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# REINTEGRATION PERCEPTIONS SURVEY REPORT

**Four Areas: Al-Qa'im and Habaniya in Anbar, Tuz Khurmato  
in Salah al-Din, and Muhalabiya in Ninewa**

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# Executive Summary

This report analyzes the results of a community perceptions survey conducted by UNDP-Iraq in June-July 2022 with a random sample of 399 residents across four communities where UNDP is implementing the Community-Based Reconciliation and Reintegration (C2RI) program: Qaim and Habaniyah in the western province of Anbar, Muhalabiya in the northern province of Ninewa, and Tuz Khurmato in the north-central province of Salah al-Din (Figure 1). All four of these communities experienced high levels of displacement and destruction during the conflict with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) between 2014-2017. Although there has been significant reconstruction and improvements in security and service delivery since 2017, there is a continuing need for assistance to support economic development and build social cohesion in these and the many other Iraqi communities that were directly affected by the conflict. The report first provides an overview of the aggregated data for all four communities, highlighting common trends and challenges, followed by an in-depth analysis of each of the four communities.

## 1. Introduction and Methodology

Eight UNDP staff conducted the face-to-face survey using tablets between June 8 and July 16, 2022. Enumerators followed a two-part randomization procedure to obtain a representative sample. First, enumerators used a “random walk” protocol to select random starting points in each community followed by selection of every third house on the righthand side of the street, turning right at intersections. Second, enumerators randomly selected a member of each household based on who had the most recent birthday. A total of 399 interviews were conducted in the four communities (approximately 100 interviews per community).

The 2022 survey was conducted as a follow-up assessment building on the findings of UNDP’s previous survey of a random sample of residents of the same four locations in September 2020.<sup>1</sup> These two surveys provide insight into community perceptions of returnees, security, social cohesion, and other related issues at two different points in time (September 2020 and June-July 2022). It was not possible to re-survey the same respondents surveyed in 2020, so the two surveys reflect the views of two different random samples from each of the four communities. The sample size (approximately 100 respondents per community) is too small to reliably measure changes in average community perceptions over time. To partially overcome this methodological limitation, the most recent survey asked several retrospective questions about respondents’ perceptions of relative improvements in reintegration indicators that provide some suggestive evidence of positive trends over time.

Although random sampling should result in a balanced sample of approximately 51% men and 49% women (the ratio in Iraq’s total population of around 40 million), women were underrepresented in this survey. Of the 399 respondents, only 24% were women and 76% were men. There are several factors that could have contributed to this gender imbalance including the small sample size or women being less likely to open the door or have time to take the survey due their caretaking and household obligations or cultural and religious norms that discourage women from interacting with men other than their husbands or family members. All eight of the survey enumerators were men, which could explain the lower participation rate of women. This gender imbalance was taken into account in the analysis of the survey results, and efforts were made to include more women’s perspectives in the analysis of qualitative evidence from free-response answers.

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP, “Reintegration in Iraq: A perception survey to assess community readiness for return and reintegration of families with perceived ISIL affiliation in pilot areas,” (Aug. 12, 2021), <https://www.undp.org/iraq/publications/reintegration-iraq-perception-survey-assess-community-readiness-return-and-reintegration-families-perceived-isil-affiliation-pilot>. See also UNDP’s related qualitative assessment, “Pathways for Reintegrating Iraqi Families Formerly Associated With ISIL,” (Mar. 4, 2021), <https://www.undp.org/iraq/publications/pathways-reintegration-iraq-families-formerly-associated-isil>.

## 2. Key Average Findings Across Four Communities

Figure 1 shows the locations of the four communities surveyed. Qaim and Muhalabiya are both Sunni Arab majority communities that were captured and controlled by ISIL for a significant period of time. Habaniyah is also a Sunni Arab majority community that was besieged but never captured by ISIL. Tuz Khurmato, which was not captured by ISIL despite its close proximity to the front lines, is a demographically mixed community of Shia Turkmen, Sunni Kurds, and Sunni Arabs with significant tensions between Shia Turkmen and Sunni Kurds, who live in separate neighborhoods.<sup>2</sup> Although there are some important differences between the four communities and particularly Tuz Khurmato, they face a common challenge of reintegrating IDPs with perceived or actual ties to ISIL.

Figure 1. Locations of the Four Communities Surveyed



<sup>2</sup> Salam Khoder, "Iraq: The separating walls of Tuz Khurmatu," Al Jazeera (Apr. 18, 2016), <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/4/18/iraq-the-separating-walls-of-tuz-khurmatu>.

