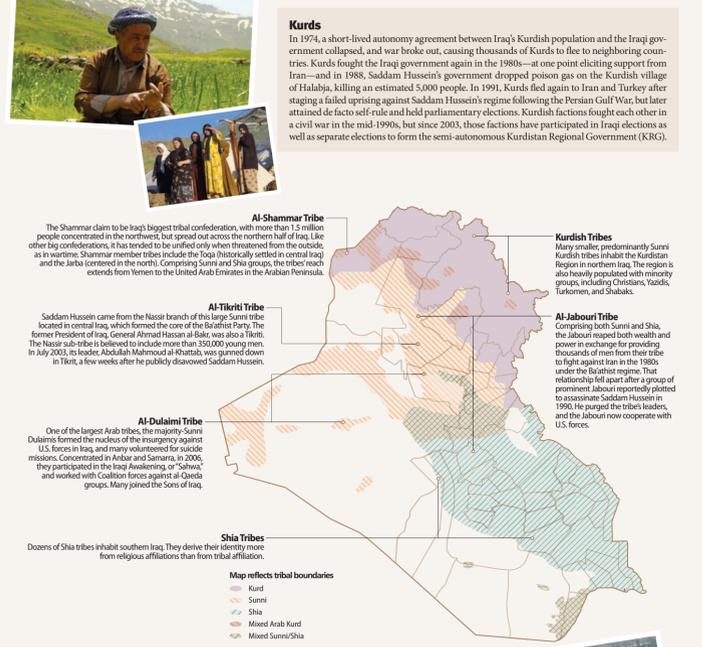
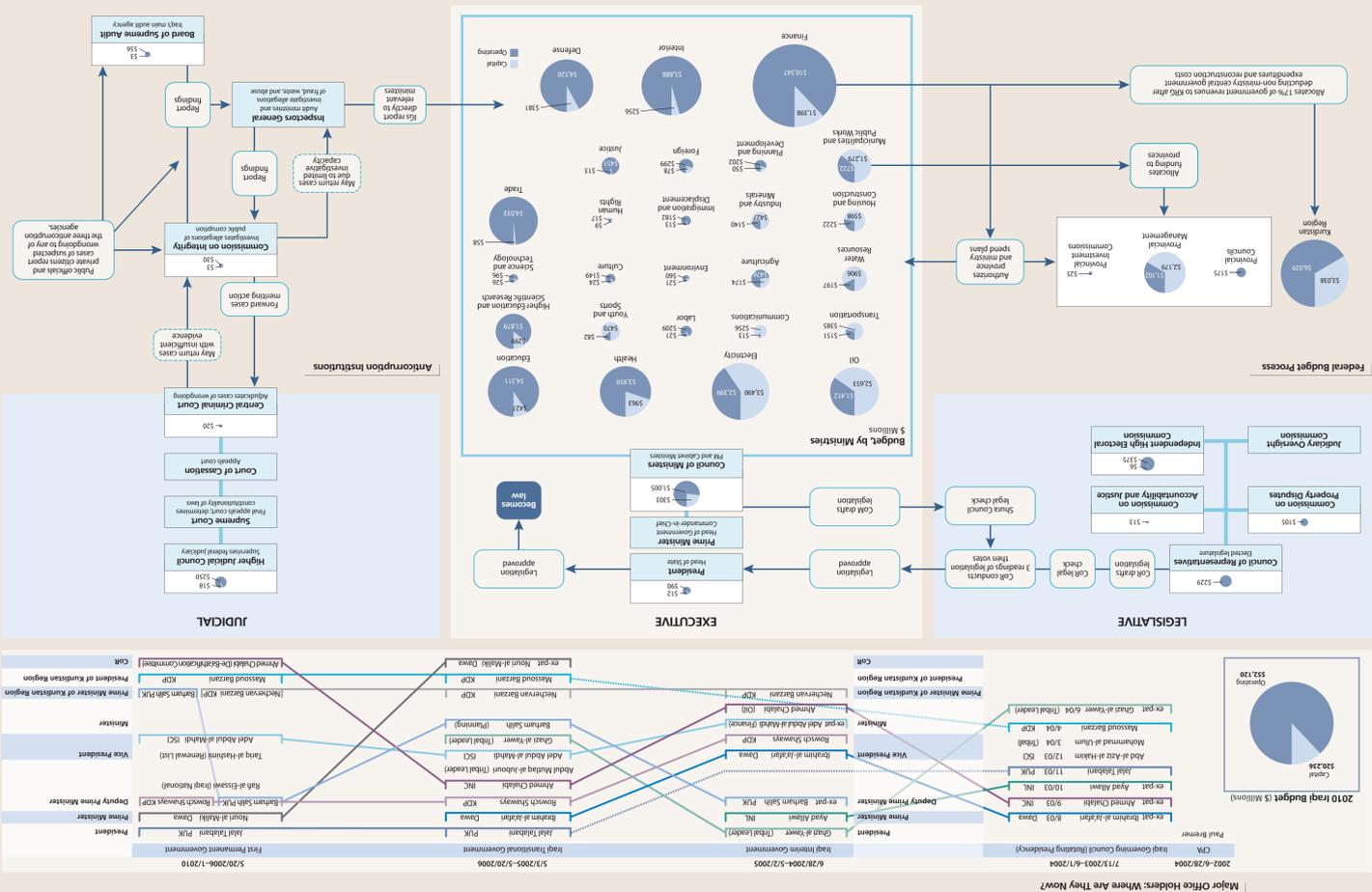


