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Terrorism and its impact on the right of Human in development – A study case of ISIS (Daesh) in Iraq

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Abstract:

Iraq is one of the most important countries in the world that has received its impact of terrorist acts by the terrorist organization the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), which has caused instability, especially during the stage of its control of seven Iraqi provinces (Anbar, Mosul, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Babylon, Diyala, and parts of Baghdad) in the time span (2014-2017). This stage has caused a retrogression in the levels of human and economic development and its inconsistency with the capabilities and needs of the Iraqi population. Therefore, this study aims to demonstate the hypothesis that there is a close relationship between the decline in development in Iraq and the brutal practices of ISIS committed during its period of control over many Iraqi cities and regions. The study uses several methods in order to address and identify all aspects related to the subject, such as the inductive descriptive approach and the historical approach. Likewise, government documents, data , and that mentioned in the reports issued by research and studies centers, conferences, regional and international organizations concerned with the study of terrorism and development was a turning point for obtaining information. The study attempts to formulate a new research vision aiming at highlighting the main dimensions of the effects of the terrorist organization ISIS at that stage and its role in the decline of the citizen's right in

development. This study recently concludes that the terrorist organization ISIS has a negative impact on development indicators in Iraq through its direct effects on human security and freedom and the threat it poses on their lives, as well as the indirect impact on people's capabilities to access health, education and decent living resources.

Key words: Terrorism, human rights, development, ISIS (Daesh), Iraq

الإرهاب وآثاره على حق الإنسان في التنمية - دراسة حالة داعش في العراق

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الملخص:

يعد العراق أحد أكثر بلدان العالم الذي نال نصيبه من الاعمال الارهابية من تنظيم داعش الارهابي والذي تسبب في زعزعة الأمن والاستقرار ولاسيما خلال مرحلة سيطرة داعش على سبع محافظات عراقية (الانبار، الموصل، كركوك، صلاح الدين، بابل، ديالى، واجزاء من بغداد) (٢٠١٤-٢٠١٧)، وتسببت هذه المرحلة في تراجع مستويات التنمية البشرية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية وعدم تناسبها مع امكانات وحاجات سكان العراق. لذلك فان هذه الدراسة ترمي الى التحقيق من فرضية مفادها أنّ هناك علاقة وثيقة بين تراجع التنمية في العراق وبين الممارسات الوحشية لتنظيم داعش التي ارتكبها خلال مرحلة سيطرته على مدن ومناطق عراقية عديدة. استعملت هذه الدراسة مناهج عدة بغية التطرق والإلمام بالجوانب جميعها المتعلقة بالموضوع مثل المنهج الوصفي الاستقرائي والمنهج التاريخي .وبالمثل ، كانت الوثائق الحكومية والبيانات والاحصاءات الواردة في التقارير الصادرة عن مراكز البحوث والدراسات والمؤتمرات والمنظمات الاقليمية والدولية المعنية بدراسة الارهاب والتنمية نقاطًا ساخنة للحصول على المعلومات الأساسية في هذه البحث .الدراسة تحاول صياغة رؤية بحثية جديدة تستهدف ابراز الابعاد الرئيسة لتأثيرات تنظيم داعش الارهابي في تلك المرحلة ودورها في تراجع حق المواطن في التنمية. توصلت الدراسة اخيرا الى ان تنظيم داعش الارهابي يؤثر سلباً في مؤشرات التنمية في العراق من خلال تأثيراته المباشرة في امن الانسان وحريته وما يمثله من تهديد لحياته، فضلاً عن التأثير غير المباشر في قدرات الناس في الوصول الى موارد الصحة والتعليم والعيش الكريم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الارهاب، حقوق الانسان، التنمية، تنظيم داعش، العراق.

The introduction:

Daesh's takeover Mosul in June 2014 was described as an existential threat to the Iraqi state and the political system post-2003 However, the emergence of this terrorist organization in 2014 was only one manifestation of a wider series of political crises that have befallen Iraq over during that period. As the terrorist groups dominated the headlines, it was Iraq's structural problems that allowed them to emerge. Those problems include institutions that are partially exhausted or destroyed, the absence of the rule of law, poor and corrupt governance, the emergence of the sectarian cleavages, and the disastrous situation of post-conflict reconstruction that accompanied the United States of America (USA) invasion in 2003. The fragility of the countries of the Levant and the war in Syria have exacerbated these challenges and frustrated Iraq's efforts to stabilize and rehabilitate its institutions, As a result of Daesh threats to the provinces and cities on the Iraqi-Syrian border

The human rights situation in the territories controlled by the terrorist Daesh organization is one of the worst cases in modern history, and many legal and religious human rights organizations have criticized it. The UN Commission on Human Rights stated that Daesh "seeks to place civilians under its control and

dominate all aspects of their lives through terror and ideological indoctrination and provides services to those who obey them. In October 2015, the UN Human Rights Council strongly condemned terrorist acts and attacks against civilians by Daesh, and continued thier massive and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. It also affirmed that terrorism, including the actions of Daesh, cannot be linked to any religion, nationality or civilization.

Iraq was chosen in this research as one of the most countries in the world who received its share of terrorist acts by the terrorist Daesh organization, which caused destabilization of security and stability, especially during a stage of Daesh control of most of the Iraqi provinces (2014-2017) , Which constituted a major turning point in the history of modern Iraq due to the profound political, economic and social changes it produced. It has caused the lack of development levels commensurate with its capabilities and the needs of its residents.

