

RECONSTRUCTION BY PROVINCE

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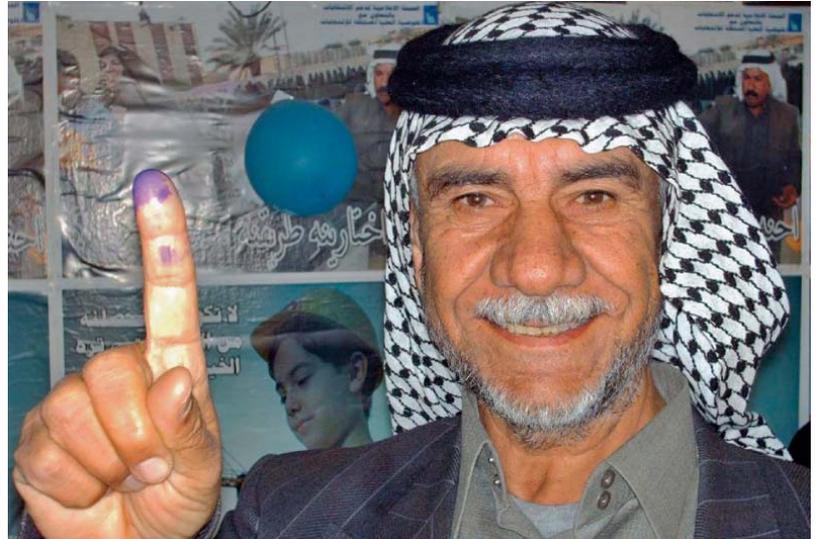
SECTION

3

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

On January 31, 2009, Iraqis took to the polls in their country’s first provincial elections since 2005. Protected by Iraqi Security Forces in fortified polling areas, 51% of registered voters turned out to elect their representatives to the Provincial Councils.⁵⁰⁹ Security measures—including road, border crossing, and airport closures—proved effective in curbing violence and preventing any significant disruptions to the voting process. Nationwide, no major attacks were reported,⁵¹⁰ and the elections demonstrated Iraq’s increased ability to manage a large-scale electoral process, implement effective security measures, and combat electoral fraud. Among countries in the region that have recently held elections, Iraq had one of the lowest percentages of ballots that were declared invalid (Figure 3.1).

In reference to the iconic ink stains symbolizing Iraq’s electoral debut as a democratic state,



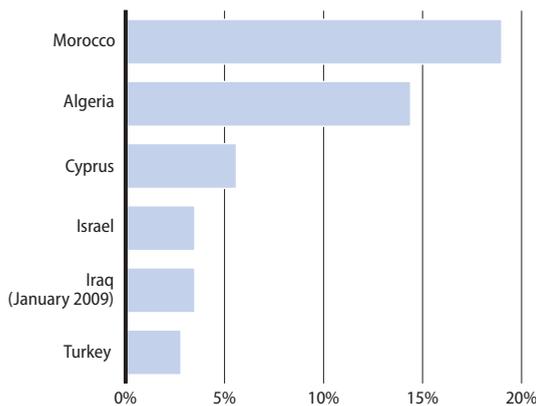
Iraqi displays his purple finger. (OPA photo)

Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki announced, “The purple fingers have returned to build Iraq.”⁵¹¹ In total, 14,431 candidates and 440 political parties competed for Provincial Council seats in 14 of Iraq’s 18 provinces.⁵¹² The provinces that make up Kurdistan (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah) and the oil-rich province of Tameem—disputed among Kurds, Arabs, and Turkomen—have yet to hold provincial elections. For a breakdown of ethnoreligious demographics by province, see Figure 3.2.

Provincial Council Election Process

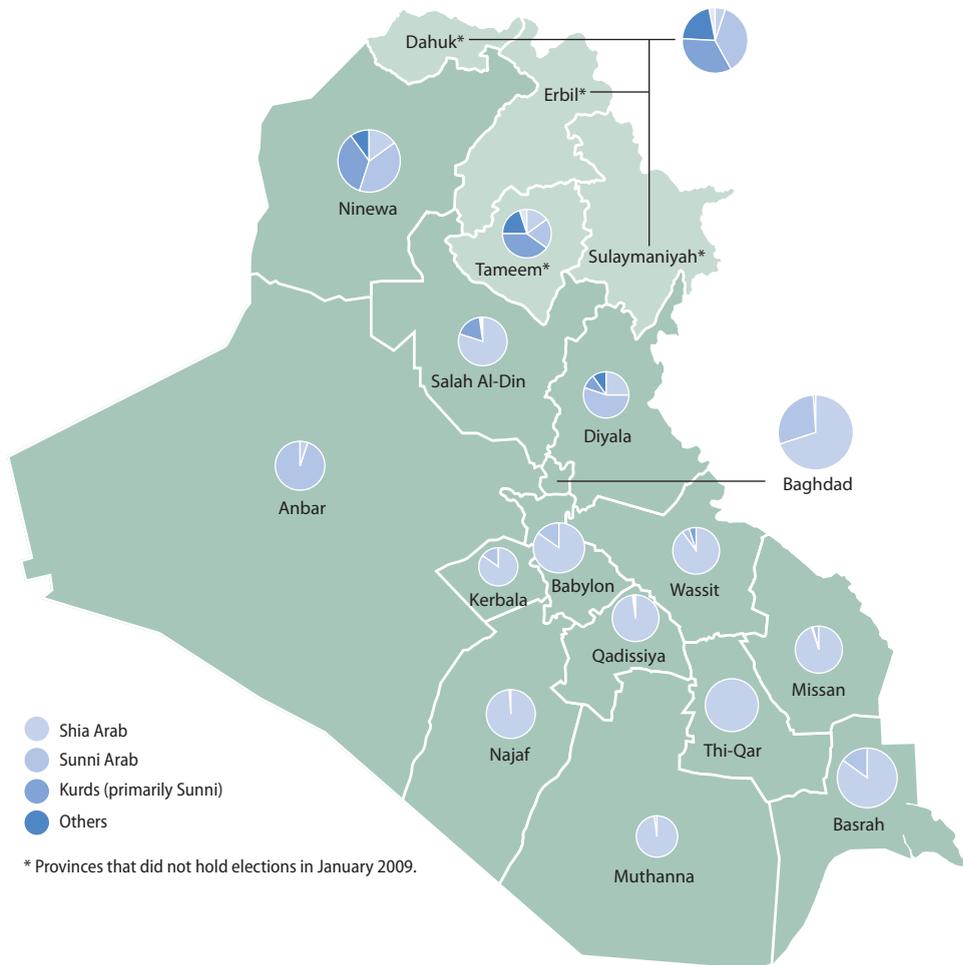
Provincial Councils elect provincial leaders and the Provincial Council speaker by majority vote.⁵¹³ Under the Provincial Powers Law, the councils enact provincial laws and allocate funds for public projects. The council and provincial governor may appoint and dismiss local security officials,⁵¹⁴ and under the law, 14 council committees must be maintained to oversee public

FIGURE 3.1
INVALID BALLOTS IN MIDDLE EAST AND POST-CONFLICT ELECTIONS



Sources: GOI, Independent High Electoral Commission, www.ihec.iq/arabic, SIGIR translation, accessed 4/14/2009; International Foundation for Electoral Systems, www.ifes.org, accessed 4/14/2009.

FIGURE 3.2
ETHNORELIGIOUS DEMOGRAPHICS BY PROVINCE



Source: U.S. Embassy-Baghdad, response to SIGIR data call, 3/29/2009.

administration in a number of sectors, including water, sewage, energy, reconstruction, finance, budget, real estate, and logistics.⁵¹⁵ Provincial Council election results were certified at the end of March 2009, and councils began to convene in the second week of April.⁵¹⁶

Iraq's Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) accepted 440 Iraqi political parties to run candidates for the 2009 provincial elections. Some of these parties are represented in the 36 political blocs that were also approved by the commission on November 14, 2008.⁵¹⁷

TABLE 3.1
NUMBER OF SEATS AND CANDIDATES, BY PROVINCE

	PROVINCE	NUMBER OF SEATS	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES		TOTAL
			FEMALE	MALE	
North	Ninewa	37	108	301	409
	Salah Al-Din	28	162	425	587
Central	Anbar	29	142	401	543
	Diyala	29	176	462	638
	Baghdad	57	690	1,765	2,455
	Wassit	28	325	905	1,230
	Babylon	30	386	1,063	1,449
	Qadissiya	28	235	653	888
	Kerbala	27	331	861	1,192
	Najaf	28	281	787	1,068
South	Muthanna	26	240	640	880
	Thi-Qar	31	290	779	1,069
	Missan	27	197	539	736
	Basrah	35	349	938	1,287
Total		440	3,912	10,519	14,431

Note: Kurdistan and Tameem did not hold elections in January 2009.

Source: GOI, Independent High Electoral Commission, www.ihec.iq/arabic, SIGIR translation, accessed 2/5/2009.

Before passage of the Provincial Powers Law, each province had 41 Provincial Council seats, except for Baghdad, which had 51. Now the number of seats on each Provincial Council is determined by population—25 seats plus one seat for every 200,000 residents over 500,000.⁵¹⁸ For more details, see Table 3.1.