**Table 1. Demographics and Key Indicators Across 4 Communities**

Community Demographics	Qaim	Habaniyah	Muhalabiyah	Tuz Khurmato	Average
Governorate	Anbar	Anbar	Ninewa	Salah ad-Din	
Sample Size	100	97	103	99	Total N = 399
Gender Balance of Sample	12% Women	26% Women	33% Women	25% Women	24% Women
	88% Men	74% Men	67% Men	75% Men	76% Men
Average Age	29	36	37	38	35
Demography	Sunni Arab Majority	Sunni Arab Majority	Sunni Arab Majority	Mixed	
Community Captured by ISIL	Yes	Partially	Yes	Partially	
Unemployment	33%	13%	23%	15%	25%
Displaced during the conflict with ISIL	90%	69%	99%	86%	88%
Lived under ISIL's rule	67%	9%	94%	3%	44%

The quantitative survey data and qualitative evidence from free-response questions suggests the following general trends across the four communities:

- 1. 4 out of 10 people said their communities have become more comfortable over time with the return of IDPs with family ties to ISIL.** 40% of respondents said their communities were more comfortable than they were six months ago, 46% reported no change, and only 10% said their communities were less comfortable.
- 2. Communities expressed strong support for the role of the Iraqi government in reintegration of IDPs and in bringing justice to the victims of ISIL.** A significant majority of 80% believed that the Iraqi government should be primarily responsible for deciding if IDPs with family ties to ISIL should be allowed to return to their countries, with somewhat less support for Iraqi security forces with 50%, the Iraqi judiciary with 48%, tribal leaders with 42%, and UN agencies or other international organizations with 33%. When asked who should be responsible for bringing justice to the victims of ISIL, an even larger majority of 87% preferred the Iraqi government's judiciary followed by 35% in support of the UN or an international justice system. The tribal justice system had the lowest support with 22%.
- 3. Community acceptance of returnees depends heavily on age, gender, and the voluntariness of a person's ties to ISIL.** Communities are most willing to accept the return of children followed by women and then men, but among women, communities differentiate sharply depending on the voluntariness of the woman's ties to ISIL: 79% are willing to accept the return of women who were involuntarily married to ISIL members against their will while only 17% are willing to accept the return of women who were voluntarily married to ISIL members.
- 4. A majority of respondents are willing to accept the return of women and children with family ties to ISIL without requiring any conditions, but a small minority continue to oppose returns.** Of these, some can be persuaded to accept returnees if they agree to certain conditions. A very small minority continue to oppose returns under any circumstances. As one respondent expressed this view: "They killed 12 people from my tribe, so how can I ever accept their return?" (65-year-old widow from Tuz Khurmato, Respondent #132)

5. **When asked about necessary conditions for return of IDPs with perceived ISIL affiliation, most respondents were in favor of restorative non-carceral mechanisms** (e.g., psychological rehabilitation, 72%) and only a minority were in favor of prison sentences (6%).
6. **Acceptance of returns does not necessarily lead to successful reintegration. Many returnees continue to face stigmatization after going home, which puts them at risk for new accusations of ties to ISIL, and conflicts with other community members.** Some community members who are comfortable allowing the return of IDPs with family ties to ISIL are not comfortable employing them and allowing their children to be friends. For example, 83% of respondents are comfortable with the return of children with family ties to ISIL, but a smaller percentage (74%) would allow their children to be friends with these children. As a student in Tuz Khurmato explained, “These families are not welcome and because of the stigma, they will continue to suffer from lack of dignity for a long time. If these families have any personal or public problem in the future [not related to ISIL], they will be accused of having ties to ISIL again.”<sup>3</sup>
7. **Communities are somewhat less comfortable with the return of IDPs from Al-Hol camp in Syria** in comparison with IDPs who were only displaced internally, most likely due to having been exposed to ISIL for a longer period of time and until more recently. 23% said they were more concerned about returnees from Syria in comparison with other IDPs and 46% perceived no difference.
8. **Communities want to have a say in decisions to allow returns.** As a respondent in Tuz Khurmato explained, “There is a need to gather the opinions of the whole neighborhood about each individual returnee on a case-by-case basis. For example, if there is a woman who wants to return, maybe I see her as a bad person but others see her as good. It is better for all of the people in a neighborhood to have a say in each individual case and not make a collective decision for all returnees.”<sup>4</sup>

## Attitudes Toward Reintegration of IDPs with Families Ties to ISIL

In general, acceptance of IDPs with family ties to ISIL appears to have increased on average across the four communities. 40% of respondents said their communities were more comfortable than they were six months ago, 46% reported no change, and only 10% said their communities were less comfortable (Table 3).

When asked how they view returnees from Syria in comparison with IDPs who were not displaced to Syria, 23% said they were more concerned about returnees from Syria and less than 1% said they were less concerned, while 46% perceived no difference and 21% said they did not know.