The research proceeds from the hypothesis that: the The negative terrorist Daesh organization has negatively affected development indicators in Iraq through its direct impact on human security and his freedom and life, as well as indirect effects on people's capabilities to access health, education and decent living resources. This is what we will try to prove in the following

sections of the research.

Research Importance

The subject of the study is considered to be the required subjects in the Iraqi society due to the dangerous negative effects of Daesh on the Iraqi human right to human and social development."" This study also derives its importance from being a new research vision aimed at highlighting the main dimensions of the terrorist ideology of Daesh in that stage and its role in regressing the individual's right to development, In addition to trying to come up with sound solutions and proposals that would contribute to reducing the negative effects of the terrorist organization Daesh on the development of the Iraqi person by preserving his right to life, health, housing and decent living, The importance of this study is also reflected in its scientific vision that will enrich Arab and international research and fill the shortage in this regard.

Research objectives

After identifying the relevant research problems, the overall objective of this study is to study terrorism that threatened the sustainability of development in Iraq during the stage of terrorist Daesh organization control of large parts of Iraq (2014-2017). The following are the specific objectives of this study:

1. Clarify the concept of terrorism, and define the reasons for the

emergence of the terrorist Daesh organization, which pose a threat to development in Iraq.

2. Shed light on the concept and importance of human and social development as a key right of Iraqi human rights.
3. Learn about the negative effects of terrorist Daesh organization in Iraq and its role in regressing the individual's right to life, health and a decent life.
4. Finding the proposed solutions that would prevent the dangerous effects of the terrorist Daesh organization and activate all means of development in the country.

Research Problem

The main problem of study can be determined as follows: The phenomenon of terrorism in the era of the Daesh terrorist control over large lands of Iraq (2014-2017) has clear negative implications for the human right to development, Which deprives the human right to life, health, housing, and decent living, All of them are binding rights affirmed by the constitution and international standards. This problem can be formulated through the following questions:

1. What is the concept of terrorism represented by the terrorist Daesh organization?
2. What are the human rights in development?
3. Does terrorism have effects and repercussions on the human

right to development after the rise of the terrorist Daesh organization?

4. How can we form or make a balance between the requirements of eliminating the terrorist group and the protection of ensuring the human right to development?

Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis of the study is based on the existence of a coherent relationship between terrorist Daesh organization control over large areas of Iraq and the decline in the development rights of the Iraqi citizen to life, health, housing, and a decent living.

Research Methodology

To try to prove the hypothesis, taking into account the research problem, The study adopted the historical approach, and the descriptive inductive approach in order to clarify the negative effects of the terrorist organization ISIS in Iraq and its role in the decline of the individual's right to life, health, education and decent living during the period (2014-2017).

First: Islamic and Western concept of terrorism and development

Despite the many definitions and limits that have been established for the meaning of terrorism by many researchers, but it did not stop at the comprehensive end of the reality of

terrorism, because the researchers differed in the definition of terrorism and the date of its appearance, terrorism in the Arabic language is fear and dread, and everything that raises terror among people In order to force them to obey and submit. (Elayyan 1988, 64)

Arab jurisprudence also defined it as an "internationally prohibited strategy of violence driven by ideological motivations". Horrific violence prevails within a special segment of a particular community to achieve access to power or propaganda for a demand or grievance regardless of whether the perpetrators of violence are working for themselves or on behalf of a state (Awad 1999, 54).

As for the Holy Qur'an, the meaning of terrorism is mentioned in the its verses in the sense of dread, fear, apprehension,and the awe from God Almighty's punishment and military deterrence. It was mentioned in the Almighty saying ((They were ever quick in emulation in good works; they used to call on Us with love and reverence)). (The Noble Qur'an, Surat Al-Anbiyaa, verse 90).It was reported((you may terrify the enemy of Allāh and your enemy and others besides them whom you do not know)). (The Noble Qur'an, Surat Al-Anfal, verse 60).

On the other hand, Western jurisprudence provided many definitions that dealt with terrorism, for example the American

Social Knowledge Department issued in 1994, stat that the term terrorism was used to describe an approach or method through an organized group or party tries to achieve its stated goals by mainly using organized violence. (Al-Omairi 2004, 22)

The League of Terrorist Nations is defined as "criminal acts directed against a specific state, and the purpose of which is to cause terror among certain personalities or groups of people and the public". (Abdel-Muttalib 2007,48) While the UN defines terrorism according to Resolution 1566 was adopted unanimously on 8 October 2004 " "as a crime against the peace and security of all mankind, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or the taking of hostages with the purpose to provoke a state of terror". In short, terrorism is the material or moral processes that contain a degree of oppression for others, in order to achieve a specific goal as well as the unlawful use of violence or the threat of its use with unlawful motives, it aims mainly to spread terror among people, and endangers the lives of innocent people, whether they do it A state, group, or individual, in order to achieve illicit interests. (UN Human Rights Council 2020, 6)

As for the definition of the concept of development in the Holy Quran, the concept refers to building the land and investing its resources. The term building here carries in its content economic

development and the advancement of society in various areas of human life, and this is the essence of what theories of economic development seek. Therefore, building here is more comprehensive than the concept of economic development as defined by contemporary economists, as it is a stage that precedes the achievement of a higher goal which is servitude to God Almighty. The purpose of creation and existence is the worship of God. And if we move to Islamic thought. We find a completely different view of the basics of development, as the original is the abundance of resources and their adequacy to meet the needs of all people, for God Almighty says (Allah who created the heavens and the earth and sent down rain from the sky and produced thereby some fruits as provision for you and subjected for you the ships to sail through the sea by His command and subjected for you the rivers) (Belhanashi 2007, 85-86). It is clear that the essence of development in Islam is the development of the human person himself, and not merely the development of economic resources available to satisfy his needs, It is an ethical development aims at forming the normal person who forms the nucleus of the community of the pious, who looks at material progress from the point of succession in the land on which he will be held accountable.