Under the 2008 Provincial Election Law, minorities must be represented in three of Iraq's provinces.⁵¹⁹ In Baghdad, one seat is reserved for a Christian and one for a Mandaean. Three seats—for a Christian, a Shabak, and a Yazidi—are required in Ninewa, and one seat is held for a Christian in Basrah. In addition, at least 25% of elected candidates must be women.⁵²⁰

Provincial Election Results

More than 200,000 domestic observers and 400 international monitors from the United States, European Union, and Turkey supported the

electoral process. The Arab League, Japan, and other international missions in Iraq also deployed observers to 7,000 polling centers throughout Iraq.⁵²¹ The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) established an Electoral Team of 19 that provided IHEC with recommendations on topics including logistics, operations for procurement and training, data entry, complaints, public outreach, coordination, and security.⁵²² USAID has also provided \$100 million in training and guidance to IHEC and its 18 Governorate Election Offices.⁵²³ Additional U.S. support for elections was provided by the U.S. Embassy-Baghdad, MNF-I, and non-governmental organizations, including the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the International Research and Exchanges Board, the National Democratic Institute, and the International Republican Institute.⁵²⁴

TABLE 3.2
PERCENTAGE OF WINNING CANDIDATES, BY ETHNORELIGIOUS GROUP

	PROVINCE	SHIA	SUNNI	SECULAR / MODERATE	CHRISTIAN	KURD	SHABAK	YAZIDI	MANDAEEN
NORTH	Ninewa		59.5		2.7	32.4	2.7	2.7	
	Salah Al-Din	7.2	53.6	25		14.3			
	Anbar	6.9	86.2	6.9					
	Diyala	17.2	51.7	10.3		20.7			
	Baghdad	68.4	19.3	8.8	1.8				1.8
CENTRAL	Wassit	78.6	10.7	10.7					
	Babylon	63.3	23.3	9.7					
	Qadissiya	82.1	7.1	10.7					
	Kerbala	100							
	Najaf	78.6		21.4					
SOUTH	Muthanna	57.7		42.3					
	Thi-Qar	100							
	Missan	100							
	Basrah	85.7	5.7	5.7	2.9				

Note: Numbers affected by rounding; Kurdistan and Tameem did not hold elections in January 2009.

Source: GOI, Independent High Electoral Commission, www.ihec.iq/arabic, SIGIR translation, accessed 3/9/2009.



Women walking to polling site in Babylon. (MNF-I photo)

For the results of the election by ethnoreligious group, see Table 3.2.

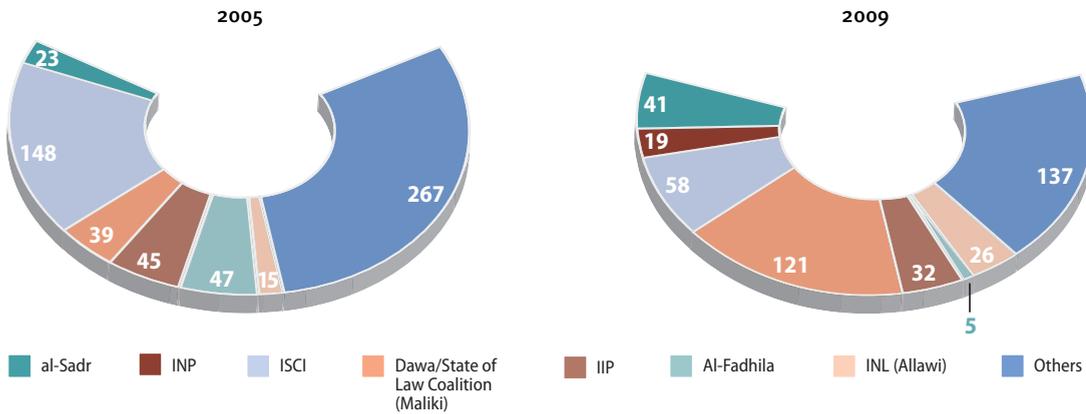
2005 Election vs. 2009 Election

The results of the 2009 provincial elections mark a significant shift in Iraq’s political climate since 2005. Prime Minister al-Maliki’s more secular State of Law Coalition, a spinoff of the Dawa party, dominated the 2009 election, gaining a plurality of seats in 6 of 14 provinces (Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya, and Wasit). In Missan, Muthanna, and Najaf, the State of Law Coalition finished in a deadlock with the Iranian-backed Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI). Aside from these stalemates—and in stark contrast to its clear victories in 7 of these 14 provinces in 2005—ISCI failed to achieve lone majority status in any of the provinces in 2009.

Baghdad province, in particular, saw substantial political change in 2009. Prime Minister al-Maliki’s State of Law Coalition took 28 of the

RECONSTRUCTION BY PROVINCE

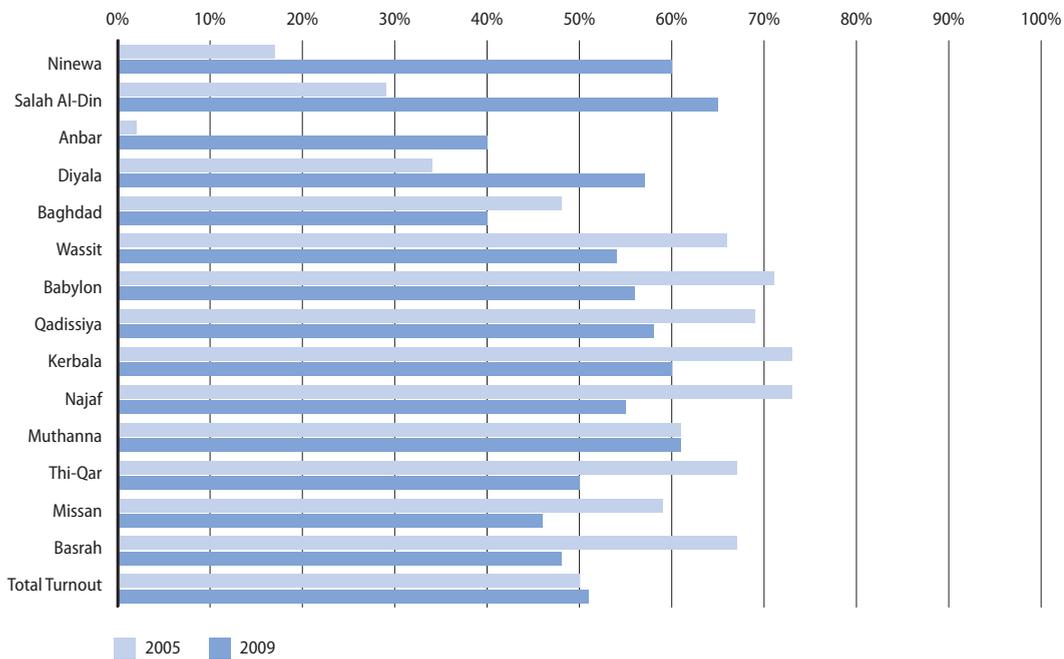
FIGURE 3.3
ELECTION RESULTS, BY PARTY, 2005 AND 2009



Note: Numbers affected by rounding. Kurdistan and Tameem did not hold elections in January 2009. 2005 provinces were all given 41 seats except Baghdad (51 seats). In 2005, al-Maliki was the leader of the Dawa Party, but in 2009 he became the leader of the State of Law Coalition Party. Legend to party acronyms: Sadrist–Independent Liberals Trend; INP–Iraqi National Project List; ISCI–Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq; IIP–Iraqi Islamic Party; al-Fadhila–al-Fadhila Islamic Party; INL–Iraqi National List.

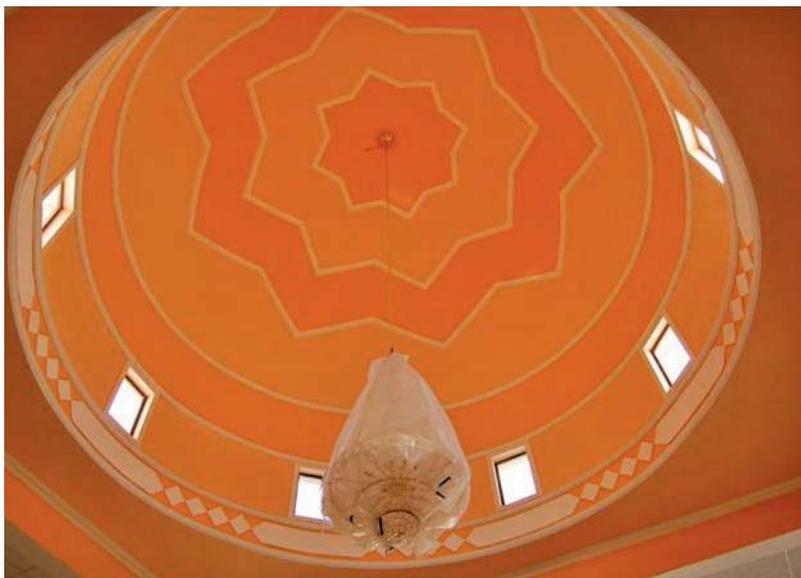
Source: GOI, Independent High Electoral Commission, www.ihec.iq/arabic, SIGIR translation, accessed 3/9/2009.

FIGURE 3.4
ELECTION TURNOUT, 2005 VS. 2009



Note: Numbers affected by rounding. Although Kurdistan and Tameem held elections in 2005, they did not hold elections in 2009 and are not included in the list. Total Turnout includes only the 14 voting provinces.

Sources: GOI, Independent High Electoral Commission, www.ihec.iq, SIGIR translation, accessed 2/20/2009; DoS, *Iraq Status Report*, 2/4/2009, p. 6.



Rusafa Courthouse interior in Baghdad. (USACE photo)

57 seats on the Provincial Council, and the Sunni National Accordance Front (NAF) came in a distant second with 7 seats. ISCI maintained just 3 seats in this election, down sharply from 28 of 51 seats won in the 2005 election. Notably, followers of anti-U.S. cleric Muqtada al-Sadr achieved a modest gain in 2009. The Sadrist Movement—a long-time rival to the ISCI party—had secured only one seat in 2005. This number increased to 5 seats in the recent election, or nearly 9% of all seats.⁵²⁵ For the results for both elections, see Figure 3.3.

