

# RECONSTRUCTION BY PROVINCE

OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT	88
PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS	93
PROVINCIAL PORTRAITS	96
THE KURDISTAN REGION	98
NINEWA	104
TAMEEM	106
SALAH AL-DIN	108
ANBAR	110
DIYALA	112
BAGHDAD	114
WASSIT	117
BABYLON	119
QADISSIYA	121
KERBALA	122
NAJAF	125
MUTHANNA	126
THI-QAR	128
MISSAN	129
BASRAH	131

SECTION

3

## OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT

As Iraqis sought to build on the success of provincial elections last January and regional elections this quarter, U.S.-funded projects in many provinces continued to migrate toward government capacity building and away from large brick-and-mortar construction. On the security front, Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) coordinated their movements with Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) amid sporadic violence. Several PRTs expressed concern that their movements have become more restricted because of the June 30 redeployment of U.S. troops.

This quarter, the PRTs released a new assessment of the progress that each provincial government is making toward self-reliance, including rankings of progress in five categories—governance, rule of law, political development, economic development, and national unity (formerly called reconciliation)—using a tool called a Capability Maturity Model (CMM). Some metrics and targets are incorporated into the CMM, but the main input is subjective evaluation by the PRTs.<sup>418</sup> The most recent assessment covers the period from March 1 to May 31, 2009. The results of this latest assessment, including a comparison with the previous assessment, are shown in Figure 3.1.

The only province to achieve self-reliant status in any category was Wassit, which went from low developing to high developing in the governance category after firing an underperforming provincial director-general of electricity. Babylon scored well in governance because of increased transparency in decision-making, but scored poorly in political development because the new Provincial Council (PC) chairman did not effectively communicate with the PC. Missan began hiring based on technical competence rather than tribal or party affiliation, earning the province higher scores in political development and governance. The situation improved in Qadissiya in the national unity category after the new governor resolved differences with

tribal leaders through peaceful dialogue. Ninewa regressed in the national unity category because of an ongoing boycott of the PC by Kurds. The PRT downgraded Baghdad's rating for individual freedoms, a subcategory of political development in the CMM, because of a "chilling effect on individual expression and behavior" caused by the reappearance of "extremist militia elements."<sup>419</sup>

