



AREA OF LOW RETURN:
EUJUR JAMEAH VILLAGE, TAL ABTAH
SUB-DISTRICT COMMUNITY DIALOGUE

FEBRUARY 2025

METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVE:

The Returns Working Group (RWG), in coordination with the Ninewa Governorate Office, facilitated a community dialogue to assess the possibilities for the return of displaced families to Eujur Jameah village, located in Tall Abtah Sub-district. Eujur Jameah is classified as a “low return” area due to significant challenges, including extensive infrastructure damage and the absence of essential services. The dialogue aimed to understand the families’ intentions regarding their return, identify the obstacles they face, and assess their willingness and readiness to resettle.



Figure 1 Community members engaged in Eujur Jameah - dialogue session

Participant List

Name	Position
Community Representatives	
Hamid Muhammad Faraj	Mukhtar of Eujur Jameah
Ahmed Zaher Farag	Community member
Muhammad Abd Zahir	Community member
Ali Farag Daher	Community member
Hajj Zaher Faraj	Community member
Awaid Hajj Daher	Community member
Aqeel Zaher Faraj	Community member
Juma Nazzal Muhammad	Community member
Abdel Zaher Farag	Community member
Ahmed Nazzal Muhammad	Community member
Awaid Rahel Muhammad	Community member
Eid Nazzal Muhammad	Community member
UN/NGOs	
Firas Alsalman	RWG
Karam Eskander	

BASIC INFORMATION

Eujur Jameah village, located in the Tall Abtah district approximately 20 km from the district center. Before the liberation operation in 2017, the village was home to 30 families (144 individuals). The entire population was displaced during liberation and relocated to displacement camps, particularly the Qayyarah Jad’ah camp. Currently, only 5 families (44 individuals) have returned to the village, while the remaining families have settled in Mosul and Tall Abtah center, building or purchasing homes. These families have no intention of returning due to the challenges faced in the village. The village is classified as a “low Return” area due to the lack of essential infrastructure and services.

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Before the ISIL conflict, the village had 30 families living in 4 mud houses and 4 concrete houses. The road to the village was unpaved, and there was no electricity network. There were also no health or educational facilities within the village. The residents relied on a well for washing and animal use, and potable water was purchased from water tankers. The nearest school was in Ashwa village, approximately 2 km to the north. The majority of residents were engaged in animal husbandry for their livelihoods. Following the liberation and after 2018, 5 families returned to the village, living in 5 block-built houses.



Figure 2 A mud house in the village, built with traditional materials and simple construction

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

The road to the village remains unpaved, making access difficult for residents, particularly during harsh weather conditions. Despite repeated requests, no concrete steps have been taken to improve the road infrastructure, further hindering the return of displaced families.



Figure 3 showing the unpaved road

WATER SUPPLY

The village has a well that serves for washing and watering livestock. However, the well does not provide potable water, and drinking water is still purchased from tankers, at a cost of 7,000 IQD for a 1,000-liter tank.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The government included the village in the electrical grid in 2018; however, the supply remained unstable for several years. Only recently has electricity been fully restored, providing some relief to residents. Currently, electricity is available for more than 10 hours per day.

EDUCATION

Before 2014, children from Eujur Jameah village attended school in Ashwa village, which is located 2 km to the north. After the village's liberation, there was still no school in the village, and children continued to attend the nearest school in Ashwa. Currently, 11 children from the village attend school, traveling on foot each day.

HEALTH SERVICES

Before, there was no health center in Eujur Jameah village. The nearest health center was located in the district center, approximately 20 km east of the village. This remains the case today, as no health center has been established in the village, and residents still travel to the district center for medical care.

LIVELIHOODS

Before, the primary livelihood of the villagers was animal husbandry. This continues to be the main source of income for the 5 families who have returned. However, livelihoods remain challenging, and most displaced families have found stability in urban centers, with many settling in Mosul or other nearby villages.

COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT

As of now, only one family has received compensation for damaged houses, and none of the families have received the Ministry of Migration's return grant. This lack of support has created difficulties for returnees in rebuilding their homes and livelihoods.

SECURITY CONCERNS

There have been no major security concerns reported in the village, but the families who returned face ongoing difficulties due to the lack of basic infrastructure and services. Families still residing in urban areas have expressed no interest in returning, as they have settled in cities and have built or purchased homes there.

OUTCOME

Eujur Jameah village remains in a "low Return" status, as many families have chosen not to return due to the lack of essential services, infrastructure, and reconstruction support. The 5 families that returned are facing challenges related to basic services like water, education, and healthcare.

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