IHEC Chairman Faraj al-Haidary observed that the 2009 provincial elections brought a larger and more diverse field of political parties, coalitions, and candidates because, in part, of a lack of political-sectarian boycotts that had affected previous elections. Additionally, a new

hybrid list voting format allowed Iraqis to select their preferred candidate and that candidate's party list—as opposed to the closed-list system used in 2005, which allowed voters to choose only their preferred party. Winning parties would then choose individual representatives. The new system improved voter options, but also increased the complexity of the voting process, which led to confusion for some voters.⁵²⁶

To prevent voter fraud, separate voter lists were maintained at each polling station—similar to the system used in the United States—preventing individuals from voting at more than one polling location. During the 2005 elections, the voter registry was centralized (that is, several polling stations would receive the same list of names from a general area), allowing individuals to vote multiple times at different polling locations.⁵²⁷

Nationwide, fewer registered voters cast their ballots in 2009 than in 2005; however, four fewer provinces held elections this year (Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Tameem). The 2009 elections saw a voter turnout of 51%, or 7.5 million of 14.9 million registered voters, in 14 provinces. In 2005, 58% of Iraqis, or more than 8 million of nearly 14 million registered voters in 18 provinces, cast their ballots.⁵²⁸ UNAMI reports that controls to prevent fraud and the population fluctuations attributable to displaced Iraqis may also have affected turnout.⁵²⁹

In a direct comparison of the 14 provinces that voted in both the 2005 and 2009 elections, actual voter turnout appears to have increased by more than 1%.⁵³⁰ For turnout of registered voters, by province, see Figure 3.4. ♦

PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS

Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) were established in October 2005 to encourage local initiatives across Iraq.⁵³¹ The PRTs also assess provincial progress in five categories—governance, political development, reconciliation, economic development, and rule of law—using a Capability Maturity Model (CMM).⁵³² In general, the CMM uses specific indicators to evaluate organizational processes.⁵³³ For Iraq, the CMM evaluates provincial progress toward self-reliance.⁵³⁴

Between 2008 and 2009, according to the PRTs' assessments, 10 provinces improved their economic and political development processes, with the most progress occurring in the political development category. Overall, six provinces have achieved a performing assessment in that category—only one step away from self-reliance. However, as of February 2009, only two provinces had reached self-reliant status in any category. More than a year ago, Muthanna province reached self-reliance in reconciliation, and Wasit province jumped from beginning to self-reliant in the same category in just one year.⁵³⁵

In the last year, Kerbala province improved across all five categories. Diyala and Missan provinces made the least progress; both lag all other provinces, achieving only one *sustaining* ranking each.⁵³⁶

Figure 3.5 shows provincial progress in each of these categories between February 2008 and February 2009.

SIGIR has issued four audit reports on PRTs, identifying a lack of clearly defined objectives and performance measures.⁵³⁷ In a report issued in January 2009, SIGIR highlighted measures taken by the Office of Provincial Affairs to improve objectives as well as performance measurements. In its audit of April 2009, SIGIR

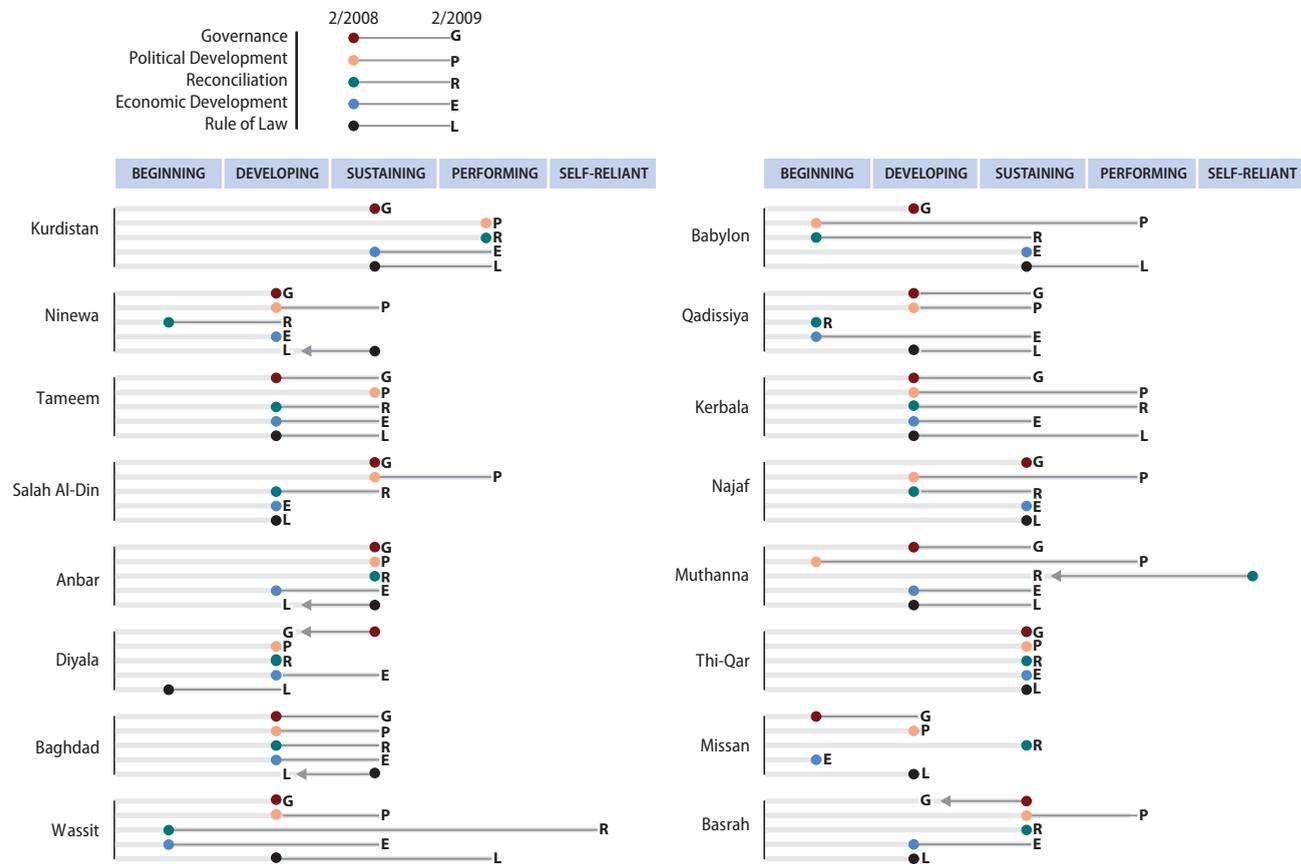
initially focused on the cost of operating individual PRTs and the overall program. SIGIR learned early on that agencies involved are not required to capture these costs at either the program or individual PRT level. Consequently, SIGIR modified its objectives for the report issued this quarter to identify the major program cost categories, estimate program costs using available cost information, and assess the feasibility and usefulness of tracking PRT costs.

SIGIR found that although not formally required to track PRT costs, the Departments of State and Defense were able to identify some of the major costs of their PRT operations in these categories: security, salaries, life support, and operations. SIGIR did not include the cost of programs managed by the PRTs. Using that information, SIGIR estimates that FY 2008 PRT costs in Iraq were at least \$373 million. However, this estimate substantially understates total costs because DoD provided security services and personnel whose costs are not included in the estimate.

Complete data on PRT operating costs are not available because DoS and DoD—the two largest contributors—are not required to segregate their PRT costs from their other operating costs. As a result, neither department has a process to capture PRT costs. DoS and DoD officials said that with additional effort, their existing financial systems could be used to track and identify most PRT costs. They also agreed that PRT cost data would be useful to managers for budgeting and other decision-making processes related to the PRT program.

SIGIR concluded that the PRT program is a large civil-military interagency effort that may grow and continue to be used in other

FIGURE 3.5
PRT MATURITY ASSESSMENTS



Source: OPA, response to SIGIR data call, 4/17/2009.

contingency reconstruction operations. But U.S. agencies are not required to capture PRT costs, so they are not routinely tracked. As the U.S. Embassy in Iraq normalizes operations, application of U.S. government accounting standards to the PRT program is important to assist in budgeting and other decision-making processes. Furthermore, historical PRT cost data

could be useful in planning and implementing other reconstruction operations using PRTs. The DoS financial systems already appear to have the capability to track major cost categories, and although other cost categories—such as DoS personnel, security movement, and some DoD costs—will be more difficult to track, they could be estimated at an aggregate level.⁵³⁸ ♦

PROVINCIAL SNAPSHOTS

Each of Iraq's 18 provinces elects its own Provincial Council, and although most public services are provided through the central ministries, the provinces also receive a separate budget allocation. The United States funds

projects to support individual provinces as well. Table 3.3 compares the provinces according to several population, funding, and security indicators. For snapshot references, please see the endnotes. ♦

TABLE 3.3
SELECTED COMPARISONS OF IRAQ'S PROVINCES

Province	POPULATION STATISTICS				U.S. FUNDING PER CAPITA				
	Population ^a	Displaced Population ^b	Population Returned ^c	% Unemployed in 2008 ^d	IRRF Project Costs ^e	ISFF Project Costs ^e	ESF Project Costs ^e	CERP Project Costs ^e	
North	Kurdistan (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah)	3,878,000	n/a	n/a	16.7%	\$158.07	\$17.65	\$22.95	\$25.70
	Ninewa	2,820,000	332,668	3,630	20.9%	\$158.26	\$129.03	\$10.10	\$68.98
	Tameem	1,129,000	94,296	990	15.7%	\$573.98	\$103.40	\$110.45	\$152.04
	Salah Al-Din	1,158,000	122,152	576	21.9%	\$360.53	\$98.10	\$83.18	\$190.04
Central	Anbar	1,427,000	146,907	18,606	17.4%	\$364.83	\$579.74	\$72.21	\$297.25
	Diyala	1,323,000	632,762	37,296	19.0%	\$350.00	\$185.81	\$13.34	\$160.73
	Baghdad	6,995,000	3,433,384	158,082	14.5%	\$455.61	\$227.19	\$111.79	\$156.65
	Wassit	1,056,000	11,926	720	13.6%	\$288.53	\$55.51	\$23.66	\$66.51
	Babylon	1,574,000	48,841	750	15.9%	\$124.70	\$12.08	\$20.26	\$119.56
	Qadissiya	1,033,000	5,580	114	15.9%	\$137.71	\$30.37	\$11.22	\$79.19
	Kerbala	902,000	24,204	1,782	19.1%	\$105.00	\$0.95	\$18.54	\$57.08
	Najaf	1,113,000	13,236	612	18.6%	\$169.24	\$23.43	\$14.29	\$38.16
South	Muthanna	650,000	10,684	156	30.5%	\$396.03	\$3.94	\$19.36	\$38.52
	Thi-Qar	1,687,000	19,008	516	36.5%	\$436.90	\$19.40	\$14.95	\$26.60
	Missan	944,000	6,902	3,756	17.3%	\$174.25	\$39.16	\$28.65	\$32.53
	Basrah	2,408,000	131,705	2,790	18.8%	\$648.16	\$66.35	\$40.02	\$109.15

^a U.S. Embassy, response to SIGIR data call, 3/29/2009.

