate corruption and misuse of finance. And structural problems with financing the displaced directly from the increasing weaknesses (UNICEF, 2020) that seek to return to the liberated areas.

It seems that the overall decrease in the provision of aid and the sudden stop in the provision of in-kind and cash support in particular plays a decisive role in some decisions to return to their residence in the liberated city of Baiji, and in light of the widening gap between the actual needs and the available services, the relationship between many of them need more assistance. And the return of the displaced to their countries of investigation, taking into account that many families are completely dependent on basic aid and do not have any other source of support.

The second problem: lack of livelihood opportunities and increased debt

With the significant decline in aid in various sectors, it restricted the return to the areas of liberation and imposed additional restrictions

to adapt to so that this strong link leads to the extension of the individual's relationships with participation, group work and self-degradation By feeling the importance of what he does in the work environment (World Food Program, 2020).

Third: Problems of Return

The study adopts a mixture of research methods, including semi-structured interviews and lengthy interviews with individuals selected from the database group - a total of forty interviews were conducted from one month to the eighth of 2018. We used non-random samples and selected participants based on age, gender, and geographical diversity of the liberated governorates, with the aim of reaching an inventory of the largest possible number of concerns, concerns and concepts related to the return of families to their homes, their life experiences in their homes, and the different visions of their future in Iraq and anywhere else. (World Food Program, 2020)

Fourth: The most important problems and the mechanism to reduce them

Today and more than ever before, for the city of Baiji in Salah al-Din Governorate, which has the largest repeat oil refinery and of all its types and derivatives in Iraq, the largest oil refinery in the North, this is sufficient to be at risk. In addition to the economic, social and legal pressures, it is difficult for the return of Syrians to live in safety and dignity in the city of Al-Muharrah, as well as the ability to fulfill the basic requirements for living. Forced return is not limited to the deportation or forcible transfer of returnees in the liberated city of Baiji. Rather, this concept is also linked to the conditions of displacement, which raise questions about the validity that decisions to return are voluntary. In short, it plays the economic, legal and social conditions in the liberated city of Baiji within the district of Salah al-Din Governorate, and to consider the role that these factors drive to the return of the displaced families and the urging of their packages. Consequently, researchers discuss the most important problems of returning to liberated areas and the mechanism of limiting and reducing them (Jalal Al-Hanafi, 2021).

present residency papers that we do not possess and then we are subjected to insults from them. (The Food and Agriculture Organization, 2020).

And there is always the danger, which is the risk of detention. Arrests happen continuously. I don't see our situation here getting any better, as we don't have the money to live with dignity. If it had not been safe to return, we would not have stayed for one more day in Iraq. No one wants to live like this. " Economic, legal and social pressures have created the displaced Iraqis in Baiji. (Shuail bin Bagheith Al-Matrafi, 2005).

The fourth problem is the weakness of legal procedures: - The lack of legal residency and other civil documents is a motivating and influential at the same time for the economic weaknesses experienced by the displaced, which cause problems in returning to their homes and original places of work in Iraq in relation to the liberated places. The worse the economic situation of the family, the less likely they will be able to afford the costs of work and transportation or the wages required to obtain or renew their documents. Long-standing legal weaknesses have very important implications for the return of IDPs, which is a key issue that has placed the non-return to their places of residence. (World Food Program, 2020).

The fourth

A brief overview of the liberated city of Baiji and rates of return on the map / requirements to reduce them

Baiji, an Iraqi city located in Salah al-Din Governorate, 210 km north of Baghdad, in the middle of the road leading to Mosul. And it includes the largest oil refinery in Iraq called (Baiji Refinery or Al-Sumoud Refinery)(Rana Nasser Sabr, 2013 ; Shuail bin Bagheith Al-Matrafi, 2005) and before that it was known as the North Refineries, due to the steadfastness of the Iraqi forces 'golden division against ISIS for several months in a row.