For its part, the American economist S. WAGEL believes that

development is a process of positive transformation of society that includes the meaning of balancing the actual living conditions and the desirable conditions that can be achieved. (Bin Omran 2021, 55) Economic development has also been defined as: "the progress of society by devising better new production methods and raising levels of production, through developing human skills and energies and creating better organizations، it is a process that tries to increase the average per capita gross national product during a specific stage of time by increasing the average per capita productivity of the resources available to increase production during that stage "(Hujaila & Rafika 2016, 3).

Second: The emergence and development of Daesh in Iraq

The establishing of the “Islamic State in the Countries of Iraq and the Levant”, which was popularly known as “Daesh” came in a cumulative line, gradually represented by Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi’s declaration of the “Tawhid and Jihad Group” in Mesopotamia Subsequently Al-Zarqawi pledged allegiance to (Osama bin Laden) and announced the establishment of "Al Qaeda in Mesopotamia", followed by the announcement of the "Islamic State of Iraq", which ended in a few sleeper cells after the Iraqi tribes battled the organization and nearly eliminated it.The organization returned once again to the forefront after the Syrian revolution to change its name to "the Islamic State in the

Levant and Iraq" ,this announcement was followed by a dispute between the mother organization (Al Qaeda) and the young organization that led to an armed confrontation between the Al-Nusra Organization affiliated with Al-Qaeda and Daesh in Syria. "After (Ayman al-Zawahiri) announced that he had absolved of Daesh, Daesh was able to extend its control over large areas of Iraq and Syria, after which he announced the establishment of the "Islamic State" and the inauguration of Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi as a successor to the Muslims"(Al-Owain 2020).

The reasons for the emergence of Daesh and its rapid spread in Syria and Iraq are due to several factors including:

1. The US invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the policies of banning the "Baath Party" that it brought with it;
2. The sectarian policies pursued by successive Iraqi governments from 2003 to 2014. These policies were the result of the Coalition Provisional Authority Decree to Purge Iraqi Society of the Baath Party, issued by Paul Bremer, United States, May 13, 2003. (Coalition Provisional Authority Order 2003) Where the political system in Iraq was formed during this stage according to the perspective of a state of components and ethnicities, in a manner that is not consistent with the complex and demographic Iraqi environment. The political system has gradually taken the

religious path, while the Iraqi society is a civilized society aspiring modernity, These sectarian political behaviors have contributed to the manufacture of environment of terrorism, extremism, and the militarization of society and clans. The introduction of incoming terrorism in various ways was noted within the policy of the globalization of terrorism in the Iraq theater and with controversial facilities that resulted in the emergence of the terrorist organization, the newborn legitimate al-Qaeda terrorist;

3. The withdrawal of US forces from Iraq in 2011 on the wings of anarchy and leaving the borders of Iraq open to regional and international interventions, which made Iraq amid a cycle of complex regional confrontations;
4. The absence of a governance approach, a system of accountability, follow-up, oversight and disclosure for eleven years, Iraq reached the stage of economic, political, social, military and security rift in mid-2014 (Al-Azzawi 2017, 2).
5. Several Daesh members joined the organization on economic grounds. In Syria, for example, some Free Syrian Army fighters abandoned their positions, which were generating 60 dollars a month, to join the Al-Nusra Front, which offered them 300 dollars per month, and later joined the Islamic State, which offered them higher salaries" (Al-Khatib 2020).

On June 10, 2014, Daesh occupied Mosul, the second largest Sunni city in Iraq. After that, other cities such as Kirkuk, Tikrit, Baiji, Samarra, and parts of Diyala, Anbar, and outskirts of the capital, Baghdad, were crawled"."Which fueled the armed Sunni uprising against the government of Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki. With the first public appearance of the caliph (Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi) on July 4, Daesh had tightened its control over areas extending from the Al-Bab area in the Syrian province of Aleppo to the city of Suleiman Beg in the Iraqi province of Salah ad-Din. Daesh is likely to have held assets of at least $ 875 million before seizing Mosul. Based on the level of Iraqi-American military equipment that the organization seized in June and the assessment that by September, Daesh was earning $ 2 million a day by smuggling oil from Iraq and Syria. (Lester 2014, 3)

Mosul Governorate, has become a field of experimentation for the aspirations of Daesh to establish a state thus, the financial, administrative, and legal systems were changed to reflect the Islamic State's interpretation of Islamic law. As the organization advanced and controlled more Iraqi lands, Shi'a communities were crushed. Two years after the occupation of Mosul, Ethnic and religious minorities such as Christians, Yazidis and Shabaks, whose rights to practice their religious rites are protected under the Iraqi constitution, have fallen victim to the brutal campaign

launched by Daesh through the method of physical liquidation through the killings and kidnappings of thousands of them, In addition, it involved several brutal practices such as forcing conversion to Islam, kidnapping women and children and then selling them and subjecting them to slavery, and sending boys to the organized camps designated for recruitment, military training and indoctrination (Report of the International Federation for Human Rights 2018, 4-5).