## Major Tribal and Ethnosectarian Groups



**Sunni and Shia**  
Iraq's Sunni and Shia have coexisted for centuries, despite ancient religious rifts and Shia resistance to Sunni Ba'athist rule. Inter-marriage between the sects is not uncommon. In the predominantly Shia south, however, rebels sought unsuccessfully throughout the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s to overthrow successive Ba'athist regimes. The Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) increased the Sunni-controlled government's distrust of Iraq's Shia population, and tens of thousands were expelled to Iran. At the same time, Iraq's Shia fought in the war against Iran. Socially and economically, Sunnis tended to benefit from largesse of the Ba'athist government, while Shia areas were often neglected, creating marked economic and social disparities between the two groups. In 2003, both Shia and Sunni groups joined Iraq's interim governments, and though a majority of Sunnis boycotted the 2005 CoR elections, both groups participated in the 2010 CoR elections.



## Transforming the U.S. Diplomatic Posture in the Provinces

The United States currently has deployed 16 joint civilian-military reconstruction teams, known as Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs). Reductions in this number are planned for the remainder of 2010 and 2011 as DoDs move toward normalizing its posture in Iraq. Ultimately, five PRTs will be transformed into Enduring Presence Posts—two as consulates (in Erbil and Basrah) and three temporary posts along the Arab-Kurd "Tauli line" in Tameen, Nineva, and Diyala provinces.

## Preparing for the Handover of Police Training

In October 2011, DoS's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will assume from DoD responsibility for training Iraq's police. Currently, DoD's training program focuses on basic policing skills and counter-insurgency operations and has more than 5,000 personnel operating from more than 50 bases and training centers. INL's program will place greater emphasis on advanced training and management skills, rely on about 350 advisors, and operate out of regional bases in northern, central, and southern Iraq.

## SIGIR Oversight

As USF-I and DoS alter the size and scope of their presence in Iraq, SIGIR will adjust the focus and nature of its oversight work. This quarter, SIGIR issued 12 audit and inspection reports, reviewing progress on a diverse assortment of U.S.-funded reconstruction projects, including a slaughterhouse, a series of projects aimed at refurbishing the Baghdad International Airport (BIAP), and a bee farm. Notable findings from these two reports included:

- 24 BIAP-related projects valued at \$16.1 million have largely led to unsuccessful outcomes.