And to reduce them requires the provision and follow some requirements like it or not, we all have to make decisions. The decisions we make need to solve the problems we face. Whether you want a fix, or whatever problems

on the livelihood opportunities available to the displaced. This allowed non-governmental organizations to operate without being closely monitored, which provided IDPs with finding informal work with these organizations and other businesses. With the growing pressure on IDPs in liberated areas and pushing them to return, these informal arrangements have practically turned into more stringent implementation. (15th) . After investigating a group of displaced people to the most important problems that prevent them from returning, their answers were that they are experiencing similar economic challenges, starting from the struggle to pay rent and obtain food, and even suffocation from the heavy burdens of debts. The combination of economic and legal weaknesses is one of the most powerful drivers for these IDPs to return. The worse the economic situation worsens for families returning to the city of Baiji within the liberated areas in Iraq, the less their willingness to return, even if this return suddenly becomes an option for them (The Food and Agriculture Organization, 2020).

The third problem: Social tensions and increased harassment: In light of the legal situation and the lack of access to services, the displaced also explain that they are severely affected by the charged social climate, which is characterized by the escalating hostility in the city of Baiji within the area of Salah al-Din Governorate in Iraq. The increase in harassment, disrespect and all cases of violence against the displaced to their liberated cities, including the families of the residents of the city of Baiji in Salah al-Din Governorate, resulted in a state of alienation and longing for a return to their homelands, which many of them live. Through the investigation and investigation of the reasons for non-return, and through our many meetings and discussions on social media sites, it became clear that we were informed that the feeling of disrespect and the abuse of humanity is a strong motive that relies on the return. And there are some experiences that we have obtained as answers to some of the displaced that their role is destroyed and that they sleep in courtrooms and in hospitals. We cannot walk around after dark. We cannot get a job. Business owners are required to

different group of colleagues, by keeping your mind open, or by accepting an exchange of ideas or views. Whatever the cost, once you have your set of alternatives, make sure to get them all analyzed. (Mukarramah Region, 2005)

●Is the search for the most appropriate solution easier than words easier than actions? not nessacary. Treat it logically. answer the questions below:

- Is it technically feasible
- Is it scalable
- Do you have the resources
- What are the risks? Can it be managed
- Will the private solution benefit the largest possible number of people
- Can it be measured? How do you measure it

The fifth

Practical side

First: Description and diagnosis of research variables

This paragraph includes a description of the main study variables and their diagnosis represented in the dimensions of return problems as an independent axis, the requirements for reducing them as an approved axis in the searched liberated areas, and to achieve this, appropriate statistical analyzes were used.

1. The stability of the resolution

Table No. (3) and describe the stability of the questionnaire

	Reliability Statistics	
	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Return problems	0.781	13
Limit requirements	0.795	12

Through Table No. (3), we note that the axis of return problems obtained a high value of stability (0.781), which indicates the coherence of the paragraphs of the questionnaire at this point, and we also note the requirements for limiting them.

2. The arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the sample responses for

are big or small, we all have to face the problems to come back and create goals that require us to solve the problems and make all the master plans to find solutions. Thus, some studies have confirmed, there is a large body of evidence indicating that an organized approach is based on specific steps and finding appropriate solutions to the basic issues of return of displaced persons in finding solutions that lead to real, sustainable solutions that can be developed, whatever the problem is in order to solve the problems of return through a detailed approach. Step by Step. The following are the basic solutions in order to provide the requirements and create the basic conditions to reduce the basic problems of the return of the displaced. (Mukarramah Region, 2005).

●Defining the problem

There is no better starting point than determining what you need to fix. The time needed to review the situation thoroughly and this means taking - separating symptoms from the cause Make your diagnosis about understanding what is harmful and why. This takes a long time and may mean a little research to uncover the underlying causes of the problem.

●Determine the root causes

Once you have identified the problem you are facing, you need to know the reason behind it and determine what is behind the problem? What caused it? Can it be quantitative or qualitative? (Rana Nasser Sabr, 2013) What happens at the most basic level? Collect information on the most important problems that hinder the return of the displaced to their areas of residence and their home country, after the responsible authorities have done, analyze the results and improve your diagnosis.