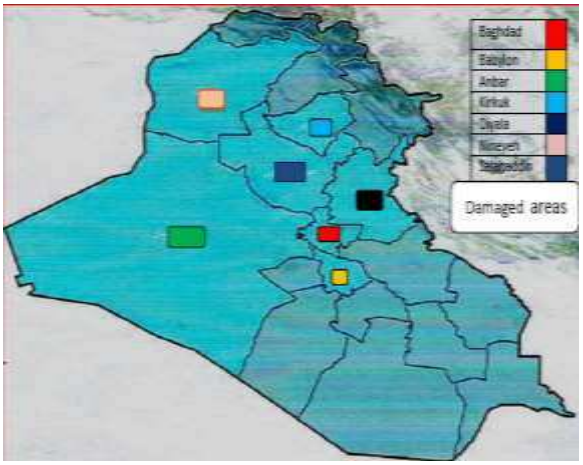
On December 9, 2017, the Iraqi and Syrian forces, backed by an anti- Daesh coalition led by the United States, Iran, and Russia, defeated Daesh, where former Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi declared victory over the "Islamic State" after months of fighting, as a result, the organization's fighters have retreated to the Iraq-Syria desert border and fled after they have lost many of their fighters, including foreign fighters, some of whom have been killed on the battlefields or arrested and held in Iraqi prisons run by the central or Kurdish authorities, or They were captured in northern Syria by the forces led by the Kurdish groups (Coker and Hassan, 2017).

Third: The effects of Daesh on the Iraqi human right to development

Terrorism is an enemy of development and the threat of terrorism is hitting the national economy with all its agricultural, industrial

and oil resources. It is trying to sow chaos and instability and stopping the wheel of development. It clearly affects unemployment, inflation, finance, investment, financial markets, bankruptcy of companies, the insurance sector, tourism sector, balance of payments and the exchange rate. (Othman 2015, 12) Accordingly, the Iraqi government resorted to recruiting all its economic resources and spending large sums on combating terrorism during the period 2013-2014 against Daesh in order to achieve security and stability and provide the necessary protection to institutions and citizens. Which clearly affected the projects of economic development, infrastructure, and services provided to citizens due to the lack of the necessary amounts in the budget. The security reality is one of the main challenges to sustainable development in Iraq, as the country's ongoing unrest and conflicts in 2014 by Daesh led to the lack of Security stability halting the country's development process, and reversing the process of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. (Hussein 2018, 20) As in Figure 1, which shows the seven governorates (Nineveh, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk, Baghdad, and Babylon) that are affected economically as a result of the control of Daesh terrorist organizations.

Figure (1): The affected provinces as a result of the Daesh terrorist control



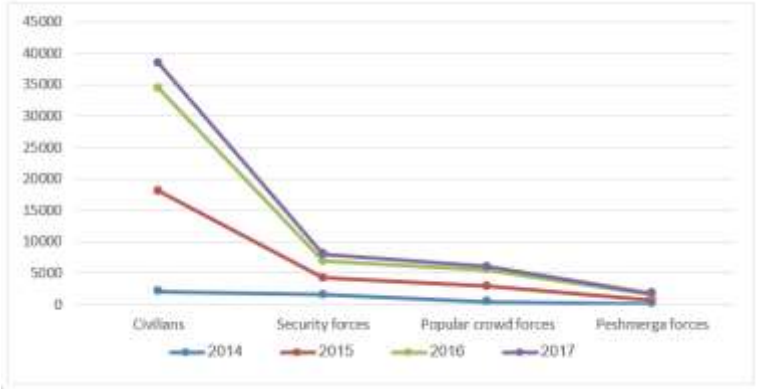
source: data from (Iraq Report: Reconstruction and Investment, the World Bank Group 2017, 13)

1. The impact of the terrorist Daesh organization on human development

The impact of the terrorist Daesh organization on the manpower of the country was clear, as Iraq lost a large number of civilians and military personnel during the military operations against Daesh, as well as during the genocidal campaigns and executions that Daesh committed against the Iraqis. And former Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi stated during his announcement of the final victory over Daesh in Iraqi lands on December 9, 2017 that the death toll for the year 2014 witnessed the death of 2014 civilians, and that the death toll for the year 2015 reached 16 thousand civilians, 37 thousand wounded, and the death toll for the year 2016 reached 16,393 civilians before the battle for Mosul began, according to new figures from the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and published by The

Independent .As for the start of the battle until May 2017, government reports stated that the number of those killed in the battle did not exceed 4 thousand civilians. As for the losses of the Iraqi security forces, they reached 8 thousand dead, and the losses of the Popular Mobilization Forces reached 6 thousand dead and 17 thousand wounded. As for the losses of the Peshmerga forces affiliated to the Kurdistan region of Iraq, they amounted to about 1745 people, and more than 10 thousand wounded, since June 2014 until the announcement of the liberation of Mosul in 2017, and Figure (2) shows that the largest number of civilian deaths was in 2015/2016, The lowest number in 2014 and the military dead was the largest number in the ranks of the armed forces and then the PMF and then the Peshmerga forces (Al-Dabbagh 2020).

Figure (2): The Civilian and military casualties due to militar operations against Daesh



source: data from (planned by the Researcher)

2. The impact of Daesh on the economic infrastructure sectors

The material damage resulting from the war against terrorist organizations in the seven governorates (Mosul, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk, Baghdad, and Babylon) was estimated at about ($ 46.9 billion) in 2014 and if the damage to residential buildings owned by the private sector amounted to 16.8 billion USD), the value of the total damages will reach (63.7 billion USD). (At the governorate level, Salahuddin Governorate was the most affected among the seven governorates, as the value of material damage amounted to $ 11.7 billion (followed by Nineveh, which amounted to $ 8.9 billion), then Anbar, whose material damage amounted to about ($ 6.7 billion) (Ministry of Planning 2018-2022, 121).