### Governance

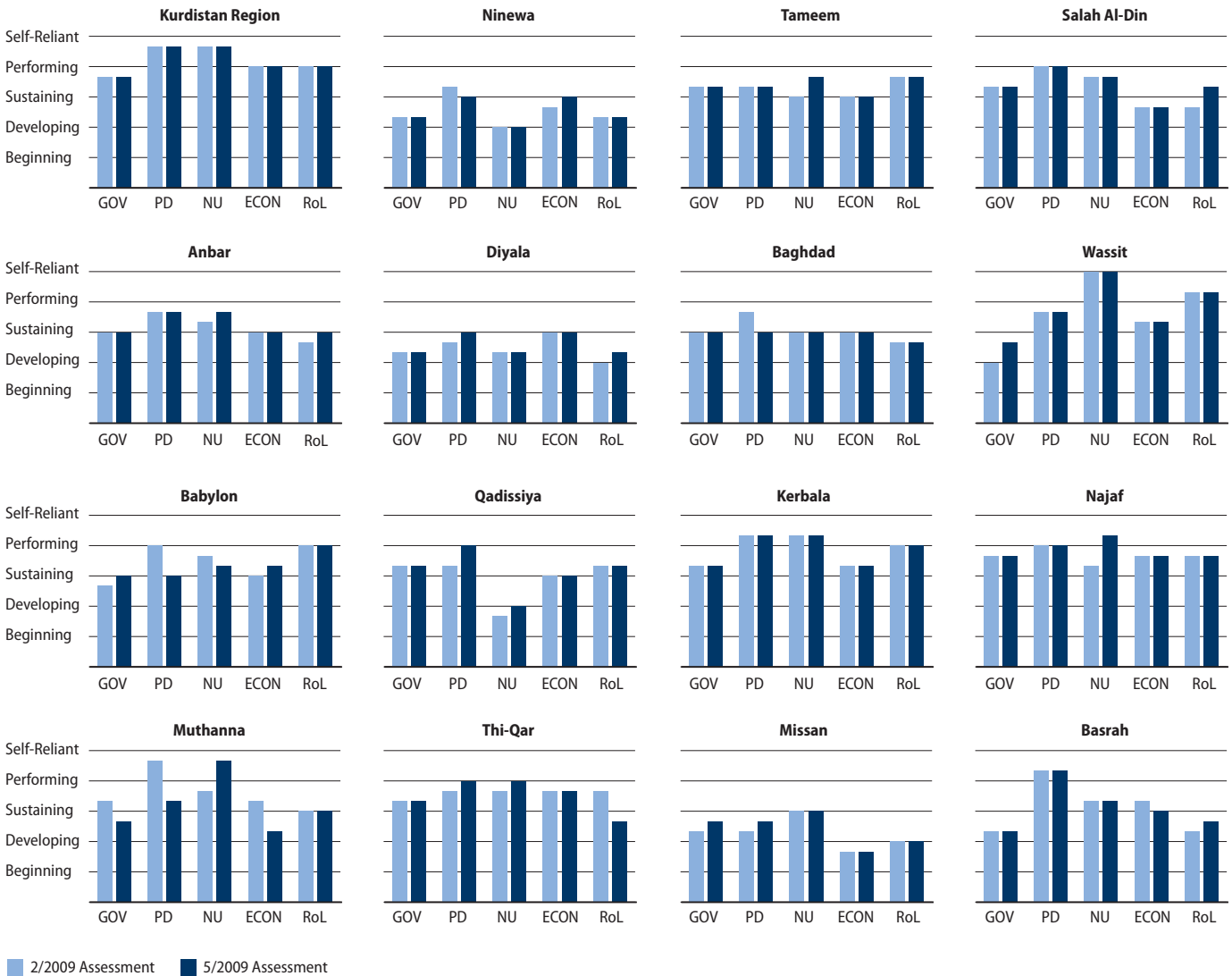
Preparations for the 2010 national elections, including reconfiguration of political alliances, continued to occur throughout Iraq's provinces this quarter. Registration proceeded smoothly in most provinces; in Tameem the PRT reported resistance to register to vote from Turkomen and Arab representatives.<sup>420</sup> In Diyala, there was concern that registration may be hampered by ethnosectarian divisions. The issue of Tameem and the disagreement over internal boundaries affected politics in the northern-most provinces, including Tameem, Ninewa, Diyala, and Salah Al-Din, as well as Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Dahuk in the Kurdistan Region.

On July 25, 2009, Iraqis in the Kurdistan Region elected Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) candidate Masoud Barzani as president of the



The INL Judicial Security Team in Anbar province with the Marines from MNF-West performing a courthouse security assessment in Karmah. (US Embassy-Baghdad photo)

**FIGURE 3.1**  
**PRT MATURITY ASSESSMENTS, 2/2009 VS. 5/2009**



Source: OPA, responses to SIGIR data call, 4/17/2009 and 10/1/2009.

Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in the first direct elections for that office.<sup>421</sup> Seventy-eight percent of the electorate turned out to vote.<sup>422</sup> Simultaneous elections for the Iraqi Kurdistan Parliament (IKP) yielded a victory for the ruling KDP in alliance with the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK). But the new Change List party, a splinter of the PUK headed by a former PUK deputy secretary general, won a large enough slice of the vote potentially to redefine politics in a region that has been dominated for decades by Masoud Barzani's KDP and the PUK, headed by Jalal Talabani.<sup>423</sup>

A simultaneous vote on a referendum to adopt a new constitution for the Kurdistan Region was initially set for election day. However, on July 6, the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) announced that the referendum question would not be included on the ballot.<sup>424</sup> A separate nationwide referendum on the disputed province of Tameem remains on hold, and a date has not been set for district and sub-district elections in the provinces.

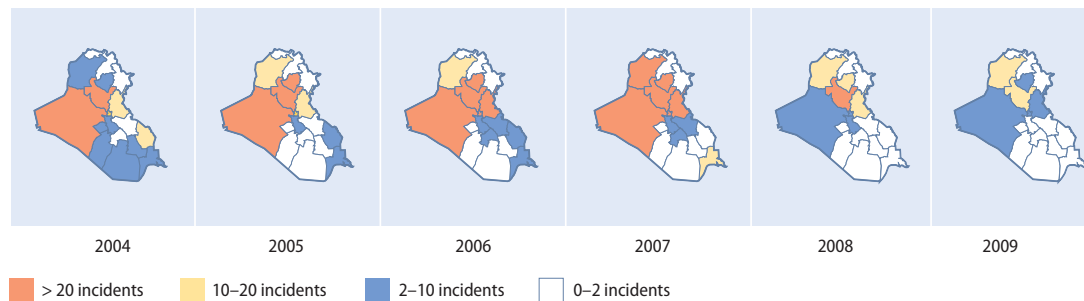
PRTs continued to work with most provincial governments to help them develop transparent and efficient methods of governing. USAID oversaw several programs designed to improve governance and economic development at the central, provincial, and district levels, including