When asked which, if any, condition(s) should be satisfied by families with perceived ISIL association before they are allowed to return to their communities, the most common response was psychological rehabilitation (72%) followed by public disavowal of ISIL-associated family members in court (69%) and a public apology (43%). Smaller percentages were in favor of community service (9%) and payments of compensation to the victims of ISIL (8%), and very few (3%) believed that serving prison sentences should be required for reintegration (Table 1).

On average across the four communities, respondents supported a strong role for the Iraqi government and state institutions in the reintegration of families with perceived ISIL association, and in delivering justice for the victims of ISIL. When asked which actor(s) should be responsible for deciding if families with perceived affiliation can return to their communities (with multiple selection allowed), the most common response by a significant margin was the Iraqi government (80%) followed Iraqi security forces (50%), and the Iraqi judicial

<sup>3</sup> Respondent # 373 (20-year-old man in Tuz Khurmato).

<sup>4</sup> Respondent # 373 (20-year-old man in Tuz Khurmato).

system (48%). A substantial minority (42%) believed that tribal leaders should be responsible for decisions on returns, and a smaller but still significant minority (33%) believed that the UN or international organizations should be responsible (Table 1)

When asked who should be responsible for bringing justice to the victims of ISIL, communities expressed a strong preference for adjudication by Iraqi courts (87%). Significant minorities wanted the UN or an international justice mechanism (35%) or the tribal justice system (22%) to be responsible for justice. There is overlap between these groups because some respondents wanted more than one actor to share responsibility for justice, which is consistent with the realities of legal pluralism in Iraq where state and tribal justice mechanisms coexist and sometimes cooperate (Table 1).

<b>Table 3. Attitudes Toward Reintegration and Justice (Average Across Four Communities)</b>		
<b>Number of Respondents</b>		<b>N=399</b>
Compared with 6 months ago, are people in this community more or less comfortable with the return and reintegration of IDPs with family ties to ISIL than they were at that time?	People are more comfortable	40%
	People are less comfortable	10%
	No change	46%
	I don't know	5%
Who do you think should be responsible for deciding if families perceived as affiliated with ISIL should be allowed to return to this community?	Victims' families	16%
	The Iraqi government	80%
	Iraqi security forces	50%
	Iraqi judicial system	48%
	PMF	8%
	Tribal leaders	42%
	Religious leaders	22%
	UN agencies or international NGOs	33%
Members of your community	19%	
Who do you think should be responsible for bringing justice to the victims of ISIL?	Iraqi judicial system	87%
	Tribal justice system	22%
	The UN or an international justice mechanism	35%
Which of the following conditions do you believe that people with family ties to ISIL should fulfill before being allowed to return to their communities?	Psychological rehabilitation	72%
	Public apology	43%
	Disavow family in court	69%
	Community service	9%
	Pay compensation	8%
	Short prison sentence (1-5w years)	3%
	Long prison sentence (5+ years)	3%
Some IDPs are returning to Iraq from Al-Hol camp in Syria. Are you more or less concerned about the return of these Iraqis from Al-Hol camp in comparison with IDPs who were displaced internally in Iraqi camps?	More concerned	23%
	No difference	46%
	Less concerned	<1%
	I don't know	21%
Acceptance of different categories of IDPs with family ties to ISIL	Children	83%
	Young men (20s)	57%
	Wives who did not support ISIL (involuntary)	79%
	Wives who supported ISIL (voluntary)	17%



Returnees' gender, age, and the nature of their association with ISIL (whether voluntary or involuntary) affect their likelihood of acceptance. Of the four common returnee scenarios included in the survey, children were most likely to be accepted (83%) followed by wives of ISIL members who did not personally support the group (79%), followed by young men in their 20s with family members who joined ISIL (57%). Women who were voluntarily married to ISIL members and supported the group's ideology had the lowest level of acceptance (17%). When asked what conditions, if any, were necessary for the return of IDPs with perceived affiliation, psychological rehabilitation was preferred by more than 60% of respondents for children, young men, and wives who did not support ISIL. A smaller percentage (27%) favored psychological rehabilitation for wives who supported ISIL, which reflects their much lower level of acceptance into communities (only 17%). As shown in Table 4, 50% of respondents would not allow these women to return under any circumstances regardless of rehabilitation or other punishments and conditions they might satisfy.