Regarding U.S. relief and reconstruction plans, programs, and operations in Iraq, the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction provides independent and objective:

- oversight and review through comprehensive audits, inspections, and investigations
- advice and recommendations on policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness
- prevention, detection, and deterrence of fraud, waste, and abuse
- information and analysis to the Congress, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the American people

Stuart W. Bowen, Jr., was appointed Inspector General in January 2004. In March, the IG completed his 26<sup>th</sup> trip to Iraq to review progress on the reconstruction effort.

**TO OBTAIN A FULL REPORT**  
VISIT THE SIGIR WEBSITE [www.sigir.mil](http://www.sigir.mil) • EMAIL: [PublicAffairs@sigir.mil](mailto:PublicAffairs@sigir.mil) • CALL 703.428.1100

# SIGIR QUARTERLY REPORT

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

**APR 2010**

## NEW PLAYERS AND PRIORITIES IN THE NEXT CHAPTER OF U.S.-IRAQ RELATIONS

Over the next 20 months, a series of events will alter the dynamics of bilateral relations between the United States and the Government of Iraq (GOI): a new government will take the reins of power in Baghdad and conduct Iraq's first nationwide census in a generation; the United States Forces-Iraq (USF-I) will see a change in leadership, and a new commander will oversee the conclusion of the U.S. military's advise-and-assist mission; a new Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy-Baghdad will be responsible for the evolving U.S. diplomatic presence in Iraq; and—in December 2011—the last U.S. troops will withdraw from Iraq, 8 years after depositing the totalitarian regime of Saddam Hussein.

## Parliamentary Elections

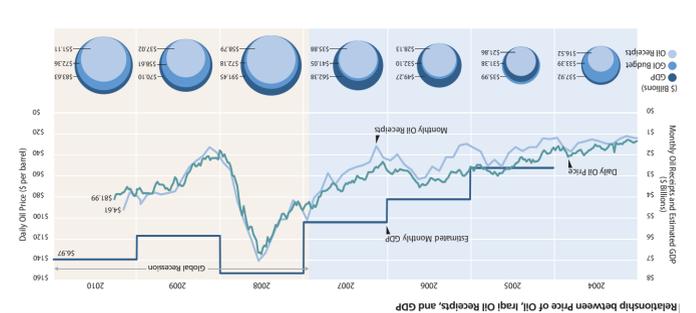
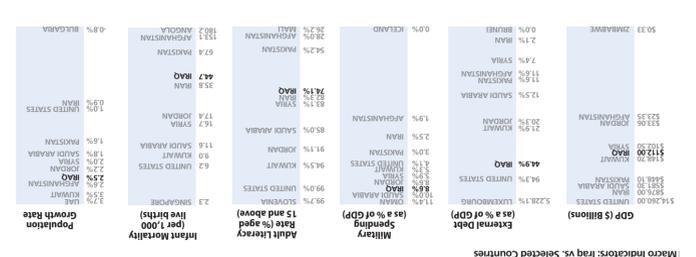
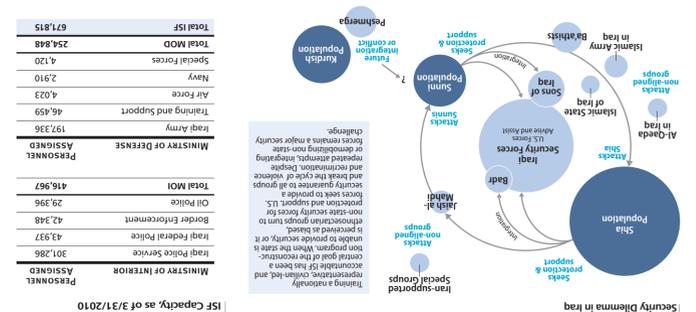
On March 7, 2010, about 11.5 million Iraqi citizens went to the polls to elect the 325 members of Iraq's newly expanded Council of Representatives (CoR). Unlike the previous parliamentary elections in December 2005, Iraqi voters could vote for a group of allied politicians (generally referred to as a list, or bloc) and, if they so chose, support a specific candidate. On April 19, 2010, Iraq's Independent High Electoral Commission ordered a manual recount of the more than 2.5 million ballots cast in Baghdad province, potentially affecting the winners of many of Baghdad's 70 seats.