●Find multiple solutions

Being a problem solver means thinking innovatively, and that means thinking outside the box. Don't stop at your first solution. Those interested in returning the displaced to their homes must find appropriate solutions from among a group of multiple solutions to reduce problems that enable finding the largest possible number of alternative solutions. This means looking for solutions in unusual places or from unusual sources, by talking to a

learning organization the requirements of building the
3. n.

Table No. (4) below describes the research variables for the problems of return

level Arithmetic mean	deviation Standard	the middle Arithmetic likely	Diminishing the requirements of building the learning organization	T
			Weakness, scarcity and decline in aid and services	
Average	0.71555	1.6155	The state and the organizations aiming to provide assistance to facilitate the return of the .displaced to liberated places	1
high	0.7145	2.5935	The organizations always carry out awareness campaigns for the displaced and provide the .services needed to secure their return	2
Average	0.6523	1.6234	The aid and aid organizations are based on the principle of selecting the displaced population .who are in need of relief	3
Average	0.4566	1.7324	Organizations in Iraq are keen to publish .leaflets to provide aid	4
Average	0.7148	1.7254	The general arithmetic mean	
			Shrinking livelihood opportunities and increasing debt	
Average	0.44339	1.3123	Encouraging the displaced in the sample has a major role in providing livelihood opportunities .to achieve a balance in the day	1
high	0.5522	2.0721	The commitment of responsible organizations to empower the displaced makes debt .reduction	2
Average	0.39375	1.1860	Commitment is a method of reducing opportunities and ways of leading .organizations towards declining debt	3
Average	0.3066	1.5141	The general arithmetic mean	
			Social tensions and increased harassment	
Average	0.54044	1.4115	The state, in agreement with the organizations, seeks to reduce social tensions in order to .reduce harassment	1
Average	0.3506	1.8112	The state believes in providing all means to reduce violence and reduce harassment, which is one of the policies of success and to reduce .tension	2
Average	0.50468	1.5349	The organizations and the state of the liberated areas of return are playing by spreading culture among the displaced in order to reduce tensions .and harassment	3
Average	0.5382	1.6822	The general arithmetic mean	
			Weak legal procedures	
Average	0.4423	1.5677	The state seeks to spread legal controls among	1

			the displaced in order to secure their lives, jobs .and properties	
Low	0.25433	1.0820	The state secures the life of the emancipated displaced by returning to their place of residence through legal procedures among the .displaced	2
Average	0.235	1.4474	The general arithmetic mean	
Average	0.6444	1.4443	The general arithmetic mean To back problems	

The results of Table No. (4) indicate that for problems of return, a general arithmetic mean of (1.4443) and a standard deviation (0.64442) were obtained. This indicates the homogeneity of the sample answers about the mean value.

3. The arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the sample responses to the requirements for limiting return.

Table No. (5) below describes the study variables for return requirements

level Arithmetic mean	deviation Standard	the middle Arithmetic likely	Return limit requirements	T
			Defining the problem	
Average	0.2345	1.3421	To identify the problem of priority in the state in determining the requirements for return and the .requirements for returning to the liberated places	1
high	0.50687	2.0698	Leadership has the main role being the ability to .make strategic plans	2
Low	0.32208	1.3421	The Iraqi Ministry follows up and supports the foundations necessary to identify or plans to .identify problems returning to the liberated areas	3
Average	0.4329	1.4053	Arithmetic mean	
			Determine the root causes	
Low	0.21163	1.1353	The Ministry and the organizations, to determine the most important reasons, take their decisions based on information in coordination and .transparency	1
Low	0.46314	1.2345	The causes are determined by the effect of determining the root causes by making decisions .on the return of emancipated families	2
Average	0.4331	1.3379	The decision taken to return families to the liberated areas is consistent with the position .taken to determine the root causes	3
Average	0.3564	1.4222	Presenting the alternatives in front of the committee responsible for the liberated areas is very important to contribute to identifying the .root causes to solve the problems of return	4