^b Number of Iraqis displaced including IDPs and refugees as of December 2008. U.S. Embassy, response to SIGIR data call, 3/27/2009.

^c Number of Iraqis displaced from their homes who have returned to that province between September and December 2008. U.S. Embassy, response to SIGIR data call, 3/27/2009.

^d Kurdistan unemployment numbers were calculated using U.S. Embassy population numbers and NEA-I unemployment percentages. U.S. Embassy, response to SIGIR data call, 3/29/2009; NEA-I, response to SIGIR data call, 4/2/2009.

^e Includes only ongoing and completed projects. Total project costs for the various funds are as reported in IRMS; they do not represent actual obligations or expenditures. Numbers affected by rounding. IRMS, *Global Benchmark*, 4/1/2009.



An Iraqi fisherman pushes his boat off-shore to depart on his daily fishing trip. (Joint Combat Camera Center Iraq photo by Senior Airman Eric Harris)



Storekeepers sell vegetables in a Baghdad marketplace. (MNF-I photo)

IRAQI FUNDING			INTERNATIONAL FUNDING			SECURITY	
2008 Amended Allocations (\$ millions) ^f	2008 Provincial Capital Budget Expenditures and Advances (\$ millions) ^f	% of Allocations Expended and Advanced	Project Costs (\$ millions) ^g	Committed (\$ millions) ^h	Disbursed (\$ millions) ⁱ	Total Attacks 10/1/2008–12/31/2008 ^j	Total Attacks 1/1/2009–3/20/2009 ^k
\$3,701.49	\$3,702.10	100%	\$1,989.83	\$1,042.07	\$731.81	3	1
\$538.43	\$197.11	36.6%	\$699.44	\$557.90	\$517.41	511	219
\$285.52	\$108.19	37.9%	\$890.67	\$739.97	\$503.45	184	73
\$243.47	\$112.25	46.1%	\$766.04	\$648.95	\$557.76	308	138
\$367.15	\$199.68	54.4%	\$661.64	\$540.28	\$417.37	162	53
\$443.11	\$124.81	28.2%	\$745.18	\$634.28	\$549.92	251	123
\$1,433.52	\$670.66	46.8%	\$4,091.55	\$3,782.30	\$2,818.16	713	293
\$217.59	\$117.16	53.8%	\$400.64	\$269.94	\$264.25	9	8
\$409.09	\$259.83	63.5%	\$512.37	\$272.46	\$200.81	62	17
\$240.45	\$75.67	31.5%	\$500.44	\$189.97	\$132.08	9	2
\$164.03	\$139.86	85.3%	\$336.42	\$140.81	\$122.97	0	1
\$328.18	\$248.41	75.7%	\$446.46	\$215.62	\$168.26	2	1
\$226.94	\$60.77	26.8%	\$899.97	\$492.57	\$463.56	1	1
\$377.09	\$124.84	33.1%	\$1,433.57	\$981.55	\$536.78	7	4
\$194.59	\$168.09	86.4%	\$502.97	\$244.59	\$208.70	39	24
\$660.04	\$287.37	43.5%	\$2,821.43	\$2,510.46	\$1,930.32	11	11

^f As of 12/31/2008. U.S. Treasury, response to SIGIR data call, 4/14/2009.

^g An additional \$1.85 billion was distributed nationwide with \$67 million unallocated and \$199 million unspecified. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Iraqi Strategic Review Board, "Report on Donors' Contributions to Reconstruction Efforts Up to September 30, 2008," 9/30/2008, p. 24.

^h An additional \$1.58 billion was distributed nationwide with \$2.1 million unallocated and \$194 million unspecified. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Iraqi Strategic Review Board, "Report on Donors' Contributions to Reconstruction Efforts Up to September 30, 2008," 9/30/2008, p. 24.

ⁱ An additional \$1.25 billion was distributed nationwide with \$9.2 million unallocated and \$154 million unspecified. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Iraqi Strategic Review Board, "Report on Donors' Contributions to Reconstruction Efforts Up to September 30, 2008," 9/30/2008, p. 24.

^j Total number of attacks occurring within the province 10/1/2008–12/31/2008. CENTCOM, response to SIGIR data call, 1/10/2009.

^k Total number of attacks occurring within the province 1/1/2009–3/20/2009. OSD, response to SIGIR data call, 4/2/2009.

KURDISTAN



Population:^a 3.9 million

U.S. Infrastructure Projects:^b 545

Project Costs:^b \$468.40 M

2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$3,701.49 M

5% Shia	37% Sunni	34% Kurd	21% Christian	Other: 3%
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Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Erbil City^e

- Obligated: \$12,656,629 (ESF)
- Expended: \$2,766,454
- Projected Cost to Complete: \$9,890,174
- Anticipated Completion Date: 12/4/2009

The Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Erbil City

will provide approximately 100 additional beds to the emergency facilities of the city. The project costs include \$1.7 million to buy



Construction of Emergency Hospital in Erbil City. (OPA photo)

medical equipment and a 90-day training plan covering operation and maintenance of the facility and equipment.

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	78	\$213.02	1	\$0.10
General Infrastructure	197	\$11.15	–	–
Oil and Gas	2	\$0.08	–	–
Transportation and Communications	44	\$6.23	3	\$0.67
Water and Sanitation	218	\$231.93	2	\$5.23
Total	539	\$462.41	6	\$5.99

Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Zakho City^e

- Obligated: \$2,621,687 (ESF)
- Expended: \$1,423,103
- Projected Cost to Complete: \$1,977,653
- Anticipated Completion Date: 6/14/2009

The Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Zakho City

will provide Zakho City (with a population of approximately 100,000) with its only emergency



Construction of Emergency Hospital in Zakho City. (OPA photo)

hospital. Currently, all emergency cases must be referred to the Dahuk City Emergency Hospital, which is 56 kilometers from Zakho. In addition to building the hospital, the project will provide technical training for a facility manager and long-term maintenance workers to sustain the facility and equipment.

Integrated Operations and Maintenance Program for the Dokan-Sulaymaniyah City Water Supply Network^e

- Obligated: \$5,102,700
- Expended: \$0
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: \$5,102,700
- Anticipated Completion Date: 12/17/2009

The Integrated Operations and Maintenance Program

will provide a critical sustainment program for the Dokan-Sulaymaniyah City water network, which



Disassembling a vertical turbine pump in Sulaymaniyah. (OPA photo)

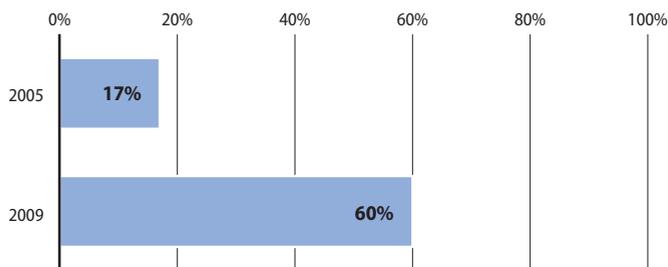
draws its water from Lake Dokan. The current water system is only operating at 40% capacity, providing a few hours of water delivery each day. The operations and maintenance program will provide technical training for long-term management and support staff working in the Dokan-Sulaymaniyah network's three main pump stations and support facilities.

NINEWA

Ninewa Election Results^d

PARTY	Seats
Al-Hadbaa National List	19
Fraternal Ninewa List	12
Iraqi Islamic Party	3
Independent Shabaki	1
Ishtar National List	1
Yazidi Movement for Reform & Progress	1
Total	37

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Artesian Water Wells^e

- Obligated: \$288,112 (QRF)
- Expended: \$96,000
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: \$218,000
- Anticipated Completion Date: 5/2009

In response to a shortage of drinking and irrigation water, PRT Ninewa is supporting the construction of two wells in the district of Al-Qosh. As of March 31, 2009, the sites for



Construction of artesian water wells. (OPA photo)

both wells have been chosen, based on a study of the area's geology. The quality of the water has been tested to verify its potability. Members of PRT Ninewa visited one well site to inspect the work and speak with the lead engineer for the project. The PRT plans to conduct health-awareness training before the wells are completed. The anticipated completion date for the well project is mid-May 2009.