helping to create human resources departments, mapping the life-cycle of strategic projects, and establishing rules on ethics and transparency. USAID's Tatweer program worked with ministerial directors general in 10 Iraqi ministries to improve management and administrative skills, as well as the delivery of government services. To date, USAID reported that Tatweer had completed 3,566 courses for 58,391 government workers. This quarter, Tatweer completed the work necessary to open satellite offices in four provinces. USAID's Iraqi Community-based Conflict Mitigation project (ICCM) supports peace-building efforts.<sup>425</sup>

## Security and Rule of Law

DoD reported in early July that Iraq had the lowest level of violence in six years including decreases in U.S. military deaths, Iraqi Security Forces deaths, and ethnosectarian deaths.<sup>426</sup> Several major bombings occurred this quarter in Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala, Tameem, and Babylon. In Baghdad, the Ministries of Interior and Finance were bombed.<sup>427</sup> In July, the chief of the Baghdad Operations Command Advisory Team noted that the Arab-Kurd dispute over Iraq's internal boundaries continued

FIGURE 3.2  
ANNUAL SECURITY INCIDENTS PER 10,000 PEOPLE, BY PROVINCE



**Note:** Incidents include attacks against Iraqi infrastructure and government organizations; bombs that are found and cleared (including IEDs and mines); detonated bombs; sniper, ambush, grenade, and other small arms attacks; and mortar, rocket, and surface-to-air attacks.

**Sources:** MNF-I, responses to SIGIR data call, 10/6/2008, 7/2/2009, and 9/30/2009; CENTCOM, response to SIGIR data call, 1/10/2009.

to create security challenges.<sup>428</sup> Security for judges and lawyers remained a challenge in several provinces, particularly in Ninewa and Diyala.<sup>429</sup> For trends in security incidents in the provinces since 2004, see Figure 3.2.

## Infrastructure

Of the large infrastructure projects ongoing in the provinces, most were in the electricity, sewer, and water categories. Much of the effort has shifted to helping Iraqis sustain completed projects. Anbar, for instance, has no active brick-and-mortar projects supported with funding from the Quick Response Fund (QRF) or Iraq Rapid Assistance

Program (IRAP) and has a limited number funded by CERP. Some PRTs reported their Iraqi interlocutors had asked for large-scale “legacy” projects such as dams or medical centers.<sup>430</sup> For a breakdown of infrastructure project costs by province and sector, see Table 3.1.

The provision of essential services—particularly the continuing inability of the government to meet demand for electric power—has become a leading campaign issue as Iraqis prepare for January 2010 elections. Although 80% of Iraqis live in provinces where the electricity supply-demand gap has narrowed over the past two years, the gap nation-wide remains greater than it was in 2003, and some provinces are better off than others. In 2007, the greatest disparity was between Baghdad

TABLE 3.1  
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT COSTS, BY PROVINCE AND SECTOR  
\$ Millions

PROVINCE	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	OIL AND GAS	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTAL
Dahuk	61.40	8.34	-	0.93	7.63	78.30
Erbil	102.54	201.67	0.08	5.07	2.46	311.82
Sulaymaniyah	49.03	15.28	-	2.98	1.06	68.35
Ninewa	118.74	126.87	0.08	66.06	6.97	318.71
Tameem	362.23	42.87	187.39	21.09	8.47	622.05
Salah Al-Din	311.19	59.51	71.52	65.75	7.37	515.35
Anbar	251.58	188.88	-	70.15	3.92	514.53
Diyala	80.66	143.47	2.89	23.79	6.24	257.05
Baghdad	1,504.22	755.31	40.60	282.17	341.68	2,923.97
Wassit	45.38	30.21	-	19.18	10.23	105.01
Babylon	121.65	47.63	-	36.01	3.49	208.78
Qadissiya	86.78	30.46	-	21.75	2.65	141.63
Kerbala	46.99	39.00	-	4.88	1.58	92.45
Najaf	72.79	60.84	-	14.26	4.43	152.31
Muthanna	15.02	189.79	0.07	19.12	3.87	227.87
Thi-Qar	106.67	399.69	0.43	21.42	13.06	541.26
Missan	76.31	20.26	0.06	14.06	6.32	117.01
Basrah	543.46	238.32	558.55	171.80	8.39	1,520.52
Nationwide & Regional	1,115.10	487.18	916.14	418.14	28.16	2,964.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,071.73</b>	<b>3,085.58</b>	<b>1,777.81</b>	<b>1,278.60</b>	<b>467.97</b>	<b>11,681.69</b>