Returnee Category	Accept	Unconditional refusal <sup>5</sup>	Unconditional Acceptance	Psychological Rehabilitation	Disavowal	Public Apology	Compensation	Prison Sentence
Children	83%	3%	20%	65%	19%	8%	3%	<1%
Young Men	57%	12%	7%	63%	48%	27%	6%	3%
Wives (Did Not Support ISIL)	79%	5%	12%	66%	58%	30%	2%	1%
Wives (Supported ISIL)	17%	50%	2%	27%	28%	17%	4%	8%

### Confidence in Mechanisms for Return and Reintegration

Communities had high levels of trust in the three major mechanisms and processes currently being used to facilitate return. 90% of respondents said that they trust the security screening process that the Iraqi government is using to determine whether IDPs with family ties to ISIL can safely be permitted to return to their communities; only 6% do not trust the Iraqi government's screening process. 78% percent said that they trust the tabri'yya mechanism, through which IDPs can pledge to sever ties with ISIL-affiliated relatives in exchange for acceptance back into their communities; 12% do not trust this process. 73% said that they trust the sponsorship (kafala) system to ensure that a returnee does not present a security threat to the community if he/she has a sponsor (kafeel), and 14% do not trust this process (Table 2).

Number of Respondents		N=399
Do you trust the Iraqi government's security screening process to determine whether a person with family ties to Daesh is dangerous or not, and whether the person can return to this community?	Yes	52%
	Somewhat	38%
	No	6%
	Don't know	4%

<sup>5</sup> Percentage of respondents who would not allow the person to return under any circumstances.

Do you trust the tabriyya procedure, by which they pledge to sever all bonds with their ISIL-affiliated relatives?	Yes	38%
	Somewhat	40%
	No	12%
	Don't know	9%
If someone has a sponsor (kafeel), do you trust the sponsorship process to ensure community safety?	Yes	37%
	Somewhat	36%
	No	14%
	Don't know	13%

## Attitudes Toward Different Categories of Returnees by Gender, Age, Voluntariness

### Children with Families Ties Are Widely Accepted (83%)

The survey asked respondents if they would be willing to allow the return and reintegration of different categories of IDPs with family ties to ISIL who vary in their age, gender, and the voluntariness of their association with ISIL. Consistent with previous surveys, children have the highest level of approval for any category of returnee (Table 4). When respondents were asked if they would allow children with family members who joined ISIL to return to their community and live in their neighborhood, 83% were in favor and 16% were opposed. This level of opposition to the return of children, who are generally viewed as less culpable than adults with family ties to ISIL, indicates that stigmatization remains a significant barrier to social cohesion. When respondents were asked if they would allow children in their family to be friends with these returned children, the percentage of approval drops to 74%. Although still a majority, these results indicate that some respondents who support the return of children with ties to ISIL in the abstract would not want these children to be friends with children in their own family, consistent with UNDP's previous surveys.

When asked which, if any, conditions these children should be required to fulfill in order to return, 20% said no conditions were necessary. 65% were in favor of psychological rehabilitation followed by disavowal of the ISIL-affiliated family member through a state court (19%) and a public apology (8%). Smaller percentages were in favor of compensation (3%), prison sentences (1%), and community service (<1%). Three percent said they would not allow children to return under any conditions (Table 4).

**Table 4. Perceptions of Children with Family Members who Joined ISIL**

Number of Respondents	N=399	
Would you be comfortable allowing these children to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	83%
	No	16%
	Refused to answer	1%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with these children?	Yes	74%
	No	24%
	Refused to answer	2%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these children should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	65%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	8%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	19%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	<1%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	3%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	<1%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	1%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	20%
	None: I would not allow them to return to under any circumstances	3%

Young Men (20s) Are Less Accepted (57%) Than Women and Children

Young men in their 20s are the least accepted demographic group compared with children and women (Table

5). On average, only 57% of respondents would allow young men to return to their community and live in their neighborhood; 40% refused. When asked if they would be comfortable hiring one of these young men to do a job, an even smaller percentage of respondents (53%) said yes and 44% refused. This is consistent with the general pattern of respondents being more comfortable with returns in the abstract and less comfortable having direct interpersonal contact with a returnee.

When asked which, if any, conditions these young men should be required to fulfill in order to return, 7% said no conditions were necessary. 63% selected psychological rehabilitation, 48% selected disavowal of the ISIL-affiliated family member through a state court, and 27% selected a public apology. Smaller percentages were in favor of community service (8%), compensation (6%), a short prison sentence (3%), and a long prison sentence (1%). 12% said they would not allow these young men to return under any conditions (Table 5).