Population:^a 2.8 million

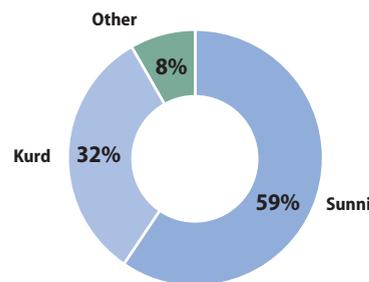
U.S. Infrastructure Projects:^b 1,088

Project Costs:^b \$301.43 M

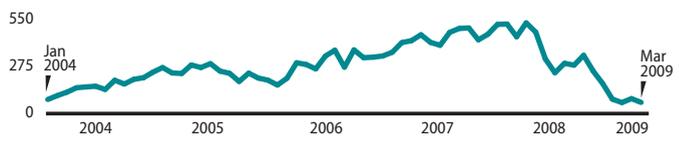
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$538.43 M

15%	40%	35%	10%
Shia	Sunni	Kurd	Christian

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	110	\$114.73	2	\$2.05
General Infrastructure	123	\$6.97	-	-
Oil and Gas	2	\$0.08	-	-
Transportation and Communications	327	\$63.85	3	\$0.45
Water and Sanitation	513	\$91.01	8	\$22.29
Total	1,075	\$276.64	13	\$24.79

TAMEEM

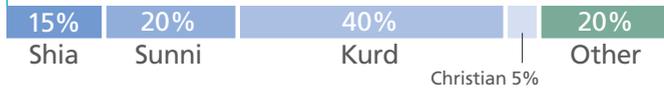
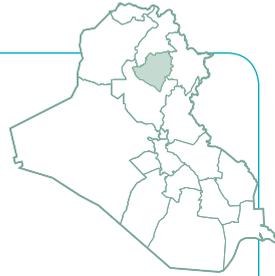
Population:^a 1.1 million

U.S. Infrastructure

Projects:^b 645

Project Costs:^b \$619.76 M

2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$285.52 M



Al-Wasiti 11-kV Underground Feeders^e

- Obligated: \$858,000
- Expended: Not Available
- Project Completed: 2/2009
- Final Project Cost: \$957,560

The goal of this project was to increase system reliability by installing and testing four new underground feeders to the electricity network of the city of Kirkuk. The new lines



Kirkuk substation. (OPA Photo)

can hold 50% of the burden carried by the older lines and provide the system with the opportunity for further growth in the coming years. More than 200,000 people live in the area serviced by these new lines.

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	117	\$324.96	3	\$37.32
General Infrastructure	149	\$8.47	–	–
Oil and Gas	58	\$186.96	–	–
Transportation and Communications	95	\$19.18	5	\$1.18
Water and Sanitation	202	\$40.36	16	\$1.32
Total	621	\$579.93	24	\$39.83

Primary Healthcare Centers^e



Exterior and entrance to the Shiqaq Hai Musalla Primary Healthcare Center.

SIGIR performed inspections in Tameem this quarter at the Shiqaq Hai Musalla and Hai Tiseen Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs), which received IRRF funding. Both PHCs were operational during the inspections, which revealed minor structural issues and equipment that was not in service because either it was not placed into operation or the staff was not trained to operate it.

Kirkuk Community Reconciliation Initiative #1^e

- Projected Cost to Complete: \$1,900,000
- Award Date: 8/27/2008
- Anticipated Completion Date: 9/18/2009

The Kirkuk Community Reconciliation

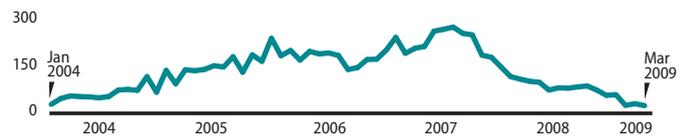
Initiative aims to create entertainment and relaxation spots for the more than 400,000 residents of Kirkuk city.



Community park in Kirkuk. (USACE photo)

The ESF/PRDC-funded project plans to provide the materials, labor, and equipment to build 13 parks in the city. Each park will include a soccer field, a playground, and a picnic area. As of March 27, 2009, the project is 20% complete: the contractor is building exterior fences in 3 of the parks.

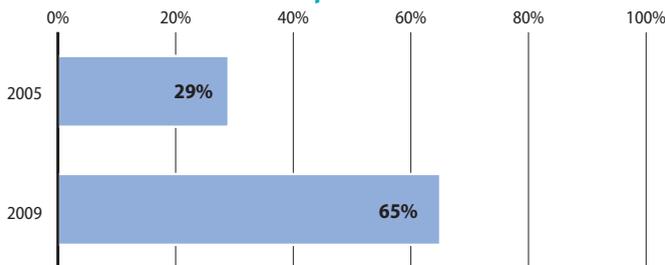
Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



Salah Al-Din Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
National Accordance Front	5
Iraqi National List	5
Iraqi National Project List	3
National Iraqi Project Fronts	3
Scholars and Intellectuals of Iraq Group	2
Iraqi Turkoman Front	2
Liberation and Construction Front	2
National Salah Al-Din List	2
Fraternity and Peaceful Coexistence List	2
State of Law Coalition	2
Total	28

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Technical Training Center and Program^e

- Obligated & Expended: Center: \$2,518,809; Program: \$4,681,230
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: Center: \$2,518,809; Program: \$4,681,230
- Anticipated Completion Date: 10/2009

The Salah Al-Din PRT is working with USACE to develop a **Technical Training Center (TTC)** and **Technical Training Program (TTP)** for the



provincial government. Inaugural Technical Training Program class. (OPA photo)

The program will offer advanced training to technical professionals on operating, maintaining, and managing provincial public works infrastructure. The first TTC structure is being constructed with assistance from the Iraq Transition Assistance Office and USACE, and all subsequent construction will be funded by the GOI. When completed, the TTC will include a two-story building to house classrooms and administrative offices, a dormitory, and a cafeteria.

SALAH AL-DIN



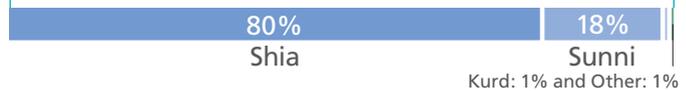
Population:^a 1.2 million

U.S. Infrastructure

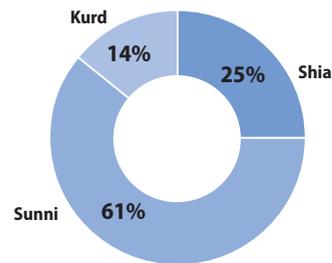
Projects:^b 970

Project Costs:^b \$510.69 M

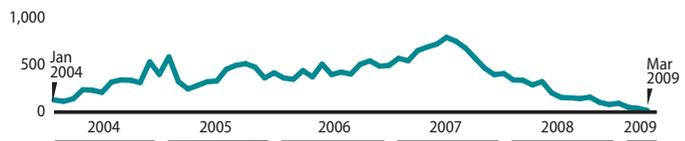
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$243.47 M



Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	221	\$305.09	1	\$0.24
General Infrastructure	86	\$7.37	-	-
Oil and Gas	28	\$64.77	2	\$7.10
Transportation and Communications	257	\$42.00	9	\$29.38
Water and Sanitation	351	\$52.39	15	\$2.35
Total	943	\$471.62	27	\$39.06

ANBAR

Population:^a 1.4 million

U.S. Infrastructure

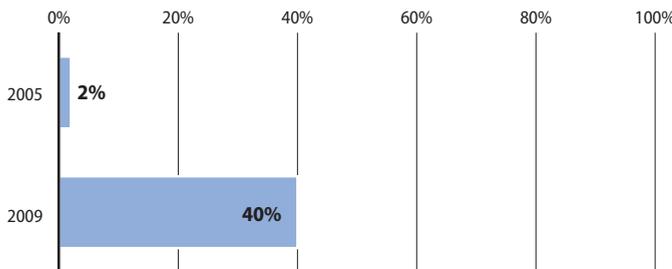
Projects:^b 1,742

Project Costs:^b \$525.08 M

2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$367.15 M



Election Turnout Comparison^d



Dairy Collection Facility^e

- Obligated: \$280,000 (CERP)
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: \$280,000
- Anticipated Completion Date: 10/2009

The CERP-supported program, Land O' Lakes Dairy Development for Iraqi Women, is constructing a **Modular Milk Collection Center/Plant** in Amariyah, Anbar. In addition to providing a source of sustainable income for these farmers, the plant's training program aims to extend industry knowledge to the surrounding communities as part of a wider effort to build the capacity of the dairy system across Iraq.



A dairy industry training session for Iraqi women. (OPA photo)

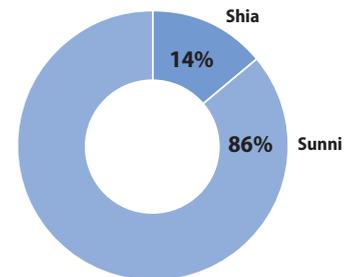
SIGIR Inspections

SIGIR inspected the Sagrah School project in Anbar this quarter. The school was reconstructed using CERP funds. SIGIR inspectors found that new and existing construction at the site appeared sound.

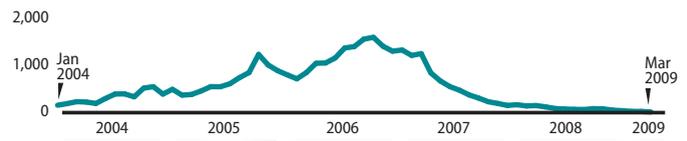
Anbar Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
Awakening of Iraq and Independents	8
Iraqi National Project List	6
Alliance of Intellectuals and Tribes	6
National Movement for Reform and Development	3
Iraqi National List	2
Iraqi Tribes List	2
Iraqi National Unity	2
Total	29

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

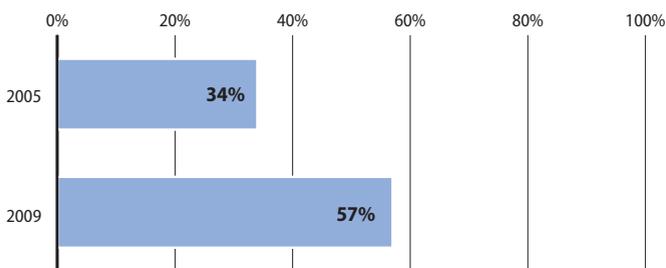
\$ Millions	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	435	\$201.04	23	\$52.34
General Infrastructure	55	\$3.92	-	-
Transportation and Communications	474	\$61.31	27	\$9.20
Water and Sanitation	673	\$128.45	55	\$68.82
Total	1,637	\$394.73	105	\$130.35

DIYALA

Diyala Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
National Accordance Front	9
Iraqi National Project List	6
Kurdistan Alliance	6
Iraqi National List	3
State of Law Coalition	2
Diyala National Coalition	2
National Reform Trend	1
Total	29

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Al Atheem Primary Healthcare Center^e

- Contract Award Date: 8/29/2006
- Projected Cost to Complete: \$1,600,000 (IRRF)
- Planned Completion Date: 2/28/2009



Supplies for Al Atheem PHC. (USACE photo)

The **Al Atheem PHC** is in the final stage as it awaits signatures and closeout documentation. This project will improve the Iraqi health care system in Diyala, providing health care services to an estimated 100 people per day. The Ministry of Health has already started occupying the building.