According to a Survey of Inventory and Evaluation of Residential Buildings Damages to the Private Sector as a result of Terrorist and War Acts, conducted by the Ministry of Planning in 2018., the number of affected economic units in the public sector reached about 8373 economic units, including 2,142 government buildings, 2,041 units in the transportation sector, and 1679 units in the education sector. Of these, 6,429 economic units were totally damaged, with 76.7% of the total units affected"." While 1944 units were partially damaged. On the other hand, the value

of the estimated damages in the seven governorates covered by the survey amounted to about (15.8 billion USD), 53% of which were in urban areas (7.1 billion USD). Residential buildings of the private sector in Nineveh Governorate were the most affected among the governorates by about (5.1 billion USD), followed by Salahuddin Governorate (900 million USD), Anbar (700 million USD), as the damage rate in these governorates reached (82%) of the total damages total (Ministry of Planning 2017).

As for the electric power sector, the estimated cost of the damage to this sector in the seven governorates as result the Daesh attacks amounted to about (7 billion dollars)" ." The damage to the electricity sector consists primarily of partially damaged or destroyed power plants, substations, electricity transmission towers, and directorate departments Domestic electricity. According to information provided by the government, 8 of the 17 power plants in the governorates controlled by Daesh have been completely destroyed. (The Iraq Report: Reconstruction and Investment 2017, 33) In addition, Daesh attacks on oil refineries escalated, negatively affecting fuel users, such as electric power, transportation, production, service, and household units, as oil refineries stopped in Baiji (production capacity of 310,000 barrels per day). Which constitutes 37% of the refining capacity in Iraq. (Organization of Petroleum Exporting

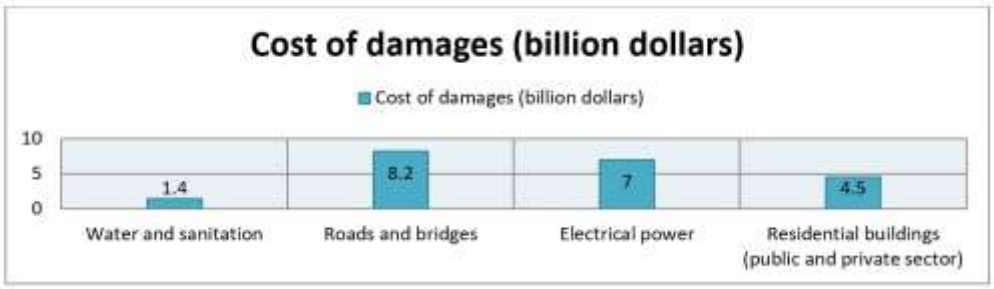
Countries (OPEC), 2014, P.36) This refinery supplies Baiji power station with fuel, and detergent plant (and many industries), and about 60% of the gasoline produced in Iraq"(The Alzaytun Group 2020).

In the field of transportation, the cost of damage to the infrastructure of roads and bridges was ($ 8.2 billion). The total damage to the roads is estimated at ($ 523.1 million), and the bridges are valued at ($ 1.2 billion) and the severity of the damage varies from city to city.It is estimated that 2,300 kilometers of roads have been damaged. Among these roads, 57 km are major roads, 118 km of secondary roads, and 207 km of vital roads. The damage to Mosul airport is estimated at ($ 102.9 million), and the costs of the damage to the railway networks that are evaluated are estimated. In Mosul and Ramadi Heat, at $ 202.9 million (The Iraq Report: Reconstruction and Investment 2017, 35).

The water and sanitation sector has not been spared the total destruction as a result of terrorist operations and Daesh control (2014-2017), as the damage amounted to $ 1.4 billion. (In spite of the efforts made by several governmental and international development agencies in the field of rehabilitation for this sector, a large part of it is still totally or partially affected, which affected the daily use of families and water services..In all governorates,

the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water ranged from 40% to 60%. However, in other cities 20% or less of households have access to safe drinking water.As shown in Figure (3) the material damage in the infrastructures, where the figure shows that the residential buildings for the public and private sector represent the largest percentage (80%) of the total damage costs when compared to energy, roads, bridges and healthy water that together account for 20% of the damage costs and this shows The scale of the damage to infrastructure as a result of the military operations (The Iraq Report: Reconstruction and Investment 2017, 36).

Figure (3): The cost of the damage to the infrastructure of the areas controlled by Daesh



Source: data from (The scheme was prepared by the researcher)

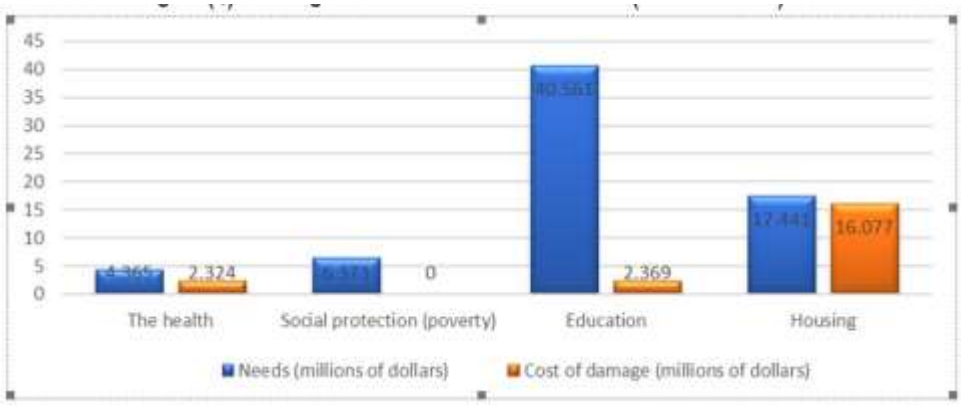
3. The impact of Daesh on the social sectors