The fundamental question of who will form and lead Iraq's next government remains unanswered. Iraq's Higher Judicial Council ruled that the top vote-getting bloc does not necessarily choose the Prime Minister; rather, this privilege goes to whichever party can form a governing coalition. Months of intense negotiations may yet transpire as Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's State of Law Coalition (89 seats, pending recount) vies with former Prime Minister Ayad Allawi's al-Iraqiya bloc (91 seats, pending recount) to construct an alliance capable of controlling the 163 seats needed to form a government. But certain facts now appear settled:

- The incumbent Prime Minister dominated Iraq's Shia heartland, winning the most seats in nine provinces.
- Notwithstanding the fact that al-Iraqiya is led by the Shia (but secular-leaning) Ayad Allawi, Sunni voters strongly supported Allawi's bloc, with two Sunni-led parties providing 51 (56%) of al-Iraqiya's 91 seats.
- Women will occupy 82 seats in the new CoR, 25% of the total, as required by Iraq's constitution.
- New members will feature prominently in the new parliament. Only 62 legislators (19%) in the new CoR will have served previously.

## USF-I Repositioning Proceeds Apace

On August 31, 2010, in recognition of the formal end of the U.S. combat mission in Iraq, the Department of Defense (DoD) will replace Operation Iraqi Freedom with Operation New Dawn. Beginning in September, the remaining U.S. forces—numbering about 50,000 troops—will concentrate



## Influential in Iraq

<p><b>Ayad Allawi</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Prime Minister of Iraq (2002-2005), Deputy Prime Minister (2005-present) Party/Coalition: Iraqi National Alliance (al-Iraqiya) Note: Secular-leaning politician; former Ba'athist.</p>	<p><b>Massoud Barzani</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: President of the Kurdistan Region (2005-present) Party/Coalition: Iraqi National Congress/Iraqi National Alliance Note: Early advocate for U.S. military action in Iraq; early favorite of the U.S. administration.</p>	<p><b>Ahmed Chalabi</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Vice President of Iraq (2005-present) Party/Coalition: Iraqi National Alliance Note: Leader of the Iraqi National Movement (al-Iraqiya), headed by Prime Minister Ayad Allawi in the March 2010 elections.</p>	<p><b>Tariq al-Hashemi</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Vice President of Iraq (2005-present) Party/Coalition: Iraqi National Alliance Note: Moderate politician and leader of the Iraqi National Movement (al-Iraqiya), headed by Prime Minister Ayad Allawi in the March 2010 elections.</p>
<p><b>Ibrahim al-Jafari</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Vice President of Iraq (2005-present) Party/Coalition: Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI) Note: Secular-leaning politician; former Ba'athist.</p>	<p><b>Baqir Jabr al-Zubaidi</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Minister of Planning (2005-2006), Prime Minister of Iraq (2006-2009) Party/Coalition: Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI) Note: French-trained economist who was affiliated with various communist before aligning with Shia cleric Ayatollah Muhammad Bakir al-Hakim; lived in exile for more than 30 years before returning to Iraq in April 2003.</p>	<p><b>Adel Abdul al-Mahdi</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Vice President of Iraq (2005-present) Party/Coalition: Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI) Note: Leader of Dawaa Party since 2007; signed Saddam Hussein's death warrant in 2006.</p>	<p><b>Nouri al-Maliki</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Prime Minister of Iraq (2006-present) Party/Coalition: Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI) Note: Leader of Dawaa Party since 2007; signed Saddam Hussein's death warrant in 2006.</p>
<p><b>Muqtada al-Sadr</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: None Party/Coalition: Sadrist Movement/Iraqi National Alliance Note: Influential religious figure; son of famous Iraqi cleric Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Saeiq al-Sadr; early critic of U.S. intervention in Iraq. His followers had several violent clashes with Coalition Forces.</p>	<p><b>Barham Salih</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq (2004-2005), GOI Minister of Planning (2005-2009), Prime Minister of Iraq (2009-2010) Party/Coalition: Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI) Note: Founder of Kurdistan Region (2009-present) Note: Highest-ranking Shia cleric in the world; advocate of restraint during times of violence. His followers encouraged Iraqi Shia population to participate in the democratic process.</p>	<p><b>Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: None Party/Coalition: None Note: Highest-ranking Shia cleric in the world; advocate of restraint during times of violence. His followers encouraged Iraqi Shia population to participate in the democratic process.</p>	<p><b>Jalal Talabani</b> Ethnicity/Religion: Arab/Sunni Islam Political Positions: President of Iraq (2005-present) Party/Coalition: Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI) Note: Founder/leader of the PUK.</p>