Table 6. Perceptions of Young Men (20s) With Family Members Who Joined ISIL		
Number of Respondents		N=399
Would you be comfortable allowing these young men to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	57%
	No	40%
	Refused to answer	1%
Would you be comfortable hiring one of these young men to do a job for you?	Yes	53%
	No	44%
	Refused to answer	3%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these young men should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	63%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	27%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	48%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	8%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	6%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	3%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	1%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	7%
	None: I would not allow them to return under any circumstances	12%

Wives Who Did Not Support ISIL Are Accepted (79%) but Those Who Did Support ISIL Are Not (17%)

Women who were married to members of ISIL are perceived differently depending on whether or not they personally supported ISIL. Most respondents (79%) were willing to allow the return of women from their community whose husbands joined ISIL as long as these women did not personally support ISIL. Acceptance of these “involuntary” wives of ISIL members seems to be driven by recognition that Iraq is a patriarchal society where women face overwhelming pressure to defer to their husbands or other male guardians. As one respondent explained, “A woman is a victim of her husband’s decisions.”<sup>6</sup> In contrast, there was strong opposition (77%) to the return of women who were voluntarily married to ISIL members and supported ISIL’s ideology and only 17% would allow them to return (Table 7).

<b>Table 7. Attitudes Toward Wives of ISIL Members (Non-Supporters vs. Supporters)</b>			
		Wives Who Did Not Support ISIL N=399	Wives Who Supported ISIL N=399
Would you be comfortable allowing these women to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	79%	17%
	No	19%	77%
	Refused to answer	2%	6%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with their children?	Yes	72%	18%
	No	25%	76%
	Refused to answer	3%	6%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these women should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	66%	27%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	30%	17%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	58%	28%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	2%	4%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	2%	4%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	1%	8%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	<1%	4%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	12%	2%
	None: I would not allow them to return under any circumstances	5%	50%

# Annexes: Community-Level Results

## Annex A: Qaim, Anbar

Annex Table A1. Attitudes Toward Reintegration and Justice (Qaim)		
Number of Respondents		N=100
Compared with 6 months ago, are people in this community more or less comfortable with the return and reintegration of IDPs with family ties to ISIL than they were at that time?	People are more comfortable	31%
	People are less comfortable	20%
	No change	46%
	I don't know	3%
Who do you think should be responsible for deciding if families perceived as affiliated with ISIL should be allowed to return to this community?	Victims' families	4%
	The Iraqi government	63%
	Iraqi security forces	14%
	Iraqi judicial system	43%
	PMF	1%
	Tribal leaders	14%
	Religious leaders	2%
	UN agencies or international NGOs	21%
	Members of your community	1%
Who do you think should be responsible for bringing justice to the victims of ISIL?	Iraqi judicial system	86%
	Tribal justice system	11%
	The UN or an international justice mechanism	35%
Which of the following conditions do you believe that people with family ties to ISIL should fulfill before being allowed to return to their communities?	Psychological rehabilitation	74%
	Public apology	17%
	Disavow family in court	39%
	Community service	2%
	Pay compensation	9%
	Short prison sentence (1-5 years)	1%
	Long prison sentence (5+ years)	5%
Some IDPs are returning to Iraq from Al-Hol camp in Syria. Are you more or less concerned about the return of these Iraqis from Al-Hol camp in comparison with IDPs who were displaced internally in Iraqi camps?	More concerned	14%
	No difference	65%
		18%
	Less concerned	3%
	I don't know	
Acceptance of different categories of IDPs with family ties to ISIL	Children with family members	81%
	Young men (20s)	46%
	Wives who <b>did not</b> support ISIL (involuntary)	75%
	Wives who supported ISIL (voluntary)	5%

Annex Table A2. Confidence in Different Mechanisms for Return (Qaim)		
Number of Respondents		N=100
Do you trust the Iraqi government's security screening process to determine whether a person with family ties to Daesh is dangerous or not, and whether the person can return to this community?	Yes	58%
	Somewhat	34%
	No	4%
	Don't know/refuse	4%

Do you trust the tabriyya procedure, by which they pledge to sever all bonds with their ISIL-affiliated relatives?	Yes	48%
	Somewhat	39%
	No	10%
	Don't know/refuse	3%
If someone has a sponsor (kafeel), do you trust the sponsorship process to ensure community safety?	Yes	45%
	Somewhat	41%
	No	10%
	Don't know/refuse	4%

**Annex Table A3. Perceptions of Children with Family Members who Joined ISIL (Qaim)**

Number of Respondents	N=100	
Would you be comfortable allowing these children to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	81%
	No	18%
	Refused to answer	1%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with these children?	Yes	77%
	No	21%
	Refused to answer	2%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these children should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	84%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	3%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	10%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	1%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	8%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	1%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	4%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	1%
	None: I would not allow them to return to under any circumstances	7%

## Annex Table A4. Perceptions of Young Men (20s) With Family Members Who Joined ISIL (Qaim)

Number of Respondents		N=100
Would you be comfortable allowing these young men to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	46%
	No	53%
	Refused to answer	1%
Would you be comfortable hiring one of these young men to do a job for you?	Yes	40%
	No	59%
	Refused to answer	1%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these young men should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	59%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	17%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	24%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	2%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	3%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	1%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	1%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	4%
	None: I would not allow them to return under any circumstances	29%