Average	0.3122	1.4376	Arithmetic mean	
			Searching for the perfect solution	
Average	0.25117	1.3342	The organizations are in control of finding optimal solutions in all their actions for the .return of the displaced	1
Low	0.47414	1.2254	The state and the targeted organizations seek to find and investigate the root causes of the return .requirements	2
Average	0.51378	1.2186	The state and the purposeful organizations believe that one of the reasons for success is to investigate the root causes to develop optimal .solutions	4
Average	0.3002	2931, 0	Arithmetic mean	
			Searching for the most appropriate solution	
Average	0.24984	1.3249	The success of returning to liberated areas depends on the outputs of the organizations in .searching for the most appropriate solution	3
Low	0.12018	1.1560	I am proud of the good results of the search for the most appropriate solution issued by the .targeted organizations	5
Average	0.2314	1.2155	Arithmetic mean	
Average	0.1221	1.3431	The general arithmetic mean To return requirements	

The results of Table No. (5) indicate that the return requirements have obtained a general arithmetic mean of (1.3431) and a standard deviation (0.1221), and this indicates the homogeneity of the sample answers about the mean value (average)

Second: Testing the hypotheses

1. The first main hypothesis test: which states that there is a significant correlation between the problems of return and the requirements of limiting the return

Table No. (6) represents the correlation relationship

Correlations						
		Weak legal procedures	Social tensions and increased harassment	Shrinking livelihood opportunities and increasing debt	Weakness, scarcity and decline in aid and services	Return problems
Limit requirements	Pearson Correlation	0.620 **	0.822 **	0.815 **	0.767 **	0.840 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	25	25	25	25	25

requirements to reduce them by following the following:

1-Agreeing to legal residency and providing them with safe livelihoods: The state and organizations should put pressure on the parties that play an important role in returning to their areas of residence from civil society and because they are aware that these two issues are considered the basis of the compensation problems and one of the ways to reduce them

In order to fulfill the obligations by relaxing restrictions on obtaining legal residence and the possibility to work.

2-Providing services from donor organizations: Donor organizations must take care of the issues of the displaced, taking into account the provision of all services and continuing needs. Donor organizations should support education, psychosocial support, relief and development programs according to the return of the displaced to the liberated Baiji.

3-Providing legal support for the displaced: All concerned from the state and organizations must provide awareness and legal advice, especially for women, youth and families with children who are not registered in the lists of displaced persons.

4-Local and participatory planning between IDPs and active organizations: The planning, implementation and oversight of the return process must be participatory and based on and participate in discussions about return policies and mechanisms, up to the monitoring role and documenting the violations resulting from the return. Increased coordination is needed between local organizations, governments for the displaced, and municipal institutions and local councils.

5-Return oversight: UNHCR should monitor the return movements of IDPs with a view to documenting violations. They offered monitoring bodies to international organizations and civil society organizations on both sides of the border to coordinate to fill any void that might get into the oversight level

Table No. (6) indicates the existence of a significant correlation between the problems of return and the requirements for reducing them, as the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient was significant and equal to (0.840), because the significant value is sig. It is equal to (0.000) and it is less than (0.01) with 99% confidence. This means that the first main hypothesis is fulfilled, meaning that there is a significant correlation between the problems of return and the requirements of the final limit.

1. Test the second main hypothesis: which states that there is a significant effect of return problems on the requirements for reducing them.

Table No. (7) represents a schedule for analysis of variance

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	0.132	1	0.152	7.233	0.006 ^a
Residual	0.630	40	0.125		
Total	0.722	41			
a. Predictors: (Constant), X					
b. Dependent Variable: Y					

The results of the F-test indicate that there is an effect of return problems on the requirements of reducing them, which are shown in Table (7) that the calculated F value reached (7.233) at a significant level of (0.05) where the P-value was equal to (0.006) which is less than (0.05) This means rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis, and this means that there is an effect of return problems and the requirements to reduce them.

Recommendations

After the study carried out by the researcher, some recommendations were made that may make the return of the displaced seek to quickly reduce the problems that the displaced suffer from, taking into account the

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and to ensure that the fate of the returnees is known during or after the return trip.

6-Providing social networking: Local and international NGOs should build and support cross-border social and professional networks, through social cohesion programs, technical trainings, and mentoring and mentoring programs. Building capacities legally and professionally is essential to rebuilding a strong local economy in the long run, after meeting the minimum requirements for protection required inside Iraq within the liberated areas in Baiji.

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