# 1963-2002

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION



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APRIL 2010

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# 2003

# 2004

# 2005

# 2006

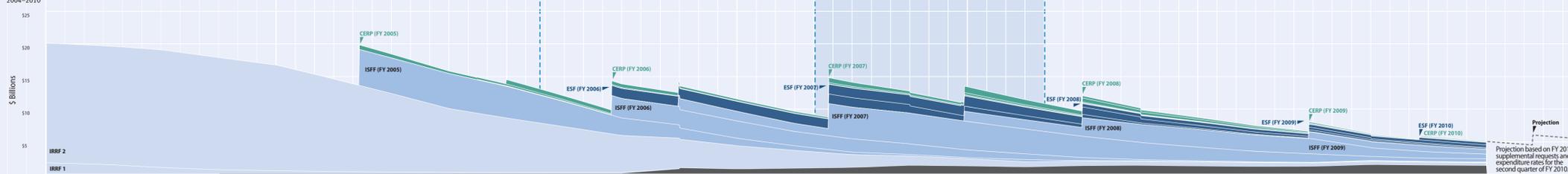
# 2007

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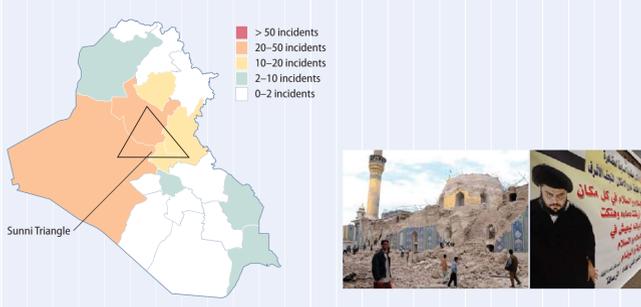
# 2009

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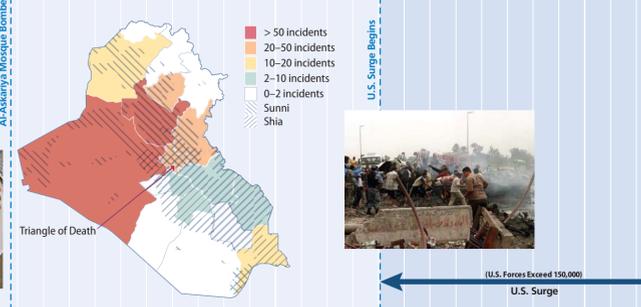
U.S. Funding Available for Iraq Reconstruction 2004-2010