**Annex Table A5. Attitudes Toward Wives of ISIL Members (Non-Supporters vs. Supporters) (Qaim)**

		Wives Who Did Not Support ISIL N=100	Wives Who Supported ISIL N=100
Would you be comfortable allowing these women to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	75%	5%
	No	24%	86%
	Refused to answer	1%	9%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with their children?	Yes	72%	7%
	No	26%	82%
	Refused to answer	2%	11%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these women should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	83%	36%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	4%	10%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	35%	14%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	1%	2%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	2%	0%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	0%	4%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	0%	7%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	3%	1%
	None: I would not allow them to return under any circumstances	9%	47%

## Annex B: Habaniyah, Anbar

Annex Table B1. Attitudes Toward Reintegration and Justice (Habaniyah)		
Number of Respondents		N=97
Compared with 6 months ago, are people in this community more or less comfortable with the return and reintegration of IDPs with family ties to ISIL than they were at that time?	People are more comfortable	13%
	People are less comfortable	1%
	No change	73%
	I don't know	12%
Who do you think should be responsible for deciding if families perceived as affiliated with ISIL should be allowed to return to this community?	Victims' families	6%
	The Iraqi government	93%
	Iraqi security forces	81%
	Iraqi judicial system	69%
	PMF	2%
	Tribal leaders	76%
	Religious leaders	41%
Who do you think should be responsible for bringing justice to the victims of ISIL?	UN agencies or international NGOs	49%
	Members of your community	35%
	Iraqi judicial system	81%
	Tribal justice system	53%
Which of the following conditions do you believe that people with family ties to ISIL should fulfill before being allowed to return to their communities?	The UN or an international justice mechanism	48%
	Psychological rehabilitation	98%
	Public apology	97%
	Disavow family in court	91%
	Community service	22%
	Pay compensation	9%
Some IDPs are returning to Iraq from Al-Hol camp in Syria. Are you more or less concerned about the return of these Iraqis from Al-Hol camp in comparison with IDPs who were displaced internally in Iraqi camps?	Short prison sentence (1-5 years)	4%
	Long prison sentence (5+ years)	0%
	More concerned	4%
	No difference	37%
Acceptance of different categories of IDPs with family ties to ISIL	Less concerned	8%
	I don't know	51%
	Children with family members	89%
	Young men (20s)	61%
	Wives who did not support ISIL (involuntary)	95%
	Wives who supported ISIL (voluntary)	9%

### Annex Table B2. Confidence in Different Mechanisms for Return (Habaniyah)

Number of Respondents		N=97
Do you trust the Iraqi government's security screening process to determine whether a person with family ties to Daesh is dangerous or not, and whether the person can return to this community?	Yes	28%
	Somewhat	61%
	No	1%
	Don't know/refuse	10%
Do you trust the tabriyya procedure, by which they pledge to sever all bonds with their ISIL-affiliated relatives?	Yes	29%
	Somewhat	57%
	No	7%
	Don't know/refuse	7%
If someone has a sponsor (kafeel), do you trust the sponsorship process to ensure community safety?	Yes	27%
	Somewhat	43%
	No	26%
	Don't know/refuse	4%

### Annex Table B3. Perceptions of Children with Family Members who Joined ISIL (Habaniyah)

Number of Respondents		N=97
Would you be comfortable allowing these children to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	89%
	No	10%
	Refused to answer	1%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with these children?	Yes	78%
	No	22%
	Refused to answer	0%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these children should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	78%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	19%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	12%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	0%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	0%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	0%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	0%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	20%
	None: I would not allow them to return to under any circumstances	1%

## Annex Table B4. Perceptions of Young Men (20s) With Family Members Who Joined ISIL (Habaniyah)

Number of Respondents N=97

Would you be comfortable allowing these young men to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	61%
	No	35%
	Refused to answer	4%

Would you be comfortable hiring one of these young men to do a job for you?	Yes	57%
	No	39%
	Refused to answer	4%

Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these young men should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	94%
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Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	49%
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Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	44%
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Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	26%
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Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	7%
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A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	7%
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A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	1%
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None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	0%
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None: I would not allow them to return under any circumstances	1%
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**Annex Table B5. Attitudes Toward Wives of ISIL Members (Non-Supporters vs. Supporters) (Habaniyah)**

		<b>Wives Who Did Not Support ISIL N=97</b>	<b>Wives Who Supported ISIL N=97</b>
<b>Would you be comfortable allowing these women to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?</b>	Yes	95%	9%
	No	5%	84%
	Refused to answer	0%	7%
<b>Would you allow children in your family to be friends with their children?</b>	Yes	81%	5%
	No	16%	90%
	Refused to answer	2%	5%
<b>Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these women should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)</b>	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	86%	34%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	84%	33%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	73%	32%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	5%	8%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	0%	10%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	0%	18%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	0%	4%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	11%	1%
	None: <b>I would not allow</b> them to return under any circumstances	0%	44%