Note: Data not audited. Numbers affected by rounding. This list of reconstruction projects is based on IRMS data, which is not fully accurate or complete. Project totals therefore do not reconcile with top-line obligations and expenditures provided by the agencies.

Source: IRMS, *Global Benchmark*, 10/9/2009.

and Anbar. In Baghdad, load served met 37% of estimated demand, compared with 89% in Anbar. That gap has narrowed, and this quarter both provinces were slightly below the national average of 68%. Only four provinces—Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, Basrah, and Diyala—received more than 80% of estimated demand, with Sulaymaniyah now ranking highest in its ability to meet demand, at 99%. Wassit ranked lowest at 51%.<sup>431</sup> For a comparison of electricity load served versus estimated demand in 2007 and 2009, see Figure 3.3.

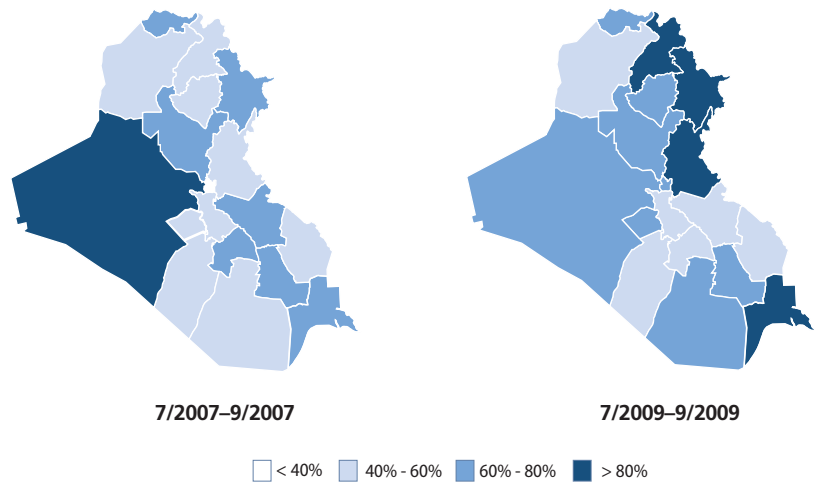
## Economy

Provincial Investment Commissions (PICs), Iraqi governmental bodies associated with the National Investment Commission, have worked on tailoring development of local private enterprise or investment in state-owned enterprise to the specific economic circumstances and natural resources of their provinces. Anbar and Muthanna sought to develop oil initiatives, and several provinces sought to develop tourism. Most PRTs focused their efforts in two areas:<sup>432</sup>

- improving business environments by developing business centers and roundtables to attract local and foreign investors, as well as helping to create bank lending to small- and medium-sized businesses
- developing or implementing agricultural-improvements projects in such areas as animal husbandry and vaccination, and water-saving techniques for growing crops

USAID continued its efforts to stimulate provincial private sectors through its Tijara program, which provides grants to banks that loan to small- and medium-sized businesses, and assists with micro financing, among other projects. Inma programs concentrated on agribusiness development, including training, improving market systems, and

FIGURE 3.3  
LOAD SERVED AS PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY, BY PROVINCE, 2007 VS. 2009



**Note:** Load served is measured at the substation level and is the amount of electricity that enters the local distribution systems. Because of transmission losses that occur between power plants and substations, load served is less than total electricity supply.

**Source:** ITAO/ESD, *Electric Daily Performance Reports*, 7/1/2007-9/30/2009.



Iraqis in the Kurdistan Region line up to vote in presidential and parliamentary elections on July 25, 2009. (U.S. Embassy-Baghdad photo)

introducing new technologies to farmers. USAID reported that its Inma projects will generate 7,100 permanent jobs and more than \$120 million in gross revenue in 2009 and 2010.<sup>433</sup> ♦