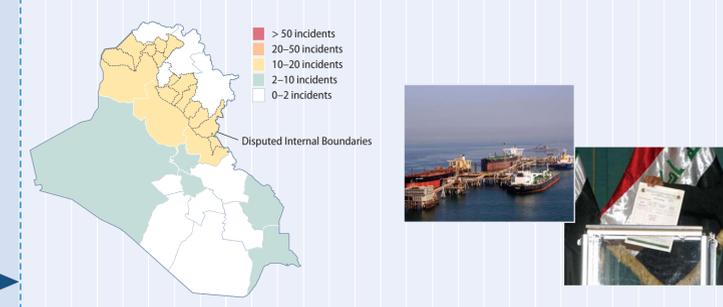
Annual Security Incidents per 10,000 People, by Province 1/3/2004-2/21/2006



Annual Security Incidents per 10,000 People, by Province 2/22/2006-5/12/2007



Annual Security Incidents per 10,000 People, by Province 5/13/2008-3/26/2010



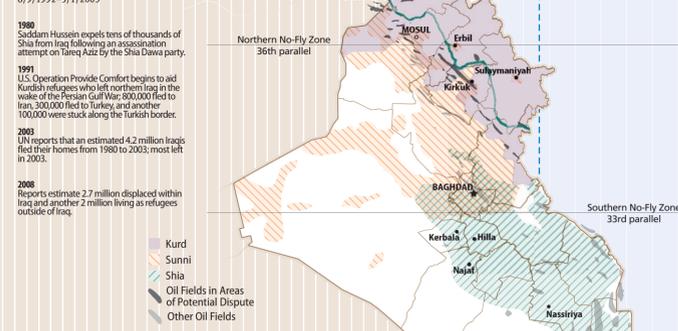
**Gulf War and UN Sanctions 1990-2003**

In 1991, a coalition of 34 countries expelled Iraqi forces from Kuwait during the Persian Gulf War. Air supremacy and the use of technologically advanced weapon systems resulted in a lopsided victory for the coalition. In addition, their ability to conduct a successful, UN-sanctioned mission led to a precedent cited by advocates of future interventions. As they retreated to Baghdad, Iraqi forces ignited oil wells, presaging the asymmetric threats that U.S.-led forces would face in 2003.

After the war, no-fly zones were enforced to protect the Kurdish population in the north and the Shia population in the south. Under UN Security Council-imposed economic sanctions, the Oil for Food program enabled Iraqi oil proceeds to buy only basic humanitarian supplies, cementing the conditions for poverty and the continuing deterioration of Iraq's essential services infrastructure. The UNSC declared Iraq in material breach of its resolutions by late 2002, setting the stage for the invasion of Iraq in March 2003.

The lessons of the Persian Gulf War heavily influenced the planning and conduct of the Iraq War. Belief in the utility of force and the overwhelming superiority of the U.S. military resulted in a war plan utilizing relatively few high-end forces to effect a massive revolution in Iraqi government, politics, and society. But asymmetric threats, like insurgency, would undermine the quick military victory, and reconstruction costs in the post-sanction environment would be more costly than planners had anticipated.