## Annex C: Muhalabiya, Ninewa

Annex Table C1. Attitudes Toward Reintegration and Justice (Muhalabiya)		
Number of Respondents		N=103
Compared with 6 months ago, are people in this community more or less comfortable with the return and reintegration of IDPs with family ties to ISIL than they were at that time?	People are more comfortable	65%
	People are less comfortable	8%
	No change	26%
	I don't know	1%
Who do you think should be responsible for deciding if families perceived as affiliated with ISIL should be allowed to return to this community?	Victims' families	12%
	The Iraqi government	93%
	Iraqi security forces	41%
	Iraqi judicial system	30%
	PMF	4%
	Tribal leaders	49%
	Religious leaders	28%
	UN agencies or international NGOs	28%
Who do you think should be responsible for bringing justice to the victims of ISIL?	Members of your community	7%
	Iraqi judicial system	94%
	Tribal justice system	12%
	The UN or an international justice mechanism	27%
Which of the following conditions do you believe that people with family ties to ISIL should fulfill before being allowed to return to their communities?	Psychological rehabilitation	50%
	Public apology	26%
	Disavow family in court	85%
	Community service	5%
	Pay compensation	2%
	Short prison sentence (1-5 years)	2%
Some IDPs are returning to Iraq from Al-Hol camp in Syria. Are you more or less concerned about the return of these Iraqis from Al-Hol camp in comparison with IDPs who were displaced internally in Iraqi camps?	Long prison sentence (5+ years)	2%
	More concerned	10%
	No difference	71%
	Less concerned	11%
Acceptance of different categories of IDPs with family ties to ISIL	I don't know	9%
	Children with family members	99%
	Young men (20s)	93%
	Wives who <b>did not</b> support ISIL (involuntary)	97%
	Wives who supported ISIL (voluntary)	51%

**Annex Table C2. Confidence in Different Mechanisms for Return (Muhlabiya)**

Number of Respondents		N=103
Do you trust the Iraqi government's security screening process to determine whether a person with family ties to Daesh is dangerous or not, and whether the person can return to this community?	Yes	61%
	Somewhat	32%
	No	5%
	Don't know/refuse	2%
Do you trust the tabriyya procedure, by which they pledge to sever all bonds with their ISIL-affiliated relatives?	Yes	49%
	Somewhat	35%
	No	6%
	Don't know/refuse	11%
If someone has a sponsor (kafeel), do you trust the sponsorship process to ensure community safety?	Yes	54%
	Somewhat	39%
	No	3%
	Don't know/refuse	4%

**Annex Table C3. Perceptions of Children with Family Members who Joined ISIL (Muhlabiya)**

Number of Respondents		N=103
Would you be comfortable allowing these children to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	99%
	No	1%
	Refused to answer	0%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with these children?	Yes	97%
	No	2%
	Refused to answer	1%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these children should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	22%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	5%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	45%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	0%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	1%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	0%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	0%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	43%
	None: <b>I would not allow</b> them to return to under any circumstances	1%

**Annex Table C4. Perceptions of Young Men (20s) With Family Members Who Joined ISIL (Muhalabiya)**

Number of Respondents		N=103
Would you be comfortable allowing these young men to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	93%
	No	6%
	Refused to answer	1%
Would you be comfortable hiring one of these young men to do a job for you?	Yes	91%
	No	7%
	Refused to answer	2%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these young men should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	31%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	14%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	66%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	1%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	1%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	1%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	0%
None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	20%	
None: <b>I would not allow</b> them to return under any circumstances	5%	

**Annex Table C5. Attitudes Toward Wives of ISIL Members (Non-Supporters vs. Supporters) (Muhalabiya)**

		Wives Who Did Not Support ISIL N=103	Wives Who Supported ISIL N=103
Would you be comfortable allowing these women to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	97%	51%
	No	3%	46%
	Refused to answer	0%	3%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with their children?	Yes	97%	51%
	No	3%	48%
	Refused to answer	0%	1%



**Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these women should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)**

Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	28%	17%
Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	8%	11%
Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	61%	47%
Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	0%	4%
Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	1%	3%
A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	1%	4%
A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	0%	1%
None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	27%	5%
None: <b>I would not allow</b> them to return under any circumstances	3%	42%