The loss of security in all of Iraq, with the exception of the provinces of Kurdistan, has necessitated a change in the orientations of government policies, according to what it imposed from the priority of security concerns and the reconfiguration of

the security system again to counter Daesh, which controlled a third of Iraq's area, and this necessitated large financial allocations at the expense of social services such as housing Health, education and well-being among others. (Al-Asadi 2010, 147) The military operations led by the Iraqi government forces backed by the PMF factions led to the recovery of more than 97% of those lands that were controlled by Daesh. The cost of the war against Daesh was very large. Within only one year of Daesh entry into Mosul (2015), the Iraqi economy suffered losses that approached the 200 billion dollars"."While the requirements of the military confrontations necessitated other losses on armaments and fighting, which amounted to approximately one hundred billion dollars in the same period, as the organization caused severe damage in the social sectors (Hassan 2017, 186).

As shown in Figure (4), the financial needs for the reconstruction of housing units are the highest, followed by social protection and the achievement of good living standards and poverty reduction, and then the education and health sectors. The total damage to the four social sectors amounted to more than 20 billion dollars, while the needs for the reconstruction of the four social sectors amounted to more than 31 billion dollars.

Figure (4): Damages and Needs of Social Sectors (Million Dollars)



Source: data from (Iraq Report: Reconstruction and Investment 2017, 20)

A. The effect of Daesh on the housing sector

According to press reports, between 80 and 100 housing units were completely destroyed in the governorates of Anbar, Kirkuk, Tikrit, Baiji, Diyala and the Baghdad belt, as a result of military operations against Daesh, and the American website Stars and Stripes also published a report on the extent of damage caused by military operations to restore the city of Mosul, noting that the number of homes and buildings that have collapsed due to the organization's booby-trapped bombing, or that were destroyed as a result of air and field strikes by the Iraqi forces and the international coalition in the right coast; It reaches 32 thousand homes on the western side of the city (the right side includes the old city), and the UN website (UN HABITAT) also published information about the number of destroyed housing units, from 18 June 2017 to 8 July 2017.According to information that this

period witnessed the destruction of 5,393 housing units in the old Mosul only – that is, during the battle of the old Mosul – equivalent to an area of 126 hectares of buildings the economic advisor to the Iraqi Prime Minister, Mazhar Muhammad Salih, He stated that: Daesh operations in the provinces were a new burden that was added to the housing crisis, due to the exposure of tens of thousands of existing units to partial and total damage due to the military operations (Al-Dabbagh 2020).

Daesh attacks have also led to an increase in the number of internally displaced people – an estimated 3.3 million people in September 2016 and that there are approximately 10 million Iraqis (approximately 26% of the population in need of humanitarian assistance). With 225,000 Syrian refugees inside Iraq, Iraq becomes the fourth largest country hosting Syrian refugees in the region". Report of the International Monetary Fund, Iraq, December 2016,(May 7, 2020)), No Page) " Iraq stands out as one of the most countries that have witnessed major waves of displacement during the years 2014-2017, according to a document issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration, approximately 5 million people have been displaced inside and outside Iraq, and that only 42% of this total are those who have already returned to their homes; For

more than 3.2 million Iraqi people to remain in displacement camps, or distributed in other countries (Al-Dabbagh 2020) .

B. The effect of Daesh on the education sector

The reality of education in Iraq has witnessed a troubled and tragic situation due to Daesh occupation of cities and several regions of the country, in addition to the difficult economic conditions. Which left behind major problems that weighed on the course of education, levels, and attitudes as well hundreds of students were forced to drop out of school after the occupation and were displaced to the central, southern and northern regions of Iraq, and the study was disrupted in seven Iraqi universities under Daesh control in the governorates of Nineveh and Tikrit and Salah al-Din Governorate, and the universities of Anbar and Fallujah, the Iraqi government considered university professors and students in Daesh -controlled areas "on open leave" until the liberation of their areas, and that it would not award its certificates to students who studied under Daesh control (El-Sayed 2006, 82).

The areas controlled by Daesh also witnessed many challenges faced by the educational process, for example, firstly: Because of Daesh threats, the percentage of students dropping out of schools increased, where it is estimated that in 2013, about 14% of children of Study from obtaining primary education"."About

500,000 primary-school-age children and 650,000 primary-school-age children were out of school. Concerns about security conditions and the safety of girls on their journey to school led to high dropout rates for girls and lower representation for girls in both primary and secondary schools.Second: In 2015, 2016, school buildings were used for purposes not related to education, as 1500 school buildings were used throughout Iraq to house the displaced population, while armed groups occupied 130 of them in areas such as central Iraq Third: Many teachers have not been paid for months and years. Fourth: The curricula that were developed by Daesh and which call for incitement to violence and extremism (The Iraq Report: Reconstruction and Investment 2017, 64-65).

During the war with Daesh, the access to safe working school facilities became limited due to the destruction of facilities and infrastructure, and the indicators indicating in Table (2) indicate a deterioration in the quality of the school environment, as there is a significant shortage of school buildings as a result of total and partial damage, The school building deficit is 8,147 schools (Ministry of Planning 216).

Table (2) shows the extent of damage to educational institutions in the occupied provinces by Daesh, as it turns out that primary schools are the most affected by secondary schools as a result

of military operations, while universities, the total damage to their buildings has reached more than 90% of the basic number.