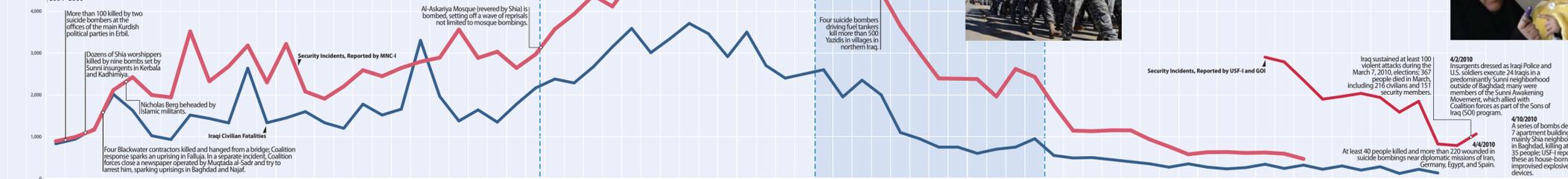
Pre-Invasion Map 8/9/1992-5/1/2003



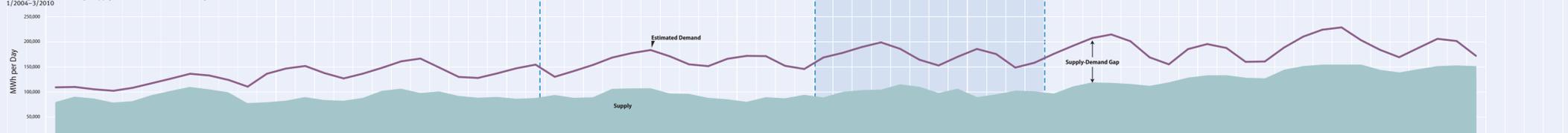
Iraqi Electricity Supply 1980-2002



Monthly Security Incidents and Civilian Fatalities 2004-2010



Average Iraqi Electricity Supply and Estimated Demand, by Month 1/2004-3/2010



**Iraqi Political Events**

- 1970: Kurdish autonomy accord reached with Iraqi regime.
- 1975: Iran-Iraq treaty signed.
- 1979: Saddam Hussein comes to power.
- 1980: Saddam Hussein invades Iran.
- 1981: Israel bombs Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor.
- 1988: Iran-Iraq cease-fire agreement signed.
- 1990: Iraq invades Kuwait; UN Security Council imposes economic sanctions on Iraq.
- 1995: Oil-for-food program begins.
- 1998: Operation Desert Fox begins.
- 1999: Muqtada al-Sadr's father assassinated on steps of Najaf's grand mosque.
- 3/7/2003: UNSCR 1483 recognizes USA/UK as occupying authorities, lifts non-military sanctions, and creates UN Special Representative.
- 5/1/2003: End of major combat operations.
- 5/22/2003: CPA Order 22 creates the New Iraqi Army.
- 5/23/2003: CPA Order 2 resolves security institutions.
- 5/29/2003: CPA Order 35 re-establishes Council of Judges as an independent judicial branch.
- 6/28/2004: Iraq regains sovereignty; authority transferred from the CPA to Iraq Interim Government.
- 10/16/2003: UNSCR 1511 authorizes the Multi-National Forces-Iraq and calls for IGC to propose plan for drafting Iraqi constitution by 12/15/2003.
- 3/21/2004: CPA Order 67 creates MOD.
- 3/8/2004: Transitional Administrative Law (TAL) adopted by IGC.
- 10/15/2005: Constitution approved in national referendum.
- 12/15/2005: Elections held for Council of Representatives (CoR).
- 4/22/2006: President Talabani names Nouri al-Maliki as Shia compromise candidate as Prime Minister, ending a four-month impasse.
- 11/5/2006: Saddam Hussein found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to death by hanging.
- 7/1/2007: Exclusion Zone program, which projects Kirkuk-Baji pipeline from project attack.
- 8/1/2007: Iraqi Accord Front, a Sunni political party, withdraws from ruling coalition, citing insufficient security authority and Prime Minister's failure to release prisoners and act against Shia militias.
- 11/27/2008: CoR approves U.S.-Iraq Security Agreement (SA).
- 1/1/2009: SA takes effect.
- 3/31/2009: Provincial elections held in 14 of 18 provinces.
- 6/30/2009: Iraq holds first round of bidding for oil services contracts, awarding one contract (Burmala), two additional contracts awarded several months later (Zubair and West Qurna 1).
- 7/31/2009: Last non-U.S. coalition partner combat forces leave Iraq.
- 7/25/2009: KRG holds parliamentary and presidential elections.
- 12/7-11/2009: Iraq holds second round of bidding for oil services contracts, awarding 7 contracts (Najma, Qayyarah, Badra, Halwaja, Garraf, Majnoon, and West Qurna 2).
- 3/7/2010: Elections held for Iraq's CoR.
- 4/19/2010: Military confirms that al-Qaeda in Iraq's top two leaders (al-Muhandis and al-Baghdadi) have been killed during a raid in a remote region in the western province of Anbar.
- 9/1/2010: (Projected) Operation Iraqi Freedom concludes; U.S. forces complete transition to an advise and assist mission under Operation New Dawn.