## Annex D: Tuz Khurmato, Salah al-Din

Annex Table D1. Attitudes Toward Reintegration and Justice (Tuz Khurmato)		
Number of Respondents		N=99
Compared with 6 months ago, are people in this community more or less comfortable with the return and reintegration of IDPs with family ties to ISIL than they were at that time?	People are more comfortable	47%
	People are less comfortable	12%
	No change	38%
	I don't know	2%
Who do you think should be responsible for deciding if families perceived as affiliated with ISIL should be allowed to return to this community?	Victims' families	42%
	The Iraqi government	70%
	Iraqi security forces	65%
	Iraqi judicial system	52%
	PMF	26%
	Tribal leaders	31%
	Religious leaders	18%
	UN agencies or international NGOs	33%
Who do you think should be responsible for bringing justice to the victims of ISIL?	Members of your community	32%
	Iraqi judicial system	88%
	Tribal justice system	13%
	The UN or an international justice mechanism	30%
Which of the following conditions do you believe that people with family ties to ISIL should fulfill before being allowed to return to their communities?	Psychological rehabilitation	67%
	Public apology	34%
	Disavow family in court	63%
	Community service	7%
	Pay compensation	13%
	Short prison sentence (1-5 years)	4%
Some IDPs are returning to Iraq from Al-Hol camp in Syria. Are you more or less concerned about the return of these Iraqis from Al-Hol camp in comparison with IDPs who were displaced internally in Iraqi camps?	Long prison sentence (5+ years)	4%
	More concerned	66%
	No difference	10%
	Less concerned	2%
Acceptance of different categories of IDPs with family ties to ISIL	I don't know	21%
	Children with family members	63%
	Young men (20s)	25%
	Wives who <b>did not</b> support ISIL (involuntary)	49%
	Wives who supported ISIL (voluntary)	1%

**Annex Table D2. Confidence in Different Mechanisms for Return (Tuz Khurmato)**

Number of Respondents		N=99
Do you trust the Iraqi government's security screening process to determine whether a person with family ties to Daesh is dangerous or not, and whether the person can return to this community?	Yes	59%
	Somewhat	28%
	No	12%
	Don't know/refuse	1%
Do you trust the tabriyya procedure, by which they pledge to sever all bonds with their ISIL-affiliated relatives?	Yes	27%
	Somewhat	30%
	No	26%
	Don't know/refuse	16%
If someone has a sponsor (kafeel), do you trust the sponsorship process to ensure community safety?	Yes	19%
	Somewhat	21%
	No	18%
	Don't know/refuse	41%

**Annex Table D3. Perceptions of Children with Family Members who Joined ISIL (Tuz Khurmato)**

Number of Respondents		N=99
Would you be comfortable allowing these children to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	63%
	No	34%
	Refused to answer	3%
Would you allow children in your family to be friends with these children?	Yes	44%
	No	52%
	Refused to answer	4%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these children should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	76%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	4%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	9%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	1%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	1%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	0%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	0%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	14%
	None: <b>I would not allow</b> them to return to under any circumstances	4%

**Annex Table D4. Perceptions of Young Men (20s) With Family Members Who Joined ISIL (Tuz Khurmato)**

Number of Respondents		N=99
Would you be comfortable allowing these young men to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?	Yes	25%
	No	69%
	Refused to answer	6%
Would you be comfortable hiring one of these young men to do a job for you?	Yes	24%
	No	73%
	Refused to answer	3%
Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these young men should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	69%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	30%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	57%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	5%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	11%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	4%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	3%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	2%
	None: <b>I would not allow</b> them to return under any circumstances	12%

**Annex Table D5. Attitudes Toward Wives of ISIL Members (Non-Supporters vs. Supporters) (Tuz Khurmato)**

		<b>Wives Who Did Not Support ISIL N=99</b>	<b>Wives Who Supported ISIL N=99</b>
<b>Would you be comfortable allowing these women to return to this community and live in your neighborhood?</b>	Yes	49%	1%
	No	45%	94%
	Refused to answer	5%	5%
<b>Would you allow children in your family to be friends with their children?</b>	Yes	37%	8%
	No	57%	86%
	Refused to answer	6%	6%
<b>Which, if any, of the following conditions do you think these women should fulfill before being allowed to return to your community? (Select all that apply)</b>	Complete a psychological rehabilitation program	68%	20%
	Publicly apologize for the crimes of their family member(s) who joined ISIL	26%	13%
	Formally disavow any of their family members who joined ISIL through a state court	62%	18%
	Complete several months of community service such as cleaning streets or rebuilding houses	1%	2%
	Pay compensation to the victims of ISIL	3%	2%
	A short prison sentence (1-5 years)	3%	6%
	A long prison sentence (more than 5 years)	1%	3%
	None: I am comfortable allowing them to return immediately without any conditions or punishment	4%	0%
	None: <b>I would not allow</b> them to return under any circumstances	9%	68%



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