Table (1): Damage Inventory – All Cities (Number of Educational Institutions)

Unknown	Totally Destroyer	Partially Damaged	Totally Damaged	Main Number	Types of assets
34	98	229	327	609	Elementary school
11	50	139	189	326	High school
0	--	4	4	6	Primary and secondary school
a	17	23	40	48	Vocational education
0	24	12	36	41	College / University
0	1	0	1	1	Department of Education
47	19	40	59	103	Total damage

Source: data from (World Bank Report 2017)

C. The effect of Daesh on the health sector

In 2014, after Daesh terrorist members seized several Iraqi cities, instability and violence increased, and due to the pressure resulting from military operations between Iraqi security forces and Daesh elements on cities and infrastructure, most of the population from northern and western Iraq was displaced to the Kurdistan region or to the center and south of Iraq; The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs indicated that the total number of citizens in need of health care is around 11 million, or about a third of the population of Iraq (Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2017, 5).

Many of those displaced Iraqis in camps that lacked sanitation and protection from Daesh members and medical support suffered from serious health problems, including malnutrition, infectious diseases, injuries resulting from military operations, explosives, cancer and mental illnesses. (Angela, Boskovitch,. (10-March 2020) , No Page). Some estimates indicate that 70% of the Yezidi community may suffer from PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), and that 20% suffer from suicidal thoughts as a result of the trauma they have been exposed to due to the brutal methods of Daesh (Al-Jazeera 2014).

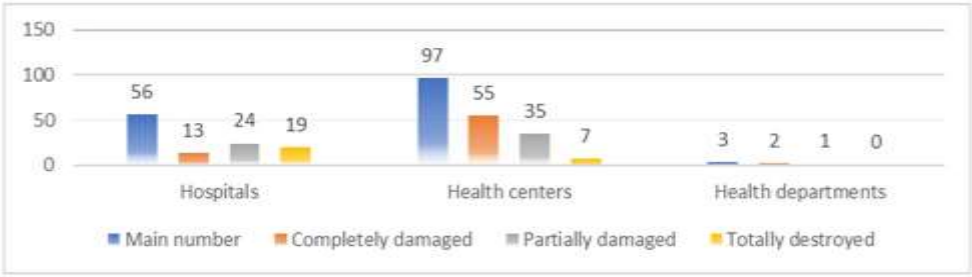
The situation was worse in the areas under the control of Daesh, as the terrorist group was preventing the provision of medical assistance to those who did not belong to them in one way or another, as drugs and treatment were allocated to the militants and their families only, leaving the rest of the citizens to manage themselves "(Al-Shahid News 2020". Available data indicates that only 62% of the population has access to primary health care in 2016, and 63% in 2017, compared to 73% in 2014 (Ministry of Planning 2018, 20).

The defeat of Daesh members throughout Iraq in 2017 did not alleviate the poor health conditions in the country as a whole; Because of the devastation caused by the war to eliminate the organization, almost all health facilities in the areas that were

under the organization control. (Al-Shahid News 2020). The reason for the destruction of health facilities is due to Daesh use of medical facilities as bases, and therefore they were subject to military strikes, as well as Daesh members following scorched earth methods to destroy any resources they could not plunder, and therefore many of the liberated areas of Daesh remained deficient in structures Medical essential (Al-Shahid News 2018). The damage to the health sector in the affected cities during the long conflict period was estimated at a total of (2.3 billion dollars), as the cost of damage to hospitals amounted to (one billion dollars), health centers and health departments amounted to (12.2 million dollars), in addition to that The losses are estimated at (\$ 802.6 million), and these damages severely affected the provision of health care services, causing high rates of disease and death. The needs analysis in the short and long term indicates a total estimate of needs in the amount of (\$4.4billion) for the reconstruction of health facilities and facilities that were partially or totally damaged by the war with Daesh, where the main number of hospitals is (56), of which (13) are completely damaged, (24) Partially damaged, in addition to (19) totally destroyed hospitals, while the health center consists of (97) centers, of which (55) are totally damaged, (35) partly damaged and (7) totally destroyed, while the health departments

number (3) of them (2) totally damaged and (1) partially damaged (See Figure 5) (Iraq Report: Reconstruction and Investment 2017 , 59).

Figure (5): Evaluation of the damaged health facilities and facilities



Source: data from(The scheme was prepared by the researcher)

D. The effect of Daesh on the social protection sector, livelihoods and poverty

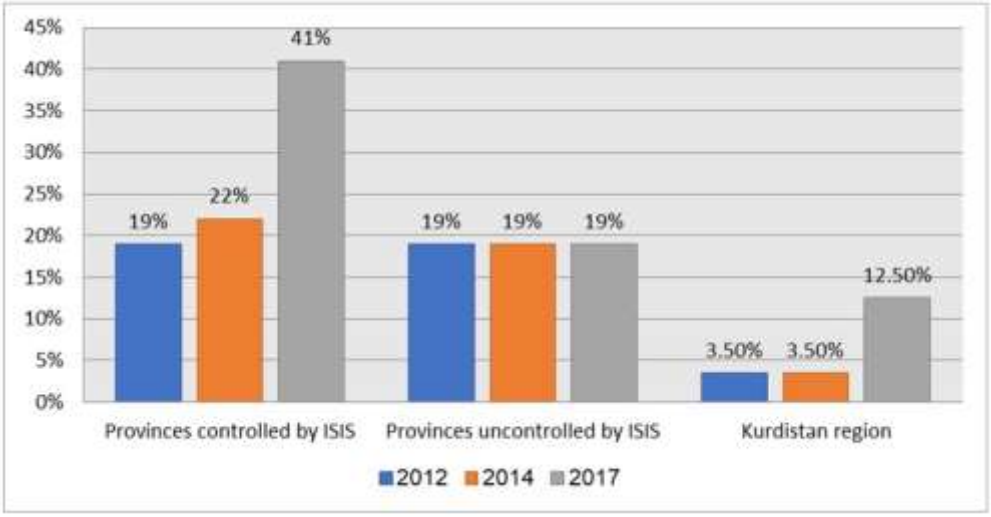
During Daesh's control of more than three years over large areas of Iraq, the sector was exposed to losses estimated at (9.8 billion dollars)" ." According to SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications) the impact on livelihoods was severe in the affected governorates, which saw an increase in unemployment from 6.12% to 7.17% between 2014 and 2017, as well as an increase in underemployment from 9.5% to 7.9%. In total, the seven affected governorates recorded 314,000 newly unemployed and 224,000 people engaged in jobs incompatible with their skills recently (Global Interbank Financial Communications Association 2017).