**Iraqi Leadership**

**Saddam Hussein** (President)

**Iraqi Governing Council** (Iraqi Governing Council, Deputy/President)

**Abdullah al-Jabiri** (Prime Minister of Transitional Government), **Jabir al-Anbari** (President of Transitional Government), **Nouri al-Maliki** (Prime Minister), **Jabir al-Anbari** (President)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Bagdad Embassy**: **AMB David George Newton** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Polish Embassy**: **LTC (Ret.) Jay Garner** (Chief)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of German Embassy**: **AMB L. Paul Bremer, III** (Chief Ambassador)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Russian Embassy**: **AMB John Negroponte** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Chinese Embassy**: **James F. Jeffrey** (U.S. Charge Officer)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Japanese Embassy**: **AMB Zalmay Khalilzad** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of South Korean Embassy**: **AMB Ryan Crocker** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Indian Embassy**: **AMB Christopher Hill** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Australian Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Canadian Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of British Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of French Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Italian Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

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**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Turkish Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of United Arab Emirates Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Saudi Arabia Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Kuwait Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Oman Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Yemen Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Jordan Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Lebanon Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Syria Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**U.S. Interests Section operates out of Iraq Embassy**: **AMB Robert O. Anderson** (Chief of Mission)

**Reconstruction Events**

- 5/7/2003: CPA Regulation 1 declares that CPA will exercise temporary executive, legislative, and judicial powers of government.
- 4/16/2003: General Franks issues his 'Freedom Message' declaring that U.S. forces would be in Iraq only temporarily and establishing the CPA.
- 6/10/2003: CPA Reg. 2 authorizes the use of the DFI to fund reconstruction and specifies administration and audit requirements.
- 8/19/2003: UN Special Representative Sergio Vieira de Mello and 22 others killed in bombing of headquarters in Baghdad; UN pulls out of Iraq.
- 1/25/2004: USACE establishes Gulf Region Division (GRD) to provide engineering support and construction management.
- 5/1/2004: NSPD 36 establishes Iraq Reconstruction Management Office and Project Contracting Office to oversee reconstruction projects.
- 6/28/2004: U.S. Mission-Iraq established at the dissolution of the CPA.
- 11/20/2005: DoD directive 3000.02 establishes stability operations as a core mission for the U.S. military.
- 12/2/2005: NSPD 44 charges U.S. Secretary of State, through the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS), to lead planning and coordinate interagency reconstruction and stabilization activities.
- 12/23/2005: IMF approves first-ever Stand-By Arrangement for Iraq, totaling \$6.85 billion, to facilitate Iraq's debt restructuring with Paris Club creditors and support the country's economic program through 2005.
- 9/30/2006: PCD stands down; remaining elements become functional areas of GRD.
- 5/8/2007: Executive Order 13431 transitions BRMO responsibilities to the Iraq Transition Assistance Office (ITAO).
- 12/28/2007: IMF approves Iraq's second SBA totaling \$744 million. The SBA is designed to support Iraq's economic program through March 2009.
- 10/23/2009: GRD deactivates; two remaining districts (Gulf Region and Gulf Region South) perform construction management under the USACE Transitional Division.
- 1/7/2010: United States Forces-Iraq (USF-I) assumes the responsibilities of MNC-I, MNSTC-I, and MNC-L.
- 2/24/2010: The IMF approves a two-year \$3.6 billion SBA to cover Iraq's balance-of-payment needs.

# 1963-2002

# 2003

# 2004

# 2005

# 2006

# 2007

# 2008

# 2009

# 2010