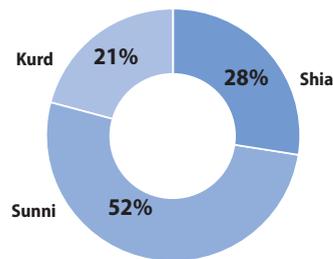
Population:^a 1.3 million

U.S. Infrastructure Projects:^b 767
Project Costs:^b \$263.18 M

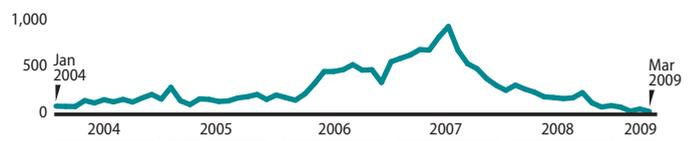
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$443.11 M

Religion	Percentage
Shia	25%
Sunni	55%
Kurd	10%
Other	10%

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	133	\$77.15	6	\$2.55
General Infrastructure	42	\$6.24	-	-
Oil and Gas	1	\$2.89	-	-
Transportation and Communications	212	\$22.61	12	\$0.99
Water and Sanitation	345	\$147.59	16	\$3.16
Total	733	\$256.48	34	\$6.69

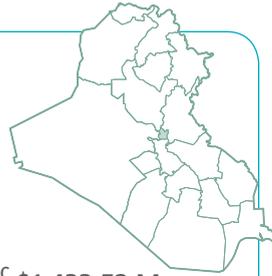
BAGHDAD

Population:^a 7.0 million

U.S. Infrastructure
Projects:^b 2,979

Project Costs:^b \$2,911.40 M

2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$1,433.52 M



70%

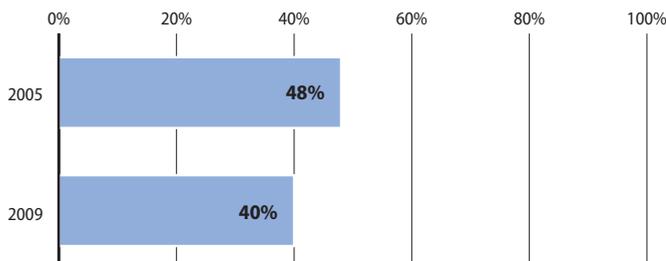
Shia

29%

Sunni

Other: 1%

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Karkh Water Treatment Plant^e

- Projected Cost to Complete: \$8,140,000 (ESF)
- Award Date: 7/21/2007
- Anticipated Completion Date: 6/2009

The rehabilitation of the **Karkh Water Treatment Plant** in Baghdad is expected to allow the plant to generate its own power to sustain water production. Upon completion, the plant is expected to process an estimated 48% of Baghdad's total water supply.



Karkh Water Treatment Plant. (USACE photo)

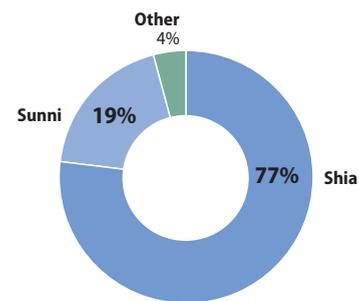
SIGIR Inspections

SIGIR inspected the Khandek Intermediate School project this quarter, which used Economic Support Fund (ESF) funding to rehabilitate and expand the school. SIGIR determined that the school was working at full capacity, but identified some structural deficiencies. SIGIR also performed an inspection of the Suroor Elementary School project and found that construction was adequate.

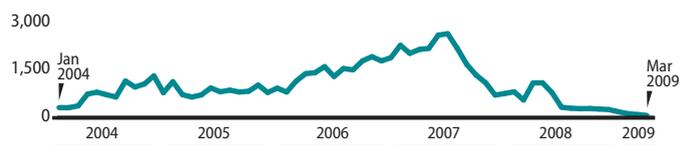
Baghdad Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	28
National Accordance Front	7
Independent Liberals Trend	5
Iraqi National List	5
Iraqi National Project List	4
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	3
National Reform Trend	3
Al-Rafedein List	1
Ali Hussein Zahroun al-Saberi	1
Total	57

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	718	\$1,209.89	67	\$290.44
General Infrastructure	90	\$333.18	1	\$0.11
Oil and Gas	26	\$46.25	1	\$2.13
Transportation and Communications	575	\$270.24	50	\$14.73
Water and Sanitation	1,336	\$679.87	115	\$64.57
Total	2,745	\$2,539.42	234	\$371.98

WASSIT



Population:^a 1.1 million

U.S. Infrastructure

Projects:^b 607

Project Costs:^b \$104.19 M

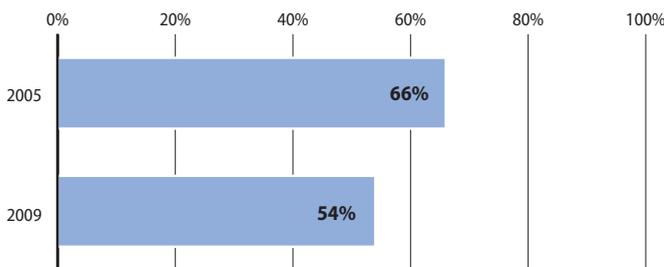
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$217.59 M



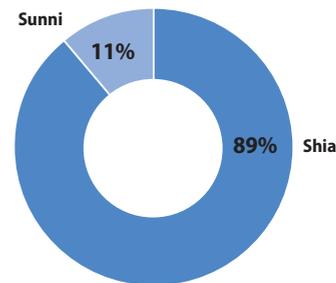
Wassit Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	13
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	6
Independent Liberals Trend	3
Iraqi National List	3
Iraqi Constitutional Party	3
Total	28

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



As Shuahmiyah Pump Station^e

- Obligated: \$910,000
- Expended: \$781,825
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: Phase One: \$910,000; Overall: \$3,000,000
- Anticipated Completion Date: Phase One–6/2009

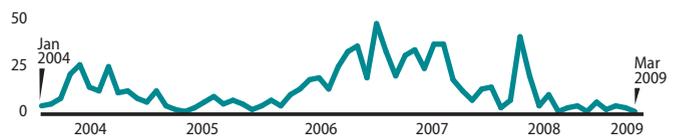
The U.S. Agency for International Development is working with Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and the As Shuahmiyah Agricultural and Water Users Association to



As Shuahmiyah Pump Station. (OPA photo)

provide sustainable technical assistance for the **As Shuahmiyah Pump Station** in Wassit. The pump station is expected to service approximately 40,000 Iraqis. As of March 31, 2009, two large generators in the pump station had been replaced, and some additional equipment had been provided to the Agricultural and Water Users Association.

Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



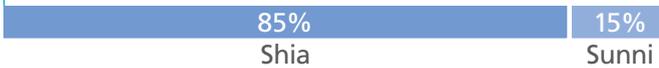
U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

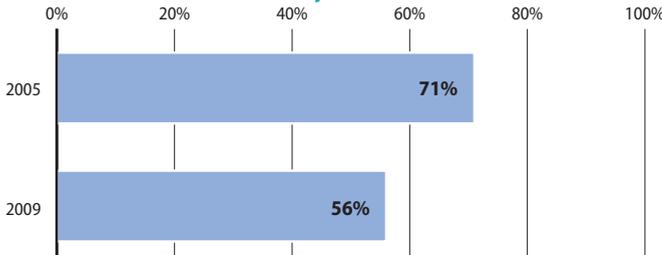
	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	120	\$44.62	2	\$0.14
General Infrastructure	142	\$10.23	–	–
Transportation and Communications	103	\$18.82	2	\$0.38
Water and Sanitation	229	\$28.36	9	\$1.64
Total	594	\$102.03	13	\$2.17

BABYLON

Population:^a 1.6 million
 U.S. Infrastructure Projects:^b 666
 Project Costs:^b \$220.29 M
 2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$409.09 M



Election Turnout Comparison^d



Babylon Hospital Equipment Project^e

- Obligated: \$50 million (Globus Relief); \$5 million (GOI); \$197,550 (QRF)
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: Not provided
- Anticipated Completion Date: 9/30/2009

The Babylon Hospital Equipment Project

will provide more than \$50 million in medical equipment and supplies to 12 hospitals and 1 rehabilitation center in Babylon.



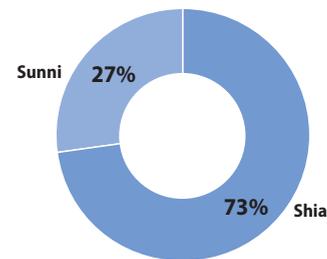
Al Qassem Hospital, one of the recipients of equipment through the Babylon Hospital Equipment Project. (OPA photo)

Facilities will be furnished with hospital room furniture, operating tables, anesthesia machines, portable EKG machines, cardiac monitors, and defibrillators. The equipment will be provided by Globus Relief, a humanitarian non-profit organization that supplies reusable medical equipment to developing countries. To participate in this program, the GOI was required to provide a \$5 million letter of credit. The United States provided a small Quick Response Fund (QRF) grant.