Agriculture has been particularly affected, with losses in production, storage and livestock continuing, affecting agricultural income and employment, as well as food security. IDPs (Internally displaced persons) and host families affected by IDPs have been severely affected by the loss of livelihoods and displacement food insecurity reached 40% of the IDPs in the affected governorates and nearly 20% of the IDP families. Household assets have shrunk dramatically, and multidimensional poverty has reached 23% among IDPs, while asset poverty has reached 70% (The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 2017 and World Bank Accounts).

In according to the estimates reached, the Daesh occupation of Iraqi cities in 2014 left its negative effects on the level of well-being. The poverty rate decreased to 19% in 2012 and to 15% in the first half of 2014, then it increased and rose to 22.5% in the second half of the same year due to the wave of terrorism that affected the governorates (Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Anbar and areas of Kirkuk, Diyala and Babylon), with the exception of In these governorates, the poverty rate at the national level did not rise from that of 2012, and the Kurdistan region also increased from 3.5% to 12.5% as a result of the large wave of displacement, in the affected governorates that were exposed to terrorism, the poverty rate doubled to 41.2%, while the effect

was limited in the rest of Iraq, and the average per capita consumption decreased by about 40% in the occupied provinces compared to 15% in Iraq (see Figure 6) (Ministry of Planning 2018, 3) .

Figure (6): poverty rates throughout Iraq (2014-2017)



Source: data from (The scheme was prepared by the researcher)

The main reasons behind the high levels of poverty in the affected governorates are many, for example, the increase in the flows of internally displaced and homeless persons, the destruction of material assets as a result of the war, the cessation of economic activity while limiting the opportunities to provide sustainable ways to earn a livelihood, the Iraqi government having to cut down on some expenses largely insecure due to the priority of the war against Daesh, a sharp decline in oil revenues, all of these reasons led to a decline in

the government's ability to provide services, and to meet the needs of economic development for citizens (The World Bank 2020, 6).

Accordingly, therefore, it can be said that there is a need to unify efforts to combat the phenomenon of terrorism from an intellectual and ideological point of view, and that the Iraqi government must address the subsequent repercussions of terrorism on the social and economic structure and strive to achieve comprehensive economic development for all sectors through short and long-term economic and financial plans, aimed at equality between All classes of society, and addressing the phenomena of underdevelopment and unemployment, which are the remnants of chronic economic deprivation and the consequences of continuous social oppression".It must also work to redistribute wealth and development resources and meet the various basic needs of the individual in a balanced way that makes him possesses the ability to give and build and move away from the behavior and aggressive actions inherent to the phenomenon of terrorism, and in a manner that creates a state of mutual trust between the citizen and the state on the one hand and the citizen and the members of the community surrounding it on the one hand Other.

Conclusion:

The international terrorism represented by Daesh is considered one of the most dangerous challenges that faced economic and human development in Iraq. The occupation of Daesh imposed in the period 2014-2017 for seven provinces and threatening other provinces, including the capital Baghdad, the government have to work to restore these areas and end the existence of terrorist groups, so it started After a short period of military operations, the war has created new economic and humanitarian conditions that require a shift towards a war economy, which means that the priorities of the war are crowded with the priorities of development, reconstruction, and the general development and social spending.

The conflict caused by Daesh and the continuation of military operations in this region for more than three years have forced negative economic and social impacts that have stalled development, and these negative effects at the macroeconomic level were the isolation of Iraq into three regions (Kurdistan, the central region, Baghdad / the south) and an escalation Uncertainty about the results of the economic process and its reflection, in both public and private activities, in postponing, reducing or canceling spending on investment projects and permanent consumption goods. The most important other effects

were the increase in unemployment and poverty, the flight of investment, the decrease in financing, the increase in inflation and the imbalance in the balance of payments and the state's general budget and its impact on the financial markets, as well as the increase in the numbers of displaced people and the sectarian / ethnic purification and the decrease in agricultural and industrial production, employment and incomes and the continued stoppage of oil exports and the stopping of refineries in the central region . This is in addition to the costs of armament and then future costs for reconstruction in the affected areas, rehabilitation and compensation for those affected after the end of the military operations.

The brutal practices followed by the terrorist organization Daesh in destroying the sectors of human, economic and social development in areas that were under the control of Daesh, for example killing thousands of civilians, displacing more than five million Iraqis from their homes, disrupting educational institutions, destroying health institutions, bridges, transportation, electrical and building towers, and a high percentage of poverty has negatively impacted on the right of the Iraqi person to life, well-being, housing, health and education, Which are rights included in the Iraqi constitution and many international covenants and covenants.

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