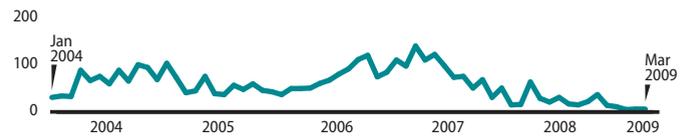
Babylon Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	8
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	5
Independent Liberals Trend	3
National Reform Trend	3
Iraqi Commission for Independent Civil Society Organizations	3
Iraqi National List	3
Independent Justice Association	3
Independent Ansar Bloc	2
Total	30

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

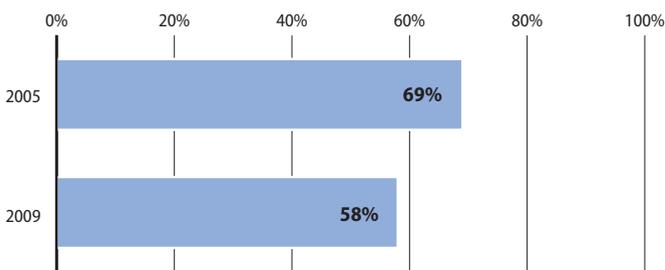
	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	145	\$121.76	3	\$0.30
General Infrastructure	75	\$7.94	-	-
Transportation and Communications	181	\$25.50	8	\$10.46
Water and Sanitation	237	\$45.57	17	\$8.78
Total	638	\$200.77	28	\$19.53

QADISSIYA

Qadissiya Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	11
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	5
Iraqi National List	3
National Reform Trend	3
Independent Liberals Trend	2
Islamic Loyalty Party	2
Al-Fadhila Islamic Party	2
Total	28

Election Turnout Comparison^d



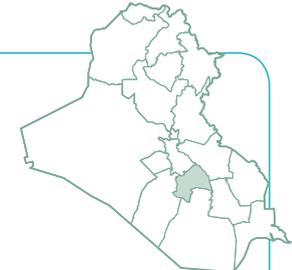
Al-Noor Primary Healthcare Center^e

- Obligated: \$413,426 (ESF)
- Expended: \$206,318
- Projected Cost to Complete: \$207,108
- Anticipated Completion Date: 5/6/2009



Al-Noor Primary Healthcare Center under construction. (OPA photo)

The **Al-Noor Primary Healthcare Center (PHC)** will serve approximately 10,000 local citizens. This 300-square-meter facility will offer examination rooms and physicians' offices, as well as a vaccination room, mother-child care treatment room, health education department, and pharmacy.



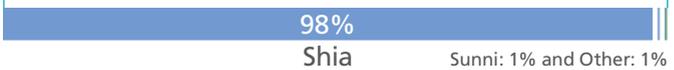
Population:^a 1.03 million

U.S. Infrastructure

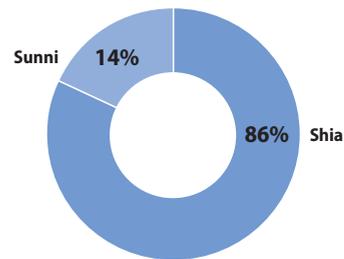
Projects:^b 447

Project Costs:^b \$141.63 M

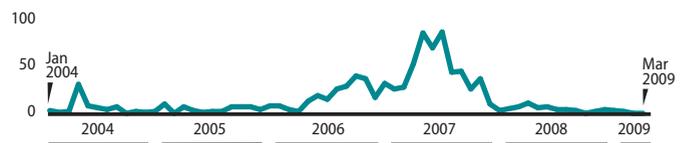
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$240.45 M



Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	110	\$60.45	2	\$26.33
General Infrastructure	62	\$2.65	-	-
Transportation and Communications	74	\$20.76	2	\$0.99
Water and Sanitation	184	\$27.50	13	\$2.96
Total	430	\$111.36	17	\$30.28

KERBALA

Population:^a 902,000

U.S. Infrastructure

Projects:^b 196

Project Costs:^b \$96.09 M

2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$164.03 M



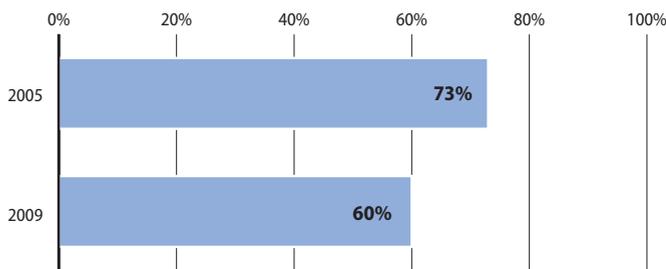
85%

Shia

15%

Kurd

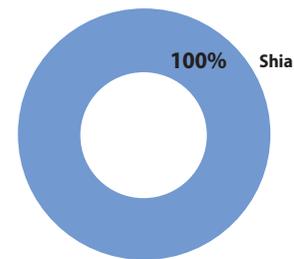
Election Turnout Comparison^d



Kerbala Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
Yousef Majid al-Habboubi	1
Hope of al-Rafedein	9
State of Law Coalition	9
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	4
Independent Liberals Trend	4
Total	27

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Al Hussainiyah Road Widening^e

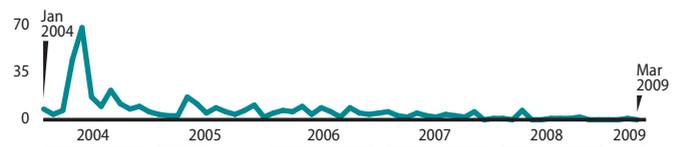
- Projected Cost to Complete: \$554,000
- Award Date: 8/28/2008
- Planned Completion Date: 3/9/2009



Al Hussainiyah Road. (USACE photo)

The **Al Hussainiyah Road** widening project will help to lessen congested traffic flow in the Hussainiyah District of Kerbala. The paved road width will be increased from 9 meters to 13 meters with a median strip. The scope of the project also includes a storm water drainage system and concrete sidewalks. All roads into the city of Kerbala were closed during the February 2009 religious pilgrimage, causing delays in construction.

Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	39	\$46.59	6	\$0.40
General Infrastructure	36	\$1.58	-	-
Transportation and Communications	35	\$4.59	2	\$0.29
Water and Sanitation	75	\$39.61	3	\$3.04
Total	185	\$92.37	11	\$3.72

NAJAF



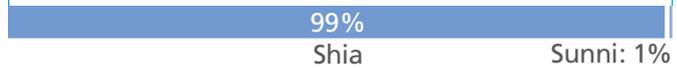
Population:^a 1.1 million

U.S. Infrastructure

Projects:^b 292

Project Costs:^b \$152.27 M

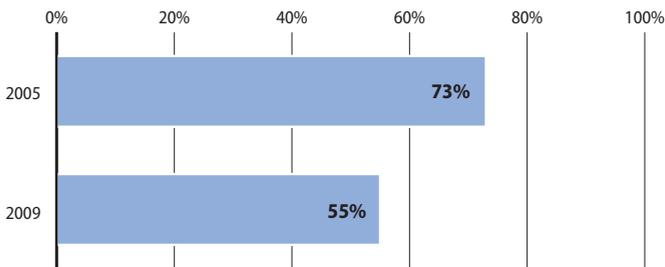
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$328.18 M



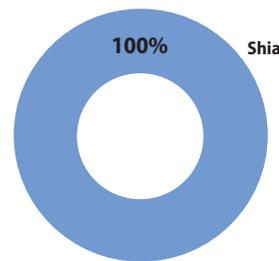
Najaf Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	7
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	7
Independent Liberals Trend	6
Al-Wafa'a for Najaf	4
National Reform Trend	2
Independent Najaf Union	2
Total	28

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Kufa University^e

- Obligated and Expended: \$2,687,212 (ESF)
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: \$2,795,884
- Completion Date: 3/21/2009
- Final Cost: \$2,911,938

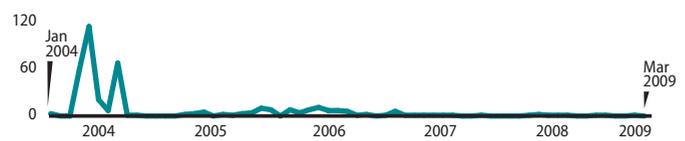
Although **Kufa University** has been the primary center for higher education in Najaf province, the limited space provided was hindering learning for Kufa students. PRT Najaf instituted a



New Kufa University building. (OPA photo)

project to construct four new buildings for the university. In addition, the university headquarters building was annexed, and the street with teacher housing was rehabilitated. Although the project was declared complete in March 2009, the contractor is still working to fix issues identified by USACE in its inspection of final construction.

Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	34	\$58.05	1	\$14.74
General Infrastructure	71	\$4.43	–	–
Oil and Gas	1	\$0.00	–	–
Transportation and Communications	69	\$13.55	2	\$0.70
Water and Sanitation	101	\$35.93	13	\$24.87
Total	276	\$111.97	16	\$40.31

MUTHANNA

Population:^a 650,000

U.S. Infrastructure
Projects:^b 265

Project Costs:^b \$227.94 M

2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$226.94 M

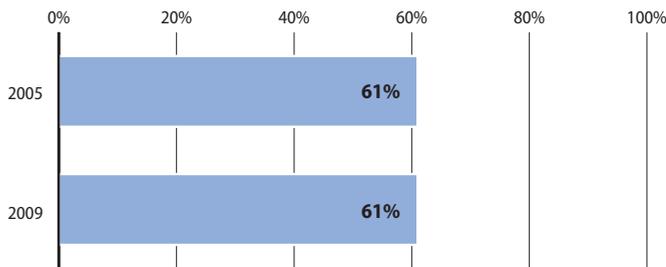


98%

Shia

Sunni: 2%

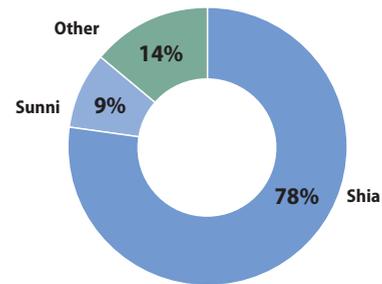
Election Turnout Comparison^d



Muthanna Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	5
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	5
Al-Jumhour, the People's List	3
National Reform Trend	3
Independent Liberals Trend	2
Gathering for Muthanna	2
Independent National List	2
Independent Iraqi Professionals Gathering	2
Middle Euphrates Gathering	2
Total	26

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Al-Khidhir Slaughterhouse Project^e

- Obligated: \$194,755 (QRF)
- Expended: \$97,378
- Projected Cost to Complete: \$97,377
- Anticipated Completion Date: 5/30/2009

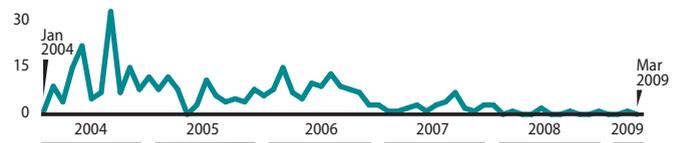


Laying groundwork for the Al-Khidhir slaughterhouse. (OPA photo)

PRT Muthanna is supporting construction of a slaughterhouse in the district of Al-Khidhir. The mayor has declared this facility a critical health necessity. Many local residents

must slaughter animals in the streets or in their homes, often under less-than-sanitary conditions. The municipality has stated that it cannot enforce the law prohibiting these practices because it cannot provide a suitable alternative. The project is expected to provide new jobs for local residents.

Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	53	\$15.02	–	–
General Infrastructure	46	\$3.85	–	–
Oil and Gas	2	\$0.07	–	–
Transportation and Communications	71	\$17.43	1	\$1.78
Water and Sanitation	90	\$151.17	2	\$38.62
Total	262	\$187.54	3	\$40.40

THI-QAR



Population:^a 1.7 million

U.S. Infrastructure

Projects:^b 589

Project Costs:^b \$539.90 M

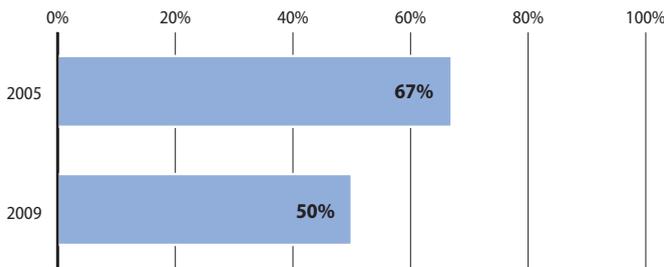
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$377.09 M

100%
Shia

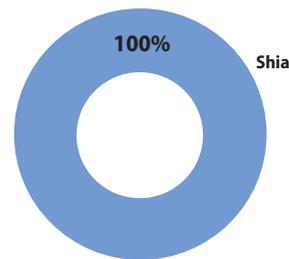
Thi-Qar Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	13
Independent Liberals Trend	7
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	5
National Reform Trend	4
Al-Fadhila Islamic Party	2
Total	31

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



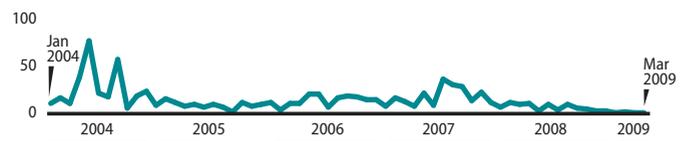
Training Program for Women^e



Learning new trades in Thi-Qar. (OPA photo)

PRT Thi-Qar is working in association with the Peace and Love Society, a local non-governmental organization, to promote a training program for women. The program will include English and computer classes for 40 career women in Thi-Qar. A literacy component of the program will teach 30 women to read and write.

Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	59	\$94.87	3	\$11.80
General Infrastructure	202	\$13.06	–	–
Oil and Gas	3	\$0.43	–	–
Transportation and Communications	137	\$20.59	6	\$1.33
Water and Sanitation	173	\$376.70	6	\$21.13
Total	574	\$505.64	15	\$34.26

MISSAN

Population:^a 944,000

U.S. Infrastructure
Projects:^b 221

Project Costs:^b \$111.92 M

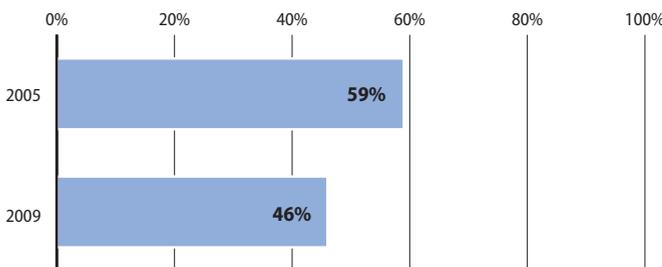
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$194.59 M



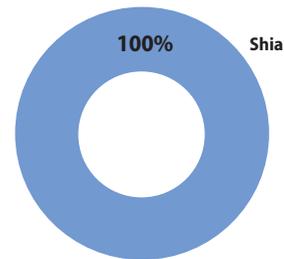
Missan Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	8
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	8
Independent Liberals Trend	7
National Reform Trend	4
Total	27

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Missan Surgical Hospital^e

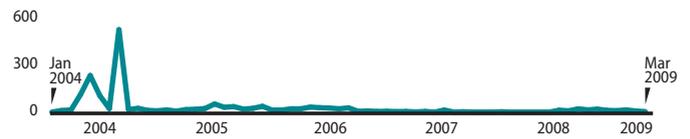
- Obligated: \$12,700,000 (ESF)
- Expended: \$3,123,632
- Projected Cost to Complete: \$9,576,367
- Anticipated Completion Date: 9/2009

Construction on the **Missan Surgical Hospital** is 26% complete. Upon complete, the hospital is expected to provide 80 new beds in the provincial capital city of Amara. SIGIR has performed an inspection on the Surgical Hospital, and plans to issue a report on its findings in the coming quarter.



Joint structures for main building of Missan Surgical Hospital. (OPA photo)

Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b \$ Millions

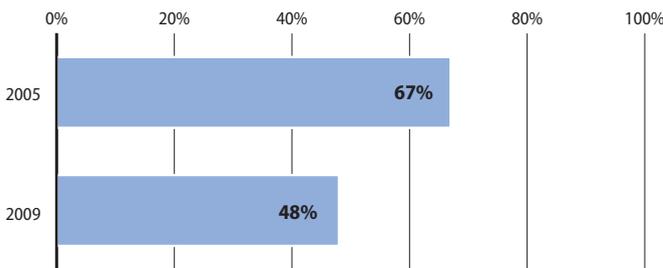
	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	27	\$75.81	1	\$0.50
General Infrastructure	64	\$6.32	-	-
Oil and Gas	2	\$0.06	-	-
Transportation and Communications	23	\$7.43	2	\$0.68
Water and Sanitation	102	\$21.13	-	-
Total	218	\$110.74	3	\$1.18

BASRAH

Basrah Election Results^d

PARTY	SEATS
State of Law Coalition	20
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq	5
Justice and Unity Gathering	2
Independent Liberals Trend	2
Iraqi National List	2
Iraqi Islamic Party	2
Al-Fadhila Islamic Party	1
Chaldean Democratic Union Party	1
Total	35

Election Turnout Comparison^d



Basrah Courthouse and Witness Protection Facility^e

- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: \$10,000,001
- Expended: \$10,976,677
- Completion Date: 9/25/2008

This quarter, SIGIR completed an inspection of the **Basrah Courthouse and Witness Protection Facility**, which will provide the Iraqi people with a two-story courthouse building and a single-story



Sidewalk leading to the Basrah Courthouse and Witness Protection Facility.

witness facility to assist in the judicial process. On September 25, 2008, USACE accepted the project from the contractor; however, as of January 6, 2009, the courthouse was not occupied and not hearing cases. GOI has recently provided furniture and equipment to the facility and it is currently being installed.

Population:^a 2.4 million

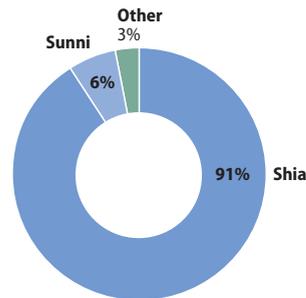
U.S. Infrastructure Projects:^b 1,418

Project Costs:^b \$1,522.65 M

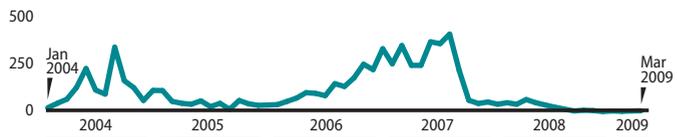
2008 GOI Budget Allocation:^c \$660.04 M

85%	15%
Shia	Sunni

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect^d



Total Security Incidents, by Month^f



U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects^b

\$ Millions

	COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT	COMPLETED PROJECT COST	ONGOING PROJECT COUNT	ONGOING PROJECT COST
Electricity	474	\$529.48	4	\$8.75
General Infrastructure	228	\$8.39	–	–
Oil and Gas	146	\$531.15	4	\$27.64
Transportation and Communications	266	\$169.16	4	\$1.82
Water and Sanitation	288	\$233.87	4	\$12.39
Total	1,402	\$1,472.05	16	\$50.60

